



Natural Water Retention Measures

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Service contract n°07.0330/2013/659147/SER/ENV.C1

Case Study

Conservation Senne/Medzibodrozie SPAs



This report was prepared by the NWRM project, led by Office International de l'Eau (OIEau), in consortium with Actéon Environment (France), AMEC Foster Wheeler (United Kingdom), BEF (Baltic States), ENVECO (Sweden), IACO (Cyprus/Greece), IMDEA Water (Spain), REC (Hungary/Central & Eastern Europe), REKK inc. (Hungary), SLU (Sweden) and SRUC (UK) under contract 07.0330/2013/659147/SER/ENV.C1 for the Directorate-General for Environment of the European Commission. The information and views set out in this report represent NWRM project's views on the subject matter and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the Commission. The Commission does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this report. Neither the Commission nor any person acting on the Commission's behalf may be held Key words: Biophysical impact, runoff, water retention, effectiveness - Please consult the NWRM glossary for more information.

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I. Basic Information

Application ID	<i>Slovakia_02</i>		
Application Name	Conservation_Senne/Medzibodrozie SPAs		
Application Location	Country:	Slovakia	Country 2:
	NUTS2 Code	<i>SK04-Východné Slovensko</i>	
	River Basin District Code	<i>SK40000-Danube</i>	
	WFD Water Body Code		
	Description	<p>The project take place in the Canal O2, south from village Senné and canal K23 at the site Blatá in municipal area of Iňačovce, within Senné Special Protection Area (SPA), situated in districts Michalovce and Sobrance, in municipal areas of villages Senné, Iňačovce, Blatná Polianka, Blatné Remety and Hažín.</p> <p>And in Ostrovik, near village Senné, in Medzibodrožie SPA, situated in Michalovce district, in Beša and Čičarovce municipal areas.</p>	
Application Site Coordinates	Latitude: <i>-WGS84(G,g): 48.75445</i>	Longitude: <i>-WGS84(G,g): 21.921</i>	
Target Sector(s) <i>Possibility to select more than 1 sectors (primary vs. secondary)</i>	Primary:	Nature	
	Secondary:	Agriculture	
Implemented NWRM(s)	Measure #1:	N2	
Application short description	<p>The application objective was to restore favorable conservation status of breeding and migrating birds (Spoonbill, Purple Heron, White Egret, Little Egret, Night Heron, Bittern, Ferruginous Duck, Corncrake, Marsh Harrier, Redshank, Black-tailed Godwit, Avocet, Whiskered Tern) from Annex I of Birds Directive in the Senne and Medzibodrozie SPAs through improving habitats in key locations.</p> <p>Management plans was drawn up for both SPAs targeted by the project, and restoration projects was developed to ensure the implementation of the restoration works that aim to improve small water management infrastructure and achieve favorable water regimes at the respective localities. An aqua-environmental scheme was developed and tested in order to secure sustainable financing of environmentally friendly management of wetlands.</p> <p>The project also purchased a total of 54.4 ha of land by SOS/BirdLife Slovakia at Ostrovik Meadows in order to secure control over the core areas for breeding and migrating identification birds. Conservation management of meadows leading to the restoration and subsequent maintenance of the favorable conservation status of bird habitats is to achieve the acquisition of land under agro-environmental schemes at both SPAs. New localities with breeding and feeding habitat for qualifying birds would also be created in the Senne and Medzibodrozie SPAs.</p>		

