LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance

2011 TECHNICAL APPLICATION FORMS

Part A – administrative information

LIFE+ 2011

FOR ADMINISTRATION USE ONLY

LIFE11 ENV/SK/

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance project application

Language of the proposal: English (en)

Project title: (max. 120 characters)

Revitalization of the climate in dried-out communities in Eastern Slovakia via hydro-climate recovery

Project acronym: (max. 25 characters)

Hydro-climate recovery

The project will be implemented in the following Member State(s):

Name of the Member State	Name of the Region	
SK - Slovakia	Vychodne Slovensko	- +

Expected start date: 01-08-2012 Expected end date: 30-09-2015

LIST OF BENEFICIARIES

Name of the **coordinating** beneficiary: (max. 200 characters) People & Water NGO (Ľudia a Voda)

Add associated beneficiary: ■ Yes ☐ No

Name of the associated beneficiary: (max. 200 characters) Regional Association of Ondávka Municipalities (Regionálne Združenie Ondávka) - +

LIST OF CO-FINANCIERS

Add co-financier: ☐ Yes ■ No

PROJECT BUDGET AND REQUESTED EU FUNDING

Total project budget: 1,431,535 €

Total eligible project budget: 1,380,535 €

EU financial contribution requested: 690,267 € (= 50 % of total eligible budget)

PROJECT POLICY AREA

You can only tick one of the following options:

- ■ Climate Change
- ☐ Water
- ☐ Air
- ☐ Soil
- ☐ Urban environment
- ☐ Noise
- ☐ Chemicals
- ☐ Environment and Health
- ☐ Waste and natural resources
- ☐ Forests
- ☐ Innovation
- ☐ Strategic approaches

COORDINATING BENEFICIARY PROFILE

Coordinating Beneficiary Profile Information			
Legal Name	People & Water NGO (Ľudia a Voda)		
Short Name (max. 10 characters)	NGO LaV	**Legal Status**	
VAT No	2020928404	**Public body**	☐
Legal Registration No	31302921	**Private commercial**	☐
Registration Date	08-08-1997	**Private non- commercial**	■

Legal address of the Coordinating Beneficiary			
Street Name and No (max. 100 characters)	Čermeľska cesta 24		
Town/ City	Košice		
Post Code	040 01	**PO Box**	
Member State	SK - Slovakia		

Coordinating Beneficiary contact person information			
Title	Ms.	**Function**	co-ordinator
Surname	Kravčíková		
First Name	Dana		
E-mail address	danka@ludiaavoda.sk		
Department / Service (max. 200 characters)			
Street Name and No	Čermelska cesta 24		
Post Code	040 01	**PO Box**	
Town/ City	Košice		
Member State	SK - Slovakia		
Telephone No	00421/908 322 135	**Fax No**	0042155/6337716

Website of the Coordinating Beneficiary	
Website	www.ludiaavoda.sk

Brief description of the Coordinating Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal (max. 2.000 characters)

Founded in August 1993, NGO People and Water is the partner for local self-administrations, entrepreneurs, other NGO-s, schools and research institutions with respect to sustainable recovery of the environment especially in Carpathian Euro region, but also elsewhere (in partnership with organizations from Ukraine, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania). The NGO keeps and cultivates existing partnership relations focusing on the development of countryside communities in pilot regions across Eastern Slovakia (watersheds of Torysa, Hornád, Svinka, Oľšava). The NGO assists municipalities and regions with the design of programs for the integrated protection of water. NGO activities are devoted to education of youth and adults in Eastern Slovakia; implementation of pilot projects; awareness-raising and supporting legislature changes related to utilization and protection of water resources, anti-flood protection, water scarcity, enhancement of biodiversity and adaptation to negative consequences of climate change. We organize information campaigns focused on the utilization of eco-technologies with respect to water sources, treating waste water, alternative sources of energy, ecological life-styles, anti-flood prevention and the like. We assist networking in underdeveloped regions. We support conditions favourable for skills development, as well as the establishment of centers of innovation, technology and information. We create space for the establishment of community foundations, associations, associations based on multi-sectoral approach (public administration, entrepreneurs, experts, civil society). Furthermore, NGO People and Water co-operates with

international institutions for the implementation of water protection programs based on principles of a New Water Culture. Our recently published publication “Water for the Recovery of the Climate – A New Water Paradigm” was introduced to the European Commission and was taken into account in preparation of EC White Paper on Dr

COORDINATING BENEFICIARY DECLARATION

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. The specific actions listed in this proposal do not and will not receive aid from the Structural Funds or other European Union financial instruments. In the event that any such funding will be made available after the submission of the proposal or during the implementation of the project, my organisation will immediately inform the European Commission.

2. My organisation

   People & Water NGO (Ľudia a Voda)

   has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has it received a formal summons from creditors. My organisation is not in any of the situations listed in Articles 93.1 and 94 of Council Regulation 1605/2002 of 25/06/2002 (OJ L248 of 16/09/2002).

3. My organisation (which is legally registered in the European Union) will contribute (add amount) 141,268 € to the project.
   My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions:

   A.1, C.1, D.1, D.3, E.1, A.3, A.2

   The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is 318,285 €

4. Should one or more associated beneficiary or co-financier reduce or withdraw its financial contribution, my organisation will ensure that a corresponding additional contribution is made available.

5. My organisation will conclude with the associated beneficiaries and co-financiers any agreements necessary for the completion of the work, provided these do not infringe on their obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the European Commission. Such agreements will be based on the model proposed by the European Commission. They will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by each associated beneficiary and define the financial arrangements.

6. I am aware that my organisation is solely legally and financially responsible to the Commission for the implementation of the project (Article 4 of the Common Provisions).

I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the Common Provisions (attached to the Model Grant Agreement provided with the *LIFE+* application files).

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this proposal are true and the information provided is correct.

At Košice, Slovakia on 08-06-2012

Signature of the Coordinating Beneficiary: .....

Name(s) and status of signatory: Jarka Pajtinková

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance 2011-A3

COORDINATING BENEFICIARY DECLARATION

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. The specific actions listed in this proposal do not and will not receive aid from the Structural Funds or other European Union financial instruments. In the event that any such funding will be made available after the submission of the proposal or during the implementation of the project, my organisation will immediately inform the European Commission.

2. My organisation

People & Water NGO (Ľudia a Voda)

has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has it received a formal summons from creditors. My organisation is not in any of the situations listed in Articles 93.1 and 94 of Council Regulation 1605/2002 of 25/06/2002 (OJ L248 of 16/09/2002).

3. My organisation (which is legally registered in the European Union) will contribute (add amount) 141,268 € to the project.
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I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the Common Provisions (attached to the Model Grant Agreement provided with the *LIFE+* application files).

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this proposal are true and the information provided is correct.

At Košice, Slovakia on 08-06-2012

Signature of the Coordinating Beneficiary: .....

Name(s) and status of signatory Jarka Pajtinková

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY PROFILE (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

Associated Beneficiary profile information			
Legal Name	Regional Association of Ondávka Municipalities (Regionálne Združenie Ondávka)		
Short Name (max. 10 characters)	Ondávka	**Legal Status**	
VAT No	2021599877	**Public body**	■
Legal Registration No	377 97620	**Private commercial**	☐
Registration Date	06-08-2001	**Private non-commercial**	☐

Legal address of the Associated Beneficiary			
Street Name and No (max. 100 characters)	Brekov 226		
Town/City	Humenné		
Post Code	066 01	**PO Box**	
Member State	SK - Slovakia		

Website of the Associated Beneficiary	
Website	

Brief description of the Associated Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal (max. 2.000 characters)

The Association of Ondávka Municipalities consists of 8 neighbouring municipalities located in the Ondávka water basin; the municipalities are Baškovce, Černina, Gruzovce, Hrubov, Ohradzany, Slovenská Volová, Sopkovce, Turcovce. The association co-ordinates and maintains common interests amongst the 8 communities in order to achieve their development needs and goals.

These municipalities range in size from 118 inhabitants all the way to 650 inhabitants. Similarly the unemployment rate ranges from just over 4% to just below 14% depending on the municipality adding to their diverse social-economic conditions. However, one trait that all these municipalities have in common is that they were victims of flooding. Additionally, given their reliance on a shared water basin, conventional flood prevention measures implemented in the past have only contributed to the flooding of their neighbours downstream. As such, the Association of Ondávka Municipalities have much experience in conventional flood prevention techniques and are fully aware of their limits and therefore are prepared to partake in implementing the new proposed measures which call for an integrated solution to environmental problems such as flooding, drought, climate change, erosion and other environmental problems affecting the area. The nature of the proposed project will not only have environmental benefits but socio-economic as well since it will harness the available labour force for the implementation of the project.

Valéria Melníková, the associations' representative, has years of experience in project co-ordination and execution on the community wide level. She is a vocal supporter of proactive measures for the prevention of flooding and other environmental problems affecting the municipalities of Ondávka. Additionally, the mayors of the 8 municipalities have experience in matters of flood risks whether as private citizens or representatives of their communities.

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. My organisation

Regional Association of Ondávka Municipalities (Regionálne Združenie Ondávka)

has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has it received a formal summons from creditors. My organisation is not in any of the situations listed in Articles 93.1 and 94 of Council Regulation 1605/2002 of 25/06/2002 (OJ L248 of 16/09/2002).

2. My organisation (which is legally registered in the European Union) will contribute (add amount) 600,000 € to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions: .

A.2, A.3, B.1, D.2, D.3, A.1

The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is 1,113,250 €.

3. My organisation will conclude with the associated beneficiaries and co-financiers any agreements necessary for the completion of the work, provided these do not infringe on their obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the European Commission. Such agreements will be based on the model proposed by the European Commission. They will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by each associated beneficiary and define the financial arrangements.

4. For the purposes of the implementation of the agreement regarding this project between the European Commission and the coordinating beneficiary:

a) My organisation grants power of attorney to the coordinating beneficiary, to act in our name and for our account in signing the above-mentioned agreement and its possible subsequent riders with the European Commission. Accordingly, my organisation hereby mandates the coordinating beneficiary to take full legal responsibility for the implementation of such an agreement.

b) My organisation hereby confirms that we have taken careful note of and accept all the provisions of the above agreement with the European Commission, in particular all provisions affecting my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary. In particular, my organisation acknowledges that, by virtue of this mandate, the co-ordinator alone is entitled to receive funds from the Commission and distribute to my organisation the amount corresponding to our participation in the action.

c) My organisation hereby agrees to do everything in our power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil his obligations under the above agreement. In particular, my organisation hereby agrees to provide him whatever documents or information may be required, as soon as possible after receiving his request.

d) The provisions of the above agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the above agreement between the coordinating beneficiary and the Commission.

I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the Common Provisions (attached to the Model Grant Agreement provided with the *LIFE+* application files).

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this proposal are true and the information provided is correct.

At Ohradzany, Slovakia on 14-05-2012

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary: .....

Name(s) and status of signatory: Valéria Melníková

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ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. My organisation

   Regional Association of Ondávka Municipalities (Regionálne Združenie Ondávka)

   has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has it received a formal summons from creditors. My organisation is not in any of the situations listed in Articles 93.1 and 94 of Council Regulation 1605/2002 of 25/06/2002 (OJ L248 of 16/09/2002).

2. My organisation (which is legally registered in the European Union) will contribute (add amount) 600,000 € to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions:

   A.2, A.3, B.1, D.2, D.3, A.1

   The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is 1,113,250 €.

3. My organisation will conclude with the associated beneficiaries and co-financiers any agreements necessary for the completion of the work, provided these do not infringe on their obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the European Commission. Such agreements will be based on the model proposed by the European Commission. They will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by each associated beneficiary and define the financial arrangements.

4. For the purposes of the implementation of the agreement regarding this project between the European Commission and the coordinating beneficiary:

a) My organisation grants power of attorney to the coordinating beneficiary, to act in our name and for our account in signing the above-mentioned agreement and its possible subsequent riders with the European Commission. Accordingly, my organisation hereby mandates the coordinating beneficiary to take full legal responsibility for the implementation of such an agreement.

b) My organisation hereby confirms that we have taken careful note of and accept all the provisions of the above agreement with the European Commission, in particular all provisions affecting my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary. In particular, my organisation acknowledges that, by virtue of this mandate, the co-ordinator alone is entitled to receive funds from the Commission and distribute to my organisation the amount corresponding to our participation in the action.

c) My organisation hereby agrees to do everything in our power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil his obligations under the above agreement. In particular, my organisation hereby agrees to provide him whatever documents or information may be required, as soon as possible after receiving his request.

d) The provisions of the above agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the above agreement between the coordinating beneficiary and the Commission.

I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the Common Provisions (attached to the Model Grant Agreement provided with the *LIFE+* application files).

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this proposal are true and the information provided is correct.

At Ohradzany, Slovakia on 14-05-2012

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary: .....

Name(s) and status of signatory: Valéria Melníková

OTHER PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR EUROPEAN UNION FUNDING

Please answer each of the following questions :

Have you or any of your associated beneficiaries already benefited from previous LIFE cofinancing? (please cite LIFE project reference number, title, year, amount of the cofinancing, duration, name(s) of coordinating beneficiary and/or partners involved): (max. 5.000 characters)

NO

Have you or any of the associated beneficiaries submitted any actions related directly or indirectly to this project to other European Union financial instruments? To whom? When and with what results? (max. 5.000 characters)

There have not been any previous submissions to EU financial instruments for any actions related directly or indirectly to this project.

