EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises/Directorate General Environment

Unit B3 LIFE and CIP Eco-Innovation

GRANT AGREEMENT FOR INTEGRATED PROJECTS [1]

AGREEMENT NUMBER — LIFE19 IPE/SK/000003 - LIFE- IP NATURA 2000 SVK

This Agreement ('the Agreement') is concluded between the following parties:

on the one part,

The European Union ('the Union'), represented by the European Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (hereinafter referred to as "the Agency") and acting under the powers delegated by the European Commission, represented for the purposes of signature of the Agreement by Mr. Angelo SALSI, Head of Unit,

and

on the other part,

1. 'the coordinating beneficiary'

Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (MoE SR)

Public body

Official registration No: 42181810

Namestie L. Stura 1, 812 35 Bratislava, Slovak Republic

VAT number: 2023106679,

represented for the purposes of signature of the Agreement by the Minister of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic, Ján Budaj

and the following other associated beneficiaries:

2. The State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic (SNC SR) — established in Slovakia

[1] Within the framework of the Regulation (EC) No 1293/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the establishment of a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 614/2007, OJ L 347 of 20/12/2013, p.185 (hereinafter "the LIFE Regulation") and the Commission Implementing Decision 2018/210 of 12 February 2018 on the adoption of the LIFE multiannual work programme for 2018- 20, OJ L39 of 13/02/2018.

3. WWF Slovakia (WWF) — established in Slovakia

4. National Forest Centre (NFC) — established in Slovakia

5. DAPHNE – Institute of Applied Ecology (DAPHNE) — established in Slovakia

6. Slovak Water Management Enterprise (SWME) — established in Slovakia

7. Faculty of Natural Sciences, Comenius University in Bratislava (FNSCU) — established in Slovakia

duly represented for the signature of the Agreement by the coordinating beneficiary by virtue of the mandate*[s]* included in Annex II form*[s]* A4

Unless otherwise specified, references to 'beneficiary' and 'beneficiaries' include the coordinating beneficiary.

The parties referred to above

HAVE AGREED

to the Special Conditions ('the Special Conditions') and the following Annexes:

Annex I General Conditions ((hereinafter referred to as 'the General Conditions')

Annex II Description of the project

Annex III Estimated budget of the project: Forms R1, R2 and all F-Forms in Annex II

Annex IV Mandate[s] provided to the coordinating beneficiary by the other beneficiary[ies] Form[s] A4 in Annex II

Annex V Model technical report: The applicable model technical reports are to be found on the website: https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/life (manage your project)

Annex VI Model financial statement: The applicable model financial reports are to be found on the website: https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/life (manage your project)

Annex VII Model terms of reference for the certificate on the financial statements *to be found on the website: https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/life (manage your project)*

Annex VIII Model terms of reference for the certificate on the compliance of the cost accounting practices: **not applicable**

Annex IX Model terms of reference for the operational verification report: **not applicable**

Annex X Financial and Administrative guidelines http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/toolkit/pmtools/index.htm

Annex XI Guidelines for applicants http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/toolkit/pmtools/index.htm

which form an integral part of the Agreement.

The provisions in the Special Conditions of the Agreement take precedence over its Annexes.

The provisions in Annex I ‘General Conditions’ take precedence over the other Annexes.

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ARTICLE I.1 — SUBJECT MATTER OF THE AGREEMENT

The Agency has decided to award a grant under the terms and conditions set out in the Special Conditions, the General Conditions and the other Annexes to the Agreement, for the *project* entitled **Role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection of the Slovak Republic**, as described in Annex II.

By signing the Agreement, the beneficiaries accept the grant and agree to implement the *project*, acting on their own responsibility.

ARTICLE I.2 — ENTRY INTO FORCE AND IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD OF THE AGREEMENT

I.2.1 The Agreement enters into force on the date on which the last party signs it.

I.2.2 The *project* runs from **01/01/2021** ***('starting date')*** until **31/12/2030** ***('end date')***

ARTICLE I.3 — MAXIMUM AMOUNT AND FORM OF THE GRANT

I.3.1 The ***maximum amount of the grant*** is **EUR 9,973,345.**

I.3.2 The grant takes **the form** of:

(a) the reimbursement of **60**% of the eligible costs of the *project* ('reimbursement of eligible costs'), which are estimated at EUR **16,622,242** and which are:

(i) actually incurred ('reimbursement of actual costs') for the following categories of costs for each of the beneficiaries and affiliated entities: personnel costs; travel and subsistence costs; costs for subcontracting (also referred to as "external assistance costs"); costs of durable goods : (depreciation) costs of infrastructure and equipment, prototype costs; costs for land purchase/long-term lease of land/one-off compensations for land use rights; costs of consumables; other costs (i.e. costs arising from the Agreement, duties, taxes and charges).

(ii) reimbursement of unit costs: not applicable

(iii) reimbursement of lump sum costs: not applicable

(iv) declared on the basis of a flat rate: overheads as specified in Annex III as a fixed percentage of the eligible direct costs excluding costs of land purchase/long term lease of land/one-off compensations for land use rights ('reimbursement of flat-rate costs') for each of the beneficiaries and affiliated entities;

(v) reimbursement of costs declared on the basis of the beneficiary's usual cost accounting practices: not applicable

(b) unit contribution: not applicable

(c) lump sum contribution: not applicable

(d) flat-rate contribution: not applicable

ARTICLE I.4 — REPORTING — REQUESTS FOR PAYMENT AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS – PAYMENTS AND PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

I.4.1 Reporting and reporting periods

(a) The project reporting schedule is specified in Annex II

(b) The delay between consecutive reports shall not exceed 18 months: *not applicable*.

(c) All reports shall contain the necessary information for the Agency to evaluate the state of implementation of the project, the respect of the work plan, the financial status of the project and whether the project's objectives have been achieved or are still achievable.

(d) The form and contents of the reports shall be in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Agency as specified on the website . https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/life (manage your project)

(e) All reports shall be simultaneously submitted to the Agency and to the external monitoring team designated by the Agency.

The technical reports, including annexes, shall only be submitted, in electronic format,

The financial reports shall be submitted, in both paper and electronic format.

(f) Electronic tools, which include spatial data and are produced in the frame of a LIFE project, shall comply with the Commission Regulation (EU) No 1253/2013 of 21 October 2013 amending Regulation (EU) No 1089/2010 implementing Directive 2007/2/EC establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Union (INSPIRE).

I.4.2 Requests for further pre-financing payment[s] and supporting documents

Not applicable

I.4.3 Requests for interim payments and supporting documents

The coordinating beneficiary must submit a request for an interim payment within 90 calendar days following the end of each phase.

This request must be accompanied by the following documents:

(a) an interim report ('interim technical report'), drawn up in accordance with Annex V, containing:

(i) the information needed to justify the eligible costs declared;
(ii) information on subcontracting as referred to in Article II.11.1(d);

(b) an interim financial statement ('interim financial statement'). The interim financial statement must include a consolidated statement and a breakdown of the amounts claimed by each beneficiary and its affiliated entities.

The interim financial statement must be drawn up in accordance with the structure of the estimated budget set out in Annex III and in accordance with Annex VI.;

(c) a certificate on the financial statements and underlying accounts ('certificate on the financial statements') for each beneficiary and for each affiliated entity in accordance with the provisions of Article I.4.4.d.

The certificate must certify that the costs declared in the interim financial statement by the beneficiary concerned or its affiliated entities for the categories of costs reimbursed in accordance with Article I.3.2(a)(i) are real, accurately recorded and eligible in accordance with the Agreement.

The coordinating beneficiary must certify that the information provided in the request for interim payment is full, reliable and true.

The coordinating beneficiary must also certify that the costs incurred can be considered eligible in accordance with the Agreement and that the request for payment is substantiated by adequate supporting documents that can be produced in the context of the checks or audits described in Article II.27.]

I.4.4 Request for payment of the balance and supporting documents

The coordinating beneficiary must submit a request for payment of the balance in accordance with the reporting schedule specified in Annex II, but no later than 90 calendar days following the *end date* of the project.

This request must be accompanied by the following documents:

(a) a final report on implementation of the project ('final technical report'), drawn up in accordance with Annex V, containing:

(i) the information needed to justify the eligible costs declared or the contribution requested on the basis of unit costs and lump sums (where the grant takes the form of the reimbursement of unit or lump sum costs or of a unit or lump sum contribution, as provided for in Article I.3.2(a)(ii) and (iii), (b) or (c));
(ii) information on subcontracting as referred to in Article II.11.1(d);

(b) a final financial statement ('final financial statement'). The final financial statement must include a consolidated statement and a breakdown of the amounts claimed by each beneficiary and its affiliated entities.

The final financial statement must be drawn up in accordance with the structure of the estimated budget set out in Annex III and in accordance with Annex VI;

(c) a summary financial statement ('summary financial statement').

This statement must include a consolidated financial statement and a breakdown of the amounts declared or requested by each beneficiary and its affiliated entities, aggregating the financial statements already submitted previously and the revenue

generated by the project referred to in Article II.25.3 for each beneficiary and its affiliated entities other than non-profit organisations.

The summary financial statement must be drawn up in accordance with Annex VI;

(d) a certificate on the financial statements and underlying accounts ('certificate on the financial statements') for each beneficiary and for each affiliated entity, if:

(i) the cumulative amount of payments the beneficiary requests as reimbursement of actual costs as referred to in Article I.3.2(a)(i) (and for which no certificate has yet been submitted) is EUR 325,000 or more;
(ii) the maximum grant amount indicated for that beneficiary and its affiliated entities in the estimated budget as reimbursement of actual costs is EUR 750,000 or more.

This certificate must be produced by an approved auditor or, in case of public bodies, by a competent and independent public officer and drawn up in accordance with Annex VII.

The certificate must certify that the costs declared in the final financial statement by the beneficiary concerned or its affiliated entities for the categories of costs reimbursed in accordance with Article I.3.2(a)(i) are real, accurately recorded and eligible in accordance with the Agreement.

In addition, the certificate must certify that the revenues generated by the *project* referred to in Article II.25.3 have been declared for the beneficiaries and the affiliated entities other than non-profit organisations.

The coordinating beneficiary must certify that the information provided in the request for payment of the balance is full, reliable and true.

The coordinating beneficiary must also certify that the costs incurred can be considered eligible in accordance with the Agreement and that the request for payment is substantiated by adequate supporting documents that can be produced in the context of the checks or audits described in Article II.27.

In addition, the coordinating beneficiary must certify that all the receipts referred to in Article II.25.3 have been declared for each beneficiary and the affiliated entities other than non-profit organisations.

I.4.5 Information on cumulative expenditure incurred

In case the maximum contribution referred to in Article I.3.1 is more than EUR 5,000,000 then :

In addition to the reporting requirements set out above, the coordinating beneficiary must inform the Agency by 30 November each year about the cumulative expenditure incurred by the beneficiaries from the *starting date*.

This information is required for the Agency's accounting purposes and may not be used for determining the final amount of the grant.

I.4.6 Currency for requests for payment and financial statements and conversion into euro

Requests for payment and financial statements must be drafted in euros.

Beneficiaries and affiliated entities with general accounts in a currency other than the euro must convert costs incurred in another currency into euros at the monthly accounting rate established by the Commission and published on its website (available at *http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts_grants/info_contracts/inforeuro/inforeuro_en.cfm*) applicable on the day when the cost was incurred, or

at the monthly accounting rate established by the Commission and published on its website (available at *http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts_grants/info_contracts/inforeuro/inforeuro_en.cfm*) applicable on the first working day of the month following the period covered by the financial statement concerned

Beneficiaries and affiliated entities with general accounts in euros must convert costs incurred in another currency into euros in accordance with their usual accounting practices.

I.4.7 Language of requests for payments, technical reports and financial statements

All requests for payments, technical reports and financial statements must be submitted in English, with the exception of the technical annexes and supporting documents, which may be provided in any official language of the Union.

I.4.8 Payments to be made

The Agency must make the following payments to the coordinating beneficiary:

- a first pre-financing payment;

- interim payment[s], on the basis of the request for interim payment[s] referred to in Article I.4.3;

- one payment of the balance, on the basis of the request for payment of the balance referred to in Article I.4.4.

I.4.9 Pre-financing payment

The aim of the pre-financing is to provide the beneficiaries with a float. The pre-financing remains the property of the Union until it is cleared against interim payments or, if it is not cleared against interim payments, until the payment of the balance.

The Agency must make a first pre-financing payment of EUR **1,994,669** to the coordinating beneficiary within 30 calendar days from the entry into force of the Agreement, except if Article II.24.1 applies.

[The financial guarantee must fulfil the following conditions:

(a) it is provided by a bank or an approved financial institution or, if requested by the coordinating beneficiary and accepted by the Agency, by a third party;
(b) the guarantor stands as first-call guarantor and does not require the Agency to first have recourse against the principal debtor (i.e. the beneficiary concerned); and
(c) it explicitly remains in force until the pre-financing is cleared against interim payments or payment of the balance by the Agency. If payment of the balance takes the form of a recovery, the financial guarantee must remain in force until three months after the debit note is notified to a beneficiary. The Agency must release the guarantee within the following month.]

I.4.10 Interim payments

Interim payments reimburse or cover the eligible costs incurred for the implementation of the *project* during the corresponding reporting periods.

The Agency must pay the coordinating beneficiary the amount due as interim payment within 90 calendar days from when the Agency receives the documents referred to in Article I.4.3, except if Article II.24.1 or II.24.2 apply.

Payment is subject to the approval of the request for interim payment and of the accompanying documents. Their approval does not imply recognition of the compliance, authenticity, completeness or correctness of their content.]

The Agency calculates the amount due as interim payment as follows:

Step 1 — It applies the reimbursement rate to the eligible costs and adds the unit, flat-rate and lump sum contributions

Step 2 — It may clear in full or in part the pre-financing

Step 3 — It limits the total amount of pre-financing and interim payments to 80% of the maximum amount of the grant.

I.4.10.1 Step 1 — Applying the reimbursement rate to the eligible costs and adding the unit, flat-rate and lump sum contributions

This step is applied as follows:

(a) If, in accordance with Article I.3.2(a), the grant takes the form of the reimbursement of eligible costs, the reimbursement rate specified in that Article is applied to the eligible costs of the *project* approved by the Agency for the concerned reporting period and for the corresponding categories of costs, beneficiaries and affiliated entities;
(b) If, in accordance with Article I.3.2(b), the grant takes the form of a unit contribution, the unit contribution specified in that Article is multiplied by the actual number of units approved by the Agency for the concerned reporting period and for the corresponding beneficiaries and affiliated entities;
(c) If, in accordance with Article I.3.2(c), the grant takes the form of a lump sum contribution, the Agency applies the lump sum specified in that Article for the

corresponding beneficiaries and affiliated entities if it finds that the corresponding tasks or part of the *project* were implemented properly in accordance with Annex I during the concerned reporting period;

(d) If, in accordance with Article I.3.2(d), the grant takes the form of a flat-rate contribution, the flat rate referred to in that Article is applied to the eligible costs or to the contribution approved by the Agency for the concerned reporting period and for the corresponding beneficiaries and affiliated entities.

If Article I.3.2 provides for a combination of different forms of grant, the amounts obtained must be added.

I.4.10.2 Step 2 — Clearing the pre-financing

The amount of pre-financing to be cleared must be deducted from the amount obtained following Step 1.

I.4.10.3 Step 3 — Limiting the amount of pre-financing and interim payments to 80 % of the maximum amount specified in Article I.3.1

I.4.11 Payment of the balance

The payment of the balance reimburses or covers the remaining part of the eligible costs incurred by the beneficiaries for the implementation of the *project*.

If the total amount of earlier payments is greater than the final amount of the grant determined in accordance with Article II.25, the payment of the balance takes the form of a recovery as provided for by Article II.26.

If the total amount of earlier payments is lower than the final amount of the grant determined in accordance with Article II.25, the Agency must pay the balance within 90 calendar days from when it receives the documents referred to in Article I.4.4, except if Article II.24.1 or II.24.2 apply.

Payment is subject to the approval of the request for payment of the balance and of the accompanying documents. Their approval does not imply recognition of the compliance, authenticity, completeness or correctness of their content.

The Agency determines the amount due as the balance by deducting the total amount of pre-financing and interim payments (if any) already made from the final amount of the grant determined in accordance with Article II.25.

The amount to be paid may, however, be offset, without the beneficiary's consent, against any other amount owed by the beneficiary to the Agency, the Commission or to an executive agency (under the EU or Euratom budget), up to the maximum contribution indicated for that beneficiary, in the estimated budget in Annex III.

I.4.12 Notification of amounts due

The Agency must send a *notification* to the coordinating beneficiary:

(a) informing it of the amount due; and

(b) specifying whether the notification concerns a further pre-financing payment, an interim payment or the payment of the balance.

For the payment of the balance, the Agency must also specify the final amount of the grant determined in accordance with Article II.25.

I.4.13 Interest on late payment

If the Agencyn does not pay within the time limits for payment, the beneficiaries are entitled to late-payment interest at the rate applied by the European Central Bank for its main refinancing operations in euros ('the reference rate'), plus three and a half points. The reference rate is the rate in force on the first day of the month in which the time limit for payment expires, as published in the C series of the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Late-payment interest is not due if all beneficiaries are Member States of the Union (including regional and local government authorities and other public bodies acting in the name of and on behalf of the Member State for the purpose of the Agreement).

If the Agency suspends the time limit for payment as provided for in Article II.24.2 or if it suspends an actual payments as provided for in Article II.24.1, these actions may not be considered as cases of late payment.

Late-payment interest covers the period running from the day following the due date for payment, up to and including the date of actual payment as established in Article I.4.15. The Agency does not consider payable interest when determining the final amount of grant within the meaning of Article II.25.