II. Policy context and design targets

Brief description of the problem to be tackled	<p>The Senné depression, as well as lowlands of Medzibodrožie were regularly flooded in the past on spring, economic activities were limited on catching of fish and pastoralism, arable land was situated only on better soils, mainly at slightly higher positions of the lowlands.</p> <p>Often flooded lowlands were also habitats for waterfowl as long as the rivers were not regulated and lowlands were not drained by a network of melioration canals in the 1960-ies and 70-ies, which completely changed the whole landscape.</p> <p>Oxbows were cut-off the rivers and in wet parts of the lowlands large tracts of land were dried up and groundwater levels dropped down. But recently it has become more and more visible, that most of these originally wet areas are not suitable for intensive agriculture because of permanently rewetted soils.</p> <p>But a number of valuable wetlands and marshes, once being habitats for waterfowl, already disappeared by drying up in a consequence of unsuitable water regime. Meadows and pastures are wet only in the spring, but during summer they are already dry and a number of wetlands, once giving home to birds is slowly disappearing.</p>		
What were the primary & secondary targets when designing this application?	Primary target #1:	Biodiversity and gene-pool conservation in riparian areas	
	Primary target #2:	Regulation of hydrological cycle and water flow	
	Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improvement of breeding and feeding habitats for birds - increasing awareness of local people and environmental education 	
Which specific types of pressures did you aim at mitigating?	Pressure #1:	WFD identified pressure	<i>4.1.5 Physical alteration of channel/bed/riparian area/shore – unknown</i>
	Pressure #2:	Other EU-Directive's identified pressure (specify)	<i>Birds Directive 2009/147/EC Directive 79/409/EEC - "Conservation of wild birds"</i>
Which specific types of adverse impacts did you aim at mitigating?	Impact #1:	WFD identified impact	<i>Altered habitats due to hydrological changes</i>
	Impact #2:	Other EU-Directive's identified impact (specify)	<i>Loss of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora</i>
Which EU requirements and EU Directives were aimed at being addressed?	Requirement #1:	WFD-achievement of good ecological status	Elaborate Management plan for SPA Senne and water regime restorations in SPA Senne and Medzibodrožie
	Requirement #2:	WFD-restoring a HMWB	<i>Restored meadows and wetlands directly through implementing tailored restoration measures</i>
Which national and/or regional policy challenges	<p>Management plan for SPA Senne</p> <p>Water regime restoration Plan for SPA Senne and Medzibodrožie</p>		

and/or requirements aimed to be addressed?	Environmental Impact Assessment Study
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III. Site characteristics

Dominant Land Use type(s)	Dominant land use	<i>411: Inland marshes</i>
	Secondary land use	<i>321: Natural grassland</i>
	Other important land use	
	Remarks	
Climate zone	cool temperate dry	
Soil type	N/A info	
Average Slope	gentle (2-5%)	
Mean Annual Rainfall	600 - 900 mm	
Mean Annual Runoff	150 - 300 mm	
Average Runoff coefficient (or % imperviousness on site)	0.2 - 0.3	
	Remarks	
Characterization of water quality status (prior to the implementation of the NWRMs)	<i>Not relevant for this application</i>	
Comment on any specific site characteristic that influences the effectiveness of the applied NWRM(s) in a positive or negative way	<i>Positive way:</i> <i>Presence of former wetlands and natural vegetation;</i> The whole area is characterized by a diverse mosaic of habitats – open waters, reed beds, meadows, oxbows, floodplain forests, marshes, fields, sand dunes and xerothermic habitats –and vegetation of floating, emerged and submerged water-plants. The fish-ponds are surrounded by wet meadows.	
	<i>Negative way: n/a</i>	