For those actions which fall within the eligibility criteria for financing through other European Union financial instruments, **please explain in full detail** why you consider that those actions nevertheless do not fall within the main scope of the instrument(s) in question and are therefore included in the current project. (max. 5.000 characters)

The main project activities are aimed at mitigation of climate change through a new water management in the country. This new way of management to ease the effects of extreme weather events - floods and droughts.
Climate change is mainly environmental program (data source: program manual OPE -
Within this operational program is prima facie relevant to Priority 2 and Priority Axis 3.The Priority Axis 2: Flood protection-supported activities for the prevention of floods, for example. construction of polders, revitalization of water courses, construction of dikes and concrete below. For these measures is only one eligible applicant entity - Slovak Water Management Company - a state enterprise and, in exceptional cases, the municipality or city where he was transferred management of the watercourse. The project activity is but do not build concrete dams, or interfere with water flow. The main task of the project is to capture water in small water retention measures in a non-permanent watercourses - eg. on forest roads, erosion grooves on the limits of the fields and farmland, or directly in roadside ditches and gardens. The project foresees the implementation of such oaptrení, are not actually eligible under the Operational Programme Environment, under priority 2 In addition to the Priority Axis 2 even súčasntosti

is not a call for proposals.
As the project addresses problamatiku climate change, it would appear that the activities of the project could be eligible under Priority Axis 3 Air Protection and minimizing adverse impacts of climate change, Operational Objective. 2.3 Minimize adverse impacts of climate change, including the promotion of renewable energy sources. However, within this priority are only supported the following activities:
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the production of heat, including changes in the fuel basis of energy sources in favor of renewable
Analytical studies, adverse effects of climate change impacts on environmental components;
- Projects to improve the monitoring, inventory and projections of greenhouse gas emissions;
-Preparation programs, education and public awareness on climate change (in the presentation of issues of cause and effect relationships);
- Promotion of horizontal cooperation on climate change and promotion of results;
- Specific projects and information campaigns on the consequences of climate change;
- Projects to promote and support projects, fuel switching from non-renewable resources to renewable or. alternative energy sources for heat and hot water at the micro-region (PR campaigns, counseling centers).
From the foregoing that the present activity of LIFE + project are not eligible under the EOP.
Other operational programs.
The Regional Operational Programme (ROP) (source: www.ropka.sk) is within the priority axis No. 4 'regeneration sites "can be made" treatment and control basins in urban areas of municipalities only following the implementation of other investment activities relating to the modification of public space community. " Since in the present LIFE + project neide the treatment of public spaces but the creation of water retention measures in the vicinity of the village and the gardens, and changing the management of rainwater, it is not possible to bring this project within the ROP, because such a project is not justified.
Other operational programs in force in Slovakia in the programming period 2007 - 2013, do not deal with climate change and adaptation - OP Bratislava region, OP Competitiveness and Economic Growth, Education OP, OP Employment and Social Inclusion, OP Research and Development, Rural Development Programme, OP Fisheries and promote activities that are not present for the LIFE + project relevant.
Transnational IP CEE and SEE, to some extent, include measures to support adaptation to climate change Activity ends, but the projects are mainly aimed at drawing databáz common data and studies and exchange of experiences and the like. It is not possible in a majority of the programs carried out specific activities within the territory of the municipality - and the landscaping. What is the primary concern of this project. In addition, the proposed LIFE + project is of local character and is intended to demonstrate the effectiveness of adaptation to local climate, therefore the involvement of international partners is necessary for such a demonstration. It is possible that the successful implementation of the project, the project partners will also apply for the transnational project in CEE and SEE programs in order to disseminate lessons learned to other EU countries.
With regard to the above shows that the proposed project LIFE +, the individual activities are not eligible for any of the IP available for Slovakia and therefore believe that the project is eligible under LIFE +.

LIFE + Environment Policy and Governance

2011 TECHNICAL APPLICATION FORMS

Part B – technical summary and overall context of the project

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT (Max. 3 pages; to be completed in English)

Project title:

Revitalization of the climate in dried-out communities in Eastern Slovakia via hydro-climate recovery

Project objectives:

The implementation of both innovative and demonstration projects focuses on the revitalization of the climate via the integrated retention of rainwater in the Regional Association of Ondávka Municipalities consisting of Baškovce, Černina, Gruzovce, Hrubov, Ohradzeny, Slovenská Volová, Sopkovce and Turcovce. Measures for water protection will involve the utilization of various methods and techniques such as the re-cultivation of logging roads and other connecting paths, construction of flow control barriers, water retention ponds and rainwater gardens, and other measures for the prevention of excess rainwater run-off from land. This integrated approach to rainwater protection will have numerous positive effects such as prevent flooding, drought and erosion and mitigate the negative effects of climate change. The multiple functions of water in an eco-system make the above measures into an integrated solution to numerous problems faced by the involved communities.

Actions and means involved:

1. Assessment and selection of specific locations for the implementation of the project.
2. Opening a planning and strategy meeting- this meeting will bring together all groups interested in the project (local citizens, municipal council and representatives, local organizations and businesses, associated beneficiaries, etc.) and will communicate the projects objectives, timeline, methods, how to obtain permits and other legal procedures, participation options, financial aspects and other important details.
3. Establish education/training workshops which will provide participating individuals and groups with both theoretical and practical understanding of the projects purpose.
4. Construction of water retention ponds (fish ponds), flow control barriers and rainwater gardens in selected areas, and the re-cultivation of decommissioned and old logging roads.
5. Monitoring of the developed system of rainwater management and its influence on areas quality of water, eco-systems, landscape and climate- monitoring activities will be undertaken two years after the completion of the project based on the elaborated methodology. Monitoring will commence at the beginning of the project and continue throughout and past its completion date.
6. Develop and publish a manual outlining the effects of the projects measures on the given area based on 'hydro climate recovery' methods and techniques. Manual will be titled "Revitalizing the Climate in my Region."
7. Closing conference- will showcase the successes of the project and lessons learned. It will bring together all involved parties and other interested groups.
8. The development of press releases, communication and dissemination activities with the public, layman's report, project website and information boards for the effective dissemination of project successes and results.
9. Monitoring project output within alloted financial resources and processing the results and outcomes of the project.

Expected results (outputs and quantified achievements):

1. A detailed and concise portfolio of the geographic features, health and state of the local landscape and an elaborated methodology for monitoring the project. Portfolio will contain exact mappings of project sites where the various water retention measures will be implemented. There will be a total of 10 methodologies (see Action A1 in section C) used for the assessment and selection of project sites.
2. A minimum 100 participants ranging from local council and citizens to involved parties and interested organizations. The presentation of the selected project sites in the 8 Ondavka municipalities.
3. The selection of 5 various experts and two members from People & Water NGO who will be responsible for carrying out the education/training workshops throughout the duration of the project. A minimum of 88 participants throughout the duration of the workshops.
4. The final outcome will see a specific number of flow control barriers, water retention ponds, rainwater gardens and re-cultivated logging roads (see Action B1 in part C).
5. A portfolio of detailed documents outlining the performance of the project and its impacts on the local environment. This information will be used for the development of the 5 different reports, the layman's report, the manual and leaflets/brochures. Total of 48 monitoring sessions will take place.
6. 1500 one hundred page manuals published in both Slovak and English languages outlining the methodologies, theories, results and philosophies of the project.
7. Expected attendance >130. Presentation of results, successes and lessons learned from project.

8. 1500 copies of 6-10 page layman's report available in both print and electronic versions, and written in Slovak and English languages. Website containing all up-to-date information on project progress and results. 8 press releases in regional newspapers highlighting the various stages of the project as well as the final results 1 year after project completion. 2 information boards per community resulting in a total of 16 boards which will outline the project details.
9. Proper use of allocated budget (see section C action E1 and section F for details). Results and outcomes of project documented on file in MS Office documents ready for use in various reports and other communication tasks.

Can the project be considered to be a climate change adaptation project? Yes ☒ No ☐

Given the unique functions of water on earth, the proposed measures can be considered as a climate change adaptation project. The retention of rainwater on earth allows water to carry out its numerous unique functions which support various forms of life on earth. Water maintains a stable climate and a healthy hydrological cycle. Water is essential for evaporation which transforms the sun's solar radiation into latent heat and thus contributing to a cool and stable climate. Without water, the sun's solar energy is released back into the atmosphere as sensible heat therefore contributing to a rising temperature and drier atmosphere. An atmosphere abundant in moisture content maintains a stable and cool climate mitigating weather extremes such as drastic temperature oscillations, heat waves and intensive precipitation. As such the proposed project will mitigate the effects of climate change such as temperature oscillations, flooding and drought, and will contribute to the well being of the local residents.

If you wish to provide the summary in the language of the proposal as well (if different from English), please tick the box ☐

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM TARGETED (max. 10.000 characters)

Environmental problems targeted are all intimately connected and can be solved by the integrated systematic retention of rainwater on land. The environmental problems stem from a damaged and dehydrated landscape caused by excess runoff of rainwater. A damaged environment can be characterized by erosion, erosion furrows in agricultural lands, drought, flooding, quick rainwater runoff, low water retention capacity of soil, increasing rate of flow of water bodies near built up areas and deforestation. Other effects are a thinning atmosphere with higher allergenic content in the atmosphere and greater temperature oscillations between daytime and nighttime temperatures. All these environmental problems can be systematically solved through the retention of rainwater on land via a range of complex and simple measures preventing rainwater runoff. Rainwater retained on land will be allowed to perform its numerous functions. It will replenish grounwater sources, commence photosynthesis, evaporate by absorbing the sun's solar radiation and with it feed the small water cycle and maintain a stable climate regime. The revitalization of the small hydrological cycle will return the environment back to equilibrium.

The environmental problems targeted were caused by the gradual sealing of the earth's surface through the expansion of urbanization, industry and agriculture which has sped up the run off of rainwater from the earth's surface into rivers and streams and eventually oceans. This process results in the gradual dehydration of the small water cycle (regular rain) and destabilises climate because water, which was once absorbed by natural vegetation, evaporated and fed the local water cycle is lost. By dehydrating the earth's surface through ill-informed development practices, solar radiation from the sun is transformed into sensible heat instead of latent heat which would be otherwise produced via evaporation if a region's surface was covered by vegetation or mechanisms that retain water in the area. The proposed project in the given localities seeks to reverse this process by re-establishing the conditions necessary for revitalization of the small water cycle. In this way, a healthy climate and environment, abundant in water for the needs of people is achieved. The solution is to retain rainwater where it falls, using measures appropriate for the specific conditions of this region. An environment abundant in water is an environment abundant in life in all its unique forms. Essentially, the proposed project is a human intervention in to nature, which re-establishes the necessary conditions for a healthy, balanced and dynamic ecosystem. These specified problems of dehydrating the earths surface of its water characterize numerous parts of the world, however, each country and region has its specific conditions that make it unique and require unique solutions.

The hydrological/climatic situation in Slovakia has its own story to tell. During the period of 1881-2008, the increase in average annual air temperature by 1.6 °C and the decrease in annual atmospheric precipitation totals by 3.4% on average were recorded in the Slovak Republic. The reduction in precipitation was above 10% in the south of the Slovak Republic, and it was sporadically up to 3% in the north and north-east of the country. A significant decrease in relative humidity up to 5% and a decrease in snow coverage were recorded almost throughout the country (a moderate increase in highlands). There is the evidence of gradual desertification, particularly in the south of the Slovak Republic (the increase in potential evapotranspiration and the decrease in soil moisture). Over the last 15 years, a significant increase in the occurrence of extreme daily precipitation totals has been observed. This trend had resulted in a higher risk of local floods in several localities of the Slovak Republic. On the other hand, local and regional droughts caused by long relatively warm weather and small precipitation totals in some parts of the growing season, have been recorded in the period of 1989-2009. Particularly strong droughts were in 1990-1994, 2000, 2002, 2003 and 2007 (last year 2011 experienced 3 months with nearly no rainfall in the summer/autumn period). Based upon the indicators of air temperature, precipitation totals, evapotranspiration, snow cover and other elements, the decade of 1991-2000, as well as the period of 2001-2009, have approached the conditions expected in about 2030 with respect to scenarios of climate change in the Slovak Republic, with the only exception of the decrease in precipitation totals in a cold half-year in the decade 1991-2000.

(Source: The fifth national communication of the Slovak Republic on Climate Change Under the UNFCCC, including Reporting Elements under Kyoto Protocol)

The expected "increase of the extremity of floods and droughts" is highlighted in the document. Especially dramatic sounds the forecast: "...the summer droughts will be interrupted by extreme floods." The abovementioned phenomenons represent "...uncertainty in the management of water resources" (ibid).

The increase in air temperature during the period of cyclonic weather will induce significant increase in the water vapor pressure (including the water vapor available for condensation in the atmosphere). This will cause substantial and extreme increase in precipitation totals during strong thunderstorms in the warm half-year and also during cyclonic situations lasting several days, all the year round. It is supposed that the totals of extremely heavy precipitation events (repeating more rarely than once per 50 years) will be higher that in past decades by 20-50%. Presumably, the highest precipitation totals will exceed 150 mm every year and 400 mm once per 50 years in one of localities in Slovakia. Furthermore, winter floods will be more frequent due to warming. (ibid)

The territory of Slovakia belongs to Western Carpathians and due to complicated geological building and tectonic development it is strongly dissected. The spatial pattern of assessed potential soil erosion is dominantly controlled by relief. About 25% of the territory represents flat alluvial plains or smoothly undulated hilly lands. The

results of the erosion assessment indicate, that 75% of the territory is potentially endangered by soil erosion of various intensity and the higher values absolutely dominate.
(Source: Šúri, M., Cebecauer, T., Hofierka, J., Fulajtár jun., E.: Soil Erosion Assessment of Slovakia at a Regional Scale Using GIS. Ecology (Bratislava), 2002, Vol. 21, No. 4, p. 404-422)

Processes of soil erosion represent nowadays and will represent in the future, with the expected climate change one of the most widespread soil degradation processes. Water erosion is a degradation process present on nearly two thirds of the Slovak territory with hilly terrain. At present, water erosion threatens 55% of the agricultural lands, while wind erosion threatens 6.5% of the agricultural land. In the present climatic conditions around 35% of agricultural land in the Slovak Republic is threatened by strong to extreme soil erosion. In general, the most dangerous erosion period in Slovakia is spring time, as the vegetation cover is not fully developed, and after longer drought periods, torrent rains occur. Erosion transport appears in 47.5% in spring, 26.2% in winter, 21.1% in summer and 5.2% in the autumn. Especially dangerous are thunder storms in May and June.
(Source: Climate change and its possible impacts on Slovak land fund. Research Institute of Soil Science and Conservation, Bratislava, 2005, 46p.)

STATE OF THE ART AND INNOVATIVE ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT

Note: for forests monitoring projects this box should not be filled in (max. 10.000 characters)

The 8 municipalities have all been affected by flooding in the past. Yet little has been done to address the problem at its source. The proposed project seeks to retain rainwater on land which will prevent flooding because it will gradually renew the water retention capacity of the environment. Therefore this project is innovative because it changes the philosophical approach to the management of rainwater. It is innovative because the proposed measures have not been carried out on such a grand scale which seeks to integrate 8 communities for the management of rainwater. These communities seek to realize the proposed project and provide inspiration to other communities who have been managing their water independently of other communities.
Up until now, the most common approach to securing water resources focused on the concentration of water in one area through the construction of large dams, water reservoirs and an extensive system of canals, regulated courses and irrigation systems. However, the negative effects of this approach are now clearly becoming noticeable. These mega projects had negative impacts not only on environmental grounds but also on social, economic and cultural grounds. These mega reservoirs and dams contributed to the vast transformation of a landscape by de-hydrating one area of its water and consequently placing stress on its ability to support life while at the same time drowning another area with too much water causing a similar fate by altering the landscape. In some instances, these mega structures further necessitated the large scale migration of inhabitants of the proposed construction site and with it causing hardships and uncertainty for many affected people. The impacts had both cultural and economic dimensions. People lost their homes and intimate ties to their ancestral lands while at the same time their livelihoods were greatly altered. Simultaneously, channels and regulated water courses are effective at delivering water to where it is needed but simultaneously not allowing it to perform its vital functions such as evaporation. Furthermore, these methods for water delivery are extremely costly and not only negate the central problem but contribute to it. They hasten the runoff of rainwater from the land. Paradoxically, people, businesses and governments spend large sums of money to both have access to freshwater delivered via these extensive networks of dams, reservoirs, canals and regulated water courses while at the same time they pay for the removal of rainwater via extensive drainage systems which damage the landscape and reduce its water holding capacity thus leading to its gradual desertification. Based on estimates, 20 billion m3 of water are drained from the European continent every year. Additionally, it is estimated that the amount of water drained from the European continent in the past 50 years amounts to roughly 1000 billion m3. In the past, this water replenished groundwater sources, feed the vegetation absorbed the sun's solar energy and maintained a stable climate. Therefore the proposed project offers a whole new approach to securing water resources that also will revitalize the climate and natural environment.