As an exception to the first subparagraph, if the calculated interest is lower than or equal to EUR 200, it must be paid to the coordinating beneficiary only if the coordinating beneficiary requests it within two months of receiving late payment.

I.4.14 Currency for payments

The Agency must make payments in euros.

I.4.15 Date of payment

Payments by the Agency are considered to have been carried out on the date when they are debited to its account.

I.4.16 Costs of payment transfers

Costs of the payment transfers are borne as follows:

(a) the Agency bears the costs of transfer charged by its bank;
(b) the beneficiary bears the costs of transfer charged by its bank;
(c) the party causing a repetition of a transfer bears all costs of repeated transfers.

I.4.17 Payments to the coordinating beneficiary

The Agency must make payments to the coordinating beneficiary.

Payments to the coordinating beneficiary discharge the Agency from its payment obligation.

ARTICLE I.5 — BANK ACCOUNT FOR PAYMENTS

All payments must be made to the coordinating beneficiary's bank account as indicated below:

Name of bank: Štátna pokladnica

Precise denomination of the account holder: Ministerstvo zivotneho prostredia SR

Full account number (including bank codes): SK31 8180 0000 0070 0059 5253

IBAN code: SK31 8180 0000 0070 0059 5253

ARTICLE I.6 — DATA CONTROLLER, COMMUNICATION DETAILS OF THE PARTIES

I.6.1 Data controller

The entity acting as a data controller as provided for in Article II.7 is: Unit B.3 LIFE and CIP Eco-Innovation.

I.6.2 Communication details of the Agency

Any communication addressed to the Agency shall bear the identification number and project title and must be sent to the following address*:*

Ordinary or registered mail by postal service :

European Commission
EASME
Unit B.3 LIFE and CIP Eco-Innovation
B-1049 Brussels

Express delivery service or hand-delivery against signature :

European Commission
EASME
Unit B.3 LIFE and CIP Eco-Innovation
Mail Service
Avenue du Bourget 1
B-1140 Brussels

E-mails:
E-mail address : EASME-LIFE-ENQUIRIES@ec.europa.eu

I.6.3 Communication details of the beneficiaries

Any communication from the Agency to the beneficiaries must be sent to the following address:

Simona Kourtesis

Chief State Advisor of the Biodervisty and Landscape Protection Department

Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic

Namestie L. Stura 1, 812 35 Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Email address: simona.kourtesis@enviro.gov.sk

I.6.4 Communication details of the beneficiaries after payment of the balance

After the payment of the balance, any communication addressed to the beneficiaries must be sent to their legal address.

ARTICLE I.7 — ENTITIES AFFILIATED TO THE BENEFICIARIES

Not Applicable

ARTICLE I.8 — BENEFICIARIES WHICH ARE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Not Applicable

ARTICLE I.9 — CHECKS AND AUDITS

By derogation of Article II.27.3 of the general conditions, notwithstanding whether the checks, audits or evaluations are initiated before or after the payment of the balance, the coordinating beneficiary may be required to collect the information concerning the associated beneficiaries and to make them available to the Agency or other outside body authorised by it

When requested by the Agency or other outside body authorised by it, the coordinating beneficiary shall provide without delay the information mentioned above, which includes that of the concerned associated beneficiaries. In this case, the coordinating beneficiary shall bear responsibility for obtaining and verifying this information before passing it on to the Agency, as foreseen in Article II.2.3(b)(ii).

In this case, the contradictory audit procedure foreseen in Article II.27.5 shall be conducted with the coordinating beneficiary, who will be requested to submit the observations of the associated beneficiaries concerned by the check, audit or evaluation.

This is without prejudice to the right of the Agency or other outside body authorised by it to perform audits either on one or several associated beneficiaries. In this case the associated beneficiaries shall provide the information directly.

ARTICLE I.10 — SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES WITH NON-EU BENEFICIARIES2

Not Applicable

ARTICLE I.11 — SPECIAL PROVISIONS ON THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECOVERIES

The financial responsibility of each beneficiary is limited to its own debt, including any amount unduly paid by the Agency as a contribution towards the costs incurred by its affiliated entities.

Point (c) of the third paragraph of Article II.26.3 does not apply.

ARTICLE I.12 — OBLIGATION TO CONCLUDE AN INTERNAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

The beneficiaries must conclude an internal cooperation agreement including provisions on the management, operation and coordination of the beneficiaries and the implementation of the project.

ARTICLE I.13 — ELIGIBILITY OF DURABLE GOODS COSTS

As an exception to Article II.19.2(c), the full cost of purchase of equipment is eligible, subject to the following conditions:

(a) For ***LIFE Integrated projects***, the purchase costs incurred for durable goods by ***public authorities or non-profit organisations*** (also referred to as non-governmental / non-commercial organisations), intrinsically connected with the implementation of the project and used to a significant degree within its duration shall be considered eligible in full. Such eligibility shall be subject to the coordinating beneficiary and associated beneficiaries undertaking to continue to assign these goods definitively and exclusively to activities implementing the targeted plan beyond the end of the integrated project co-financed under LIFE.

(b) For ***prototypes*** 100% of the purchase costs of their components are eligible for co-funding. A ***prototype*** may not be used for commercial purposes during the period set out in Article I.2.2. Should the prototype or any of its components be used for commercial purposes (i.e. sold, leased, rented or used to produce goods or services) during the project, this shall be declared. The costs of creating the prototype shall then be depreciated in accordance with the rules applicable to the purchase of new or second- hand equipment and infrastructure. Any related income should be declared.

ARTICLE I.14 — ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS ON USE OF THE RESULTS INCLUDING INTELLECTUAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

In accordance with Article II.9.3, whereby the Union acquires rights to use the results of the project, these results may be exploited using any of the following modes:

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[2] This provision should be added where one or more beneficiaries are established outside the European Union.

(a) distribution to the public in hard copies, in electronic or digital format, on the internet including social networks as a downloadable or non-downloadable file;

(b) communication through press information services;

(c) inclusion in widely accessible databases or indexes, such as via 'open access' or 'open data' portals, or similar repositories, whether freely accessible or accessible only upon subscription;

(d) edit or re-write in another way the results of the project, including shortening, summarising, modifying the content, correcting technical errors in the content insert other as appropriate;

(e) cut, insert meta-data, legends or other graphic, visual, audio or word elements insert other as appropriate in the results of the project;

(f) extract a part (e.g. audio or video files) of, divide into parts or compile the results of the project;

(g) prepare derivative works of the results of the project;

(h) translate, insert subtitles in, dub the results of the project in:

- all official languages of EU

(i) license or sub-license to third parties, including if there are licensed pre-existing rights, any of the rights or modes of exploitation set out in points (a)-(i) of Article II.9.3 of the General Conditions and in points (a) to (h) above.

The beneficiaries must ensure that the Union has the rights of use specified in the General Conditions and in points (a)-(i) above for the whole duration of the industrial or intellectual property rights concerned.

SIGNATURES

For the coordinating beneficiary	For the Agency
Minister, Ján Budaj	Head of Unit, Angelo Salsi
[*signature*]	[*signature*]
Done at Bratislava, [*date*]	Done at Brussels, [*date*]
In duplicate in English	SALSI Angelo Digitally signed by SALSI Angelo Date: 2020.12.14 17:13:08 +01'00'

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PART A — LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

ARTICLE II.1 — DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply for the purpose of the Agreement:

'Project': the set of activities or the actions for which the grant is awarded, to be implemented by the beneficiaries as described in Annex II.

'Breach of obligations': failure by a beneficiary to fulfil one or more of its contractual obligations

'Confidential information or document': any information or document (in any format) received by either party from the other or accessed by either party in the context of the implementation of the Agreement that any of the parties has identified in writing as confidential. It does not include information that is publicly available.

'Conflict of interests': a situation where the impartial and objective implementation of the Agreement by a beneficiary is compromised for reasons involving family, emotional life, political or national affinity, economic interest, or any other shared interest with the Agency, or any third party related to the subject matter of the Agreement.

'Direct costs': those specific costs which are directly linked to the implementation of the project and can therefore be attributed directly to it. They may not include any indirect costs;

'*Force majeure*': any unforeseeable, exceptional situation or event beyond the control of the parties that prevents either of them from fulfilling any of their obligations under the Agreement, which is not attributable to error or negligence on their part or on the part of the subcontractors affiliated entities or third parties in receipt of financial support and which proves to be inevitable despite their exercising due diligence. The following cannot be invoked as *force majeure*: labour disputes, strikes, financial difficulties or any default of a service, defect in equipment or materials or delays in making them available, unless they stem directly from a relevant case of *force majeure*;

'Formal notification': form of communication between the parties made in writing by mail or electronic mail which provides the sender with compelling evidence that the message was delivered to the specified recipient;

'Fraud': any act or omission relating to the use or presentation of false, incorrect or incomplete statements or documents, which has as its effect the misappropriation or wrongful retention of funds or assets from the Union budget, the non-disclosure of information in violation of a specific obligation, with the same effect or the misapplication of such funds or assets for purposes other than those for which they were originally granted **'Grave professional misconduct':** a violation of applicable laws or regulations or ethical standards of the profession to which a person or entity belongs, or any wrongful conduct of a person or entity which has an impact on its professional credibility where such conduct denotes wrongful intent or gross negligence.

'Implementation period': the period of implementation of the activities forming part of the project, as specified in Article I.2.2;

'Indirect costs': those costs which are not specific costs directly linked to the implementation of the project and which therefore cannot be attributed directly to it. They may not include any costs identifiable or declared as eligible direct costs;

'Irregularity': any infringement of a provision of Union law resulting from an act or omission by a beneficiary, which has or would have the effect of prejudicing the Union's budget;

'Maximum amount of the grant': the maximum EU contribution to the project, as defined in Article I.3.1;

'Pre-existing material': any materials, document, technology or know-how which exists prior to the beneficiary using it for the production of a result in the implementation of the project;

'Pre-existing right': any industrial and intellectual property right on pre-existing material; it may consist in a right of ownership, a licence right and/or a right of use belonging to the beneficiary or any other third parties;

'Related person': any person who has the power to represent the beneficiary or to take decisions on its behalf;

'Starting date': the date on which the implementation of the project starts as provided for in Article I.2.2;

'Subcontract': a procurement contract within the meaning of Article II.10, which covers the implementation by a third party of tasks forming part of the project as described in Annex II;

ARTICLE II.2 — GENERAL OBLIGATIONS AND ROLES OF THE BENEFICIARIES

II.2.1 General obligations and role of the beneficiaries

The beneficiaries:

(a) are jointly and severally liable for carrying out the *project* in accordance with the Agreement. If a beneficiary fails to implement its part of the *project*, the other beneficiaries become responsible for implementing this part (but without increasing the *maximum amount of the grant*);

(b) must comply jointly or individually with any legal obligations they are bound by under applicable EU, international and national law;

(c) must make appropriate internal arrangements to implement the *project* properly. The arrangements must be consistent with the terms of the Agreement. If provided for in the Special Conditions, those arrangements must take the form of an internal cooperation agreement between the beneficiaries.

(d) maintain up-to-date books of account, in accordance with the usual accounting conventions imposed on them by law and existing regulations;

(e) not act, in the context of the project, as sub-contractor or supplier to any other beneficiary;

(f) contribute financially to the project;

II.2.2 General obligations and role of each beneficiary

Each associated beneficiary must:

(a) inform the coordinating beneficiary immediately of any change likely to affect or delay the implementation of the project of which the beneficiary is aware, and, for LIFE Nature Integrated projects, of any activity by third parties that is likely to have a significant negative impact on the sites/species targeted in the project, and if appropriate to take measures to persuade third parties to refrain from such activities;

(b) inform the coordinator immediately:

(i) of any change in its legal, financial, technical, organisational or ownership situation and of any change in its name, address or legal representative;
(ii) of any change in the legal, financial, technical, organisational or ownership situation of its affiliated entities and of any change in their name, address or legal representative;
(iii) of any change regarding the exclusion situations listed in Article 136 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1046, including for its affiliated entities;

(c) submit in due time to the coordinating beneficiary:

(i) the data needed to draw up the reports, financial statements and other documents provided for in the Agreement;

(ii) all the necessary documents required for audits, checks or evaluations as provided for in Article II.27.

(iii) any other information to be provided to the Agency under the Agreement, except if the Agreement requires such information to be submitted directly by the beneficiary to the Agency.

II.2.3 General obligations and role of the coordinating beneficiary

The coordinating beneficiary:

(a) must monitor the implementation of the *project* in order to make sure that is implemented in accordance with the terms of the Agreement;

(b) is the intermediary for all communications between the beneficiaries and the Agency, except if provided otherwise in the Agreement. In particular, the coordinating beneficiary:

(i) must immediately inform the Agency:

- of any change in the name, address, legal representative of any of the beneficiaries

or of their affiliated entities;

- of any change in the legal, financial, technical, organisational or ownership situation of any of the beneficiaries or of their affiliated entities;

- of any events or circumstances of which the coordinating beneficiary is aware, that are likely to affect or delay the implementation of the *project*.

- for LIFE Nature Integrated projects, of any activity by third parties that is likely to have a significant negative impact on the sites/species targeted in the project, and if appropriate to take measures to persuade third parties to refrain from such activities;

(ii) is responsible for supplying the Agency with all documents and information required under the Agreement, except if provided otherwise in the Agreement itself. If information is required from the other beneficiaries, the coordinating beneficiary is responsible for obtaining and verifying this information before passing it on to the Agency;

(c) must make the appropriate arrangements for providing any financial guarantees required under the Agreement;

(d) must draw up the requests for payment in accordance with the Agreement;

(e) if it is designated as the sole recipient of payments on behalf of all of the beneficiaries, it must ensure that all the appropriate payments are made within 30 days of the receipt of the funds paid by the Agency unless there is a justified delay. The coordinating beneficiary shall inform the Agency of the distribution of the Union contribution;

(f) bear responsibility for providing all the necessary documents in the event of checks and audits initiated before the payment of the balance, and in the event of evaluation in accordance with Article II.27 as well as for retaining copies of all supporting documents of all the associated beneficiaries for at least five years after the balance payment.

The coordinating beneficiary may not subcontract any part of its tasks described in points (a) to (f) to the other beneficiaries or to any other party.

II.2.4 The role of the external monitoring team

To follow up the project, the Agency selected an external monitoring team (hereinafter "*the external monitoring team*") to assist it by following and assessing the projects progress and their coherence with the actual costs incurred.

The external monitoring team shall not be authorised to take any decision on behalf of the Agency. A recommendation or a statement provided by the external monitoring team to the beneficiaries cannot be interpreted as representing a position of the Agency.

ARTICLE II.3 — COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PARTIES

II.3.1 Form and means of communication

Any communication relating to the Agreement or to its implementation must:

(a) be made in writing (in paper or electronic form);
(b) bear the number of the Agreement and the acronym; and
(c) be made using the communication details identified in Article I.6.

If a party requests written confirmation of an electronic communication within a reasonable time, the sender must provide an original signed paper version of the communication as soon as possible.

Before communicating directly with the Agency, the coordinating beneficiary shall consult *the external monitoring team*. Any correspondence relating to the Agreement or to its implementation sent by the coordinating beneficiary to the Agency shall be sent in parallel to *the external monitoring team*.

Formal notifications shall be made by registered mail with return receipt or equivalent, or by equivalent electronic means.

II.3.2 Date of communications

Any communication is considered to have been made when the receiving party receives it, unless the Agreement states that communication is considered to have been made on the date when the communication was sent.

Email is considered to have been received by the receiving party on the day of successful dispatch of that email, provided that it is sent to the email address indicated in Article I.6. The sending party must be able to prove the date of dispatch. If the sending party receives a non-delivery report, it must make every effort to ensure that the other party actually receives the communication by email or mail. In such a case, the sending party is not held in breach of its obligation to send such communication within a specified deadline.

Mail sent to the Agency using the postal or courier services is considered to have been received by the Agency on the date on which it is registered by the unit identified in Article I.6.2 or on the date on which it is received by the *external monitoring team*, whichever of these dates is later.

Formal notifications are considered to have been received by the receiving party on the date of receipt indicated in the proof received by the sending party that the message was delivered to the specified recipient.

ARTICLE II.4 — LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES

II.4.1 The Agency may not be held liable for any damage caused or sustained by any of the beneficiaries, including any damage caused to third parties as a consequence of or during the implementation of the *project*.

II.4.2 Except in cases of *force majeure*, the beneficiaries must compensate the Agency for any damage it sustains as a result of the implementation of the *project* or because the *project* was not implemented in full compliance with the Agreement.

ARTICLE II.5 — CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

II.5.1 The beneficiaries must take all necessary measures to prevent any situation of *conflict of interests.*

II.5.2 The beneficiaries must inform the Agency without delay of any situation constituting or likely to lead to a *conflict of interests*. They must take immediately all the necessary steps to rectify this situation.

The Agency may verify that the measures taken are appropriate and may require additional measures to be taken by a specified deadline.

ARTICLE II.6 — CONFIDENTIALITY

II.6.1 During implementation of the *project* and for five years after the payment of the balance, the parties must treat with confidentiality any *confidential information and documents.*

II.6.2 The parties may only use *confidential information and documents* for a reason other than to fulfil their obligations under the Agreement if they have first obtained the prior written agreement of the other party.

II.6.3 The confidentiality obligations do not apply if:

(a) the disclosing party agrees to release the other party from those obligations;
(b) the *confidential information or documents* become public through other means than a breach of the confidentiality obligations;
(c) the disclosure of the *confidential information or documents* is required by law
(d) the Agency shares *confidential information or documents* with the European Commission.

II.6.4 *The external monitoring team* shall act under the same confidentiality rules as those stipulated for the beneficiaries and the Agency.

ARTICLE II.7 — PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA

II.7.1 Processing of personal data by the Agency

Any personal data included in the Agreement must be processed by the Agency in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2018/1725.[3]

Such data must be processed by the data controller identified in Article I.6.1 solely for implementing, managing and monitoring the Agreement or to protect the financial interests of the EU, including checks, audits and investigations in accordance with Article II.27.