IV. Design & implementation parameters

Project scale	Large (e.g. watershed, city, entire water system)	<i>Specify</i> Senné SPA: Part of the SPA is a National Nature Reserve Senné fish ponds with area 213.3 ha and with a buffer zone 211,2 ha. Medzibodrozie SPA: The Latorica Protected Landscape Area is a part of the Medzibodrozie SPA (33754 ha). An axis of the area is the Latorica river, which together with the Laborec and Ondava rivers make up the Bodrog river. The spa-ce between flood-protection dykes of the Latorica river was designated as a Ramsar site (4358 ha).
Time frame	Date of installation/construction (MM.YYYY)	<i>Specify</i> November 2010
	Expected average lifespan (life expectancy) of the application in years	<i>Specify: 50</i>
Responsible authority and other stakeholders involved	<i>Name of responsible authority/ stakeholder</i>	<i>Role, responsibilities</i>
	1. The State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic	Responsible, Initiation and implementation of the measure
	2. Slovak Ornithological Society/BirdLife	Supporting in monitoring
	3. Ministries of the project localities	Responsible for monitoring and maintenance
	4. Slovakia Hunting Association Ostrovík, Senné (HA Ostrovik)	Supporting
	5. Zemplínske Museum in Michalovce	Education and awareness raising
The application was initiated and financed by	Initiated by the Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic Financed by the EU and national contribution (50:50)%	
What were specific principles that were followed in the design of this application?	Criterion species are bird species, which used as basis for identification and designation of SPAs. Different types of wetland habitats in Senné SPA and Medzibodrozie SPA through marshes, oxbows, wet meadows and fish-ponds with permanent water surface provide conditions for breeding and migration of several species of herons and related species, grebes, rails, ducks and geese, waders, raptor and passerine species tied with wetland habitats.	
Area (ha)	Number of hectares treated by the NWRM(s).	Approximately 990 ha of restored flooding regime.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More than 200 hectares of restored meadows - 14,5 ha directly restored wetlands - 427 ha of restored wetlands as result of implementing restoration measures 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding habitats at Senne SPA with area 9 100 m² - Feeding habitats at Senne SPA with area 21 700 m² - Feeding and breeding habitats at Medzibodrozie SPA with area of 3 000 m² 		
Design capacity	<p>Creation of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9 100 m² of new breeding - 21 700 m² of feeding habitats in Senné SPA - 400 m² of new breeding and feeding habitats in Medzibodrozie SPA <p>Purchase of more than 55 ha plots tied to meadows and wetlands in Senné SPA</p> <p>Restoration of more than 1500 ha of wet meadows:</p> <p>Restoration was based on mulching, mowing, removing of self (seeding woods and removing illegal waste dumping. Priority was given to waterlogged depressions, which were not intensively used for agriculture or even were abandoned. Favorable water regime on the restored meadows and wetlands will be kept by operation of two larger water gates and three smaller sluices in Senne SPA and 2 water gates in Medzibodrozie SPA. Water regime was thus improved on 990 ha of wet meadows.</p> <p>Dyke at the Senne NNR was restored and consequently water table level on the pond in the reserve was stabilized at levels favorable for water birds. Improved water level in the NNR positively affected bird habitats and populations including qualifying species of European concern.</p>		
Reference to existing engineering standards, guidelines and manuals that have been used during the design phase	<i>Reference</i>		<i>URL</i>
	1.	National standards and protocols	
	2.	EU WFD guidelines	
	3.	Bird and Habitat directive guidance	
Main factors and/or constraints that influenced the selection and design of the NWRM(s) in this application?	<p>In 70' a fishpond-system has been built in the Senné depression. The system was divided into two parts: productive fishponds for intensive production of fish and one fishpond was devoted to nature protection. It has been declared as Natural Nature Reserve Senné fishponds for protection of waterfowl. A permanent water surface (600 ha of fishponds and 213 ha of the NNR) in Senné depression has become an important breeding site of waterfowl of international importance (today it is a Ramsar site, a Special Area of Conservation and a Special Protection Area). One of the factors threatening this site was a lack of water, evident mainly in summer time, leading in some cases even to drying up of the NNR.</p> <p>Part of the Protected Bird Area Medzibodrozie has been already in year 1990 declared as Protected Landscape Area Latorica. It is a very diverse area, unique by a number of oxbows around river Latorica, by wet meadows, pastures and former pastures, floodplain forests, marshes, and also by arable land. The area is important for its diverse wild fauna and flora. It belongs to most important sites in Slovakia for several</p>		

	<p>threatened bird species, especially of waterfowl, but also for some other species, preferring dryer habitats, including sand dunes.</p> <p>A majority of local population in area of the Senné depression and in Medzibodrozie is not aware of high natural value of the landscape, in which they live and of its importance for sustainable living in their regions. This factor, together with increasing negative impact of activities of some local stakeholders (commercial fishpond industry, hunting on protected bird species) on bird populations together with inadequate capacity of state institutions in nature protection to solve the problems lead to unfavorable status of target bird species in both SPAs.</p>
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V. Biophysical impacts