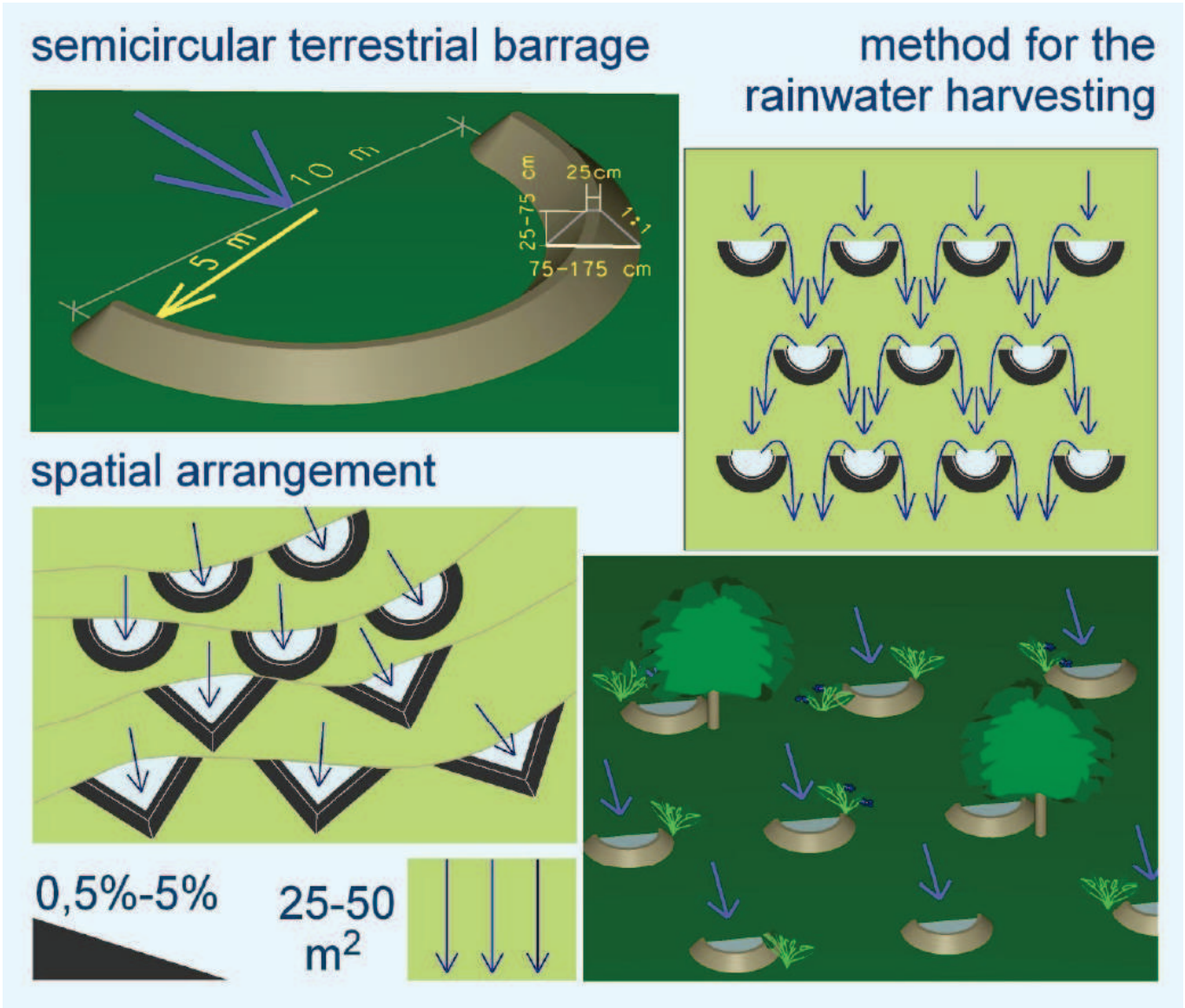
The systematic retention of rainwater on land via the proposed measures may be small-scale in comparison to the previous model of large-scale water retention via the alteration of water bodies but its effects on an environment are positive on all dimensions. In the past, methods for securing water resources focused on water which we can see, water in its liquid state. However, the methods and techniques incorporated in this project focus on water in all its forms. Water in its liquid, gaseous and solid state, water not only as a narrowly defined resource but water as an integral part of a landscape and society. The retention of rainwater on land will gradually restore the natural water holding capacity of the landscape and with it revitalize a stable climate regime with frequent and balanced precipitation patterns without the risk of flooding and drought. It is important to note that one cubic metre of water is able to absorb 700 KwH of solar energy providing effective measures against climate change. The proposed methods will create an environment abundant in water establishing the conditions necessary for long-term sustainable economic, cultural and social development by offering local initiatives to combating climate change. The proposed project bypasses the need for the future construction of mega-strucutres such as dams and water reservoirs by restoring the natural water holding capacity of the surrounding landscape. While the proposed methods and techniques may be quite simple and cost efficient, they are based

on theories and philosophy that transcend the present approach to water management and represent an alternative path to sustainable development that takes into account the environmental, cultural, social and economic dimensions as well.

Furthermore, the proposed project is innovative because it divests control back to the community level. Essentially, the present approach to combatting climate change is oriented towards changing the behaviour patterns of buyers and sellers, namely consumers and producers. Individuals are said to make a difference by making eco-conscious decisions when purchasing products such as by opting for eco-efficient goods and lifestyles over other ones. Simultaneously, producers develop and market products that use resources in the most efficient way possible as well as reducing CO2 emissions and thus contributing to a green economy. Governments play both roles by facilitating the development and use of green technology for reducing the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. However, in between choosing an eco-friendly product or living an eco-friendly lifestyle, the individual is pretty much removed from direct participation in reducing and mitigating the effects of climate change and deteriorating water resources. For the most part, he or she is dependant on the market and governments for dealing with this extensive problem. The proposed program seeks to alter this condition by providing local citizens with the ability to change their environment. The measures proposed involve both simple and complex methods that can begin with the individual homeowner and move across a wide spectrum of local settings. It allows residents, neighbours, local councillors, businessowners and farmers to utilize simple and effective methods that retain rainwater on the landscape so that it has the chance to carry out its numerous functions. Essentially, it returns autonomy back to the local level where people are in charge of their own lives.

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) ▣

Name of the picture: Various rainwater harvesting techniques



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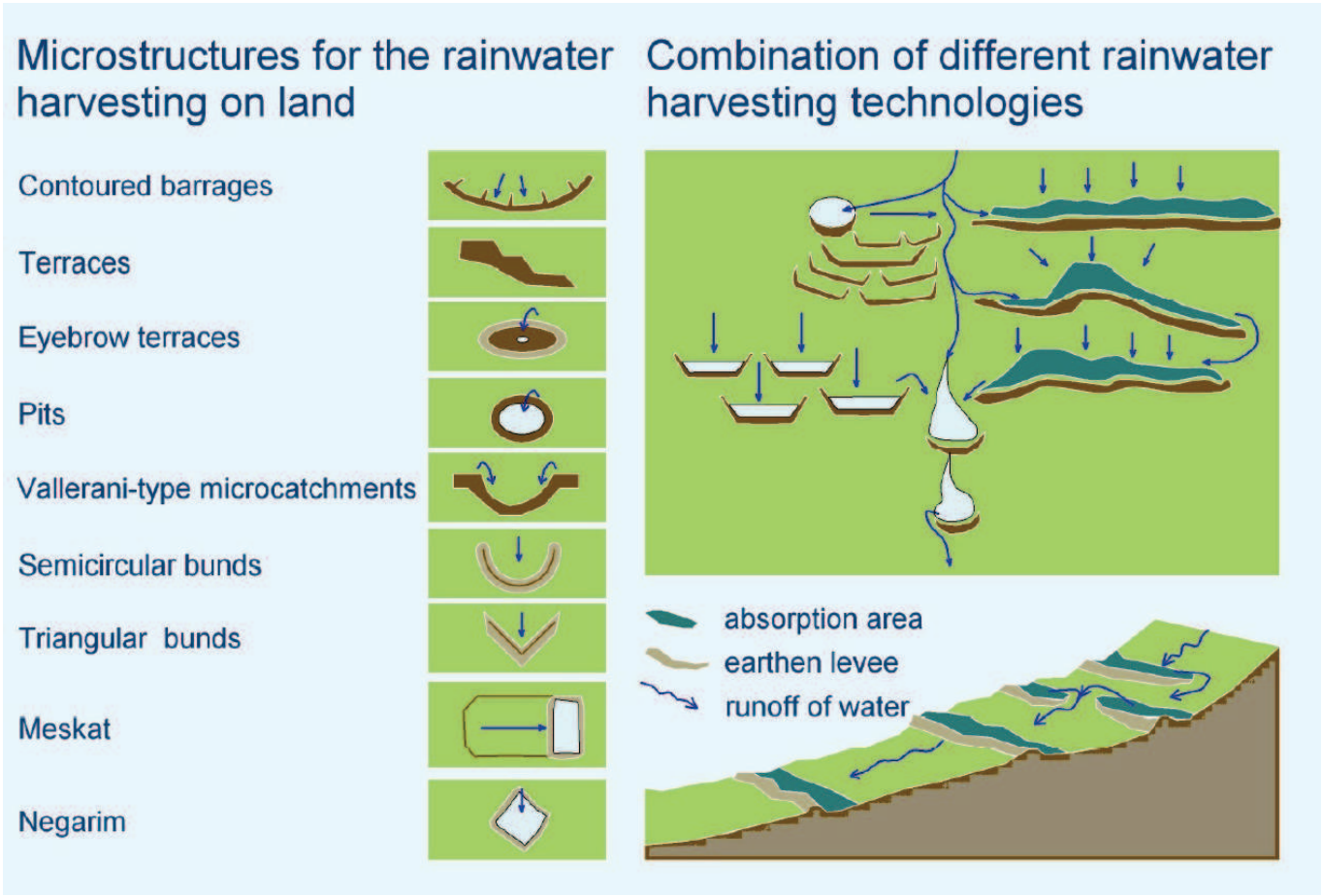
Name of the picture: Various rainwater harvesting techniques



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DEMONSTRATION CHARACTER OF THE PROJECT

Note: for forests monitoring projects this box should not be filled in (max. 10.000 characters)

The proposed project will demonstrate new technologies and methods for practical and effective rainwater management. It will reveal new construction methods which will retain rainwater where it falls so that it has the chance to fill groundwater sources, feed vegetation, and evaporate so that it can revitalize the small hydrological cycle and maintain a stable climate. Natural flow control barriers in streams, rainwater gardens, retention ponds and water harvesting techniques are all tangible aspects of the project providing demonstrative effects. These project are not only aesthetically appealing but provide concrete examples to local citizens and visitors of how to effectively revitalize the local environment and mitigate the effects of climate change. The volume of water stored in retention ponds can provide quantifiable evidence of water that would be lost from the land via run-off. Additionally, the same is applicable to natural flow control barriers which can measure the capacity of water retained in the area. Furthermore, natural flow control barriers built on streams are demonstrative because they reveal the amount of sediment buildup gradually captured from water flow.

Perhaps the most unique demonstrative feature of the project is that it allows for the gradual transfer of environmental maintenance and upkeep by artificial structures to the ecosystem. The various measures used will mostly involve materials found directly on site. It will utilize wood from the forests rock and soil from the ground and so forth. As such, the retention of rainwater on land and the gradual increase in storage capacity of the natural environment will lead to the rebalancing of the ecosystem and its ability to maintain the natural cycle in perpetuity. There will be no need to artificially regulate water courses or water basins. By re-establishing the right conditions, the areas surrounding ecosystem will be able to renew itself on its own and take over the functions that human activities have gradually altered. The demonstrative character of the project will be monitored and disseminated to the public via various methods. Information boards, press releases, a website will be utilized for spreading the demonstrative character of the project. Also, a layman's report as well as a manual available in Both English and Slovak will present the results of the project. In order to provide all the necessary project documentation for the development of the aforementioned dissemination activities, monitoring of the project will take place every month from the beginning of the project to one year after the end of the project. Monitoring will involve both the monitoring of the impacts on the local environment as well as monitoring of socio-economic effects such as the local unemployment rate. Monitoring will be carried out by members of People & Water NGO and the 5 field experts once a month.

EU ADDED VALUE OF THE PROJECT AND ITS ACTIONS (max. 10.000 characters)

Strains on water resources, environmental degradation and accompanying climate change with its numerous displays of weather extremes is fast becoming the greatest issue challenging European societies. Therefore, the EU has responded with numerous legislations that address the uncertainties of environmental degradation as a result of excess water runoff from the earth's surface.The following introductory words on water by the Directorate General for the Environment of the EU clearly outline the necessity of the proposed project. According to DG Environment,

"Water is life! It is a precondition for human, animal and plant life as well as an indispensable resource for the economy. Water also plays a fundamental role in the climate regulation cycle. Protection of water resources, of fresh and salt water ecosystems and of the water we drink and bathe in is therefore one of the cornerstones of environmental protection in Europe. The stakes are high and the issues transcend national boundaries and concerted action at the level of the EU is necessary to ensure an effective protection." (DG Environment website)

The proposed project is directly in line with the above statement as well as numerous DG Environment directives and communications including the EU Communication of Water Scarcity and Droughts (COM/2007/0414 final) while it is also indirectly linked to numerous other goals of the EU including the EU Communication on the Agenda for a Sustainable and Competitive European Tourism {COM(2007)621 final}, the European Health Strategy and finally the European Climate Change Programme. Other than directives and communications related to the project, the EU presents a clear strategy for tackling the numerous environmental issues faced by societies. The following directives clearly reflect the objectives of the project and the EU's philosophies to achieving the goals of the directives:

(2000/60/EC) Water Directive is to be implemented during the period of 2003-2023. The main administrative tool for reaching the goal and other requirements of the Directive is Basin Management Plan (BMP). The proposed interventions with its design oriented on small catchments and basins can contribute to reaching the goals of the EU Water Directive in Slovakia, as all its components are focused on reaching a good state of water quantity as well as quality, stability of an area and increasing its resilience to changing climate. The interventions are fully in line and support the implementation of the general directives on water and flooding directives in the Slovak Republic.