[3] Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC

The beneficiaries have the right to access, rectify or erase their own personal data and the right to restrict or, where applicable, the right to data portability or the right to object to data processing in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2018/1725.. For this purpose, they must send any queries about the processing of their personal data to the data controller identified in Article I.7.1.

The beneficiaries may have recourse at any time to the European Data Protection Supervisor.

II.7.2 Processing of personal data by the beneficiaries

The beneficiaries must process personal data under the Agreement in compliance with applicable EU and national law on data protection (including authorisations or notification requirements).

The beneficiaries may grant their personnel access only to data that is strictly necessary for implementing, managing and monitoring the Agreement. The beneficiary must ensure that the personnel authorised to process personal data has committed itself to confidentiality or is under appropriate statutory obligation of confidentiality.

The beneficiaries must adopt appropriate technical and organisational security measures having regard to the risks inherent in the processing and to the nature, scope, context and purposes of processing of the personal data concerned. This is in order to ensure, as appropriate:

(a) the pseudonymisation and encryption of personal data;

(b) the ability to ensure the ongoing confidentiality, integrity, availability and resilience of processing systems and services;

(c) the ability to restore the availability and access to personal data in a timely manner in the event of a physical or technical incident;

(d) a process for regularly testing, assessing and evaluating the effectiveness of technical and organisational measures for ensuring the security of the processing;

(e) measures to protect personal data from accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of or access to personal data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed.

(f) ensure that, during communication of personal data and transport of storage media, the data cannot be read, copied or erased without authorisation;

(g) design their organisational structure in such a way that it meets data protection requirements.

ARTICLE II.8 — VISIBILITY OF UNION FUNDING

II.8.1 Information on Union funding and use of the LIFE Programme and Natura 2000 logos

a) Unless the Agency requests or agrees otherwise, any communication or publication made by the beneficiaries jointly or individually that relates to the project, including at

conferences, seminars or in any information or promotional materials (such as brochures, leaflets, posters, presentations, in electronic form, etc.), must:

i. indicate that the project has received funding from the Union; and
ii. display the *LIFE Programme logo* (Annex II to the LIFE Regulation, https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/life-communication For audio-visual material, the credits at the beginning and/or at the end shall include an explicit audible and readable mention to the LIFE financial support (e.g. "With the contribution of the LIFE Programme of the European Union").

All durable goods acquired in the frame of the project shall bear the LIFE logo unless otherwise specified by the Agency

When displayed in association with another logo, the *LIFE Programme logo* must have appropriate prominence.

The obligation to display the *LIFE Programme logo* does not confer on the beneficiaries a right of exclusive use. The beneficiaries may not appropriate the *LIFE Programme logo* or any similar trademark or logo, either by registration or by any other means.

For the purposes of the first, second and third subparagraphs and under the conditions specified therein, the beneficiaries may use the *LIFE Programme logo* without first obtaining permission from the Agency.

For projects in Natura 2000 sites or contributing to the integrity of the Natura 2000 network, the obligations regarding the LIFE Programme logo also apply for the Natura 2000 logo (https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/life-communication). The project's importance in terms of establishing the Natura 2000 network must be described in the notice boards and on the websites.

b) The coordinating beneficiary shall create a *project website* or use an existing website in at least one official language of the European Union for the dissemination of project activities, progress and results. The web address where the main results of the project are available to the public shall be indicated in the reports. This website shall be online at the latest six months after the starting date as specified in Article I.2.2, shall be regularly updated and shall be kept for at least five years after the end of the project. A summary of the project in English language, including name and contact information of the coordinating beneficiary, will be placed on the LIFE website and made available to the general public.

c) The beneficiaries shall erect and maintain *notice boards* describing the project at the locations where it is implemented, at strategic places accessible and visible to the public.

II.8.2 Disclaimers excluding Agency responsibility

Any communication or publication that relates to the project, made by the beneficiaries jointly or individually in any form and using any means, must indicate:

(a) that it reflects only the author's view; and
(b) that the Agency is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.

ARTICLE II.9 — PRE-EXISTING RIGHTS AND OWNERSHIP AND USE OF THE RESULTS (INCLUDING INTELLECTUAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS)

II.9.1 Ownership of the results by the beneficiaries

The beneficiaries retain ownership of the results of the project, including industrial and intellectual property rights, and of the reports and other documents relating to it, unless stipulated otherwise in the Agreement.

With a view to promoting the use of techniques or models favourable to the environment, the beneficiaries are encouraged to make available throughout the Union all documents, patents and know-how directly resulting from the project implementation , on non-discriminatory and reasonable commercial conditions.

II.9.2 Pre-existing rights

If the Agency sends the beneficiaries a written request specifying which of the results it intends to use, the beneficiaries must:

(a) establish a list specifying all *pre-existing rights* included in those results; and
(b) provide this list to the Agency at the latest with the request for payment of the balance.

The beneficiaries must ensure that they or their affiliated entities have all the rights to use any *pre-existing rights* during the implementation of the Agreement.

II.9.3 Rights of use of the results and of pre-existing rights by the Union

The beneficiaries grant the Union and the Commission/Agency the following rights to use the results of the project:

(a) for its own purposes and in particular to make available to persons working for the Agency/Commission, other Union institutions, agencies and bodies and to Member States' institutions, as well as to copy and reproduce in whole or in part and in an unlimited number of copies;

(b) reproduction: the right to authorise direct or indirect, temporary or permanent reproduction of the results by any means (mechanical, digital or other) and in any form, in whole or in part;

(c) communication to the public: the right to authorise any display performance or communication to the public, by wire or wireless means, including making the results available to the public in such a way that members of the public may access them from a place and at a time individually chosen by them; this right also includes communication and broadcasting by cable or by satellite;

(d) distribution: the right to authorise any form of distribution of results or copies of the results to the public;

(e) adaptation: the right to modify the results;

(f) translation;

(g) the right to store and archive the results in line with the document management rules applicable to the Agency/Commission, including digitisation or converting the format for preservation or new use purposes;

(h) where the results are documents, the right to authorise the reuse of the documents in conformity with Commission Decision 2011/833/EU of 12 December 2011 on the reuse of Commission documents if that Decision is applicable and if the documents fall within its scope and are not excluded by any of its provisions. For the sake of this provision, the terms 'reuse' and 'document' have the meanings given to them by Decision 2011/833/EU.

(i) inclusion in widely accessible databases or indexes, such as via 'open access' or 'open data' portals, or similar repositories, whether freely accessible or accessible only upon subscription of the LIFE Key Project Indicators collected by the beneficiaries in relation to the project.

The above rights of use may be further specified in the Special Conditions.

Additional rights of use for the Union may be provided for in the Special Conditions.

The beneficiaries must ensure that the Union has the right to use any *pre-existing rights* included in the results of the project. The *pre-existing rights* must be used for the same purposes and under the same conditions as applicable to the rights of use of the results of the project, unless specified otherwise in the Special Conditions.

Information about the copyright owner must be inserted in cases where the result is divulged by the Union. The copyright information must read: '© — year — name of the copyright owner. All rights reserved. Licenced to the European Union under conditions.'.

If the beneficiaries grant rights of use to the Agency/Commission, this does not affect its confidentiality obligations under Article II.6 or the beneficiaries' obligations under Article II.2.1.

ARTICLE II.10 — AWARD OF CONTRACTS NECESSARY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

II.10.1 If the implementation of the *project* requires the beneficiaries to procure goods, works or services, they must award the contract to the tender offering best value for money or, as appropriate, to the tender offering the lowest price. In doing so, they must avoid any *conflict of interests*. Tendering procedures shall comply with the principles of transparency and equal treatment of potential contractors. The beneficiaries must maintain a written record of the procedure used to ensure that these conditions are fulfilled in the tendering procedure in accordance with their usual procurement policy and/or practise.

The beneficiaries must ensure that the Agency/Commission, the European Court of Auditors and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Article II.27 also towards the beneficiaries' contractors.

Where the value of a contract exceeds EUR 139,000, all beneficiaries shall use an open tendering procedure, including a publication of the call for tender(s) in the relevant media. To establish the relevant threshold, the beneficiary shall consider together the value of all linked items.

Below the threshold of EUR 139,000 or the threshold set out in the applicable public national procurement rules, the beneficiary shall award the contract to the tender offering best value for money or, as appropriate, to the tender offering the lowest price, while avoiding any conflict of interests and maintain written evidence of how the criterion of best value for money was met in accordance with the usual procurement policy and/or practise of the beneficiary.

II.10.2 Beneficiaries that are 'contracting authorities' within the meaning of Directive 2014/24/EU[4] or 'contracting entities' within the meaning of Directive 2014/25/EU[5] must comply with the applicable national public procurement rules.

The beneficiaries must ensure that the conditions applicable to them under Articles II.4, II.5, II.6 and II.9 are also applicable to the contractors.

II.10.3 The beneficiaries remain solely responsible for carrying out the *project* and for compliance with the Agreement.

II.10.4 If the beneficiaries breach their obligations under Article II.10.1 the costs related to the contract concerned are considered ineligible in accordance with Article II.19.2 (c), (d) and (e).

If the beneficiaries breach their obligations under Article II.10.2 the grant may be reduced in accordance with Article II.25.4.

ARTICLE II.11 — SUBCONTRACTING OF TASKS FORMING PART OF THE PROJECT

II.11.1 Beneficiaries may subcontract tasks forming part of the *project*. If they do so, they must ensure that, in addition to the conditions specified in Article II.10, the following conditions are also complied with:

(a) subcontracting does not cover core tasks of the *project*;
(b) recourse to subcontracting is justified because of the nature of the *project* and what is necessary for its implementation;
(c) the estimated costs of the subcontracting are clearly identifiable in the estimated budget set out in Annex III;

[4] Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC

[5] Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors and repealing Directive 2004/17/EC

any recourse to subcontracting, if not provided for in Annex II and III, is communicated by the coordinating beneficiary and approved by the Agency. The Agency may grant approval after recourse to subcontracting if the subcontracting:

- is specifically justified in the mid term or final technical report referred to in Articles I.4.3 and I.4.4; and

- does not entail changes to the Agreement which would call into question the decision awarding the grant or be contrary to the equal treatment of applicants;

(d) the beneficiaries ensure that
   i. the conditions applicable to them under Article II.8 are also applicable to the subcontractors.
   ii. all invoices issued by subcontractors are sufficiently detailed as to allow identification of single items covered by the service delivered (i.e. clear description and cost of each item).

II.11.2 If the beneficiaries breach their obligations under Article II.11.1 (a), (b), (c) or (d), the costs related to the contract concerned are considered ineligible in accordance with Article II.19.2 (f).

If the beneficiaries breach their obligation under Article II.11.1 (e) the grant may be reduced in accordance with Article II.25.4.

ARTICLE II.12 — FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THIRD PARTIES

II.12.1 Where the implementation of the project requires giving financial support to third parties, the beneficiaries shall give such financial support in accordance with the conditions specified in Annex II, which shall at least contain:

(a) the maximum amount of financial support, which shall not exceed EUR 15 000 for each third party and a total of EUR 100 000 for the project period;

(b) the criteria for determining the exact amount of the financial support;

(c) the different types of activity that may receive financial support, on the basis of a fixed list;

(d) the definition of the persons or categories of persons which may receive financial support;

(e) the criteria for giving the financial support.

II.12.2 Financial support in the form of prizes is not allowed.

II.12.3 The beneficiaries shall ensure that the conditions applicable to them under Articles II.3, II.4, II.5, II.7, II.8 and II.27 are also applicable to the third parties receiving financial support.

ARTICLE II.13 — AMENDMENTS TO THE AGREEMENT

II.13.1 Any amendment to the Agreement must be made in writing.

II.13.2 An amendment may not have the purpose or the effect of making changes to the Agreement which would call into question the decision awarding the grant or be contrary to the equal treatment of applicants.

Only substantial changes require a formal amendment of the Agreement and will only be accepted in duly justified cases.

commThree months before the end of each project phase as specified in Annex II, the coordinating beneficiary submits an amendment request to update the implementation plan including the budget for the following project phase.

II.13.3 Any request for amendment must:

(a) be duly justified;
(b) be accompanied by appropriate supporting documents; and
(c) be sent to the other party in due time before it is due to take effect, and in any case one month before the end of the *implementation period*.

Point (c) does not apply in cases duly substantiated by the party requesting the amendment if the other party agrees.

II.13.4 A request for amendment on behalf of the beneficiaries must be submitted by the coordinating beneficiary. If a change of coordinating beneficiary is requested without its agreement, the request must be submitted by all other beneficiaries and must be accompanied by the opinion of the coordinating beneficiary or proof that this opinion has been requested in writing.

II.13.5 Amendments enter into force on the date on which the last party signs or on the date of approval of the request for amendment.

Amendments take effect on a date agreed by the parties or, in the absence of such an agreed date, on the date on which the amendment enters into force.

ARTICLE II.14 — ASSIGNMENT OF CLAIMS FOR PAYMENTS TO THIRD PARTIES

II.14.1 The beneficiaries may not assign any of their claims for payment against the Agency to any third party, except if approved by the Agency on the basis of a reasoned, written request by the coordinating beneficiary made on behalf of the beneficiaries.

If the Agency does not accept the assignment or the terms of it are not complied with, the assignment has no effect on it.

II.14.2 In no circumstances may an assignment release the beneficiaries from their obligations towards the Agency.

ARTICLE II.15 — FORCE MAJEURE

II.15.1 A party faced with *force majeure* must send a *formal notification* to the other party without delay, stating the nature of the situation or of the event, its likely duration and foreseeable effects.

II.15.2 The parties must take the necessary measures to limit any damage due to *force majeure*. They must do their best to resume the implementation of the *project* as soon as possible.

II.15.3 The party faced with *force majeure* may not be considered in breach of its obligations under the Agreement if it has been prevented from fulfilling them by *force majeure*.

ARTICLE II.16 — SUSPENSION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

II.16.1 Suspension of implementation by the beneficiaries

The coordinating beneficiary, on behalf of the beneficiaries, may suspend the implementation of the *project* or any part of it, if exceptional circumstances make such implementation impossible or excessively difficult, in particular in the event of *force majeure*.

The coordinating beneficiary must immediately inform the Agency, stating:

(a) the reasons for suspension, including details about the date or period when the exceptional circumstances occurred; and
(b) the expected date of resumption.

Once the circumstances allow the beneficiaries to resume implementing the *project*, the coordinating beneficiary must inform the Agency immediately and present a request for amendment of the Agreement as provided for in Article II.16.3. This obligation does not apply if the Agreement or the participation of a beneficiary is terminated in accordance with Articles II.17.1, II.17.2 or points (c) or (d) of Article II.17.3.1.

II.16.2 Suspension of implementation by the Agency

II.16.2.1 Grounds for suspension

The Agency may suspend the implementation of the *project* or any part thereof:

(a) if the Agency has evidence that a beneficiary has committed *irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations* in the award procedure or while implementing the Agreement ;
(b) if the Agency has evidence that a beneficiary has committed systemic or recurrent, *irregularities, fraud* or serious breach of obligations in other grants funded by the Union or the European Atomic Energy Community ('Euratom') awarded to the beneficiary under similar conditions and the errors, *irregularities, fraud* or breach have a material impact on this grant; or
(c) if the Agency suspects, *irregularities, fraud* or breach of obligations committed by a beneficiary in the award procedure or while implementing the Agreement and needs to verify whether they have actually occurred.

II.16.2.2 Procedure for suspension

Step 1 — Before suspending implementation of the *project*, the Agency must send a *formal notification* to the coordinating beneficiary:

(a) informing it of:

(i) its intention to suspend the implementation;
(ii) the reasons for suspension;
(iii) the necessary conditions for resuming the implementation in the cases referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article II.16.2.1; and

(b) inviting it to submit observations within 30 calendar days of receiving the formal notification.

Step 2 — If the Agency does not receive observations or decides to pursue the procedure despite the observations it has received, it must send a *formal notification* to the coordinating beneficiary informing it of:

(a) the suspension of the implementation;
(b) the reasons for suspension; and
(c) the final conditions for resuming the implementation in the cases referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article II.16.2.1,; or
(d) the indicative date of completion of the necessary verification in the case referred to in point (c) of Article II.16.2.1,.

The coordinating beneficiary must immediately inform the other beneficiaries of the suspension. The suspension takes effect five calendar days after the *formal notification* is received by the coordinating beneficiary or on a later date specified in the *formal notification*.

Otherwise, the Agency must send a *formal notification* to the coordinating beneficiary informing it that it is not continuing the suspension procedure.

II.16.2.3 Resuming implementation

In order to resume the implementation, the beneficiaries must meet the notified conditions as soon as possible and must inform the Agency of any progress made.

If the conditions for resuming the implementation are met or the necessary verifications are carried out, the Agency must send a *formal notification* to the coordinating beneficiary:

(a) informing it that the conditions for lifting the suspension are met; and
(b) requiring it to present a request for amendment of the Agreement as provided for in Article II.16.3. This obligation does not apply if the Agreement or the participation of a beneficiary is terminated in accordance with Articles II.17.1, II.17.2 or points (c), (g) or (h) of Article II.17.3.1.

II.16.3 Effects of the suspension

If the implementation of the *project* can be resumed and the Agreement has not been terminated, an amendment to the Agreement must be made in accordance with Article II.13 in order to:

(a) set the date on which the *project* is to be resumed;
(b) extend the duration of the *project*; and
(c) make other changes necessary to adapt the *project* to the new situation.

The suspension is lifted with effect from the resumption date set out in the amendment. This date may be before the date on which the amendment enters into force.

Costs incurred during the period of suspension that relate to the implementation of the suspended *project* or the suspended part of it may not be reimbursed or covered by the grant.