Impact category (short name)	Impact description (Text, approx. 200 words)	Impact quantification (specifying units)	
		Parameter value; units	% change in parameter value as compared to the state prior to the implementation of the NWRM(s)
Select from the drop-down menu below: 			
Runoff attenuation / control	Favorable water level restoration by building water gates and sluices on channels and management plans prepared for both sites	% restored water regime	75%
Peak flow rate reduction	Not relevant for this application		
Impact on groundwater	Wet meadows maintaining and favorable water regime controlling Old meanders and loops at the Cibava stream revitalization	% restored areas	80%
Impact on soil moisture and soil storage capacity	Wet meadows maintaining and favorable water regime controlling Old meanders and loops at the Cibava stream revitalization	% restored area	80%
Restoring hydraulic connection	Restoration of damaged dyke, reparation of water inlet and outlet in NNR Senne	% restored water regime	90%
Water quality Improvements	<i>Not relevant for this application</i>		
WFD Ecological Status and objectives	Proven positive impact on morphological parameters (connectivity) as well expected positive impact on BQEs. NWRM contributes to the conservation objectives of water-dependent protected areas	% returned and new species in the areas	30%
Reducing flood risks (Floods Directive)	<i>Not relevant for this application</i>		

Mitigation of other biophysical impacts in relation to other EU Directives (e.g. Habitats, UWWT, etc.)	In general implemented measures managed to ensure the establishment, improvement and maintenance of suitable nesting and feeding conditions not only for the target species of the area, but for most other water and aquatic species nesting and migrating.	% identified nesting and feeding conditions	50%
Soil Quality Improvements	<i>Not relevant for this application</i>		
Other			

VI. Socio-Economic Information

<p>What are the benefits and co-benefits of NWRMs in this application?</p>	<p>Environmental benefits of the project are clearly visible and measurable after finalizing of all planned construction works (sluices, water gates, reparation of dyke). Areas of restored meadows and wetlands exceeded the original targets and status of breeding/feeding/migrating birds, with priority value for conservation in Senne and Medzibodrozie SPAs in restored habitats have generally improved.</p> <p>The project team promoted availability of agro-environmental schemes (AES) applicable at project areas and conditions for benefiting from them through personal conversations and through distribution of available information materials in the whole project span. Free advisory service was offered in respect of preparations of applications for entering into the agro-environmental scheme.</p> <p>Furthermore, farmers at project area participated in agro-environmental schemes available in Slovakia in shortened programming; thus a training for land users on AES was held, with participation of 33 land users. Participants were also informed on preparation of management plan for Senne SPA.</p> <p>Presence of SPAs in vicinity of villages in combination with extensive tourist infrastructure established within a framework of the project and outstanding opportunities for bird watching within a framework of Slovakia, shall attract local and foreign visitors. Consequently, the local people can benefit indirectly through provision of services to tourist in villages. This is particularly important because the region where the project sites are located is less developed with high unemployment rate and local communities through the project activities gradually started appreciate natural values of their surrounding: wetlands and water-birds.</p> <p>Some of project actions were specifically designed to support attitude of the public towards nature conservation: successful exhibition on natural values of Senne and Medzibodrozie SPAs with over 9 700 visitors, info-desks on “Birds Day” in center of Michalovce visited by hundreds of citizens, presentations for schools in the region, media outputs on project achievements and distribution of promotion and information materials.</p>		
Financial costs	Total:	<i>Value</i>	<i>in Text / Specify</i>

CS: Senne/Medzibodrozie, Slovakia

		1242576 €	<i>Design and construction</i>
	<i>Capital:</i>	507646 €	<i>Includes: External assistance costs, direct personnel costs and Consumable materials</i>
	<i>Land acquisition and value:</i>	210000 €	<i>54,3731 ha of land purchased in the Ostronik Meadow area within Senne SPA.</i>
	<i>Operational:</i>		
	<i>Maintenance:</i>		
	<i>Other: Investment</i>	524930 €	<i>Includes: infrastructural costs and equipment costs</i>
Were financial compensations required? What amount?	<i>Was financial compensation required: Yes / No</i> No		
	<i>Total amount of money paid (in €):</i> N/A		
	<i>Compensation schema:</i> In regard to the Pilot –aqua environmental scheme proposal for Senne Fish ponds that has been prepared and promoted, but not included into the Operational Program “Fisheries of the Slovak Republic 2007-2013”, Ministry of Environment suggested that 10% of funds that would be regulated by the Fisheries Operational Program be allocated for compensation payments.		
	Activity to Elaborate pilot aqua- environmental scheme for protection of birds and its habitats in intensively managed fishponds		
Economic costs	<i>Actual income loss :</i> N/A info		
	<i>Additional costs:</i> N/A info		
	<i>Other opportunity costs:</i> N/A info		
	<i>Comments / Remarks:</i>		
Which link can be made to the ecosystem services approach?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased capacities for services associated to habitat protection as eco-tourism potential of the region will generate revenue. - Agro-environmental schemes for local farmers - Public awareness of environmental values and benefits will increase the likelihood that future anthropogenic pressure and damage (including pollution) will be reduced. 		