(2006/118/EC) Groundwater Directive binds EU member states to protect groundwater against pollution and

deterioration. According to DG Environment this directive "establishes a regime which sets underground water quality standards and introduces measures to prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater. The directive establishes quality criteria that takes account local characteristics and allows for further improvements to be made based on monitoring data and new scientific knowledge." This directive is directly related to the proposed measures for the revitalization of the landscape. Rainwater harvesting in small catchments is a direct tool to promote replenishment of the ground waters in the region.
(2007/60/EC) Floods Directive binds EU member states to assess all water courses and coastlines that are susceptible to the risk of flooding, to map the flood extent, outline assets and inhabitants at risk in flood prone areas, and further take adequate and co-ordinated measures to prevent flooding. This directive directly concerns the East Slovakia regions which are prone to frequent flooding.
{SEC(2007)993}{SEC(2007)996} Communication on Addressing the challenge of water scarcity and droughts in the European Union is a communication from the European Commission to the European Parliament and the Council outlining challenges caused of water scarcity and droughts. It outlines the problem areas and policy objectives for tackling this problem. The proposed programme directly addresses numerous aspects of this communication by proposing key measures for revitalizing the local microclimate and soil by retaining rainwater in the area so that it has the chance to soak into the ground, replenish groundwater sources, revitalize the microclimate through evaporation and gradually restore the small hydrological cycle as well as prevent extreme oscillations between drought and flooding.

The EU promotes good water management into standard practices and has also put together a relevant document dealing with the integrated adaptation to climate change known as the "White Paper: Adapting to Climate Change: Towards a European Framework for Action." This document is based on the ideas of the New Water Paradigm elaborated in the published book "Water for the Recovery of the Climate- a New Water Paradigm" written by members of NGO People & Water in co-operation with the Czech organization ENKI. NGO People & Water organized a successful World Water EXPO conference in Saragossa in co-operation with the Association of towns and villages of Slovakia. The notions and ideas presented were well received during the EXPO (05.09.2008) and also involved a conference titled, "European day against droughts and absence of water" organized by the European Committee. During that time, Stavros Dimas, the European commissar for the Environment said: "let me emphasize, it is important, land uses have to take into account the requirements of water management. Activities like deforestation, intensive agricultural activities and constant spread of urban area influenced water infiltration into the ground dramatically. Rainwater no longer soaks into the soil in many areas. For this reason, groundwater levels are decreasing. Effective water accessibility for vegetation and the mass of evaporation is decreasing. Therefore soil management and country planning have to take into account the need for increasing infiltration of water into soil. A target is to ensure that water will infiltrate in places of rain. It is very important to realize this fact when managing areas…" Part of the EC conference conclusions in Saragossa have made it into the White Paper.

One of the key conclusions of the report published by the EC is that "water management has to be better integrated to the governance of the country. This especially applies to rainwater. The support of rainwater infiltration into the soil in urban and agricultural areas has the difficult task of renewing sources of groundwater and surface waters in many areas."

Therefore this project seeks to prove in practice that it is possible to use rainwater more effectively. By realizing the principles of good rainwater management in the proposed area the project can produce educational value for all interested representatives of communities across the EU. After the successful completion of the demonstration project, it can be applied to all possible environments in all countries in the EU. Therefore the project has the potential to start a new movement for making our inhabited areas more livable and enjoyable.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT (max. 10.000 characters)

The proposed project is expected to yield numerous socio-economic benefits. The proposed project will have positive effects on employment opportunities for inhabitants of the specified communities. It is estimated that around 80 job positions will be created throughout the implementation of the project. The newly employed will be working on the construction of the various proposed measures for the retention of rainwater on land. Through such measures, the newly employed will have the opportunity to obtain new valuable skills which they can put to use in the future.
Another positive effect of the project includes the increased aesthetic appeal of the area and thus contributing to an increase in tourism. Additional tourism will increase the flow of money into the area contributing to the well-being of the local inhabitants. And even if the increase in tourism will account for a modest sum in added benefits, it is important to take into consideration the positive impacts it will have on the quality of life of the local inhabitants. Local inhabitants will be surrounded by an environment abundant in water resulting in greater recreational options for families and children. History has shown that people are drawn towards water whether for vacation or for permanent settlement. Increasing the water retention capacity of the landscape will also increase the attractiveness on both social and economic grounds of the given area and will hopefully provide incentive for young adults to consider settling in the area instead of departing to urban centres in order to seek work and a better quality of life. From such a standpoint, the proposed project functions as a tool of social cohesion that

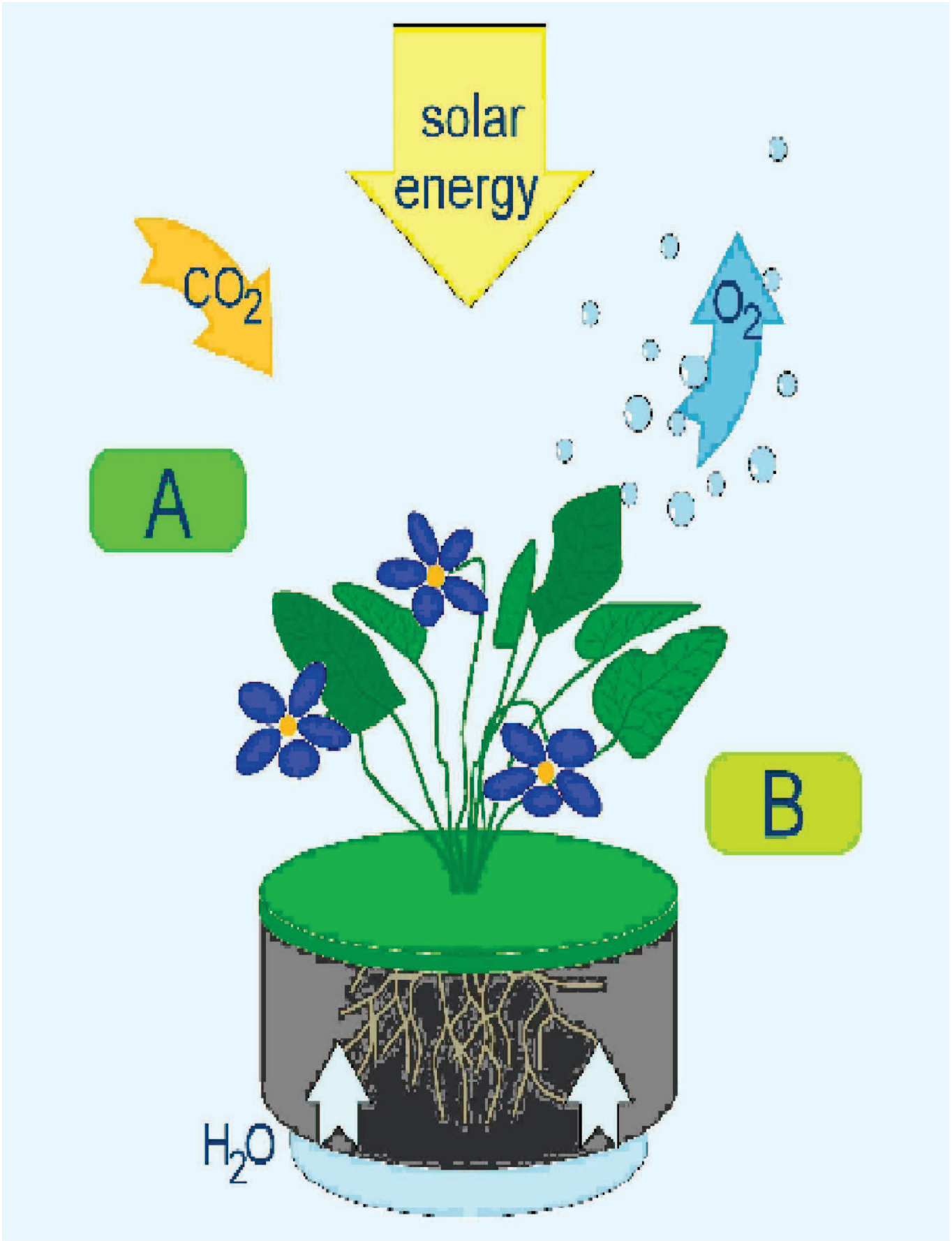
integrates and brings together local residents.
The proposed project will involve 8 local communities of the Ondávka area. Past measures against flooding focused directly on the flooded area. Dealing with flooding directly in the affected areas resulted in the source of the problem being left untouched. Past measures were oriented towards controlling flood waves by securing flow paths with ever higher barriers and drainage systems that hastened rainwater run-off during heavy precipitation. However, this only exacerbated the problem for communities downstream as water, during intense rain accumulated, and simultaneously increased the intensity of the currents flow, often causing it to overflow and flood a community downstream. Conventional measures still focus on securing and enlarging regulated water currents and drainage systems in order to hasten rainwater run-off during heavy precipitation. The conventional measures for flood prevention do not respect the needs of neighbours. A given community may have extensive drainage systems and water canals but these only contribute to the flooding of communities downstream by maximizing the efficient runoff of rainwater. The proposed project offers a different approach based on the integrated management of water resources across a whole river basin so that flooding is prevented downstream by managing water across the whole stream especially at the source upstream. The participating communities all belong to the same water basin providing the perfect opportunity to not only demonstrate the effectiveness of an integrated approach to water basin management but to improve the integrity and friendship among the involved communities by advocating a love thy neighbor principle.

EFFORTS FOR REDUCING THE PROJECT'S "CARBON FOOTPRINT" (max. 10.000 characters)

Healthy vegetation fullfils a ventilation function between the atmosphere and soil. It protects the soil from extensive overheating and dehydration. The suns solar radiation glaring onto the an areas vegetation is partially reflected, partially transformed via the evaporation of water, partially transformed into sensible heat, partially absorbed as heat into the soil and partially accumulates as biomass through the process of photosynthesis. Photosynthesis operates under three conditions, the suns energy, water and CO2. Therefore, the projects focus on water retention will re-establish the conditions for the growth of vegetation which will help in the absorbtion of CO2 gases. The amount of energy accumulated in biomass is quite low. The production of 1kg of biomass on 1m2 constitutes cca 0.45% of the suns yearly energy input on a 1m2 surface. A great majority of living plants contain a great amount of water in their cellular strucutre. Growing biomass contains 80-90% water. Simultaneously, the absorbtion of CO2 via photosynthesis draws water into the cellular structure of growing plants. The addition of 10 g of biomass on drymass of 1m2 absorbs roughly 14 g of CO2 , roughly 1 g of nutrients and 80-90 g of water (see picture). This means that the proposed project can contribute to the redution of CO2 in the atmosphere with the assumed absorbtion in plants in a given area of more than 1000 tons per day. In this way the proposed project contributes to the reduction of the carbon footprint.
The second picture compares a dehydrated landscape compared to a well hydrated landscape abundant in water and vegetation. It shows that water is central to maintaining a cool and stable climate. Where water is absent, 60-70% of solar radiation is transformed into sensible heat and only 10-20% evaporates whereas in a water rich landscape, 70-80% of solar radiation is transformed into latent heat (water vapour) via evapotranspiration and only 5-10% is transformed into sensible heat. This water vapour feeds the small hydrological cycle thus maintaining a stable and healthy climate and water cycle. The proposed project seeks to protect water equally in its gaseous form as in its liquid form and simultaneously reducing the carbon footprint of human activities.
As it pertains to the reduction of the carbon footprint that is within the control of the participating members, various measures will be taken into account to reduce our footprint on the environment. First of all, only necessary documents will be printed, whereas all other communication will be carried out either personally or via email and telephone. Cars will be used only when required in order to reduce emmissions. Additionally, food provided at the conferences will be from a local source in order to reduce transportation costs and support the local agriculture industry.

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) ▣

Name of the picture: Daily energy balance of CO2 and H20 fluxes per 1metre square of vegetation



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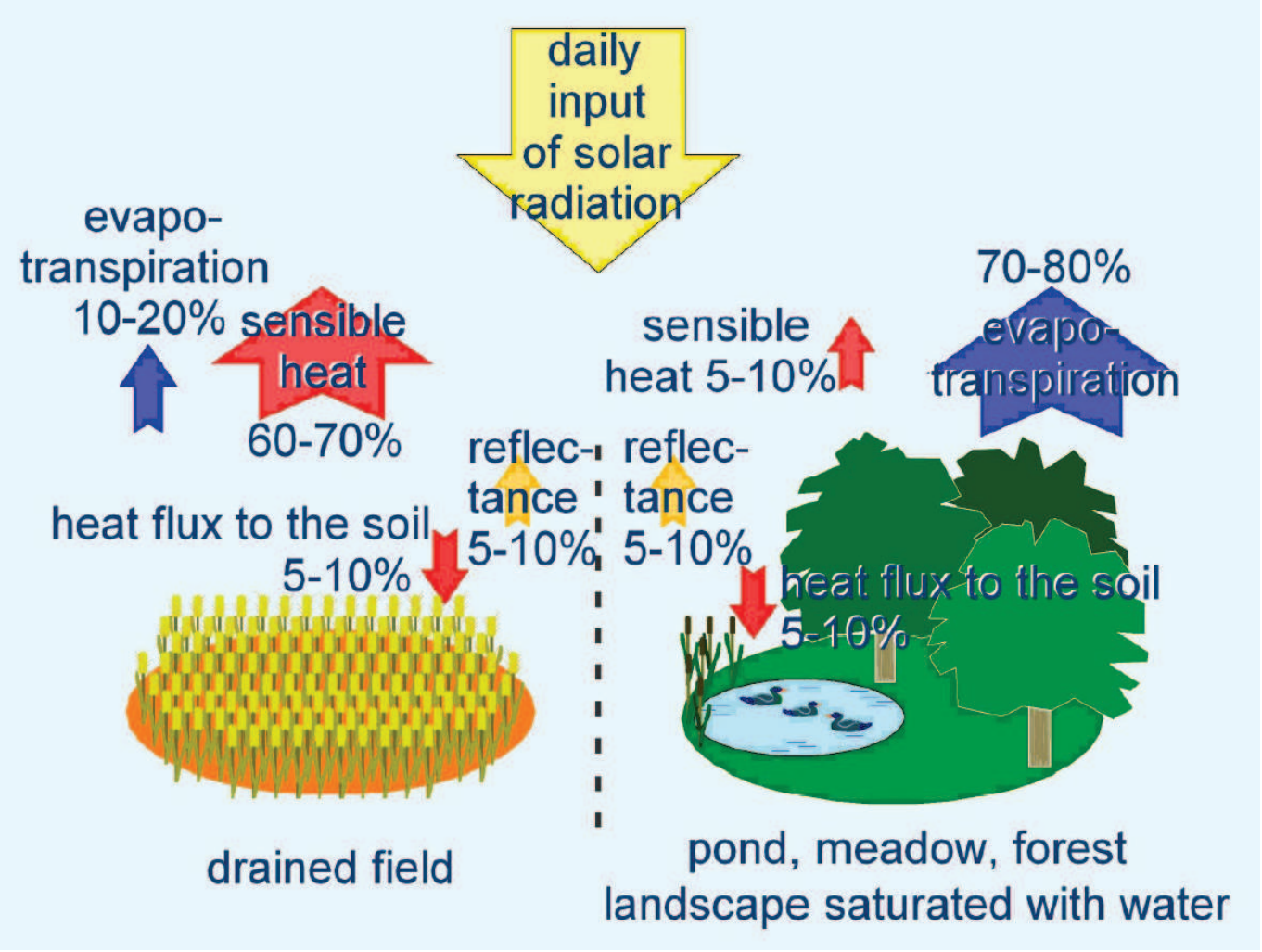
Name of the picture: Distribution of solar energy



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STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED AND MAIN TARGET AUDIENCE OF THE PROJECT (OTHER THAN PROJECT PARTICIPANTS) (max. 10.000 characters)

Stakeholder and main target audience who may affect or may be affected by the proposed program include the following groups:
Stakeholders:
Municipal governments of the 8 involved communities:
The 8 local municipal governments of the Ondávka area will be consulted throughout the duration of the project all the way from the proposal phase to the implementation and completion of the project. Their concerns and opinions will be strongly taken into consideration for the direction of the project because the project directly affects the local residents of the 8 involved communities. Additionally, the progress of the project will be clearly communicated to the representatives of the involved communities.