Suspending implementation of the *project* does not affect the Agency's right to terminate the Agreement or to terminate the participation of a beneficiary in accordance with Article II.17.3, reduce the grant or recover amounts unduly paid in accordance with Articles II.25.4 and II.26.

Neither party may claim damages due to suspension by the other party.

ARTICLE II.17 — TERMINATION OF THE AGREEMENT

II.17.1 Termination of the Agreement by the coordinating beneficiary

The beneficiaries may terminate the Agreement.

The coordinating beneficiary must send a *formal notification* of termination to the Agency, stating:

(a) the reasons for termination; and
(b) the date on which the termination takes effect. This date must be set after the *formal notification.*

If the coordinating beneficiary does not state the reasons for the termination or if the Agency considers that the reasons do not justify termination, the Agreement is considered to have been terminated improperly.

The termination takes effect on the day specified in the *formal notification*.

II.17.2 Termination of the participation of one or more beneficiaries by the coordinating beneficiary

The participation of one or more beneficiaries may be terminated by the coordinating beneficiary at the request of the associated beneficiary concerned or on behalf of the other associated beneficiaries.

The coordinating beneficiary must send a *formal notification* of termination to the Agency and inform the beneficiary concerned by termination.

If the coordinating beneficiary's participation is terminated without its agreement, the *formal notification* must be submitted by another associated beneficiary (acting on behalf of the other associated beneficiaries).

The *formal notification* must include:

(a) the reasons for termination;
(b) the opinion of the beneficiary concerned by termination (or proof that this opinion has been requested in writing);
(c) the date on which the termination takes effect. This date must be set after the *formal notification*; and
(d) a request for amendment as provided for in Article II.17.4.2(a).

If the coordinating beneficiary or beneficiary does not state the reasons for the termination or if the Agency considers that the reasons do not justify termination, the participation will be considered to have been terminated improperly.

The termination takes effect on the day specified in the *formal notification.*

II.17.3 Termination of the Agreement or the participation of one or more beneficiaries by the Agency

II.17.3.1 Grounds for termination

The Agency may terminate the Agreement or the participation of any one or several beneficiaries, if:

(a) a change to the beneficiary's legal, financial, technical, organisational or ownership situation is likely to affect the implementation of the Agreement substantially or calls into question the decision to award the grant or a change regarding the exclusion situations listed in Article 136 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1046, that calls into question the decision to award the grant;;

(b) following the termination of the participation of any one or several beneficiaries, the necessary modifications to the Agreement would call into question the decision awarding the grant or would result in unequal treatment of applicants;

(c) the beneficiaries, any *related person* or any natural person who is essential for the award or for the implementation of the Agreement have committed serious *breach of obligations*, including improper implementation of the *project* as described in Annex II;

(d) the implementation of the *project* is prevented or suspended due to *force majeure* or exceptional circumstances and either:

  (i) resumption is impossible; or
  (ii) the necessary changes to the Agreement would call into question the decision awarding the grant or be contrary to the equal treatment of applicants;

(e) a beneficiary or a natural or legal person that assumes unlimited liability for the debts of that beneficiary:

(i) is declared bankrupt, is subject to insolvency or winding up procedures, its assets are being administered by a liquidator or by a Court, has entered into an agreement with creditors, has suspended business activities or is in any analogous situation arising from a similar procedure provided for under the Union or national law;
(ii) is in breach of its obligations relating to the payment of taxes or social security contributions in accordance with the applicable law;

(f) a beneficiary or any *related person* or any natural person who is essential for the award or for the implementation of the Agreement has committed:

(i) *grave professional misconduct* proven by any means;
(ii) fraud;
(iii) corruption;
(iv) conduct related to criminal organisations;
(v) money laundering;
(vi) terrorism-related crimes (including terrorism financing);
(vii) child labour or other offences concerning trafficking of human beings;

(g) the Agency has evidence that a beneficiary or any *related person* or any natural person who is essential for the award or for the implementation of the Agreement has committed *irregularities* or*breach of obligations* in the award procedure or while implementing the Agreement, including if that beneficiary or *related person* or natural person has submitted false information or failed to provide required information;

(h) the Agency has evidence that a beneficiary has committed systemic or recurrent *irregularities*, *fraud* or serious breach of obligations in other Union or Euratom grants awarded to it under similar conditions and such *irregularities, fraud* or breach *of obligations* have a material impact on this grant;

(i) a beneficiary or any *related person* or any natural person who is essential for the award or for the implementation of the Agreement has created an entity under a different jurisdiction with the intend to circumvent fiscal, social or any other legal obligations in the jurisdiction of its registered office, central administration or principal place of business;

(j) a beneficiary or any related person or any natural person who is essential for the award or for the implementation of the Agreement has been created with the intend referred to in point (i) or

(k) the Agency has sent a beneficiary, through the coordinating beneficiary, a *formal notification* asking it to end the participation of its affiliated entity because that entity is in a situation provided for in points (e) to (j)and that beneficiary has failed to request an amendment ending the participation of the entity and reallocating its tasks.

II.17.3.2 Procedure for termination

Step 1- Before terminating the Agreement or participation of one or more beneficiaries, the Agency must send a *formal notification* to the coordinating beneficiary:

(a) informing it of:

(i) its intention to terminate;
(ii) the reasons for termination; and

(b) requiring it, within 45 calendar days of receiving the formal notification,:

(i) to submit observations on behalf of all beneficiaries; and
(ii) in the case of point (c) of Article II.17.3.1, to inform the Agency of the measures to ensure compliance with the obligations under the Agreement.

Step 2 — If the Agency does not receive observations or decides to pursue the procedure despite the observations it has received, it will send a *formal notification* to the coordinating beneficiary informing it of the termination and the date on which it takes effect. The coordinating beneficiary must immediately inform the other beneficiaries of the termination.

Otherwise, the Agency must send a *formal notification* to the coordinating beneficiary informing it that the termination procedure is not continued.

The termination takes effect:

(a) for terminations under points (a), (b), (c) and (e) of Article II.17.3.1: on the day specified in the *formal notification* of termination referred to in the second subparagraph (i.e. in Step 2 above);
(b) for terminations under points (d), (f), (g), (h) and (i) of Article II.17.3.1: on the day after the coordinating beneficiary receives the *formal notification* of termination referred to in the second subparagraph (i.e. in Step 2 above).

II.17.4 Effects of termination

II.17.4.1 Effects of terminating the Agreement:

Within 60 calendar days from the day on which the termination takes effect, the coordinating beneficiary must submit a request for payment of the balance as provided for in Article I.4.4.

If the Agency does not receive the request for payment of the balance by the above deadline, only costs which are included in an approved technical report and, where relevant, in an approved financial statement, are reimbursed or covered by the grant.

If the Agreement is terminated by the Agency because the coordinating beneficiary has breached its obligation to submit the request for payment, the coordinating beneficiary may not submit any request for payment after termination. In that case the second subparagraph applies.

The Agency calculates the final grant amount as referred to in Article II.25 and the balance as referred to in Article I.5.4 on the basis of the reports submitted. Only activities undertaken before the date when the termination takes effect or the end date of the *implementation period* as specified in Article I.2.2, whichever is the earliest, must be taken into account. Where the grant takes the form of reimbursement of costs actually incurred as provided for in Article I.3.2(a)(i), only costs incurred before termination takes effect are reimbursed or covered by the grant. Costs relating to contracts due for execution only after termination are not taken into account and are not reimbursed or covered by the grant.

The Agency may reduce the grant in accordance with Article II.25.4 in case of:

(a) improper termination of the Agreement by the coordinating beneficiary within the meaning of Article II.17.1; or
(b) termination of the Agreement by the Agency on any of the grounds set out in points (c), (f), (g), (h) and (i) of Article II.17.3.1.

Neither party may claim damages on the grounds that the other party terminated the Agreement.

After termination, the beneficiaries' obligations continue to apply, in particular those under Articles I.4, II.6, II.8, II.9, II.14, II.27 and any additional provisions on the use of the results, as set out in the Special Conditions.

II.17.4.2 Effects of terminating the participation of one or more beneficiaries:

a) The coordinating beneficiary must submit a request for amendment including:

(i) a proposal to reallocate the tasks of the beneficiary or beneficiaries concerned by the termination; and
(ii) if necessary, the addition of one or more new beneficiaries to succeed the beneficiary or beneficiaries concerned in all their rights and obligations under the Agreement.

If the Agency terminates the participation of a beneficiary, the coordinating beneficiary must submit the request for amendment within 60 calendar days from the day on which the termination takes effect.

If the coordinating beneficiary terminates the participation of a beneficiary, the request for amendment must be included in the *formal notification* of termination referred to in Article II.17.2.

If termination takes effect after the end of the *implementation period*, no request for amendment must be provided unless the beneficiary concerned is the coordinating beneficiary. In this case, the request for amendment must propose a new coordinating beneficiary.

If the request for amendment is rejected by the Agency, the Agreement may be terminated in accordance with Article II.17.3.1 (b). The request for amendment may be rejected if it calls into question the decision awarding the grant or is contrary to the equal treatment of applicants.

b) The beneficiary concerned by termination must submit to the coordinating beneficiary:

(i) a technical report; and
(ii) a financial statement covering the period from the end of the last reporting period to the date when termination takes effect.

The coordinating beneficiary must include this information in the payment request for the next reporting period.

Only activities undertaken before the date when the termination takes effect must be taken into account. Where the grant takes the form of reimbursement of costs actually incurred as provided for in Article I.3.2(a)(i), only costs incurred by the beneficiary concerned before termination takes effect are reimbursed or covered by the grant. Costs relating to contracts due for execution only after termination are not reimbursed or covered by the grant.

The Agency may reduce the grant in accordance with Article II.25.4. in case of:

(a) improper termination of the participation of a beneficiary by the coordinating beneficiary within the meaning of Article II.17.2 or
(b) termination of the participation of a beneficiary by the Agency on any of the grounds set out in points (c), (f), (g), (h) or (i) of Article II.17.3.1.

Neither party may claim damages on the grounds that the other party terminated the participation of a beneficiary.

After termination, the concerned beneficiary's obligations continue to apply, in particular those under Articles I.4, II.6, II.8, II.9, II.14, II.27 and any additional provisions on the use of the results, as set out in the Special Conditions.

ARTICLE II.18 — APPLICABLE LAW, SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES AND ENFORCEABLE DECISIONS

II.18.1 The Agreement is governed by the applicable Union law, complemented, where necessary, by the law of Belgium.

II.18.2 In accordance with Article 272 TFEU, the General Court or, on appeal, the Court of Justice of the European Union, has sole jurisdiction to hear any dispute between the Union and any beneficiary concerning the interpretation, application or validity of the Agreement, if such dispute cannot be settled amicably.

II.18.3 In accordance with Article 299 TFEU, for the purposes of recovery within the meaning of Article II.26, the Agency/Commission may adopt an enforceable decision to impose pecuniary obligations on persons other than States.

An *action* may be brought against such decision before the General Court of the European Union in accordance with Article 263 TFEU.

PART B — FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE II.19 — ELIGIBLE COSTS

II.19.1 Conditions for the eligibility of costs

Eligible costs of the *project* are costs actually incurred by the beneficiary and which meet the following criteria:

(a) they are incurred within the *implementation period*, with the exception of costs relating to the request for payment of the balance and the corresponding supporting documents referred to in Article I.4.4;

A cost shall be considered as incurred in the *implementation period* when the legal obligation to pay was contracted after the starting date and before the end date of the project, or after the signature of the grant agreement by the Agency in case this signature takes place before the project starting date;

(b) they are indicated in the estimated budget of the *project*. The estimated budget is set out in Annex III;

(c) they are incurred in connection with the *project* as described in Annex II and are necessary for its implementation;

(d) they are identifiable and verifiable, in particular they are recorded in the beneficiary's accounting records and determined according to the applicable accounting standards of the country where the beneficiary is established and according to the beneficiary's usual cost accounting practices;

(e) they comply with the requirements of applicable tax and social legislation; and

(f) they are reasonable, justified and comply with the principle of sound financial management, in particular regarding economy and efficiency.

II.19.2 Eligible direct costs

To be eligible, the *direct cost* of the *project* must comply with the eligibility conditions set out in Article II.19.1.

In particular, the following categories of costs are eligible *direct costs*, provided that they satisfy the eligibility conditions set out in Article II.19.1 as well as the following conditions:

(a) the costs of personnel working under an employment contract with the beneficiary or an equivalent appointing act and assigned to the *project*, provided that these costs are in line with the beneficiary's usual policy on remuneration.

Those costs include actual salaries plus social security contributions and other statutory costs included in the remuneration. They may also comprise additional remunerations, including payments on the basis of supplementary contracts regardless of the nature of those contracts, provided that they are paid in a consistent manner whenever the same kind of work or expertise is required, independently from the source of funding used;

The costs of natural persons working under a contract with the beneficiary other than an employment contract or who are seconded to the beneficiary by a third party against payment may also be included under such personnel costs, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

(i) the person works under conditions similar to those of an employee (in particular regarding the way the work is organised, the tasks that are performed and the premises where they are performed);

(ii) the result of the work belongs to the beneficiary (unless exceptionally agreed otherwise); and

(iii) the costs are not significantly different from the costs of staff performing similar tasks under an employment contract with the beneficiary;

The sum of the public contributions as beneficiaries to the project budget must exceed by at least 2 % the sum of the salary costs charged to the project described in Annex III for public body employees who are not considered 'additional'.

'Additional' personnel includes all employees – permanent or temporary – of public bodies whose contracts or contract renewals:

- start on or after the start date of the project or on or after the date of signature of the grant agreement by the Agency in case this date takes place before the project start date, and

- specifically second/assign them to the project.

(b) **costs of travel and related subsistence allowances**, provided that these costs are in line with the beneficiary's usual practices on travel;

(c) Depreciation costs and prototypes

(i) the **depreciation costs of durable goods** or other assets (new or second-hand equipment or infrastructure) as recorded in the beneficiary's accounting statements (i.e. placed on its inventory or other type of registry of durable goods/other assets or treated as capital expenditure in accordance with the applicable tax and accounting rules), provided that the asset:

(i) is written off in accordance with the international accounting standards and the beneficiary's usual accounting practices; and

(ii) has been purchased in accordance with Article II.10.1 if the purchase occurred within the *implementation period*;

The costs of renting or leasing equipment or other assets are also eligible, provided that these costs do not exceed the depreciation costs of similar equipment or assets and are exclusive of any finance fee;

Only the portion of the equipment's depreciation, rental or lease costs corresponding to the *implementation period* and the rate of actual use for the purposes of the *project* may be taken into account when determining the eligible costs.

The calculation basis for the eligible depreciation costs may not exceed the following ceilings:

- Equipment costs: 50% of the total purchase cost,

- Infrastructure costs: 25% of the total purchase cost;

By way of exception, the full cost of purchase of durable goods may be eligible under the Special Conditions, if this is justified by the nature of the *project* and the context of the use of the equipment or assets;

Costs incurred for the purchase of durable goods, including notice boards, can only be eligible if they bear the LIFE logo (and the Natura 2000 logo, when applicable);

A ***prototype*** is equipment or infrastructure specifically created for the implementation of the project and that has never been commercialised and/or is not available as a serial product. The prototype must play a crucial role in the demonstration activities of the project.

(d) costs of consumables and supplies with the exception of general office consumables and supplies, provided that they:

(i) are purchased in accordance with Article II.10.1; and

(ii) are directly assigned to the *project*;

(e) costs arising directly from requirements imposed by the Agreement (dissemination of information, specific evaluation of the *project*, audits, translations, reproduction), including the costs of requested financial guarantees, provided that the corresponding services are purchased in accordance with Article II.10.1.;

(f) costs entailed by *subcontracts* (also referred to as external assistance costs) within the meaning of Article II.11, provided that the conditions laid down in Article II.11.1 (a), (b), (c) and (d) are met;

(g) costs of financial support to third parties

(h) duties, taxes and charges paid by the beneficiary, notably value added tax (VAT), provided that they are included in eligible *direct costs*, and unless specified otherwise in the Agreement.

Non-deductible VAT is eligible as expenditure, save for those activities matching the concept of sovereign powers exercised by Member States;

(i) Costs incurred for ***land purchase or long-term lease of land or one-off compensations for land use rights*** regarding a plot of land which is intrinsically connected with implementation of the project and explicitly envisaged therein, shall be considered eligible in full provided that:

(aa) in and beyond the project the purchase will contribute to improving, maintaining and restoring the integrity of the Natura 2000 network, including through

improving connectivity by the creation of corridors, stepping stones, or other elements of green infrastructure;

(bb) the land or land use rights acquired are owned by an entity or natural person who is not a project beneficiary or staff thereof and in relation to whom a conflict of interest can be excluded;

(cc) land purchase is the only or most cost-effective way of achieving the desired conservation outcome and the purchase price is based on market terms;

(dd) the land purchased is reserved in the long term for uses consistent with the objectives set out in Articles 11, 14 or 15 of the LIFE Regulation; and

(ee) the Member State concerned shall, by way of transfer or otherwise, ensure the long-term assignment of such land to nature conservation purposes.