VII. Monitoring & maintenance requirements

Monitoring requirements	<p>Regular monitoring requirements include bio-diversity monitoring and assessment of endangered bird species, water regime monitoring and habitat monitoring. Results are presented in annual and summary monitoring reports :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installation of small infrastructures to improve control of the sites and allow regulated access of public: 5 towers for monitoring/bird-watching built in Senne SPA and 2 monitoring/visitors towers in Medzibodrozie SPA 2. Monitoring of restoration progress and development of habitats (performed by Daphne and by local expert Mr. Bogoly): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular monitoring of ground water in dip-wells - Habitat monitoring in project sites (2009 , 2010) - Regular monitoring of dip-wells done (2010) 3. Monitoring of bird populations and assessment of conservation status in project sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular monitoring of birds (2006, 2007, 2008) - 3 monitoring camps organized during breeding season (04/2008, 05/2008, 06/2008) - 1 monitoring camp in SPA Senne in 1st Q 2009 organized - Regular monitoring of birds done in both project areas and 5 coordinated bird counts done in SPA Senne during 2010 (in March, April, May, June and November)
Maintenance requirements	<p>The Slovak Ornithological Society/BirdLife Slovakia will continue maintenance activities focused on preservation of re-established natural conditions in the area, as favorable water regime on the restored meadows and wetlands by operation of water gates and sluices built at in SPA Senne and Medzibodrozie</p> <p>Regular monitoring of impact of management practices on flora and fauna will be done with a special attention to populations of criterion bird species, condition of groundwater and on corresponding habitats for at least 5 years after finishing the project.</p> <p>They will continue as well to take care for purchased plots at Senné by their mowing, maintaining optimal water levels, maintaining new feeding and breeding habitats for birds and also renewal of extensive pasture of cattle is planned in Senné SPA.</p> <p>Opening of a further part of the nature trail Through the Birds Paradise is planned in municipal area of villages Blatná Polianka and Blatné Remety in summer 2011</p>
What are the administrative costs?	N/A info

VIII. Performance metrics and assessment criteria

Which assessment methods and practices are used for assessing the biophysical impacts?	The main assessment method is the comparison of the ecological status of the restored wetlands pre vs. post implementation.
Which methods are used to	No economic and financial analysis were carried out prior the

assess costs, benefits and cost-effectiveness of measures?	<p>Project start because of the emphasis on wetlands restoration and biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>No specific methods were established within a framework of the Project to assess costs, benefits and cost-effectiveness of measures. Therefore, the assessment can only be based on quantity of a long term indicators as Conservation status of targeted habitats and species and indirectly targeting employment opportunities or revenue generation mechanisms for local population.</p>
How cost-effective are NWRM's compared to "traditional / structural" measures?	N/A info
How do (if applicable) specific basin characteristics influence the effectiveness of measures?	<p>Both project sites are typical lowland habitats. The Senne Fish Ponds Special Protection Area features typical wetlands habitats, confirmed to be of international importance since 1990, when it was designated as Ramsar site. The site is located in a formerly seasonally-inundated large, flat depression within the Vychodoslovenska nižina Lowland (East Slovakian Lowland) on an important waterbird migration route. It includes one large pond with adjacent seasonally-flooded grasslands and shrub swamps and commercial fish-farming ponds. Commercial fish farming conflicts with birds conservation objectives.</p> <p>Medzibodrozie Special Protection Area is another complex of wetlands comprised of numerous habitats and plants associated with lowlands. The site has a high density of oxbows, shallow wetlands, canals and alluvial meadows.</p> <p>In the contexts of bird conservation, this area was heavily affected by several unfavourable factors: first of all it was a construction of the polder – an occasional accumulation area for floodwaters of Latorica and Laborec rivers. The polder is surrounded by dykes. This led to drying up the area, abandonment of meadows and consequent overgrowing by bushes.</p>
What is the standard time delay for measuring the effects of the measures?	10-15 years are expected for the restored wetlands to reach the desired ecosystem value.