Construction firms interested in the implementation of the project:
The project will involve construction work which will take place during the implementation phase of the project. The proposed projects will require the services of both skilled and general construction labour meaning that construction firms will supply some part of the services such as the use of heavy machinery. A fair selection process will provide various interested firms with the opportunity to implement the measures contained in the proposed project.

Unemployed local residents:
Unemployed local residents will be directly targeted by the project. They will work on the projects during the implementation phase as labour required for building the flow control barriers, retention ponds and other involved measures. An expected 80 workers will be hired for the implementation phase of the project.

Water management, water course administrators:
The proposed project will affect the conventional methods of water management which relied on the quick run-off of rainwater from the land. The proposed project will provide a demonstrative model to water management and water course administrators on how to manage water so that it has the opportunity to maintain a healthy climate and environment as well as provide water for the local people. Relations will involve consulting as well as experience sharing in order to achieve the desired results.
Land development experts:
The demonstrative aspects of the project will have positive impacts on land development experts because it will add another dimension to their field. Land development experts will be able to observe and learn from the benefits of retaining rainwater on land so that it can carry out its intended purposes. The dissemination of the project results will partly take place through word of mouth and direct observation by various stakeholders especially land development experts. Land development experts can transfer the projects methods and techniques from rural to urban settings.

Land owners:
Land owners whether local homeowners or owners of agricultural lands or other properties will have to be consulted with throughout the project because the proposed measures will affect their properties on different accounts. First, it is realistic to assume that the property values of the participating communities will gradually rise on account of the improved local environment. Homeowners and other landowners should be made aware of this fact so as to adjust to the necessary changes. Additionally, projects may be carried out on lands that may have private owners, this means that consultation and permission from landowners will be necessary in order for the projects to be built.

Environmental agencies and organizations:
The proposed project focuses on the revitalization of the climate and environment via the retention of rainwater on land. Environmental agencies and organizations may welcome or oppose some of the proposed measures therefore open and fair consultation is necessary in order to reveal the added benefits of such a project. The demonstrative character of the project will provide these organizations with new tools for nature conservation. Hopefully, the interested organizations will become another medium for the dissemination of the projects results and progress.

Self-administering region of Prešov:
Flooding, drought, a deteriorating environment, temperature oscilations, torrential rains and other weather extremes are affecting all 8 self-administering regions across Slovakia. Therefore the self-administering region of Prešov has the opportunity to support this integrated management of water basins. As such, it can learn from the methods and techniques used in the proposed project and integrate them into its water management policies and environmental policies for the entire region of Prešov. This may be the right opportunity to make systematic changes necessary to revitalize and conserve the natural environment and mitigate climate change effects.

Target Audience:
Local residents:
Local residents as homeowners, farmers, small business owners and families will be the main target audiece of the proposed program. The communities of Ondávka have been prone to flooding in the past causing damage on both an economic and social scale. The proposed measures are welcomed by the residents for the outcomes they are expected to achieve. Local residents will have a first-hand look at the implementation of the projects. The local unemployed will be directly involved in the project by working on the construction of the proposed measures. Additionally, the proposed project hopes to inspire a new water culture where residents will act in ways that retain water on land beginning with the homeowner's property.

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) ☐

EXPECTED CONSTRAINTS AND RISKS RELATED TO THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND HOW THEY WILL BE DEALT WITH (CONTINGENCY PLANNING) (max. 12.000 characters)

1. The proposed project calls for systematic changes to the management of rainwater. Past practice efficiently drained agricultural and urban surfaces of its rainwater causing negative impacts on the surrounding environment. The simple yet innovative approach to retaining rainwater on land where it falls can be met with opposition by people who are familiar and work with the old paradigm. Water companies whether state owned or private will most likely question and resist the methods and techniques contained within the proposed project. Therefore proper consultation and negotiations are necessary in order to prevent conflict that may potentially affect the implementation of the project. However, the methods and techniques in the proposed project will not directly involve or affect state and private water companies. The workshops will emphasize the importance of rainwater as a climate regulator, hopefully encouraging homeowners to direct their drain pipes from the roofs of their homes towards their gardens. Equally, local business owners, small farmers and public offices will be encouraged to do the same or similar depending on their situation. These activities do no directly harm the functioning of the water companies even though they directly challenge their conventional methods and techniques of water management.
Risk rating(low, medium, high): low
2. Another constraint may potentially come from local landowners. The proposed project involves the construction of various water retention systems whether retention ponds, flow control barriers or the re-cultivation of old logging roads and connecting links. Some of these sites where such work will take place may have multiple private owners. While it is expected that most owners will agree to allow the construction of the proposed measures to take place on their properties, it is necessary to plan for instances where permission by an owner will not be granted. Additionally, all these matters will be rained and discussed at the opening planning and strategy meeting in order to prevent and minimize any delays and problems in the project.
Risk rating: medium
3. The methods and techniques in the proposed program are simple and effective. They go against the norm of environmental protection in Slovakia. The conventional approach to environmental protection focuses on conservation; it considers any intrusions into the natural environment as negative and unwarranted even if the methods seek to re-establish the conditions necessary for the ecosystem cycle to continue. Although the proposed project will not be taking place on any environmentally protected lands, it is important to provide information to concerned groups as to the intentions and purpose of the project in order to gain trust with various environmental groups who operate in the area. This will minimize the risk of conflict and misunderstanding between environmental groups and the involved communities.
Risk rating: low

4. The project seeks to carry out the numerous environmental assessments stated above such as determining the volume capacity of all water retention measures, determining the damage of the landscape, determining the quantity of water retention mechanisms, etc., therefore it is necessary to plan for any difficulties that may arise from realizing these goals and actions. Construction techniques have to adapt to the numerous dimension both social and environmental. For example, the effectiveness of the implementation of the project can be constrained not only by property rights and other legal matters or social conflicts but also natural barriers set by the environment itself. The uniqueness of the proposed measures is that they are adaptable to any environment. However, the ease of effectiveness of retaining rainwater on land is not uniform across all types of landscape. Therefore the above assessments and actions needs to keep in mind any constraints that will arise from the natural landscape. The depth of the soil, hardness of surface beneath soil, landscape features and other factors will have to be taken into consideration in order to deal with these natural barriers and still retain an agreed upon capacity of water in the given area so as to meet the overall goals and objectives of the project.
Risk rating: low
5. The project has a duration of 3 years of which 6 months were allocated for the preparation phase, 21 months for the implementation phase and 9 months for the dissemination phase while monitoring will take place throughout the whole 3 years. Management will be responsible for ensuring that all the stated activities will be carried out in a timely and effective manner in order to meet the stated deadlines of the project.
Risk rating: medium
If any of the above risks or constraints materializes then contingency planning will assure that the project can still be effectively implemented. However, the proposed project rests on the principle of solidarity since it involves the integrated management of water basins. The 8 communities have joined together to participate in this project with the aim to revitalizing their local ecosystems. This means that residents have been rallied to partake in this project and are therefore aligned with the proposed measures. Furthermore, proposed measures are simple and effective constructions usually made from materials found on site (trees, rocks, soil, etc.), and when necessary outside materials be brought in. Therefore, contingency planning is mainly focused on the social dimension. It is part of the information and awareness raising campaign that will last throughout the entirety of the project. Contingency planning will involve personal consultations and negotiations with individuals or groups who may pose constraints to the implementation of the project. Water companies or environmental groups may challenge

our methods but they have no right to interfere with the project if it does not infringe on their properties. Therefore, risk ratings are considered low. The only medium risk involves local property owners. However, consultation and planning will ensure that this risk will be avoided. Risk number 4 will be minimized by the hiring of the 5 field experts who will carry out the landscape assessments so as to prevent any major delays in the realization of the project.
Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) ☐

CONTINUATION / VALORISATION OF THE PROJECT RESULTS AFTER THE END OF THE PROJECT

Which actions will have to be carried out or continued after the end of the project? (max. 5.000 characters)

The proposed constructions will not require much maintenance after the completion of the project. However, the monitoring of the effects of the project will be necessary in order to compare the changes resulting from the implementation of the project. The proposed actions and activities such as the quantification of retained water capacity in retention ponds, flow control barriers and re-cultivated roads will be a key indicator of the long-term sustainability of the project. Likewise, the monitoring of the environment such as erosion patterns, moisture content of atmosphere, average temperatures and other indicators mentioned above need to be continuously observed in order to rate the effectiveness of the project's methods and techniques for the revitalization of the climate and natural environment via rain water retention. Monitored results will have to be recorded and made accessible to the main target audience as well. An effective approach is to provide timely and written reports which then could be made public on the municipalities' and People & Water websites for all to access. The results and progress will be published twice a year in regional newspapers. Monitoring of the project after its completion will be carried out by two field experts twice per year. Monitoring will involve field work such as thermal photography of the project sites and surrounding landscape; measuring the retained water capacity of the various retention ponds and flow control barriers. Monitoring expenses will be covered by the municipalities since they will be responsible for the maintanance and dissemination of the project after its completion.
In order to fully implement and develop a new culture of water which will ensure resource sustainability and environmental consciousness, it is important to focus on younger generations. Therefore, in collaboration with People & Water, the Association of Ondávka Municipalities will help promote field trips by local school to the completed project areas. Children will benefit from both first-hand experience and accompanied on-site tours explaining the purposes and benefits of such a project.

How will this be achieved, what resources will be necessary to carry out these actions? (max. 5.000 characters)

The projects associated beneficiary, Association of Ondávka Municipalities will remain permanently active in the dissemination of the results. As an active member in the project, the experiences and knowledge gained throughout the project will prepare the Association of Ondávka Municipalities to carry out the necessary steps for the continued dissemination of the results. Financial resources required for the upkeep of the project and dissemination of the results will come from a collective pool provided by the 8 member municipalities. Additionally, expertise in quantification methods and techniques of the outputs will be assured through the continued close collaboration between the NGO People & Water and the Association of Ondávka Municipalities. People & Water will provide any requested assistance required for the proper monitoring and dissemination of the project results. Furthermore, the municipalities will also maintain the website for atleast five years after the completion of the project.

To what extent will the results and lessons of the project be actively disseminated after the end of the project to those persons and/or organisations that could best make use of them (please identify these persons/organisations)? (max. 5.000 characters)

The state environmental protection agency, the Slovak Ministry of the Environment and various civil society groups can actively use the project results as well as further disseminate them. Private commercial firms can observe and learn from the methods and techniques used in the project for the future implementation of such measures in different regions across Slovakia. Additionally, a partnership will be established amongst interest groups (farmers, foresters, arborists, civil society activities engaged in ecotourism in the Ondávka water basin) for the practical protection of the environment, and revitalization of the climate and natural resources of a landscape. Furthermore, the aforementioned and other interested parties will be notified of all released publications and documents pertaining to the progress and results of the project

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) ☐

LIFE + Environment Policy and Governance

2011 TECHNICAL APPLICATION FORMS

Part C – detailed technical description of the proposed actions

Important note:

All calculations and detailed cost breakdowns necessary to justify the cost of each action should be included in the financial forms F. In order to avoid repeating the financial information (with the risk of introducing incoherencies), Part C should only contain financial information not contained in the financial forms (e.g. details explaining the cost per hectare).

Any action that is sub-contracted should be just as clearly described as an action that will be directly carried out by the beneficiaries.