(ff) the land/rights seller is not a public authority, with the exception of short-term leases by local authorities;

(gg) for land purchased as provided for in the project, the coordinating beneficiary shall ensure the entry in the land register includes a guarantee that the land will be assigned definitively to nature conservation. If in a given Member State the land register does not exist or it does not provide a sufficient legal guarantee, the coordinating beneficiary shall have a clause for the definitive assignment of the land to nature conservation included in the land sale contract. For countries where it would be illegal to include such a guarantee both in the land register and in the sale contract, the Agency may accept an equivalent guarantee in this connection, provided it offers the same legal level of protection in the long term and complies with the requirement contained in Article 20(3) of Regulation No 1293/2013:

(hh) in addition, for land purchased by private organisations, the entry in the land register (or the sales contract if accepted in lieu thereof if accepted as per the previous paragraph) includes a guarantee that the land property will be transferred to a legal body primarily active in the field of nature protection, in case of dissolution of the private organisation or its incapacity to manage the land according to nature conservation requirements. For countries where it would be illegal to include such a guarantee in the land register or sales contract, the Agency may accept an equivalent guarantee in this connection, provided it offers the same legal level of protection in the long term and complies with the requirement contained in Article 20(3) of Regulation No 1293/2013;

(i) for the purchase of rights, the entry in the land register must be duly amended; (jj)

in case of land purchased to be exchanged at a later date for another parcel on which project projects will be undertaken, the exchange is carried out before the end of the project at the latest and the provisions of the present Article shall apply to the lands received through the exchange. The land purchased to be exchanged shall be exempt, at the stage of the mid-term reporting, from the guarantee that the land will be assigned definitively to nature conservation.

The duration of a *land lea*se shall either be restricted to the duration of the project (short term lease), in which case it is considered subcontracting, or be at least of 20 years (long-term lease) and shall be compatible with the needs of habitat and species protection. In the case of long-term lease of land, the lease contract shall clearly include

all the provisions and commitments that will permit the achievement of its objectives in terms of habitat and species protection.

The LIFE Land Purchase Database (LPD) stores electronic data of land parcels financed by LIFE. The coordinating beneficiary is responsible for entering and validating the land purchase data (both descriptive and spatial) in the LPD at the stage of the final report submission. The data format will have to be adapted to the GIS standards used in the LPD. The coordinating beneficiary will be provided access to the LPD six months before the project end date as specified in Article I.2.2.

Costs incurred for payment of compensation for foregone income shall be eligible provided that the expense was necessary for reaching the objectives of a LIFE Nature, LIFE Climate Change Mitigation or LIFE Climate Change Adaptation Integrated project, and that the payment of compensation:

- corresponds to market prices;
- is formalised through a legal document; and
- compensation is not paid to a public authority, with the exception of compensation to a local authority if explicitly authorised by the Agency as being essential to achieving the goals of the project.

(j) Costs incurred for the production of communication material, including websites, can only be eligible if they are bearing the LIFE logo (and the Natura 2000 logo, when applicable.

II.19.3 Eligible indirect costs

To be eligible, *indirect costs* of the *project* (also referred to as 'overheads') must represent a fair apportionment of the overall overheads of the beneficiary and must comply with the conditions of eligibility set out in Article II.19.1.

Eligible indirect costs shall be declared on the basis of a flat rate as specified in Annex III in accordance with Article I.3.2 (a) (iv) and shall not exceed 7% of the eligible direct costs of the beneficiary, excluding costs of land purchase/long-term lease of land/one-off compensations for land use rights.

II.19.4 Ineligible costs

In addition to any other costs which do not fulfil the conditions set out in Article II.19.1, the following costs may not be considered eligible:

(a) return on capital and dividends paid by a beneficiary;

(b) debt and debt service charges;

(c) provisions for losses or debts;

(d) interest owed;

(e) doubtful debts;

(f) exchange losses;

(g) costs of transfers from the Agency charged by the bank of a beneficiary;

(h) costs declared by the beneficiary under another project receiving a grant financed from the Union budget. Such grants include grants awarded by a Member State and financed from the Union budget and grants awarded by bodies other than the Agency for the purpose of implementing the Union budget. In particular, beneficiaries receiving an operating grant financed by the EU or Euratom budget cannot declare indirect costs for the period(s) covered by the operating grant, unless they can demonstrate that the operating grant does not cover any costs of the project.

(i) contributions in kind from third parties, including voluntary work;

(j) excessive or reckless expenditure;

(k) deductible VAT.

(l) any costs related to actions that may be considered as compensatory or mitigation measures for damages[6] caused to nature or biodiversity by permitted plans or projects;

(m) unless explicitly foreseen in the project description in Annex II, any costs related to management plans, action plans and similar plans[7], drafted or modified in the context of a LIFE project, if the related plan is not adopted and operational before the project end date. This includes the completion, before the project end date, of all procedural/legal steps in Member States where such procedures are foreseen;

(n) costs for major infrastructure or fundamental scientific research unless explicitly foreseen in the project description in Annex II;

ARTICLE II.20 — IDENTIFIABILITY AND VERIFIABILITY OF THE AMOUNTS DECLARED

II.20.1 Declaring costs and contributions

Each beneficiary must declare as eligible costs or as a requested contribution:

(a) for actual costs**:** the costs it actually incurred for the *project*;

(b) for unit costs or unit contributions**:** Not applicable;

(c) for lump sum costs or lump sum contributions: Not applicable;

(d) for flat-rate costs or flat-rate contributions: the amount obtained by applying the flat rate specified in Article I.3.2(a)(iv) or (d);

(e) for unit costs declared on the basis of the beneficiary's usual cost accounting practices: Not applicable;

(f) for lump sum costs declared on the basis of the beneficiary's usual cost accounting practices: Not applicable;

(g) for flat-rate costs declared on the basis of the beneficiary's usual cost accounting practices: Not applicable;

[6] Unless such damages would be caused by the objectives of the LIFE project itself.

[7] Obligatory "After-LIFE plans" are not included in this category.

II.20.2 Records and other documentation to support the costs and contributions declared

Each beneficiary must provide the following if requested to do so in the context of the checks or audits described in Article II.27:

(a) for actual costs: adequate supporting documents to prove the costs declared, such as contracts, invoices and accounting records.

In addition, the beneficiary's usual accounting and internal control procedures must permit direct reconciliation of the amounts declared with the amounts recorded in its accounting statements and with the amounts indicated in the supporting documents;

(b) for unit costs or unit contributions: Not applicable;

(c) for lump sum costs or lump sum contributions: Not applicable;

(d) for flat-rate costs or flat-rate contributions: adequate supporting documents to prove the eligible costs or requested contribution to which the flat rate applies.
The beneficiary does not need to identify the actual eligible costs covered or to provide supporting documents, such as accounting statements, for the flat rate applied;

(e) for unit costs declared on the basis of the beneficiary's usual cost accounting practices: Not applicable;

(f) for lump sum costs declared on the basis of the beneficiary's usual cost accounting practices: Not applicable;

(g) for flat-rate costs declared on the basis of the beneficiary's usual cost accounting practices: Not applicable;

II.20.3 Conditions to determine the compliance of cost accounting practices

Not applicable

ARTICLE II.21 — ELIGIBILITY OF COSTS OF ENTITIES AFFILIATED TO THE BENEFICIARIES

If the Special Conditions contain a provision on entities affiliated to the beneficiaries, costs incurred by such an entity are eligible, if:

(a) they satisfy the same conditions under Articles II.19 and II.20 as apply to the beneficiary; and
(b) the beneficiary to which the entity is affiliated ensures that the conditions applicable to the beneficiary under Articles II.4, II.5, II.6, II.8, II.10, II.11 and II.27 are also applicable to the entity.

ARTICLE II.22 — BUDGET TRANSFERS

Beneficiaries are allowed to adjust the estimated budget set out in Annex III by transfers between themselves, and up to a limit of 20% of the overall eligible costs between the different budget categories, if the *project* is implemented as described in Annex II. This adjustment does not require an amendment of the Agreement as provided for in Article II.13.

However, the beneficiaries may not add costs relating to *subcontracts* not provided for in Annex I, unless such additional *subcontracts* are approved by the Agency in accordance with Article II.11.1(d).

As an exception to the first subparagraph, if beneficiaries want to change the value of the contribution to which each of them is entitled, as referred to in point (c) of the third subparagraph of II.26.3, the coordinating beneficiary must request an amendment as provided for in Article II.13.

ARTICLE II.23 — NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REPORTING OBLIGATIONS

The Agency may terminate the Agreement as provided for in Article II.17.3.1(c) and may reduce the grant as provided for in Article II.25.4 if the coordinating beneficiary:

(a) did not submit a request for interim payment or payment of the balance accompanied by the documents referred to in Articles I.4.3 or I.4.4 within 90 calendar days following the end of the corresponding reporting period; and

(b) still fails to submit such a request within further 60 calendar days following a written reminder sent by the Agency.

ARTICLE II.24 — SUSPENSION OF PAYMENTS AND TIME LIMIT FOR PAYMENT

II.24.1 Suspension of payments

II.24.1.1 Grounds for suspension

The Agency may at any moment suspend, in whole or in part, the pre-financing payment and interim payments for one or more beneficiaries or the payment of the balance for all beneficiaries:

(a) if the Agency has evidence that a beneficiary has committed *irregularities*, *fraud* or *breach of obligations* in the award procedure or while implementing the Agreement or if a beneficiary fails to comply with its obligations under the Agreement;

(b) if the Agency has evidence that a beneficiary has committed systemic or recurrent*irregularities, fraud* or *serious breach of obligations* in other grants funded by the Union or the European Atomic Energy Community ('Euratom') awarded to the beneficiary under similar conditions and such *irregularities, fraud* or breach have a material impact on this grant; or

(c) if the Agency suspects *irregularities, fraud* or *breach of obligations* committed by a beneficiary in the award procedure or while implementing the Agreement and needs to verify whether they have actually occurred.

II.24.1.2 Procedure for suspension

Step 1 — Before suspending payments, the Agency must send a *formal notification* to the coordinating beneficiary:

(a) informing it of:

(i) its intention to suspend payments;

(ii) the reasons for suspension;
(iii) in the cases referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article II.24.1.1, the conditions that need to be met for payments to resume; and

(b) inviting it to submit observations within 30 calendar days of receiving the *formal notification*.

Step 2 — If the Agency does not receive observations or decides to pursue the procedure despite the observations it has received, it must send a *formal notification* to the coordinating beneficiary informing it of:

(a) the suspension of payments;
(b) the reasons for suspension;
(c) the final conditions under which payments may resume in the cases referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article II.24.1.1;
(d) the indicative date of completion of the necessary verification in the case referred to in point (c) of Article II.24.1.1.

The coordinating beneficiary must immediately inform the other beneficiaries of the suspension. The suspension takes effect on the day the Agency sends *formal notification* of suspension (Step 2).

Otherwise, the Agency must send a *formal notification* to the coordinating beneficiary informing it that it is not continuing with the suspension procedure.

II.24.1.3 Effects of suspension

During the period of suspension of payments the coordinating beneficiary is not entitled to submit:

(a) any requests for payments and supporting documents referred to in Articles I.4.2, I.4.3 and I.4.4; or
(b) where the suspension concerns the pre-financing payments or interim payments for one or several beneficiaries only, any requests for payments and supporting documents relating to the participation of the concerned beneficiary or beneficiaries in the *project*.

The corresponding requests for payments and supporting documents may be submitted as soon as possible after resumption of payments or may be included in the first request for payment due following resumption of payments in accordance with the schedule laid down in Article I.4.1.

The suspension of payments does not affect the right of the coordinating beneficiary to suspend the implementation of the *project* as provided for in Article II.16.1 or to terminate the Agreement or the participation of a beneficiary as provided for in Articles II.17.1 and II.17.2.

II.24.1.4 Resuming payments

In order for the Agency to resume payments, the beneficiaries must meet the notified conditions as soon as possible and must inform the Agency of any progress made.

If the conditions for resuming payments are met, the suspension will be lifted. The Agency will send a *formal notification* to the coordinating beneficiary informing it of this.

II.24.2 Suspension of the time limit for payments

II.24.2.1 The Agency may at any moment suspend the time limit for payment specified in Articles I.4.9, I.4.10 and I.4.11 if a request for payment cannot be approved because:

(a) it does not comply with the Agreement;
(b) the appropriate supporting documents have not been produced; or
(c) there is a doubt about the eligibility of the costs declared in the financial statements and additional checks, reviews, audits or investigations are necessary.

II.24.2.2 The Agency must send a *notification* to the coordinating beneficiary informing it of:

(a) the suspension; and
(b) the reasons for the suspension.

The suspension takes effect on the day the Agency sends the *notification*.

II.24.2.3 If the conditions for suspending the payment deadline are no longer met, the suspension will be lifted and the remaining period will resume.

If the suspension exceeds two months, the coordinating beneficiary may request the Agency if the suspension will continue.

If the payment deadline has been suspended because the technical reports or financial statements do not comply with the Agreement and the revised report or statement is not submitted or was submitted but is also rejected, the Agency may terminate the Agreement or the participation of the beneficiary as provided for in Article II.17.3.1(c) and reduce the grant as provided for in Article II.25.4.

ARTICLE II.25 — CALCULATION OF THE FINAL AMOUNT OF THE GRANT

The final amount of the grant depends on the extent to which the *project* has been implemented in accordance with the terms of the Agreement.

The final amount of the grant is calculated by the Agency at the time of the payment of the balance. The calculation involves the following steps:

Step 1 — Application of the reimbursement rate to the eligible costs and addition of the unit, flat-rate and lump sum contributions

Step 2 — Limit to the *maximum amount of the grant*

Step 3 — Reduction due to the no-profit rule

Step 4 — Reduction due to improper implementation or breach of other obligations.

II.25.1 Step 1 — Application of the reimbursement rate to the eligible costs and addition of the unit, flat-rate and lump sum contributions

This step is applied as follows:

(a) If, as provided for in Article I.3.2(a), the grant takes the form of the reimbursement of eligible costs, the reimbursement rate specified in that Article is applied to the eligible costs of the *project* approved by the Agency for the corresponding categories of costs, beneficiaries and affiliated entities;
(b) If, as provided for in Article I.3.2(b), the grant takes the form of a unit contribution, the unit contribution specified in that Article is multiplied by the actual number of units approved by the Agency for the beneficiary and its affiliated entities;
(c) If, as provided for in Article I.3.2(c), the grant takes the form of a lump sum contribution, the Agency applies the lump sum specified in that Article for the beneficiary and its affiliated entities if it finds that the corresponding tasks or part of the *project* were implemented properly in accordance with Annex I;
(d) If, as provided for in Article I.3.2(d), the grant takes the form of a flat-rate contribution, the flat rate referred to in that Article is applied to the eligible costs or to the contribution approved by the Agency for the beneficiary and its affiliated entities.

II.25.2 Step 2 — Limit to *maximum amount of the grant*

The total amount paid to the beneficiaries by the Agency may in no circumstances exceed the *maximum amount of the grant*.

If the amount obtained following Step 1 is higher than this maximum amount, the final amount of the grant is limited to the latter.

II.25.3 Step 3 — Reduction due to the no-profit rule

The grant may not produce a profit for the beneficiaries, unless specified otherwise in the Special Conditions.

The profit must be calculated as follows:

(a) calculate the surplus of the total receipts of the project, over the total eligible costs of the project, as follows:

{ receipts of the project

minus

consolidated total eligible costs and contributions approved by the Agency corresponding to the amounts determined in accordance with Article II.25.1 }

The receipts of the project are calculated as follows:

{ the revenue generated by the *project* for beneficiaries and affiliated entities other than non-profit organisations

plus

the amount obtained following Steps 1 and 2 }

where the revenue generated by the *project* is the consolidated revenue established, generated or confirmed for beneficiaries and affiliated entities other than non-profit organisations on the date on which the request for payment of the balance is drawn up by the coordinator.

In-kind and financial contributions by third parties are not considered receipts.

(b) If the amount calculated under point (a) is positive, this amount will be deducted from the amount calculated following Steps 1 and 2, in proportion to the final rate of reimbursement of the actual eligible costs of the *project* approved by the Agency for the categories of costs referred to in Article I.3.2(a)(i).

II.25.4 Step 4 — Reduction due to improper implementation or breach of other obligations

The Agency may reduce the *maximum amount of the grant* if the *project* has not been implemented properly as described in Annex II (i.e. if it has not been implemented or has been implemented poorly, partially or late), or if another obligation under the Agreement has been breached.

The amount of the reduction will be proportionate to the degree to which the *project* has been implemented improperly or to the seriousness of the breach.

Before the Agency reduces the grant and except when the reduction is due to the non-respect of the 2% rule in Article II.19.2(a)(iii), it must send a *formal notification* to the coordinating beneficiary:

(a) informing it of:

(i) its intention to reduce the *maximum amount of the grant*;
(ii) the amount by which it intends to reduce the grant;
(iii) the reasons for reduction;

(b) inviting it to submit observations within 30 calendar days of receiving the formal notification.

If the Agency does not receive any observations or decides to pursue reduction despite the observations it has received, it will send a *formal notification* informing the coordinating beneficiary of its decision.

If the grant is reduced, the Agency must calculate the reduced grant amount by deducting the amount of the reduction (calculated in proportion to the improper implementation of the *project* or to the seriousness of the breach of obligations) from the *maximum amount of the grant*.

The final amount of the grant will be the lower of the following two:

(a) the amount obtained following Steps 1 to 3; or

(b) the reduced grant amount following Step 4.

ARTICLE II.26 — RECOVERY

II.26.1 Recovery at the time of payment of the balance

Where the payment of the balance takes the form of a recovery, the coordinating beneficiary must repay the Agency the amount in question, even if it was not the final recipient of the amount due. However, the Agency reserves the right, where appropriate, to recover the amount due directly from the final recipient.

II.26.2 Recovery after payment of the balance

Where an amount is to be recovered as provided for in Articles II.27.6, II.27.7 and II.27.8, the beneficiary concerned by the audit or OLAF findings must repay the Agency the amount in question. Where the audit findings do not concern a specific beneficiary (or its affiliated entities), the coordinating beneficiary must repay the Agency the amount in question, even if it was not the final recipient of the amount due.

Each beneficiary is responsible for the repayment of any amount unduly paid by the Agency as a contribution towards the costs incurred by its affiliated entities.