IX. Main risks, implications, enabling factors and preconditions

What were the main implementation barriers?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulties with technical design due to insufficient national expertise in wetlands restoration - Need to change a project area and modify some action because substantial part of the land planned to be influenced by restoration measures was sold to a new owner, who did not support proposals for any restoration actions; - Inability of the State Nature Conservancy (SNC) to ensure the committed level of the project co-financing - Failure to test and introduce aqua environmental schemes into conservation practice in Slovakia; - Delayed legal designation of the Senne SPA - Severe weather conditions and consequent heavy floods in 2010.
What were the main enabling and success factors?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available financing for capital investments; - Commitment and support provided by competent authorities,

	<p>partners in the project;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regular communication with stakeholders and prepare a visit to properly managed Natura 2000 site; - Project actions that were specifically designed to support attitude of the public towards nature conservation; - Nationally established Criteria and Indicators for assessing the conservation status of habitats and species of European importance (published by SNC in 2005) Regular monitoring of habitats, project reports, monitoring reports by SNC to EC on the conservation status of European importance (published by SNC in 2005)
Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU life nature Project 50% - National Funds 50% - The targeted purchase of 50 hectares of wet meadows important for birds in Senne SPA was exceeded. Total of 54,3731 ha of land was purchased by SOS/BirdLife Slovakia at Ostrovik Meadows - Infrastructure costs were incurred at 66.56 % compared to original budget. Discrepancy compared to original budget is caused by the fact that some infrastructure, notably water gates at Medzibodrozie project site, was financed through Norwegian/EHP Financial Mechanism and accordingly, it was not accounted to the present budget. - Non-recurring management activities in Medzibodrozie SPA were subject of Project modification and mostly were financed through the financial assistance from EEA/Norwegian Financial mechanism that the SNC received for implementing the project “Conservation of diversity of water birds at the Eastern Slovakian Lowland.
Flexibility & Adaptability	Adaptation to changing hydrological and habitat conditions have been achieved by a width range of structures reflecting surface, soil and geological conditions that are flexible concerning operation and further improvement of hydraulic conditions
Transferability	The project included numerous activities with reliability potential for the protection and management of other SPAs in Slovakia or for nature conservation approaches in general, as Management plan for Senne SPA, Land purchase for conservation objectives Bird watching infrastructure in Senne SPA was a pilot infrastructure of this kind in Slovakia. It has huge reliability potential. Already in the Project span, the infrastructure was replicated in Medzibodrozie SPA within a framework of the project “Conservation of Diversity of Waterbirds and their Habitats in Eastern Slovakian Lowland “supported from EEA /Norwegian Financial Mechanism

X. Lessons learned

Key lessons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Importance of existing proper legal and financial instruments - Good project implementation was achieved generally, through good co-operation and communication with local stakeholders established in both project areas.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Especially good relationship was maintained with local villages, who were the project partners as well as with farmers, local schools, etc. Most of farmers/lands users supported key project activities, such as restoration of flooding regime at meadows and establishment of tourist infrastructure that was overall pilot one within the region. - Good co-operation was also maintained with state water management agency “SVP” that was contracted for all the construction works related to restoration of dyke, water inlet and outlet in Senne NNR. - Cooperation was not, however established with fish farming company “DONA”, that was expected to implement pilot aqua-environmental scheme. When refusing cooperation, they gave reason of general insufficiency of compensation and incentives system for nature protection in Slovakia and consequent repeating economic loss of their company caused by birds feeding on fish from commercial fishponds. - The process of implementation of the project was negatively influenced by several external factors including, inter alia, changes in land ownership in vicinity of project area within Medzibodrozie SPA in 2006 and severe weather conditions in 2010. - Innovation and demonstration value of the project was in demonstrating approaches to nature conservation that are, so far, not common ones in Slovakia - Needs for dissemination of project results, exchange of scientific expertizes and conservation experience with other practitioners / regions particularly in addressing opportunities and challenges characteristic for individual sites
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XI. References