LIST OF ALL ACTIONS

A. Preparatory actions (if needed)

☑ Yes ☐ No

Action number	Name of the action (max. 200 characters)		
A.1	Assessment and selection of specific locations for the implementation of projects	-	+
A.2	Opening a planning and strategy meeting involving the participation of all interested parties	-	+
A.3	education/training workshops	-	+

B. Implementation actions

☑ Yes ☐ No

Action number	Name of the action (max. 200 characters)		
B.1	Construction of water retention ponds (fish ponds), flow control barriers, rainwater gardens in selected areas and the re-cultivation of old logging roads	-	+

C. Monitoring of the impact of the project actions (obligatory)

Action number	Name of the action (max. 200 characters)		
C.1	Monitoring and determining the effectiveness of applied measures in entire area and networking with other LIFE+ projects	-	+

D. Communication and dissemination actions (obligatory)

Action number	Name of the action (max. 200 characters)		
D.1	Development and publication of a manual titled “Revitalizing the climate in my region”	-	+
D.2	Closing conference outlining the milestones, successes and lessons learned	-	+
D.3	Development of press releases, webpage, inception report, layman's report and information boards.	-	+

E. Project management and monitoring of the project progress (obligatory)

Action number	Name of the action (max. 200 characters)		
E.1	Monitoring project output within alloted financial resouces and processing the results and outcomes of project	-	**+**

DETAILS OF PROPOSED ACTIONS

A. Preparatory actions

Action A.1	Assessment and selection of specific locations for the implementation of projects

Description and methods employed (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)

The project focuses on the revitalization of the climate via hydro-climate recovery meaning that it is based on the retention of rainwater on land so that it can fill groundwater sources, feed vegetation, maintain a balanced climate and revive the small hydrological cycle via evaporation, as well as an overall healthy natural environment abundant in water. As mentioned, the process involves the construction of retention ponds (fish ponds), flow control barriers, rainwater gardens and the re-cultivation of old logging roads. Yet these measures must be as effective as possible in order to capture rainwater that would otherwise be drained from the land and eventually make its way to the sea via streams and rivers. A physical survey of the physical geographical features is necessary to pick the optimum locations for the construction of the proposed measures. The following measures are necessary for selecting the optimum locations:
- determining the state of the landscape (damage, water runoff, etc.)
- determining the area of secured impermeable surfaces that are a principal source of water run-off
- determining the lenght of logging roads and other non-secure connecting paths which are also a source of run-off
- determining hydrological ratio of the given area
- determining the structure of the landscape (geological, soil, type of landscape)
- determine the level of damage to the landscape (size of erosion, erosion furrows, gorges, dried-out streams, etc)
- determining the necessary volume of rainwater to be retained in order to prevent flooding
- determining the appropriate measures to be applied to the various landsurfaces and setting of the given areas
- determining the volume capacity of all water retention measures
- determining the quantity of water retention mechanisms

The above measures will allow us to prescribe the optimal locations for the implementation of the project.
Aside from the physical features of the land, it is important to take into account social and political-economic needs when selecting locations. The proposed measures are land intensive and may encroach on both public and private properties. Therefore it is essential to seek permission from landowners, whether they are private or public for the permission to build the proposed measures. The project is aiming at conducting the work first on municipal land, then private and state, in order to increase the success of the program. Therefore the following information will be required in order to select locations for the implementation of the projects:
- land ownership titles, whether private or public
- land use, is the land in question used for agricultural and recreational purposes or is it idle land?
- Consultation with and permission by land owners to use their land for the construction of the proposed measures if necessary

It is also necessary to pick locations that are as effective as possible in retaining rainwater on land yet locations that do not encroach negatively on the recreational, economic and agricultural activities of the residents. For example, the re-cultivation of old logging roads must first be preceded with an assessment of the use of the road. Is the path a cycling/hiking path or a logging path, will it cut off access to a certain locations, if it is re-cultivated is there another logging road leading to the area? These questions will all be taken into consideration when picking locations. Additionally, logging roads in use will require the construction of flow control barriers or small retention ponds. Therefore it is necessary to assess areas of concentrated runoff so as to capture as much water as possible without infringing on the use of the road.
The selection of locations for project implementation will take place in the first quarter from the projects approval and will span over the course of a week and take place in each of the 8 involved communities. A week is enough time since preparatory geographical assessments have been carried out during the project proposal phase. The geographical assessments will be carried out by 5 field experts who will work in collaboration with the 8 local new water professionals. Additionally, the selection of land and the permission to use specific lands for implementation will be clearly stated in the inception report which will be released in the early stages of the project.

Constraints and assumptions: (max. 2.000 characters)

Constraints to the selection of locations for project implementation will be socio-political in nature. Namely, persuading residents of the importance of these locations to effectively tackle the environmental problems of the area will be a likely constraint. Previous experience has shown that residents are sometimes reluctant to give permission to re-cultivate old and unused logging roads for the simple reason that one day they may come back into use. Another constraint as it pertains to location is based on the geographical features of the land in question. Some measures will be dependent on the structure of the land as such even if one measure would be ideal for a location it may not be possible given the geographical features such as the depth of the soil or rock content in the ground. However, previous experience with conventional flood prevention measures and water basin management, it is expected that local residents will mostly welcome the new proactive measures for hydrating the landscape via rainwater retention. Residents will most likely also welcome the added aesthetic appeal of the new measures since proximity to water has always been a major determining factor for settlement patterns. Therefore,

continous consultation between project managers and concerned parties will be available throughout the program in order to clarify any issues that individuals may have with the project.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

NGO LaV

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)

Expected results include the following:
- Selected locations for the implementation of the projects which will be presented at the opening meeting
- The total number of locations will be known;
- The exact capacity of retained rainwater will be known based on the above geographical land assessments;
- Collection of data and information on local geography available for reference during implementation phase;
- 5 hired field experts who will compile necessary landscape assessments;
- a specific section in the inception report stating the list of permits obtained from landowners for permission to implement project on their lands if this will be required based on survey results;
list of land being worked by the project, complete with location,
surface and permits if needed;
- list of deliverables to be carried out by the project on the
specified land;
- list of revised milestones taking into account the progress of
work planned as deliverables.

Indicators of progress: (max. 2.000 characters)

Indicators of progress include the following:
- An expanding database of information on the geographical features of the landscape
- Processing of information and data ready for use

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) ▣

Name of the picture: list of property part 1

Ohradzany community

number of parcels	area in square meters	type of property	location
2	3581	built-up areas	urban
372	17264	permanent gassland	extraregion
1961	141943	forest lands	extraregion
1962	148020	forest lands	extraregion
2216/1	47680	permanent gassland	extraregion
2216/2	21749	permanent gassland	extraregion
2217	22730	permanent gassland	extraregion
2218	2503	permanent gassland	extraregion
2223	20537	arable land	extraregion
2225	51395	permanent gassland	extraregion
2226	47044	arable land	extraregion
2227	44149	arable land	extraregion
2228	7323	permanent gassland	extraregion
2229	7632	permanent gassland	extraregion
2230/1	6026	arable land	extraregion
2236/11	2615	arable land	extraregion
2236/14	4629	arable land	extraregion
2317	38835	permanent gassland	extraregion
2371	21062	arable land	extraregion
1	2065	built-up areas	urban
258	2824	gardens	urban
372	2644	gardens	urban
384/1	1209	gardens	urban
427	1827	gardens	urban
442	1211	built-up areas	urban
862/2	1430	arable land	extraregion

Add picture | Delete this picture

Name of the picture: list of property part 2

Baškovce community

number of parcels	area in square meters	type of property	location
434/1	4161	built-up areas	urban
12	3678	built-up areas	urban
54	37483	permanent grassland	extraregion
152	255580	permanent grassland	extraregion
168	189495	permanent grassland	extraregion
169	12948	permanent grassland	extraregion
178	441685	forest land	extraregion
179	13620	forest land	extraregion
204	6694	permanent grassland	extraregion
529	13255	other areas	extraregion
530	13218	other areas	extraregion
535	13155	other areas	extraregion
540	15635	other areas	extraregion
332/1	2078	built-up areas	urban
511	4086	built-up areas	urban
625/3	21124	permanent grassland	extraregion

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Name of the picture: list of property part 3

Sopkovce community

number of parcels	area in square meters	type of property	location
18	1165	permanent grassland	urban
72	1846	built-up areas	urban
136/2	4451	built-up areas	urban
200/1	6534	built-up areas	urban
252/2	756	permanent grassland	extraregion
268/2	250	permanent grassland	extraregion
272/2	650	permanent grassland	extraregion

Slovenská Volová community

number of parcels	area in square meters	type of property	location
44	4119	built-up areas	extraregion
45/2	30185	permanent grassland	extraregion
644	3727	permanent grassland	extraregion
824	11188	other areas	extraregion
825	2220	other areas	extraregion
828	2941	other areas	extraregion
830	14880	permanent grassland	extraregion
312/9	7062	built-up areas	urban

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Name of the picture: list of property part 4

Hrubov community

number of parcels	area in square meters	type of property	location
379	2462	gardens	urban
380	1577	built-up areas	urban
396	6148	other areas	urban
81/27	2644	other areas	urban
81/29	6923	other areas	urban
81/30	2053	other areas	urban
81/32	2970	other areas	urban
218/1	4516	built-up areas	extraregion
381	3390	arable land	extraregion
947	4261	arable land	extraregion
1908	10608	other areas	extraregion
1911	15761	other areas	extraregion
1912	2274	other areas	extraregion
1914	8727	other areas	extraregion
1916	5406	other areas	extraregion
1917	2067	other areas	extraregion
1918	2228	other areas	extraregion
1919	23729	other areas	extraregion
1921	9667	other areas	extraregion
1926	5270	other areas	extraregion

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Name of the picture: list of property part 5

Černina community

number of parcels	area in square meters	type of property	location
3/2	616	rock, hills, gorges and	urban
6/1	406	purposeful communic	urban
145	772	purposeful communic	urban
147/2	433	gardens	urban
147/4	183	gardens	urban
149/1	543	permanent grassland	urban
149/3	156	permanent grassland	urban
150	3089	cemetery	urban
355/3	371	rock, hills, gorges and	extraregion
2001	16881	built-up areas	urban

Gruzovce community

number of parcels	area in square meters	type of property	location
24/2	2536	built-up areas	urban
86	3966	cemetery	urban
477/17	1119	arable land	urban
504/1	1844	built-up areas	urban
504/6	368	built-up areas	urban

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Name of the picture: list of property part 6

Turcovce community

number of parcels	area in square meters	type of property	location
9	7988	built-up areas	urban
10	475	gardens	urban
11	3233	other areas	urban
246	849	built-up areas	urban
296	2100	gardens	urban
331	1167	gardens	urban
351	3680	other areas	urban
353/1	4524	built-up areas	urban
358	3573	built-up areas	urban
359	5015	built-up areas	urban

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Action A.2	Opening a planning and strategy meeting involving the participation of all interested parties

Description and methods employed (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)

The projects proposed measures for an integrated solution to climate change and other environmental problems such as flooding, drought, erosion and water scarcity are highly innovative and novel in relation to conventional measures. Therefore it is necessary to organize an opening meeting that will bring together interested groups from all sides, whether opponents or supporters of such a project; private citizens to environmentalists or private commercial entities. The meeting will titled based on the project title “LIFE+: Climate revitalization in dried-out communities in Eastern Slovakia via hydro-climate recovery” (“LIFE+: Ozdravenie klímy vo vysušených oblastiach Slovenska pomocou hydro-klimatickej obnovy” in Slovak).

The meeting shall last one day and be broken down into 3 parts. The first part will be an introduction that will cover the LIFE+ program, environmental problems of geographical area and wider global environmental problems. It will discuss conventional approaches to water management and their limits as well as their impacts on contemporary environmental issues. Part 1 of the meeting will then introduce solutions to the area’s environmental problems based on the philosophy and research of the new water paradigm pioneered by People and Water and their associates. It will further present the benefits of such measures for the environment and local social-economic development. Lastly it will conclude with the viewing of 25 minute long documentary video that directly presents and explains contemporary environmental problems in Slovakia and the possible solutions to them.

The second part of the meeting will involve a detailed breakdown of the proposed measures, implementation process and allocation of financial resources. It will describe in detail the locations of the project and the methods and techniques used to build the retention ponds, flow control barriers and re-cultivation of old logging roads. It will explain the purpose behind such measures and give a detailed breakdown of the volume of water to be captured and retained. It will introduce quantification techniques employed and progress indicators. Furthermore, the socio-economic details of the project will also be discussed. As already mentioned, the project seeks to employ the available labour force from the involved communities. Additionally, some of the proposed measures will require the services of construction firms. Therefore, both the hiring of unemployed labour and the bidding process for the work will be covered in detail. Answers will be provided to questions such as who will be responsible for hired labour directly from the communities, whether the subcontractor or the municipality and the procedures and reasoning behind it. Furthermore, a concise timeline will be presented which will include the phases of the project, milestones and procedures. The timeline will also include details on the implementation period and overall project duration. The obligations and responsibilities of all involved parties including beneficiary, co-beneficiary and subcontractors will be presented and discussed. Workshops, the website and manual will be presented and discussed in order to provide an overview of some dissemination activities. Part 2 will also conclude with a breakdown of a cost to benefit analysis and compare it to alternative solutions to the given environmental problems. This analysis will assure local residents and other interested groups with the benefits of such measures compared to other conventional approaches to mitigating climate change and other environmental problems.

The third part of the meeting will conclude with a question and answer period in order to clear up any concerns that the attendants may have. Furthermore, all the contact details of the project managers will be provided so that interested groups may contact them with any unanswered questions or concerns that may arise as the project progresses.

As it pertains to location and time, the planned meeting will be held in the town hall of the Ohradzany municipality and will take place in the 2nd quarter of the projects starting date. The opening meeting will be organized by a conference co-ordinator.

Constraints and assumptions: (max. 2.000 characters)

The meeting will be an opening session meaning that it will introduce fairly new concepts, methods and techniques for the mitigation of climate change. Naturally, not every single question or concern can be addressed given the time constraints. Additionally, any project has opponents who seek alternative solutions to the proposed solution. As such, it is important to keep the meeting focused and directed towards meeting the objective of presenting the methods and techniques as well as the purpose behind the proposed solutions and not get sidetracked or stuck in a stale mate between varying groups.

As it pertains to actually planning and carrying out the meeting, it is important to take into consideration the size of the venue in comparison to expected attendance. The largest municipality of the 8 communities is Ohradzany which has a population of 650. Expected attendance includes members of the beneficiary and co-beneficiary as well as potential subcontractors, environmental groups, hydrological and meteorological experts and interested residents form the 8 involved communities. Therefore the town hall in Ohradzany should be adequate in size to host this meeting. However, if expected attendance increases then a new venue may have to be sought.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

Ondávka

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)

Expected results include the following:

- The consensus of the attendants; Their approval or disapproval of the chosen locations will be taken into consideration and dealt with

- A clear definition of the parameters of the project meaning that during the meeting it will be stated what the project will achieve and what lies outside its parameters. This means that the attendants will part knowing the purpose, intentions, timeline, costs and expected results of the project
- Attendants will be fully aware of monitoring methods and techniques for observing the progress of the project. Meeting will result in future communication between attendants and project managers in order to maintain an open and transparent implementation phase
- 100+ attendants at meeting

Indicators of progress: (max. 2.000 characters)

Indicators of progress include the following:
- Attendance list from meeting
- Draft and layout of opening meeting outlining topics to be presented and discussed, seating arrangements, schedule, etc.
- 60% of sign up list full 1 week prior to meeting
- Refreshments invoice, delivery date set

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) ☐

Action A.3	education/training workshops

Description and methods employed (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)

The highly innovative and demonstrative nature of the proposed project may create some confusion or difficulties as to what exactly it is that we are trying to achieve. Up until now, climate change mitigation projects focused on greenhouse gas reductions and resource efficiency. Equally, flood prevention techniques have focused on large construction projects usually involving the expansion of water corridors and drainage systems in the flooding area. This proposed project is quite different from the conventional approach because it focuses on re-establishing the conditions necessary for water to carry out its functions so that it can regenerate the natural environment and microclimate. The construction of flow control barriers, water retention ponds (fish ponds), rainwater gardens and the re-cultivation of old logging roads all serve the purpose of retaining rainwater on land.
Education/training workshops will be held throughout the duration of the project in order to educate and inform people about the importance of retaining rainwater on land so that it can carry out its intended functions. They will provide both in-class and practical in-field training of the theories, philosophy, methods and techniques of integrated water basin management. These workshops will be open to any interested persons and mandatory for anyone working directly on the project implementation such as the local labour force, local water professionals and sub-contractors. These workshops will be rotated throughout the 8 communities and will take place both directly on site and in the hall of the town hall. They will commence in the last quarter of the first phase and continue throughout the duration of the program. The whole workshop will be composed of a total of 10 lessons taught by the various field experts and water professionals. Each lesson will last a whole day (8 hours). Travel arrangements will be made one week in advance in order to transport lecturers to the workshop sites. Additionally, in order to progress the workshops, participants will be asked to provide feedback so that following courses can address topics or issues that may be omitted.