II.26.3 Recovery procedure

Before recovery, the Agency must send a *formal notification* to the beneficiary concerned:

(a) informing it of its intention to recover the amount unduly paid;

(b) specifying the amount due and the reasons for recovery; and

(c) inviting the beneficiary to make any observations within a specified period.

If no observations have been submitted or if, despite the observations submitted by the beneficiary, the Agency decides to pursue the recovery procedure, the Agency may confirm recovery by sending a *formal notification* to the beneficiary consisting of a debit note, specifying the terms and the date for payment.

If payment has not been made by the date specified in the debit note, the Agency/Commission will recover the amount due:

(a) by offsetting it, without the beneficiary's prior consent, against any amounts owed to the beneficiary by the Agency, the Commission or an executive agency (from the Union or the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) budget) ('offsetting');

In exceptional circumstances, to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Agency may offset before the due date.

An action may be brought against such offsetting before the General Court of the European Union in accordance with Article 263 TFEU;

(b) by drawing on the financial guarantee where provided for in accordance with Article I.4.9 ('drawing on the financial guarantee');

(c) by holding the beneficiaries jointly and severally liable up to the maximum EU contribution indicated, for each beneficiary, in the estimated budget (Annex III as last amended);

(d) by taking legal action as provided for in Article II.18.2 or in the Special Conditions or by adopting an enforceable decision as provided for in Article II.18.3.

II.26.4 Interest on late payment

If payment is not made by the date in the debit note, the amount to be recovered will be increased by late-payment interest at the rate set out in Article I.4.13 from the day following the date for payment in the debit note up to and including the date the Agency receives full payment of the amount.

Partial payments must first be credited against charges and late-payment interest and then against the principal.

II.26.5 Bank charges

Bank charges incurred in the recovery process must be borne by the beneficiary concerned, unless Directive 2007/64/EC[8] applies.

ARTICLE II.27 — CHECKS, AUDITS AND EVALUATIONS

II.27.1 Technical and financial checks, audits, interim and final evaluations

The Agency may, during the implementation of the *project* or afterwards, carry out technical and financial checks and audits to determine that the beneficiaries are implementing the *project* properly and are complying with the obligations under the Agreement. It may also check the beneficiaries' statutory records for the purpose of periodic assessments of lump sum, unit cost or flat-rate amounts.

Information and documents provided as part of checks or audits must be treated on a confidential basis.

In addition, the Agency may carry out an interim or final evaluation of the impact of the *project*, measured against the objective of the Union programme concerned.

Agency checks, audits or evaluations may be carried out either directly by the Agency's own staff or by any other outside body authorised to do so on its behalf.

The Agency may initiate such checks, audits or evaluations during the implementation of the Agreement and during a period of five years starting from the date of payment of the balance.

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[8] Directive 2007/64/EC[8] of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on payment services in the internal market amending Directives 97/7/EC, 2002/65/EC, 2005/60/EC and 2006/48/EC and repealing Directive 97/5/EC.

This period is limited to three years if the *maximum amount of the grant* is not more than EUR 60,000.

The check, audit or evaluation procedures are considered to be initiated on the date of receipt of the letter of the Agency announcing it.

If the audit is carried out on an affiliated entity, the beneficiary concerned must inform that affiliated entity.

II.27.2 Duty to keep documents

The beneficiaries must keep all original documents, especially accounting and tax records, stored on any appropriate medium, including digitalised originals when they are authorised by their respective national law and under the conditions laid down therein, during a period of five years starting from the date of payment of the balance.

The period during which documents must be kept is limited to three years if the *maximum amount of the grant* is not more than EUR 60,000.

The periods set out in the first and second subparagraphs are longer if there are ongoing audits, appeals, litigation or pursuit of claims concerning the grant, including in the cases referred to in Article II.27.7. In such cases, the beneficiaries must keep the documents until such audits, appeals, litigation or pursuit of claims have been closed.

II.27.3 Obligation to provide information

Where a check, audit or evaluation is initiated before the payment of the balance, the coordinating beneficiary must provide any information, including information in electronic format, requested by the Agency or by any other outside body authorised by the Agency. Where appropriate, the Agency may request that a beneficiary provides such information directly.

Where a check or audit is initiated after payment of the balance, the information referred to in the previous subparagraph must be provided by the beneficiary concerned.

If the beneficiary concerned does not comply with the obligations set out in the first and second subparagraphs, the Agency may consider:

(a) any cost insufficiently substantiated by information provided by the beneficiary as ineligible;
(b) any unit, lump sum or flat-rate contribution insufficiently substantiated by information provided by the beneficiary as undue.

II.27.4 On-the-spot visits

During an on-the-spot visit, the beneficiaries must allow Agency staff and outside personnel authorised by the Agency to have access to the sites and premises where the *project* is or was carried out, and to all the necessary information, including information in electronic format.

They must ensure that the information is readily available at the moment of the on-the-spot visit and that information requested is handed over in an appropriate form.

If the beneficiary concerned refuses to provide access to the sites, premises and information as required in the first and second subparagraphs, the Agency may consider:

(a) any cost insufficiently substantiated by information provided by the beneficiary as ineligible;
(b) any unit, lump sum or flat-rate contribution insufficiently substantiated by information provided by the beneficiary as undue.

II.27.5 Contradictory audit procedure

On the basis of the findings made during the audit, a provisional report ('draft audit report') must be drawn up. It must be sent by the Agency or its authorised representative to the beneficiary concerned, which must have 30 calendar days from the date of receipt to submit observations. The final report ('final audit report') must be sent to the beneficiary concerned within 60 calendar days of expiry of the time limit for submission of observations.

II.27.6 Effects of audit findings

On the basis of the final audit findings, the Agency may take the measures it considers necessary, including recovery at the time of payment of the balance or after payment of the balance of all or part of the payments made by it, as provided for in Article II.26.

In the case of final audit findings after the payment of the balance, the amount to be recovered corresponds to the difference between the revised final amount of the grant, determined in accordance with Article II.25, and the total amount paid to the beneficiaries under the Agreement for the implementation of the *project*.

II.27.7 Correction of systemic or recurrent irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations

II.27.7.1 The Agency may extend audit findings from other grants to this grant if:

(a) the beneficiary concerned is found to have committed systemic or recurrent *irregularities, fraud* or breach of obligations in other EU or Euratom grants awarded under similar conditions and such *irregularities, fraud* or *breach of obligations* have a material impact on this grant; and
(b) the final audit findings are sent to the beneficiary concerned through a *formal notification*, together with the list of grants affected by the findings within the period referred to in Article II.27.1

The extension of findings may lead to:

(a) the rejection of costs as ineligible;
(b) reduction of the grant as provided for in Article II.25.4;
(c) recovery of undue amounts as provided for in Article II.26;
(d) suspension of payments as provided for in Article II.24.1;
(e) suspension of the *project* implementation as provided for in Article II.16.2;
(f) termination as provided for in Article II.17.3.

II.27.7.2 The Agency must send a *formal notification* to the beneficiary concerned informing it of the systemic or recurrent *irregularities, fraud* or *breach of obligations* and of its intention to extend the audit findings, together with the list of grants affected.

(a) If the findings concern eligibility of costs the procedure is as follows:

Step 1 — The *formal notification* must include:

(i) an invitation to submit observations on the list of grants affected by the findings;
(ii) a request to submit revised financial statements for all grants affected;
(iii) where possible, the correction rate for extrapolation established by the Agency to calculate the amounts to be rejected on the basis of the systemic or recurrent *irregularities, fraud* or breach of obligations, if the beneficiary concerned:

- considers that the submission of revised financial statements is not possible or practicable; or

- will not submit revised financial statements.

Step 2 — The beneficiary concerned has 60 calendar days from when it receives the *formal notification* to submit observations and revised financial statements or to propose a duly substantiated alternative correction method. This period may be extended by the Agency in justified cases.

Step 3 — If the beneficiary concerned submits revised financial statements that take account of the findings the Agency will determine the amount to be corrected on the basis of those revised statements.

If the beneficiary proposes an alternative correction method and the Agency accepts it, the Agency must send a *formal notification* to the beneficiary concerned informing it:

(i) that it accepts the alternative method;
(ii) of the revised eligible costs determined by applying this method.

Otherwise the Agency must send a *formal notification* to the beneficiary concerned informing it:

(i) that it does not accept the observations or the alternative method proposed;
(ii) of the revised eligible costs determined by applying the extrapolation method initially notified to the beneficiary.

If the systemic or recurrent *irregularities, fraud* or breach of obligations are found after the payment of the balance, the amount to be recovered corresponds to the difference between:

(i) the revised final amount of the grant, determined in accordance with Article II.25 on the basis of the revised eligible costs declared by the beneficiary and approved by the Agency or on the basis of the revised eligible costs after extrapolation; and
(ii) the total amount paid to the beneficiaries under the Agreement for the implementation of the *project*;

(b) If the findings concern improper implementation or a breach of another obligation the procedure is as follows:

Step 1 — The *formal notification* must include:

(i) an invitation to the beneficiary to submit observations on the list of grants affected by the findings and
(ii) the correction flat rate the Agency intends to apply to the *maximum amount of the grant* or to part of it, according to the principle of proportionality.

Step 2 — The beneficiary concerned has 60 calendar days from receiving the *formal notification* to submit observations or to propose a duly substantiated alternative flat-rate.

Step 3 — If the Agency accepts the alternative flat rate proposed by the beneficiary, it must send a *formal notification* to the beneficiary concerned informing it:

(i) that it accepts the alternative flat-rate;
(ii) of the corrected grant amount by applying this flat rate.

Otherwise the Agency must send a *formal notification* to the beneficiary concerned informing it:

(i) that it does not accept the observations or the alternative flat rate proposed;
(ii) of the corrected grant amount by applying the flat rate initially notified to the beneficiary.

If the systemic or recurrent *irregularities*, *fraud* or breach of obligations are found after the payment of the balance, the amount to be recovered corresponds to the difference between:

(i) the revised final amount of the grant after flat-rate correction; and
(ii) the total amount paid to the beneficiaries under the Agreement for the implementation of the *project*.

II.27.8 Rights of OLAF

The European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) has the same rights as the Agency, particularly the right of access, for the purpose of checks and investigations.

Under Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96[9] and Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013[10] OLAF may also carry out on-the-spot checks and inspections in accordance with the procedures laid down by Union law for the protection of the financial interests of the Union against *fraud* and other *irregularities*.

[9] Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 of 11 November 1996 concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other irregularities.

[10] Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF).

Where appropriate, OLAF findings may lead to the Agency recovering amounts from beneficiaries.

Moreover, findings arising from an OLAF investigation may lead to criminal prosecutions under national law.

II.27.9 Rights of the European Court of Auditors and EPPO

The European Court of Auditors and the European Public Prosecutor's Office established by Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939[11] ('the EPPO') has the same rights as the Agency, particularly the right of access, for the purpose of checks and audits.

[11] Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 of 12 October 2017 implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office

Ref. Ares(2023)628666 - 27/01/2023
With qualified electronic signature(s)

EUROPEAN CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT EXECUTIVE AGENCY

AMENDMENT NO 1 TO GRANT AGREEMENT FOR PROJECT

LIFE19 IPE/SK/000003 LIFE- IP NATURA 2000 SVK

AMENDMENT No 1

TO GRANT AGREEMENT LIFE19 IPE/SK/000003

The European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (hereinafter referred to as "the Agency"), acting under powers delegated by the European Commission (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission"), and represented for the purposes of signature of this amendment by **Anne BURRILL,** Head of Unit, or her duly authorised representative,

of the one part,

and

Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic
Námestie Ľ. Štúra 1
812 35 Bratislava
Slovakia

("the coordinating beneficiary"), represented for the purposes of signature of this grant amendment by

Ján BUDAJ
Minister

of the other part,

WHEREAS

(1) The grant agreement No **LIFE19 IPE/SK/000003**, hereinafter referred to as "the grant agreement", entered into force on 18/12/2020,

(2) The associated beneficiary Muránska Planina National Park Administration with headquarters in Revúca (NP MP) has been added to the Grant Agreement,

(3) Article I.6.3 of the grant agreement has been revised,

(4) Annex II to the grant agreement (description of the action) has been revised,

(5) Annex III to the grant agreement (estimated budget of the project) has been revised,

(6) Annex IV to the grant agreement (mandates provided to the coordinating beneficiary by the other beneficiaries) has been revised,

(7) The coordinating beneficiary has the mandate(s) of all associated beneficiaries participating in the grant agreement for the purpose of the signature of this amendment.

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The grant agreement **LIFE19 IPE/SK/000003** (hereinafter referred to as "the grant agreement") is modified as follows:

(1) The communication details of the coordinating beneficiary in Article I.6.3 of the grant agreement are replaced by:

Michal Šutriepka

Project coordinator

Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic - Directorate for Nature Protection and Biodiversity

Namestie L. Štúra 1, 81235 Bratislava, Slovak Republic

michal.sutriepka@enviro.gov.sk

(2) NP MP joins the project as of 01/01/2023 as associated beneficiary established in the Slovak Republic becoming responsible for the implementation of the actions indicated in form A4 attached.

(3) The Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic joins the project as of 06/06/2022 as co-financer established in Slovak Republic becoming responsible for the implementation of the actions indicated in form A6 attached.

(4) Annex II to the grant agreement (description of the project) is replaced by the Annex II-Bis attached to this amendment.

(5) Annex III to the grant agreement (estimated budget of the project) is cancelled and replaced by Annex III-Bis attached to this amendment.

(6) The mandate of Muránska Planina National Park Administration with headquarters in Revúca (NP MP) is added to Annex IV to the grant agreement (Mandates provided to the coordinating beneficiary).

Article 2

With the exception of the modifications introduced by the present amendment, all other provisions of the grant agreement remain in full force. This amendment No 1 forms an integral part of the grant agreement.

Article 3

This amendment will enter into force on the day of the last signature of the parties to the grant agreement.

SIGNATURES

For the Agency,

Anne BURRILL, Head of Unit

Date

Qualified electronic signature by:
ANNE RUTH BURRILL
[redacted]

Signature

Done in Brussels, in duplicate, in English,

For the coordinating beneficiary,

Ján BUDAJ, Minister

Date

Signature

Done in Bratislava, in duplicate, in English

EURÓPSKA KOMISIA
Výkonná agentúra pre malé a stredné podniky/Generálne riaditeľstvo pre životné prostredie

Oddelenie B3 LIFE and CIP Eco-Innovation

DOHODA O GRANTE PRE INTEGROVANÉ PROJEKTY[1]

ČÍSLO DOHODY - LIFE19 IPE/SK/000003 - LIFE- IP NATURA 2000 SVK

Túto Dohoda („Dohoda“) uzatvárajú nasledujúce strany:

na jednej strane

Európska únia („Únia“), ktorú zastupuje Európska výkonná agentúra pre malé a stredné podniky (ďalej len „Agentúra“) a ktorá koná na základe právomocí delegovaných Európskou komisiou; na účely podpísania Dohody ju zastupuje p. Angelo SALSI, vedúci oddelenia, a na druhej strane,

1. „koordinujúci prijímateľ“

Ministerstvo životného prostredia Slovenskej republiky (MŽP SR)

Verejný orgán

IČO: 42181810

Námestie L. Štúra 1, 812 35 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

DIČ: 2023106679,

na účely podpisu Dohody ho zastupuje minister životného prostredia Slovenskej republiky Ján Budaj a nasledujúci ostatní pridružení prijímatelia:

2. Štátna ochrana prírody Slovenskej republiky (SNC SR) - zriadená v Slovenskej republike
3. WWF Slovakia (WWF) - zriadený v Slovenskej republike
4. Národné lesnícke centrum (NLC) - zriadené v Slovenskej republike

[1] V rámci nariadenia Európskeho parlamentu a Rady (ES) č. 1293/2013 z 11. Decembra 2006 o vytvorení Programu pre životné prostredie a klímu (LIFE) a o zrušení nariadenia (EK) č. 614/2007, OJ L 347, z 20.12.2013, s. 185 (ďalej len „nariadenie LIFE“) a vykonávacie rozhodnutie Komisie č. 2018/210 z 12. februára 2018 o prijatí viacročného pracovného programu LIFE pre 201820, OJ L39, z 13. 2. 2018.

5. DAPHNE – Inštitút aplikovanej ekológie (DAPHNE) - zriadený v Slovenskej republike

6. Slovenský vodohospodársky podnik (SVP) - zriadený v Slovenskej republike

7. Prírodovedecká fakulta Univerzity Komenského v Bratislave (FFUK) - zriadená v Slovenskej republike

na podpis Dohody riadne zastúpený koordinujúcim príjemcom na základe mandátu (mandátov) uvedeného vo formulári (prílohách) A4

Pokiaľ nie je špecifikované inak, odkazy na „prijímateľa“ a „prijímateľov“ zahŕňajú koordinujúceho prijímateľa.

Strany uvedené vyššie

SCHVÁLILI

Osobitné podmienky („Osobitné podmienky“) a nasledujúce prílohy:

Príloha I	Všeobecné podmienky (ďalej len „všeobecné podmienky“)
Príloha II	Popis projektu
Príloha III	Odhadovaný rozpočet projektu: Formuláre R1, R2 a všetky formuláre F v prílohe II
Príloha IV	Splnomocnenie (splnomocnenia) udelené koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi ostatnými prijímateľmi Formuláre A4 v prílohe II
Príloha V	Vzorová technická správa: Platné vzorové technické správy sú k dispozícii na webovej stránke: https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/life (manage your project)
Príloha VI	Vzorový finančný výkaz: Platné vzorové technické správy sú k dispozícii na webovej stránke: https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/life (manage your project)
Príloha VII	Vzorový referenčný rámec pre certifikát o finančných výkazoch je k dispozícii na webovej stránke: https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/life (manage your project)
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Príloha XI Usmernenia pre žiadateľov
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/toolkit/pmtools/index.htm

ktoré tvoria neoddeliteľnú súčasť Dohody.