Note: To enter more references and key people please add rows as necessary

Source Type	<i>Project Report</i>
Source Author(s)	<i>Zuzana Guzišová (Project Manager), in cooperation with Miroslav Demko, Samuel Pačénovský, Ján Ubrín, Eva Lukáčová, Jan Gugh (SOS/Birdlife Slovakia), Matej Repel, Peter Chrást (SNC)</i>
Source Title	<i>FINAL REPORT Covering the project activities from 15/11/2005 to 14/05/2011</i>
Year of publication	2011
Editor/Publisher	LIFE06 NAT/SK/000114 Conservation of Senne and Medzibodrozie SPAs in Slovakia
Source Weblink	http://www.life-senne.sk/download/final_REPORT_SENNERESTSK.pdf

Source Type	<i>Project Report</i>
Source Author(s)	<i>N/A</i>
Source Title	<i>Report from monitoring of Birds in LIFE Project Conservation of Senne and Medzibodrozie SPAs in Slovakia LIFE06NAT/SK/000114 (LIFE projekt Ochrana chránených vtáčích území Senné a Medzibodrozie na</i>

	<i>Slovensku)</i>
Year of publication	
Editor/Publisher	
Source Weblink	

Source Type	<i>Project Report</i>
Source Author(s)	<i>N/A</i>
Source Title	Ochrana chránených vtáčích území Senné a Medzibodrozie na Slovensku
Year of publication	
Editor/Publisher	Správa pre verejnosť / Layman`s report
Source Weblink	http://www.life-senne.sk/download/Senne_LaymanReport_web.pdf

Source Type	<i>Website</i>		
Source Author(s)	<i>N/A</i>		
Source Title	LIFE06 NAT/SK/000114 Conservation of Senne and Medzibodrozie SPAs in Slovakia		
Year of publication			
Editor/Publisher			
Source Weblink	http://www.life-senne.sk/english/index_eng.php?page=project		
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XII. Photos Gallery

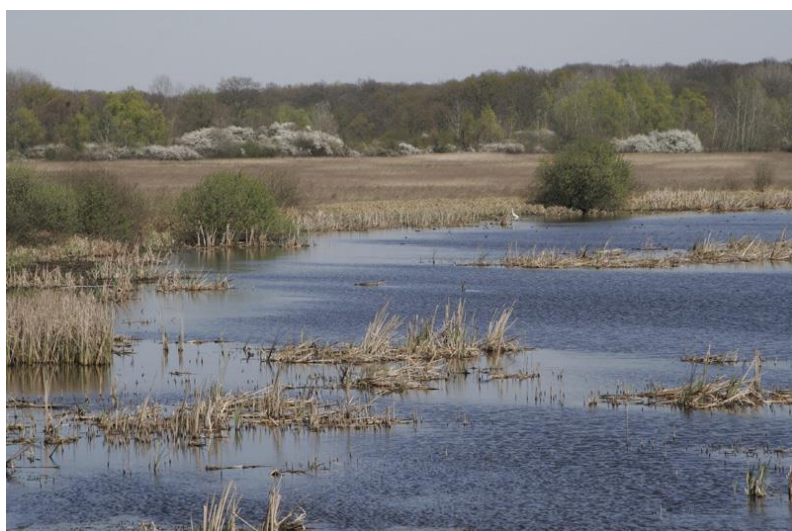


Figure 1. The area of Medzibodrozie, characteristic by various habitat types and lowland communities, (© SOS/BirdLife Slovakia)

Source: http://www.life-senne.sk/english/index_eng.php?page=photos



Figure 2. The Senné wetland between villages Iňačovce, Blatná Polianka, and Senne is on the other hand a land of ponds and flooded meadows. A paradise for birds and fishes. (© SOS/BirdLife Slovakia)
Source: http://www.life-senne.sk/english/index_eng.php?page=photos