Constraints and assumptions: (max. 2.000 characters)

Depending on popularity of workshops a cut-off list may be necessary that will requires interested individuals to sign up if they wish to participate in the workshops because of limited space and resources. These workshops will compliment the mandatory dissemination actions and thus contribute to the overall effectiveness of the demonstrative aspects of the project.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

NGO LaV

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)

Expected results include the following:
- An educated and more conscious local community as it pertains to integrated water basin management
- Standardization of methods and techniques for implementing various measures across all involved communities
- Local project workers and sub-contractors better informed and trained on the methods and techniques to be used for the implementation of the project
- The emergence of a new water culture where local residents are taking their own initiatives protecting rainwater such as removing their drainpipe from their roof and redirecting it towards their gardens
- Minimum of 90 participants

Indicators of progress: (max. 2.000 characters)

Indicators of progress include the following:
- Sign-up list of participants 80% full 1 week prior to every workshop
- Feedback from participants in the form of a questionnaire filled out by minimum 50% of participants
- Portfolio of feedback provided by participants
- Draft and summary of topics to be covered at each workshop 1 month prior to every workshop

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) ☐

B. Implementation actions

Action B.1	Construction of water retention ponds (fish ponds), flow control barriers, rainwater gardens in selected areas and the re-cultivation of old logging roads

Description and methods employed (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)

The local labour force and sub-contractors will be responsible for the proper construction of water retention ponds, flow control barriers, rainwater gardens in the selected areas as well as for the re-cultivation of old logging roads. This responsibility will be shared with the local labour force for ensuring that the works get finished in a timely and appropriate manner. The role of the main beneficiary and external hired field experts will be to provide consultation and expertise advice on the best methods and techniques for implementing the works. The methods for the construction of the proposed measures are labour and equipment intensive. Heavy equipment is to be provided by the sub-contractor himself while other equipment will come from the community. Labour comes from a mix of local labour force and the sub-contractors employees depending on the type of work.
The proposed measures are intended to gradually re-establish the necessary conditions for nature to continually restore itself by retaining water where it falls so that it can feed vegetation and store water in the form of biomass. This means that these artificial constructions and their functions will slowly be taken over by the local eco-system itself. For example, wooden flow control barriers will slowly be integrated into the local eco-system and thus removing the need for their maintenance. Retention ponds will be built on the foothills in areas of rainwater concentration. Flow control barriers are built along small water corridors with excess runoff as a result of erosion and water concentration from logging roads and a damaged environment. Flow control barriers are built using material found on-site, usually trees and rocks plus the addition of nails or other fasteners or purchased stone in cases where it is necessary. As such they are labour intensive and require a small amount of tools such as hand tools, drills and chainsaws. Re-cultivation will involve the digging up of old and decommissioned logging roads with an excavator/digger and is the simplest and most effective solution to prevent rainwater runoff during precipitation because a dug up road is able to capture 100% of rainwater which falls on it. Additionally, overtime, the re-cultivated road will be returned to the natural eco-system.
The implementation phase will be the longest phase of the project and should last 1 year and 9 months. It will commence in January of 2013 where work will begin in various locations selected by the team of field experts and local water professionals.
A detailed account of the proposed measures involves the construction of a minimum 20 water retention ponds, 35 rainwater gardens, 150 flow control barriers and the re-cultivation of 7 km of old logging roads with an expected retention of 120,000 cubic metres of water.

Constraints and assumptions: (max. 2.000 characters)

Some constraints to the project are based on natural factors. Natural factors include the weather. The project is expected to start during the heart of winter. Depending on the type of winter, delays may arise as a result of cold or excess snow. The nature of the work calls for hard working conditions taking place only outdoors and usually in forests or in the fields and agricultural areas. Therefore the implementation phase has been carefully considered and analyzed in order to minimize any delays. Workers will be provided with all the necessary safety gear in order to assure their safety and health throughout the implementation phase. Work will be carried out simultaneously at different sites throughout the implementation phase in order to meet the agreed upon timeframe.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

Ondávka

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)

Expected results include the following:
- Tangible differences in the given environment. Tangible aspects include 20 retention ponds (fish ponds), 150 flow control barriers, 35 rainwater gardens and 7km of re-cultivated logging roads
- Residents and other interested people will markedly notice the difference once they sight the amount of water captured by these various structures; This water is central to maintaining a stable and healthy climate, environment and hydrological cycle
- Each municipality will retain a certain amount of rainwater in their various structures based on the data gathered from the location selection phase
- A spur in vegetative growth will add to the aesthetic appeal of the area. Since these marked differences are difficult to quantify directly, before and after photographs will be taken of all the selected locations and their surroundings in order to visually compare the differences in the environment before rainwater retention structures and after rainwater retention structures. These images will be made available on the website as well as in the final manual and layman's report
- Growth in the local economy from the harnessed labour force is another expected result. Unemployment in the communities ranges from 5 persons to 46 with a total of 162 unemployed (numbers may change overtime) Throughout the implementation phase, this number will be greatly reduced. 88 new jobs will be created throughout

the duration of the project (80 workers, 8 new water professionals)
Indicators of progress: (max. 2.000 characters)
Indicators of progress include the following: - Growth in vegetation (difference in before and after photographs) - Decrease in unemployment rate from 162 (depending on the actual number of unemployment during commencement of implementation phase) by employing 88 local residents - The drafting and signing of work contracts by new labour force - Obtaining work permits where necessary atleast 1 month prior to commencement of work
Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) ☐

C. Monitoring of the impact of the project actions

Action C.1	Monitoring and determining the effectiveness of applied measures in entire area and networking with other LIFE+ projects

Description and methods employed (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)

Water is an important thermo-regulator therefore human activity should focus on retaining it where it falls so that it can regulate the climate and maintain a healthy environment. Monitoring the impacts of the projects actions will focus on the structures ability to retain rainwater where it falls and prevent it from running off the land and into streams and rivers. Therefore monitoring the sights and documenting them via photography before and after construction is very important. Shots will be taken of the sites where retention ponds and flow control barriers will be built and of old logging roads which will be re-cultivated. The whole implementation process will be documented in order to monitor the progress of the implementation phase which is essential to effectively carry out the monitoring actions.

Observing precipitation trends will allow us to observe how much water is retained on re-cultivated logging roads by measuring the amount of water falling on one square metre and multiplying that amount by the total square metres of re-cultivated logging roads. Given the nature of the project, the monitoring phase will commence at the time of location selection and continue throughout and beyond the completion of the project. The use of a thermal imaging camera will allow us to compare before and after shots of the area. Thermal images should pinpoint the differences in heat when more water is retained in a landscape. This is a climate change mitigation project, therefore a thermal camera is necessary for monitoring the differences in temperature of the surrounding area through the comparison of before and after images over an extended period of time. Monitoring will take place after the completion of the project as well therefore the thermal camera is an indispensible tool for monitoring the effectiveness of the project in mitigating local micro-climate.

Additionally, a digital map will be developed during the last two quarters of the project. The digital map will pinpoint the exact locations of the project sites and will be accesible through the website. A hired geodet will carry out all the necessary tasks for the development of the digital map. The management team will be responsible for finding the sub-contractors to carry out this activity. The digital map will be completed at the end of the project and be ready for the closing conference.

Monitoring activities are directly related to action A1 and further build upon them. Specific monitoring activities include the following:

- Determining the state of the landscape (damage, water runoff, etc.)
- Determining the area of secured impermeable surfaces that are a principal source of water run-off
- Determining the lenght of logging roads and other non-secure connecting paths which are also a source of run-off
- Determining hydrological ratio of the given area
- Determining the structure of the landscape (geological, soil, type of landscape)
- Determine the level of damage to the landscape (size of erosion, erosion furrows, gorges, dried-out streams, etc)
- Determining the necessary volume of rainwater to be retained in order to prevent flooding
- Determining the appropriate measures to be applied to the various landsurfaces and setting of the given areas
- Determining the volume capacity of all water retention measures
- Determining the quantity of water retention mechanisms
- Determining if implemented measures retain the specified amount of water (120,000 cubic metres)
- Comparing before and after images taken by thermal camera as well as normal camera and then tracking differences

A combined total of 48 monitoring sessions will take place once a month from the beginning of the project and lasting through its entirety until 1 year after in completion. Monitoring will be carried out by two field experts as well as a professional geodet.

The effectiveness of monitoring activities is largely dependant on successful networking. Spreading our monitoring results via various mediums enables effective communication of practical knowledge for tackling contemporary environmental issues. The project will use various tools for networking with other LIFE+ projects working on environmental issues. The projects webpage will be made accessible on the websites of numerous stakeholders such as the People & Water NGO website, the LIFE+ website as well as the website of the largest involved municipalities which have their own websites.

However, for the purpose of networking with other members of LIFE+ projects, we intend to send out mass emails to the representatives of other LIFE+ projects. The purpose of these emails is to inform other members of LIFE+ projects of our project, and its aims and purposes as well as results.. We would also provide them with the opportunity to attend the kick off meeting and closing conference if they wish to learn more about this project (travel and accommodation expenses for these participants cannot be covered by the project budget). They will also be regularly updated by minutes such as the progress reports, monitoring results and other publications that will be released throughout the duration of the project.

The representatives of the following projects will be specifically targeted for further networking:

1.) TREASURE - Treatment and re-use of urban stormwater runoff by innovative technologies for removal of pollutants.

2.) BASSES - Management and conservation of temporary ponds in Minorca.
3.) Donauufer - Restoration of Danube river banks.
These three project are directly concerned with water management and environmental protection directed towards water resources and water ecosystems. The objectives of TREASURE are similar in scope to that of our project where rainwater is harvested and retained in the area where it falls instead of it being run-off. These three project reps will be made aware of our project. We will look towards them to expand networking activities as well as potentially share best practices in order to be prepared for this project.

Constraints and assumptions: (max. 2.000 characters)

Monitoring should be without risk. Based on previous experience it can be assumed that accessing some of the sites over time may prove a bit difficult because of the spur in vegetative growth. Gradually, a landscape abundant in water will experience rapid vegetative growth meaning that it may impact our access to it. However, this should not be a major concern.
Networking with other LIFE+ projects should not be problematic given that english will be the main language for communication. The limits to proper networking will be the interests of other parties to partake in the networking activities of this project.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

NGO LaV

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)

Expected results of monitoring actions include:
- Collection of data and documents ready for dissemination to the general public in Slovakia and the wider EU;
- Information and data to be processed, edited and used for the publication of obligatory reports for LIFE+
- Confirmation of stated project outputs such as the retention of 120,000 cubic metres of water
- Monthly collection of thermal images presenting the gradual changes in local temperatures. Minimum 6 pictures per site
- Total of 48 documents containing monitoring results
- New networking partnerships with representatives of previous LIFE+ projects

Indicators of progress: (max. 2.000 characters)

Indicators of progress for the monitoring of actions impacts include:
- A growing collection of data and monitoring photographs ready for processing
- Document containing monitoring results added each month for 48 months
- Replies from above mentioned LIFE+ project representatives

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) ☐

D. Communication and dissemination actions

Action D.1	Development and publication of a manual titled “Revitalizing the climate in my region”

Description and methods employed (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)

The development and publication of a manual on how to use rainwater for the revitalization of the climate in a given region will be coordinated by NGO People & Water who will underwrite a contract between itself and the rest of the project team for the publication of obtained knowledge and experiences to be released in the manual. The manual will contain a total of 100 pages and will be made available up to 1500 copies. Part of its expense also includes its distribution to all self-administering regions in Slovakia. The manual will be written by the 5 field experts with the assistance of the 8 local water professionals. A professional editor will be employed in order to assure the quality of the final product for dissemination to the public. Additionally, a professional translator will also be employed in order to provide the publication in Slovak and English for its dissemination in the wider EU.
The data and information for the publication will come from actions A1, A3, B1 and C1. Therefore, the collection of data and information will be maintained by the project managers (see action E1) so that during the monitoring and dissemination phase, the aforementioned experts and professionals have all the necessary information to develop and publish the manual titled "Revilizing the climate in my region".
The purpose of the manual is to provide concrete practical examples of how local communities can develop measures which single handedly tackle multiple environmental problems such as climate change, flooding, drought, water scarcity and environmental degradation. The development of the manual will take place during the communication and dissemination phase of the project. It will be made available in both printed and electronic versions.

Constraints and assumptions: (max. 2.000 characters)

Time is a potential constraint. Coordinating the writing, editing, translation and publication process may result in unforeseen problems that may delay the final publication date of the manual. Therefore, 9 months have been allocated to the task so that all deadlines can be met. Additionally, involved people will be made aware of this publication at the opening meeting and be reminded throughout the project so as to give them time to prepare for the task.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

Ondávka

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)

Expected results include the following:
- Manual entitled “Revitalizing the climate in my region” made available in 1500 copies presenting the possible options on improving the climate of a region
- Also made available in electronic version published on the websites of NGO People & Water and the websites of and the Association of Ondávka Municipalities website as well as the project website
- Available in both English and Slovak languages
- Completed 2 months prior to closing conference

Indicators of progress: (max. 2.000 characters)

Indicators of progress include the following:
- Meeting specific deadlines such as completion of chapters, data gathering, editing, etc
- Draft completed within first quarter of last phase (September 2014)
- Invoice, set delivery date of translating services by last first quarter of last phase (September 2014)

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) ☐

Action D.2	Closing conference outlining the milestones, successes and lessons learned

Description and methods employed (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)

The closing conference will be national in scope and encourage participation from all of Slovakia. It will take place in Ohradzany, the largest municipality of the 8. Expected participation exceeds a minimum of 130 guests. The organization of the conference will be carried out by employees of NGO People & Water with a total of 15 individuals. It will take place during the last quarter of the project. The closing conference will give an overview of the project and the reasoning behind it. It will present the problems and successes encountered and the lessons learned. The conference will present alternative solutions to climate change mitigation that go beyond the carbon reduction regime and address many environmental problems with a single integrated solution based on the protection of rainwater. It will provide information on relevant publications and dissemination activities that will be carried out after the completion of the project. Furthermore, the conference will conclude with a press briefing. It will be open to all interested groups. Given the expected size in attendance, interested groups will be required to sign up for the conference. Refreshments will be provided for participants. The closing conference will last an entire day.