Ustanovenia osobitných podmienok Dohody sú nadradené týmto prílohám.

Ustanovenia prílohy I „Všeobecné podmienky“ sú nadradené týmto prílohám.

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ČLÁNOK I.1 - PREDMET DOHODY

Agentúra sa rozhodla prideliť grant za podmienok stanovených v Osobitných podmienkach, Všeobecných podmienkach a ďalších prílohách k Dohode na *projekt* s názvom **Úloha siete Natura 2000 a manažment vybraných prioritných biotopov v integrovanej ochrane krajiny v Slovenskej republike** podľa popisu v prílohe II.

Podpísaním Dohody prijímatelia grant prijímajú a súhlasia s realizáciou *projektu*, pričom konajú na vlastnú zodpovednosť.

ČLÁNOK I.2 - NADOBUDNUTIE PLATNOSTI A DOBA REALIZÁCIE DOHODY

I.2.1 Dohoda nadobúda platnosť v deň jej podpisu poslednou stranou.

I.2.2 *Projekt* bude prebiehať od **1.1.2021** ***(„deň začatia“)*** do **31.12.2030** ***(„deň skončenia“)***

ČLÁNOK I.3 - MAXIMÁLNA SUMA A FORMA GRANTU

I.3.1 ***Maximálna suma grantu*** je **EUR 9,973,345.**

I.3.2 Grant bude mať **formu**:

(a) uhradenia **60**% oprávnených nákladov na *projekt* („uhradenie oprávnených nákladov"), ktorých odhadovaná výška je **16,622,242 EUR** a ktoré:

(i) budú skutočne vynaložené („uhradenie skutočných nákladov") v nasledujúcich kategóriách nákladov za každého z prijímateľov a pridružených subjektov: náklady na zamestnancov, cestovné náklady a náklady na pobyt, náklady na subdodávky (označované aj ako „náklady na externú pomoc"), náklady na tovar dlhodobej spotreby: náklady (odpisy) na infraštruktúru a zariadenia, náklady na prototypy, náklady na kúpu pozemkov/ dlhodobý prenájom pozemkov/ jednorazové kompenzácie za práva na využívanie pozemkov, náklady na spotrebný tovar, ostatné náklady (t.j. náklady vyplývajúce z Dohody, clá, dane a poplatky);

(ii) *uhradenie jednotkových nákladov: neuplatní sa*

(iii) *uhradenie jednorazových nákladov: neuplatní sa*

(iv) budú deklarované na základe paušálnej sadzby: režijné náklady podľa uvedeného v prílohe III ako fixné percento priamych oprávnených nákladov bez nákladov na kúpu pozemkov/dlhodobý prenájom pozemkov/jednorazové kompenzácie za práva na využívanie pozemkov („uhradenie paušálnych nákladov") za každého z prijímateľov a pridružených subjektov;

(v)*uhradenie nákladov deklarovaných na základe obvyklých postupov prijímateľa pri účtovaní nákladov: neuplatní sa*

(b) jednotkového príspevku: neuplatní sa

(c) jednorazového príspevku: neuplatní sa

(d) paušálneho príspevku: neuplatní sa

ČLÁNOK I.4 - VYKAZOVANIE - ŽIADOSTI O PLATBU A PODKLADOVÉ DOKUMENTY - PLATBY A DOJEDNANIA O PLATBÁCH

I.4.1 Vykazovanie a vykazovacie obdobia

a) Harmonogram vykazovania projektu je uvedený v prílohe II.

b) Oneskorenie medzi po sebe idúcimi správami nesmie prekročiť 18 mesiacov: neuplatní sa.

c) Všetky správy musia obsahovať potrebné informácie pre Agentúru na účely vyhodnotenia stavu realizácie projektu, aspekt pracovného plánu, finančný stav projektu a či boli dosiahnuté alebo sa stále dajú dosiahnuť ciele projektu.

d) Forma a obsah správ musia byť v súlade s usmerneniami vydanými Agentúrou, ktoré sú sprístupnené na webovej stránke https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/life (manage your project)

e) Všetky správy sa budú súčasne predkladať Agentúre a externému monitorovaciemu tímu, ktorý určí Agentúra.

Technické správy vrátane príloh sa budú predkladať len v elektronickej forme.

Finančné správy sa budú predkladať v tlačenej aj elektronickej forme.

(a) Elektronické nástroje, ktoré zahŕňajú priestorové údaje a sú produkované v rámci projektu LIFE, budú v súlade s Nariadením Komisie (EÚ) č. 1253/2013 z 21. októbra 2013 , ktorým sa mení a dopĺňa nariadenie (EÚ) č. 1089/2010, ktorým sa vykonáva smernica 2007/2/ES, ktorou sa zriaďuje Infraštruktúra pre priestorové informácie v Európskej únii (INSPIRE).

I.4.2 Žiadosti o ďalšie platby predbežného financovania a podporné dokumenty

Neuplatní sa

I.4.3 Žiadosti o priebežné platby a podkladové dokumenty

Koordinujúci prijímateľ musí predložiť žiadosť o priebežnú platbu do 90 kalendárnych dní od skončenia každej fázy.

K tejto žiadosti musia byť priložené nasledujúce dokumenty:

(a) priebežná správa („priebežná technická správa“) vypracovaná v zmysle prílohy V, ktorá bude obsahovať:

(i) informácie potrebné na zdôvodnenie deklarovaných oprávnených nákladov,
(ii) informácie o subdodávkach podľa článku II.11.1 písm. d).

(b) priebežný finančný výkaz („priebežný finančný výkaz“). Tento priebežný finančný výkaz musí obsahovať konsolidovaný výkaz a rozpis súm nárokovaných každým prijímateľom a jeho pridruženými subjektmi.

Priebežný finančný výkaz musí byť vypracovaný v zmysle štruktúry odhadovaného rozpočtu uvedeného v prílohe III a v zmysle prílohy VI.

(c) certifikát o finančných výkazoch a základných účtoch („certifikát o finančných výkazoch“) za každého prijímateľa a každý pridružený subjekt v zmysle ustanovení článku I.4.4 písm. d).

Certifikát musí osvedčovať, že náklady deklarované dotknutým prijímateľom alebo jeho pridruženými subjektmi v priebežnom finančnom výkaze pre kategórie nákladov uhrádzané v zmysle článku I.3.2 písm. a) ods. i) sú reálne, presne zaevidované a oprávnené v súlade s Dohodou.

Koordinujúci prijímateľ musí osvedčiť, že informácie poskytnuté v žiadosti o priebežnú platbu sú úplné, spoľahlivé a pravdivé.

Koordinujúci prijímateľ musí tiež osvedčiť, že vynaložené náklady možno považovať za oprávnené v zmysle Dohody a že žiadosť o platbu je doložená príslušnými podkladovými dokumentmi, ktoré môžu byť vypracované v kontexte kontrol alebo auditov popísaných v článku II.27]

I.4.4 Žiadosť o platbu zostatku a podkladové dokumenty

Koordinujúci prijímateľ musí predložiť žiadosť o platbu zostatku v zmysle harmonogramu vykazovania uvedeného v prílohe II, ale najneskôr do 90 kalendárnych dní po *dátume skončenia* projektu.

K tejto žiadosti musia byť priložené nasledujúce dokumenty:

(a) záverečná správa o realizácii projektu („záverečná technická správa“), vypracovaná v zmysle prílohy V, ktorá bude obsahovať:

(i) informácie potrebné na zdôvodnenie deklarovaných oprávnených nákladov alebo príspevku požadovaného na základe jednotkových nákladov a jednorazových súm (ak je grant vo forme uhradenia jednotkových alebo jednorazových nákladov, alebo jednotkového alebo jednorazového príspevku, ako je uvedené v článku I.3.2 písm. a) ods. ii) a iii), písm. b) alebo c);
(ii) informácie o subdodávkach podľa článku II.11.1 písm. d).

(b) záverečný finančný výkaz („záverečný finančný výkaz“). Tento záverečný finančný výkaz musí obsahovať konsolidovaný výkaz a rozpis súm nárokovaných každým prijímateľom a jeho pridruženými subjektmi.

Záverečný finančný výkaz musí byť vypracovaný v zmysle štruktúry odhadovaného rozpočtu uvedeného v prílohe III a v zmysle prílohy VI.

(c) sumárny finančný výkaz („sumárny finančný výkaz“).

Tento výkaz musí obsahovať konsolidovaný finančný výkaz a rozpis súm deklarovaných alebo požadovaných každým prijímateľom a jeho pridruženými subjektmi, pričom bude predstavovať súhrn finančných výkazov už predložených predtým, s označením príjmov uvádzaných v článku II.25.3 za každého prijímateľa a jeho pridružené subjekty iné, ako neziskové organizácie.

Sumárny finančný výkaz musí byť vypracovaný v zmysle prílohy VI.

(d) certifikát o finančných výkazoch a základných účtoch („certifikát o finančných výkazoch“) za každého prijímateľa a každý pridružený subjekt, ak:

(i) kumulovaná suma platieb, ktoré prijímateľ žiada ako uhradenie skutočných nákladov podľa článku I.3.2 písm. a) ods. i) (a pre ktoré zatiaľ nebol predložený žiadny certifikát) je 325 000 EUR alebo viac,
(ii) maximálna suma grantu uvedená za tohto prijímateľa a jeho pridružené subjekty v odhadovanom rozpočte ako uhradenie skutočných nákladov je 750 000 EUR alebo viac.

Tento certifikát musí vypracovať schválený audítor, alebo v prípade verejných orgánov, kompetentný a nezávislý štátny úradník, a to v zmysle prílohy VII.

Certifikát musí osvedčovať, že náklady deklarované dotknutým prijímateľom alebo jeho pridruženými subjektmi v záverečnom finančnom výkaze pre kategórie nákladov uhrádzané v zmysle článku I.3.2 písm. a) ods. i) sú reálne, presne zaevidované a oprávnené v súlade s Dohodou.

Okrem toho musí certifikát osvedčovať, že výnosy generované *projektom* uvedeným v článku II.25.3 boli deklarované pre príjemcov a pridružené subjekty iné ako neziskové organizácie.

Koordinujúci prijímateľ musí osvedčiť, že informácie poskytnuté v žiadosti o platbu zostatku sú úplné, spoľahlivé a pravdivé.

Koordinujúci prijímateľ musí tiež osvedčiť, že vynaložené náklady možno považovať za oprávnené v zmysle Dohody a že žiadosť o platbu je doložená príslušnými podkladovými dokumentmi, ktoré môžu byť vypracované v kontexte kontrol alebo auditov popísaných v článku II.27.

Okrem toho musí koordinujúci prijímateľ osvedčiť, že všetky príjmy uvedené v článku II.25.3 boli deklarované za každého prijímateľa a za pridružené subjekty iné ako neziskové organizácie.

I.4.5 Informácie o vzniknutých kumulatívnych výdavkoch

V prípade, že maximálny príspevok uvádzaný v článku I.3.1 je viac ako 5 000 000 EUR, potom:

Okrem požiadaviek na vykazovanie stanovených vyššie musí koordinujúci prijímateľ každý rok do 30. novembra informovať Agentúru o kumulatívnych výdavkoch vzniknutých prijímateľom od *dátumu začatia.*

Tieto informácie sa vyžadujú na účtovné účely Agentúry a nesmú sa použiť na určenie záverečnej sumy grantu.

I.4.6 Mena pre žiadosti o platbu a finančné výkazy a prevod na euro

Žiadosti o platbu a finančné výkazy musia byť zostavené v mene euro.

Prijímatelia a pridružené subjekty s všeobecnými účtami v mene inej ako euro musia previesť náklady vzniknuté v inej mene na euro s použitím mesačného účtovného kurzu stanoveného Komisiou a zverejneného na jej webovom sídle (k dispozícii na http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts_grants/info_contracts/inforeuro/inforeuro_en.cfm) a platného v deň vzniku nákladu, alebo

s použitím mesačného účtovného kurzu stanoveného Komisiou a zverejneného na jej webovom sídle (k dispozícii na http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts_grants/info_contracts/inforeuro/inforeuro_en.cfm) a platného v prvý pracovný deň mesiaca nasledujúceho po období, pre ktoré platí dotknutý finančný výkaz.

Prijímatelia a pridružené subjekty so všeobecnými účtami v eurách musia previesť náklady vzniknuté v inej mene na euro v zmysle ich obvyklých účtovných postupov.

I.4.7 Jazyk žiadostí o platbu, technických správ a finančných výkazov

Všetky žiadosti o platbu, technické správy a finančné výkazy musia byť predkladané v angličtine, s výnimkou technických príloh a podkladových dokumentov, ktoré môžu byť poskytnuté v akomkoľvek oficiálnom jazyku Únie.

I.4.8 Realizované platby

Agentúra musí v prospech koordinujúceho prijímateľa realizovať nasledujúce platby:

- prvá platba predbežného financovania,
- priebežná platba (priebežné platby) na základe žiadosti o priebežnú platbu (priebežné platby) uvádzanej v článku I.4.3,
- jedna platba zostatku na základe žiadosti o platbu zostatku uvádzanej v článku I.4.4,

I.4.9 Platba predbežného financovania

Cieľom predbežného financovania je poskytnúť prijímateľom počiatočnú sumu (float). Predbežné financovanie zostáva majetkom Únie, až kým sa nezúčtuje vo vzťahu k priebežným platbám, alebo ak sa nezúčtuje vo vzťahu k priebežným platbám, až do zaplatenia zostatku.

Agentúra musí realizovať prvú platbu predbežného financovania **1,994,669** EUR koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi do 30 kalendárnych dní od nadobudnutia platnosti Dohody, okrem prípadu platnosti článku II.24.1.

[Finančná záruka musí spĺňať tieto podmienky:

(a) poskytuje ho banka alebo schválená finančná inštitúcia alebo, ak o to požiada koordinujúci príjemca a agentúra to prijme, tretia strana;
(b) ručiteľ je garantom prvej výzvy a nevyžaduje, aby sa agentúra najskôr obrátila na hlavného dlžníka (t. j. dotknutého príjemcu); a
(c) výslovne zostáva v platnosti, kým sa predbežné financovanie nezúčtuje oproti priebežným platbám alebo platbe zostatku agentúrou. Ak má vyplatenie zostatku formu vymáhania, finančná zábezpeka musí zostať v platnosti do troch mesiacov po oznámení príjemcu. Agentúra musí uvoľniť záruku do nasledujúceho mesiaca.

I.4.10 Priebežné platby

Priebežné platby uhrádzajú alebo pokrývajú oprávnené náklady vzniknuté pri realizácii *projektu* počas zodpovedajúcich vykazovacích období.

Agentúra musí zaplatiť koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi splatnú sumu ako priebežnú platbu do 90 kalendárnych dní od dátumu, kedy Agentúra prijme dokumenty uvádzané v článku I.4.3, okrem prípadu, kedy platí článok II.24.1 alebo II.24.2.

Platba podlieha schváleniu žiadosti o priebežnú platbu a sprievodných dokumentov. Ich schválenie neznamená uznanie zhody, pravosti, úplnosti alebo správnosti ich obsahu.

Agentúra vypočíta sumu splatnú ako priebežnú platbu takto:

Krok 1 – Uplatní sadzbu úhrady na oprávnené náklady a pripočíta jednotkové, jednorazové a paušálne príspevky

Krok 2 – Môže v plnej výške alebo čiastočne zúčtovať predbežné financovanie

Krok 3 – Obmedzí celkovú sumu predbežného financovania a priebežných platieb na 80% maximálnej sumy grantu.

I.4.10.1 Krok 1 – Uplatnenie sadzby úhrady na oprávnené náklady a pripočítanie jednotkových, jednorazových a paušálnych príspevkov

Tento krok sa vykoná takto:

(a) Ak je grant v zmysle článku I.3.2 písm. a) vo forme uhradenia oprávnených nákladov, sadzba úhrady uvedená v tomto článku sa uplatní na oprávnené náklady *projektu* schválené Agentúrou pre dotknuté vykazovacie obdobie a pre zodpovedajúce kategórie nákladov, prijímateľov a pridružené subjekty;
(b) Ak je grant v zmysle článku I.3.2 písm. b) vo forme jednotkového príspevku, jednotkový príspevok špecifikovaný v tomto článku sa vynásobí skutočným počtom jednotiek schválených Agentúrou pre dotknuté vykazovacie obdobie a pre zodpovedajúcich prijímateľov a pridružené subjekty;
(c) Ak je grant v zmysle článku I.3.2 písm. c) vo forme jednorazového príspevku, Agentúra uplatní jednorazový príspevok špecifikovaný v tomto článku pre zodpovedajúcich prijímateľov a pridružené subjekty, ak zistí, že zodpovedajúce úlohy alebo časť *projektu* boli počas dotknutého vykazovacieho obdobia riadne realizované v súlade s prílohou I;
(d) Ak je grant v zmysle článku I.3.2 písm. d) vo forme paušálneho príspevku, paušálna sadzba uvedená v tomto článku sa uplatní na oprávnené náklady alebo na príspevok

schválený Agentúrou pre dotknuté vykazovacie obdobie a pre zodpovedajúcich prijímateľov a pridružené subjekty.

Ak článok I.3.2 uvádza kombináciu rôznych foriem grantu, získané sumy sa sčítajú.

I.4.10.2 Krok 2 – Zúčtovanie predbežného financovania

Suma predbežného financovania, ktorá sa má zúčtovať, musí byť odpočítaná od sumy získanej podľa Kroku 1.

I.4.10.3 Krok 3 – Obmedzenie sumy predbežného financovania a priebežných platieb na 80% maximálnej sumy špecifikovanej v článku I.3.1

I.4.11 Platba zostatku

Platba zostatku uhrádza alebo pokrýva zvyšnú časť oprávnených nákladov vzniknutých prijímateľom pri realizácii *projektu.*

Ak je celková suma skorších platieb vyššia ako celková suma grantu určená v zmysle článku II.25, platba zostatku bude vo forme refundácie podľa článku II.26.