Constraints and assumptions: (max. 2.000 characters)

Participants of the conference will include partners' representatives. Equally, representatives of all the self-administering regions in Slovakia will be invited as well as various experts, water managers and other concerned individuals. Expenses for this conference involve technical preparations, renting of space and refreshments. All necessary provisions will be ordered in advance and their confirmations will be kept in a document for referencing. It is important to make sure that the conference stays on track and fullfils its intended purpose of disseminating project results for their future use as examples on how to tackle climate change issues. Therefore, it will commence with a presentation where everything will be prepared in advance. In order to avoid delays, a specific time will be allotted to question and answer period where participants can engage in debate about the project.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

NGO LaV

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)

Expected results include the following:
- Results and outcomes of project will be presented showcasing the effectiveness of using water for improving the climate and mitigating climate change of a given region
- 130+ attendants

Indicators of progress: (max. 2.000 characters)

Indicators of progress include the following:
- Registrations for closing conference, press conference and media appearances
- Draft and layout of conference containing seating arrangements, issues to be presented and discussed
- Invoice for refreshments and expected delivery date
- Invoices for various provisions and refreshments for conference

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) ☐

Action D.3	Development of press releases, webpage, inception report, layman's report and information boards.

Description and methods employed (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)

dissemination activities will involve press releases in regional newspapers, webpage, layman's report and information boards. There will be a total of 8 press releases in regional news papers. 2 articles each year from the beginning of the project up until 1 year past its completion. The articles will be written by members of People & Water NGO.
The webpage will be developed in the first quarter of the project debut and will be maintained throughout the entirety of the project as well as up to a minimum of 5 years after the completion of the project. The webpage will be the responsibility of People & Water NGO and its maintenance will be carried out by the Regional Association of Ondavka Municipalities after the completion of the project. The webpage will contain all the relevant information as it becomes available and will also provide electronic access to the various reports, articles and manuals that will be developed throughout the duration of the project. Additionally, the webpage will be made available in both the English and Slovak languages. It will be subcontracted out to a web designer.
The layman's report will contain 6-10 pages and made available in 1500 copies in both English and Slovak Languages. It will contain a general overview of the theories, methods and philosophies behind the project and will be also be available in electronic format accessible on the website. The layman's report will be written by the 5 field experts who will also be writting the manual.
Each municipality wil have 2 information boards equalling to a total of 16 for the entire project. Information boards will be located at each town hall and at the most visible project work sites in every municipality. Information boards will contain the following information: name of project ,names of beneficiaries, names of all participating municipalities, Life + logo and brief description, website link, construction permit information, expected start and completion dates, and relevant contact information. The development of these information boards will be purchased from a subcontractor.
However, the key publication that will present the way forward of the project and its timeline will be the inception report. The inception report will present the objectives of the project, the possible constraints and assumptions as well as the early preparatory work. Specifically, the inception report will state the following:
- List of land being worked by the project, complete with location,
surface and permits if needed
- List of deliverables to be carried out by the project on the
specified land
- List of revised milestones taking into account the progress of
work planned as deliverables
The inception report will provide a clear guideline of where efforts will be placed and how the project management team will go about reaching its objective.

Constraints and assumptions: (max. 2.000 characters)

The manual, layman's report, inception report and website will be provided in both languages. Therefore, it is important to allocate extra time to translation services since it is a demanding task. This means that assigned deadlines must be met in order to ensure that there will be no delays with the translation process and all publications can be released on the agreed upon timeframes.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

NGO LaV

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)

Expected results include the following:
- 1500 copies of 6-10 page layman's report available in both English and Slovak (total 3000 copies combined)
- 8 newspaper articles published in regional newspaper over a 4 year time span
- 16 information boards outlining the project details (2 per municipality)
- Inception report within 9 months of project start
- Active website within the first quarter of project start date

Indicators of progress: (max. 2.000 characters)

Indicators of progress include the following:
- Invoice for website and information boards
- Price quote for translation services
- Invoice for printing services
- Draft of website design within 1 month of project commencement
- Draft of layman's report
- Draft of information board design within 1 month of project commencement

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) ☐

E. Project management and monitoring of the project progress

Action E.1	Monitoring project output within alloted financial resouces and processing the results and outcomes of project

Description and methods employed (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)

The project is expected to last a total of 3 years with an allotted budget of cca 1.4 million euros. Therefore, monitoring project output along budgetary constraints is an essential action in order to fulfill all the terms and conditions stated in the project proposal. The task will be handled by the project output manager, project coordinator, financial manager and their colleagues. The team will be responsible for assuring that financial resources are used effectively and meet the criteria of the expected outputs. This process will continue from the beginning to the completion of the entire project covering all phases. It will involve excursions to the working sites and ensure that proposed measures are being built according to allotted financial resources and expected procedures. members of the management team are aware of the budgetary constraints yet agree to attend the regional kick-off meeting amidst it not being funded in the travel costs; these costs may be taken from the overhead costs of the budget. Overall, the project will follow the financial template found in section F of the project proposal and will use it as a reference point for the allocation of funding or any discrepancies between sub-contractors or beneficiaries and other involved groups. This activity will also include consultations with the various experts in order to effectively address the issues at hand. Additionally, the output management team should ensure the even distribution of funding as it is received during the three different payment periods.
The structure of the management team is displayed in the accompanying chart. The project co-ordinator and output manager will be employed on a full-time basis; the financial manager and external manager will be employed on a part-time basis. The management team has had extensive experience in project management from other project carried out locally by various municipalities which were co-ordinated by People & Water NGO.
The processing of project results and outcomes is related to the above and will take place throughout the whole project. It also overlaps with action C1 (monitoring). Data will be compilled so that it can later be used in the dissemination proecss. results will be introduced during the monitoring process. The coordinator People & Water will sign a contract for the processing of project results and outcomes. This activity will take place near the end of the monitoring period (after the end of the hydrological year) most likely in December or January and will include the participation of a group of interested opposing experts in the field to challenge and raise any concerns about the results and outcomes.
After completion of project, the processing of monitoring results will be handed over to the Regional Association of Ondavka Communities. The training/education workshops will ensure that the new data and information processing team has adequate training and are aware of their tasks.
While there will not be an official steering committee established for the duration of the project. The following roles will play a key role in guiding and monitoring the progress of the project; they will steer the project from beginning to end and tackle any issues. The key players are:
1.) 1 project co-ordinator
2.) 1 output manager
3.) 1 external manager
4.) 1 financial manager
Managers will be in regular weekly contact with persons responsible for the various tasks of each of the phases of the project. Additionally, formal meetings to discuss progress as well as obstacles to meeting the outlined milestones will be discussed in detail. For these meetings to be successful, a monitoring document in excel format will be created.
The excel document will contain 5 columns:
- Milestone: with various detailed tasks as subheadings (amount to be determined)
- Scheduled completion date
- Revised completion date
- Actual completion date
- Comments

This document will come pre-filled with the agreed upon milestone already mentioned in the project proposal, it will have an expected scheduled date of completion in it as well. The role of the various individuals working on the project various tasks will be to regularly update this document and provide the updated versions a day before every meeting which will be held with the various above mentioned managers. This document will be the basis for the discussions during the official bi-weekly meetings. At these meetings, we will discuss why a scheduled date, if for some reason not met, has been revised and what can be done to catch up to schedule, or if need be, revise future milestones to reflect realistic dates of completion. Such reporting will ensure that all municipalities are progressing accordingly with the proposed schedule. It will also provide guidance on where to concentrate efforts in order to ensure that the scheduled completion dates are met. This document in its up-to-date form will be made available on the project website for reference to the public and interested stakeholders.

These meetings along with the progress document will be the basis for steering the project. The conclusions from

these meetings will be a guiding and reference point for steering the project. They will occur from the first phase to the final phase of the project and will provide insights into addressing issues that may affect future milestones or may be seen as a possible future issue which may arise during the project (for further details, please refer to Q9 which describes this in more details).

Constraints and assumptions: (max. 2.000 characters)

Project must take into account unforeseen costs or delays in case they happen to arise. Coordinating the two will prove to be a challenge therefore it is important that the preparatory work such as the selection and assessment of locations is thoroughly carried out in order to minimize any unforeseen delays and costs during the implementation phase. Regular briefings on the finacial position of the project will be held each month in order to avoid any problems.
The proper processing of results and outcomes of a project requires relative and complimentary information so that the final product is congruent and logical. This process must fit within an allotted timeframe. Therefore it is necessary to allocate an adequate timeframe to the processing of results and outcomes in order to minimize any potential consequences for the development of the manual and other complimentary documents. Therefore it has been agreed upon that all data and information received from the monitoring team will be processed within one month of each monitoring session.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

NGO LaV

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)

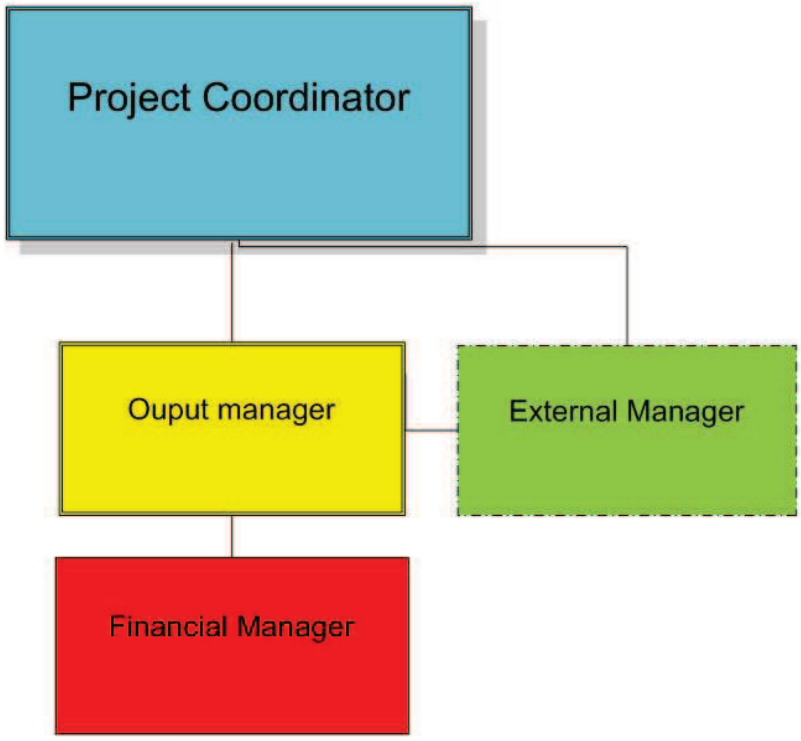
Expected results include the following:
- Thorough and proper monitoring of distribution and allocation of financial resources meeting desired output of project (see section F)
- A compilation of documents and records outlining distribution of budget and project outputs
- Document containing processed information from monitoring
- Compilation of data and information made available for the future production of knowledge on hydrological and environmental processes
- Feedback from opposing experts which will help address any shortcomings or overlooked points important for the overall quality of work
- High quality digital map accessible to the public via the project website as well as beneficiaries websites

Indicators of progress: (max. 2.000 characters)

Indicators of progress include the following:
- Data and information processed one month after every monitoring session
- Minimum 50% feedback from opposing experts
- Draft and summary of digital map 2 months before expected completion

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) ▣

Name of the picture: Management structure



Add picture | Delete this picture

DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS OF THE PROJECT

Name of the Deliverable (max. 50 characters)	**Number of associated action**	**Deadline**		
Assessment and selection of project sites	A.1	24-08-2012	-	+
Construction of proposed measures	B.1	26-09-2014	-	+
Digital map	C.1	09-04-2015	-	+
Monitoring results	C.1	09-04-2015	-	+
Manual “Revitalizing the climate in my region”	D.1	06-03-2015	-	+
Webpage	D.3	07-09-2012	-	+
Information board design	D.3	17-08-2012	-	+
Layman’s report	D.3	09-04-2015	-	+

MILESTONES OF THE PROJECT

Name of the Milestone (max. 50 characters)	**Number of associated action**	**Deadline**		
Obtaining necessary permits	A.1	31-08-2012	-	+
Opening conference	A.2	05-10-2012	-	+
Construction of proposed measures	B.1	26-09-2014	-	+
Publication of manual	D.1	27-02-2015	-	+
Closing conference	D.2	24-04-2015	-	+

ACTIVITY REPORTS FORESEEN

Please indicate the deadlines for the following reports:

- Inception Report (to be delivered within 9 months after the project start);
- Progress Reports n°1, n°2 etc. (if any; to ensure that the delay between consecutive reports does not exceed 18 months);
- Mid-term Report with payment request (only for project longer than 24 months);
- Final Report with payment request (to be delivered within 3 months after the end of the project);

Type of report	**Deadline**		
inception report	21-12-2012	-	+
progress report	11-10-2013	-	+
mid-term report	14-02-2014	-	+
progress report	17-10-2014	-	+
final report	07-08-2015	-	+

TIMETABLE

List all actions ordered by number and using their numbers or names. Tick as appropriate.

Action		2012			2013				2014				2015				2016				2017			
Action number	Name of the action	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
A. Preparatory actions, elaboration of management plans and/or action plans :																								
A.1	Assessment and selection of specific locations for the implementation of projects	■	■	■	■																			
A.2	Opening a planning and strategy meeting involving the participation of all interested parties	■	■	■																				
A.3	education/training workshops			■	■																			
B. Purchase/lease of land and/or rights :																								
B.1	Construction of water retention ponds (fish ponds), flow control barriers, rainwater gardens in selected areas and the re-cultivation of old logging roads				■	■	■	■	■	■	■													
C. Concrete conservation actions :																								
C.1	Monitoring and determining the effectiveness of applied measures in entire area and networking with other LIFE+ projects	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■									
D. Monitoring of the impact of the project actions:																								
D.1	Development and publication of a manual titled “Revitalizing the climate in my region”										■	■	■											
D.2	Closing conference outlining the milestones, successes and lessons learned												■	■										
D.3	Development of press releases, webpage, inception report, layman's report and information boards.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
E. Public awareness and dissemination of results :																								
E.1	Monitoring project output within alloted financial resouces and processing the results and outcomes of project	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										

Do you want to show "TimeTable" for years 2018 - 2023? ☐ Yes ■ No