Ak je celková suma skorších platieb nižšia ako celková suma grantu určená v zmysle článku II.25, Agentúra musí zaplatiť zostatok do 90 kalendárnych dní od dátumu, kedy prijme dokumenty uvádzané v článku I.4.4, okrem prípadu, kedy platí článok II.24.1 alebo II.24.2.

Platba podlieha schváleniu žiadosti o platbu zostatku a sprievodných dokumentov. Ich schválenie neznamená uznanie zhody, pravosti, úplnosti alebo správnosti ich obsahu.

Agentúra určí splatnú sumu ako zostatok na základe odpočítania celkovej sumy predbežného financovania a už realizovaných priebežných platieb (ak boli) od konečnej sumy grantu určenej v zmysle článku II.25.

Suma na zaplatenie však môže byť bez súhlasu prijímateľa započítaná proti akejkoľvek inej sume dlhovanej zo strany prijímateľa Agentúre, Komisii alebo výkonnej agentúre (v rámci rozpočtu EÚ alebo Euratom), až do výšky maximálneho príspevku vyčleneného pre tohto prijímateľa v odhadovanom rozpočte v prílohe III.

I.4.12 Oznámenie splatných súm

Agentúra musí zaslať koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi *oznámenie*:

a) s informáciou o splatnej sume a

b) s uvedením, či sa oznámenie týka ďalšej platby predbežného financovania, priebežnej platby alebo platby zostatku.

Vzhľadom na platbu zostatku musí Agentúra tiež špecifikovať konečnú sumu grantu určenú v zmysle článku II.25.

I.4.13 Úrok z oneskorenia

Ak Agentúra nezaplatí v rámci časových lehôt pre platby, prijímatelia budú mať právo na úrok z oneskorenia v sadzbe uplatňovanej Európskou centrálnou bankou na jej hlavné operácie refinancovania v mene euro („referenčná sadzba“) plus tri a pol bodu. Referenčná sadzba je sadzba platná v prvý deň mesiaca, v ktorom uplynie časová lehota platby, podľa zverejnenia v sérii C *Úradného vestníka Európskej únie*.

Úrok z oneskorenia nenadobudne splatnosť, ak sú všetci prijímatelia členskými štátmi Únie (vrátane regionálnych a miestnych orgánov verejnej správy a ostatných verejných orgánov konajúcich na účely Dohody v mene členského štátu).

Ak Agentúra preruší plynutie časovej lehoty pre platbu podľa článku II.24.2, alebo ak pozastaví skutočné platby podľa článku II.24.1, nebude sa to považovať za prípady oneskorených platieb.

Úrok z oneskorenia pokrýva obdobie trvajúce odo dňa nasledujúceho po dátume splatnosti platby až do dátumu skutočnej platby vrátane tohto dátumu, podľa uvedeného v článku I.4.15. Agentúra pri určovaní konečnej sumy grantu v zmysle článku II.25 neberie do úvahy splatný úrok.

Výnimkou z prvého odseku je, ak je vypočítaný úrok nižší alebo rovný sume 200 EUR; v takom prípade musí byť vyplatený koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi len vtedy, ak oň koordinujúci prijímateľ požiada do dvoch mesiacov od prijatia oneskorenej platby.

I.4.14 Mena platieb

Agentúra musí platby realizovať v eurách.

I.4.15 Dátum platby

Platby zo strany Agentúry sa považujú za realizované v dátume, kedy boli zaúčtované na ťarchu jej účtu.

I.4.16 Náklady na prevody platieb

Náklady na prevody platieb budú znášané takto:

(a) Agentúra znáša náklady na prevod účtované jej bankou;
(b) prijímateľ znáša náklady na prevod účtované jeho bankou;
(c) strana spôsobujúca opakovanie prevodu znáša všetky náklady na opakované prevody.

I.4.17 Platby koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi

Agentúra musí realizovať platby koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi.

Platby koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi zbavujú Agentúru povinnosti platby.

ČLÁNOK I.5 - BANKOVÝ ÚČET PRE PLATBY

Všetky platby sa musia realizovať na bankový účet koordinujúceho prijímateľa podľa uvedeného nižšie:

Názov banky: Štátna pokladnica

Presné označenie majiteľa účtu: Ministerstvo životného prostredia SR

Celé číslo účtu (vrátane bankových kódov): SK31 8180 0000 0070 0059 5253

IBAN: SK31 8180 0000 0070 0059 5253

ČLÁNOK I.6 - PREVÁDZKOVATEĽ ÚDAJOV, PODROBNOSTI O KOMUNIKÁCII MEDZI STRANAMI

I.6.1 Prevádzkovateľ údajov

Subjekt pôsobiaci ako prevádzkovateľ údajov podľa uvedeného v článku II.7, je: *Oddelenie B.3 LIFE and CIP Eco-Innovation*.

I.6.2 Podrobnosti o komunikácii pre Agentúru

Akákoľvek komunikácia adresovaná Agentúre bude označená identifikačným číslom a názvom projektu a musí sa odoslať na nasledujúcu adresu:

Bežná alebo doporučená zásielka poštou:

European Commission
EASME
Unit B.3 LIFE and CIP Eco-Innovation B-1049
Brussels

Expresná zásielka alebo osobné doručenie, prevzatie potvrdené podpisom:

European Commission
EASME
Unit B.3 LIFE and CIP Eco-Innovation
Mail Service
Avenue du Bourget 1
B-1140 Brussels

E-maily:
E-mailová adresa : EASME-LIFE-ENQUIRIES@ec.europa.eu

I.6.3 Podrobnosti o komunikácii pre prijímateľa

Akákoľvek komunikácia Agentúry pre prijímateľov sa musí odoslať na nasledujúcu adresu:

Simona Kourtesis

Hlavný štátny radca na Odbore ochrany biodiverzity a krajiny

Ministerstvo životného prostredia Slovenskej republiky

Námestie L. Štúra 1, 812 35 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Emailová adresa: simona.kourtesis@enviro.gov.sk

I.6.4 Podrobnosti o komunikácii pre prijímateľov po zaplatení zostatku

Po zaplatení zostatku musí byť akákoľvek komunikácia adresovaná prijímateľom zaslaná na ich adresu ich sídla.

ČLÁNOK I.7 - SUBJEKTY PRIDRUŽENÉ K PRIJÍMATEĽOM

Neuplatní sa

ČLÁNOK I.8 - PRÍJÍMATELIA, KTORÍ SÚ MEDZINÁRODNÝMI ORGANIZÁCIAMI

Neuplatní sa

ČLÁNOK I.9 - KONTROLY A AUDITY

Odchylne od článku II.27.3 všeobecných podmienok, bez ohľadu na to, či sú kontroly, audity alebo hodnotenia iniciované pred alebo zaplatení zostatku, môže sa od koordinujúceho prijímateľa vyžadovať, aby zozbieral informácie týkajúce sa pridružených prijímateľov a aby ich dal k dispozícii Agentúre alebo inému externému orgánu ňou splnomocnenému.

Na požiadanie Agentúry alebo iného externého orgánu ňou splnomocneného koordinujúci prijímateľ okamžite poskytne vyššie uvedené informácie, vrátane informácií týkajúcich sa dotknutých pridružených prijímateľov. V takom prípade bude koordinujúci prijímateľ niesť zodpovednosť za získanie a overenie týchto informácií pred ich odovzdaním Agentúre podľa uvedeného v článku II.2.3 písm. b) ods. ii).

V tomto prípade sa s koordinujúcim prijímateľom vykoná námietkové konanie auditu uvádzané v článku II.27.5, kde koordinujúci prijímateľ bude požiadaný o predloženie záznamov pridružených prijímateľov, ktorých sa kontrola, audit alebo hodnotenie týka.

Nebude tým dotknuté právo Agentúry alebo iného externého orgánu ňou splnomocneného na vykonanie auditu buď u jedného alebo viacerých pridružených prijímateľov. V takom prípade pridružení prijímatelia poskytnú informácie priamo.

ČLÁNOK I.10 - RIEŠENIE SPOROV S PRIJÍMATEĽMI MIMO EÚ[2]

Neuplatní sa

ČLÁNOK I.11 - OSOBITNÉ USTANOVENIA O FINANČNEJ ZODPOVEDNOSTI PRE REFUNDÁCIE

Finančná zodpovednosť každého prijímateľa sa obmedzuje na jeho vlastný dlh, vrátane akejkoľvek sumy chybne vyplatenej zo strany Agentúry ako príspevok na náklady vzniknuté jeho pridruženým subjektom.

Bod c) tretieho odseku článku II.26.3 neplatí.

ČLÁNOK I.12 - POVINNOSŤ UZAVRIEŤ DOHODU O INTERNEJ SPOLUPRÁCI

Príjemcovia musia uzavrieť Dohodu o internej spolupráci vrátane ustanovení o riadení, pôsobení a koordinovaní prijímateľov a realizácii projektu.

ČLÁNOK I.13 - OPRÁVNENOSŤ NÁKLADOV NA TOVAR DLHODOBEJ SPOTREBY

Na základe výnimky z článku II.19.2 písm. c) sú náklady na kúpu zariadení oprávnené v plnej výške za nasledujúcich podmienok:

(a) U ***integrovaných projektov LIFE*** sa budú náklady na kúpu tovaru dlhodobej spotreby zo strany ***verejných orgánov alebo neziskových organizácií*** (tiež označované ako neštátne/nekomerčné organizácie), skutočne spojené s realizáciou projektu a v značnom rozsahu použité počas jeho trvania, považovať za oprávnené v plnej výške. Takáto oprávnenosť bude podliehať záväzku koordinujúceho prijímateľa a pridružených prijímateľov, že budú naďalej využívať takýto tovar s konečnou platnosťou a výlučne na činnosti pri realizácii cieľového plánu, a to aj po skončení integrovaného projektu spolufinancovaného v rámci LIFE.

(b) U ***prototypov*** je 100% nákladov na kúpu ich komponentov oprávnených pre spolufinancovanie. ***Prototyp*** nesmie byť počas doby stanovenej v článku I.2.2 použitý na komerčné účely. Ak by sa prototyp, alebo ktorýkoľvek z jeho komponentov použil na komerčné účely (t.j. predal by sa, prenajal, alebo použil na výrobu tovaru alebo poskytovanie služieb) počas trvania projektu, musí sa to deklarovať. Náklady na vytvorenie prototypu sa potom odpíšu v zmysle pravidiel platných pre nákup nového alebo použitého zariadenia a infraštruktúry. Každý súvisiaci príjem sa bude deklarovať.

ČLÁNOK I.14 - DOPLŇUJÚCE USTANOVENIA O VYUŽÍVANÍ VÝSLEDKOV VRÁTANE PRÁV DUŠEVNÉHO A PRIEMYSELNÉHO VLASTNÍCTVA

V zmysle článku II.9.3, ktorým Únia získava práva na používanie výsledkov projektu, tieto výsledky sa môžu použiť v rámci niektorého z nasledujúcich režimov:

[2] Toto ustanovenie by sa malo pridať, ak má jeden alebo viac prijímateľov sídlo mimo Európskej únie.

(a) distribúcia verejnosti v tlačenej verzii, v elektronickom alebo digitálnom formáte, na internete vrátane sociálnych sietí vo forme súborov s možnosťou stiahnutia alebo bez nej;

(b) oznamovanie prostredníctvom tlačových informačných služieb;

(c) vloženie do široko dostupných databáz alebo indexov, napríklad prostredníctvom portálov s „otvoreným prístupom“ alebo „voľne dostupnými údajmi“, alebo podobných úložísk, či už voľne prístupných alebo prístupných na základe predplatného;

(d) editovanie výsledkov projektu alebo ich prepísanie iným spôsobom, vrátane skrátenia, zhrnutia, pozmenenia obsahu, opravy technických chýb v obsahu, vloženie iného primeraného obsahu;

(e) orezanie, vloženie metadát, legiend alebo iných grafických, vizuálnych, audio alebo slovných prvkov, vloženie primeraných ďalších prvkov do výsledkov projektu;

(f) vyňatie časti (napr. audio alebo video súborov) z výsledkov projektu, rozdelenie na časti alebo kompilácia výsledkov projektu;

(g) vypracovanie odvodených prác z výsledkov projektu;

(h) prekladanie, vkladanie titulkov do výsledkov projektu, dabovanie do:

- všetkých oficiálnych jazykov EÚ

(i) udeľovanie licencií alebo sublicencií tretím stranám, vrátane prípadu, kedy je udelená licencia na už existujúce práva, akékoľvek práva alebo režimy využívania stanovené v bodoch a) až i) článku II.9.3 Všeobecných podmienok a v bodoch a) až h) vyššie.

Prijímatelia musia zabezpečiť, aby Únia mala práva na využívanie uvedené vo Všeobecných podmienkach a v bodoch a) až i) vyššie počas celého trvania dotknutých práv priemyselného alebo duševného vlastníctva.

PODPISY

Za koordinujúceho prijímateľa	Za Agentúru
Minister, Ján Budaj	Vedúci oddelenia, Angelo SALSI
[podpis]	*[podpis]*
V Bratislave, *[dátum]*	V Bruseli, *[dátum]*

Dvojmo v angličtine

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ČASŤ A - PRÁVNE A ADMINISTRATÍVNE USTANOVENIA

ČLÁNOK II.1 - VYMEDZENIE POJMOV

Na účely Dohody sa uplatňujú tieto definície:

„Projekt“: súbor aktivít alebo úkonov, na ktoré sa udeľuje grant, ktoré majú prijímatelia vykonať, ako je uvedené v prílohe II.

„Porušenie povinností“: nesplnenie jednej alebo viacerých zmluvných povinností prijímateľom

„Dôverné informácie alebo dokument“: akékoľvek informácie alebo dokument (v akomkoľvek formáte), ktoré prijme ktorákoľvek strana od druhej strany alebo ku ktorým každá strana v rámci plnenia Dohody pristúpila a ktoré ktorákoľvek zo strán písomne označila ako dôverné. Nezahŕňa informácie, ktoré sú verejne dostupné.

„Konflikt záujmov“: situácia, keď je nestranné a objektívne plnenie Dohody zo strany prijímateľa ohrozené z dôvodov týkajúcich sa rodinného, duševného života, politickej alebo národnostnej spriaznenosti, hospodárskeho záujmu alebo iného zdieľaného záujmu s Agentúrou alebo s akoukoľvek treťou stranou súvisiacou s predmetom Dohody.

„Priame náklady“: konkrétne náklady, ktoré priamo súvisia s realizáciou projektu, a preto ich možno priamo priradiť k predmetnému projektu. Nesmú zahŕňať žiadne nepriame náklady;

„Vyššia moc“: akákoľvek nepredvídateľná, mimoriadna situácia alebo udalosť mimo kontroly strán, ktorá bráni ktorejkoľvek z nich v plnení ktorejkoľvek z jej povinností vyplývajúcich z Dohody, ktorú nemožno pripísať omylom alebo nedbanlivosti z ich strany alebo zo strany subdodávateľov prepojených subjektov alebo tretích strán, ktoré dostávajú finančnú podporu a ktorá sa napriek náležitej starostlivosti ukáže ako neodvratná. Ako *vyššiu moc* sa nemožno odvolávať na: pracovné spory, štrajky, finančné ťažkosti alebo zlyhanie pri poskytovaní služieb, porucha zariadenia alebo materiálu alebo oneskorenie pri ich poskytovaní, pokiaľ nevyplývajú priamo z relevantného prípadu *vyššej moci*;

„Formálne oznámenie“: forma komunikácie medzi stranami uskutočnená písomne poštou alebo elektronickou poštou, ktorá poskytuje odosielateľovi presvedčivé dôkazy o tom, že správa bola doručená uvedenému prijímateľovi;

„Podvod“: každé konanie alebo opomenutie týkajúce sa použitia alebo prezentácie nepravdivých, nesprávnych alebo neúplných vyhlásení alebo dokumentov, ktoré má za následok spreneveru alebo neoprávnené zadržanie finančných prostriedkov alebo aktív z rozpočtu Únie, nezverejnenie informácií v rozpore s konkrétnou povinnosťou s rovnakým účinkom alebo nesprávne použitie týchto finančných prostriedkov alebo aktív na iné účely, ako tie na ktoré boli pôvodne poskytnuté **„Závažné profesionálne pochybenie“**: porušenie platných zákonov alebo iných právnych predpisov alebo etických noriem povolania, ku ktorému osoba alebo subjekt patria alebo akékoľvek protiprávne konanie osoby alebo subjektu, ktoré má dopad na jeho profesionálnu dôveryhodnosť, ak takéto konanie naznačuje protiprávny úmysel alebo hrubú nedbanlivosť.

„Doba realizácie“: obdobie realizačných aktivít tvoriacich súčasť projektu, ako je uvedené v Článku I.2.2;

„Nepriame náklady“: náklady, ktoré nie sú špecifickými nákladmi priamo súvisiacimi s realizáciou projektu, a preto ich nemožno priamo priradiť k projektu. Nesmú zahŕňať žiadne náklady, ktoré možno identifikovať alebo ktoré sú deklarované ako oprávnené priame náklady;

„Nezrovnalosť“: každé porušenie ustanovení práva Únie vyplývajúce z konania alebo opomenutia zo strany prijímateľa, ktoré má alebo by mohlo mať dopad na rozpočet Únie;

„Maximálna výška grantu“: maximálny príspevok EÚ na projekt, ako je definované v Článku I.3.1;

„Predchádzajúci materiál“: akýkoľvek materiál, dokument, technológia alebo know-how, ktoré existujú predtým, ako ich prijímateľ použije na získanie výsledku pri realizácii projektu;

„Predchádzajúce právo“: akékoľvek právo priemyselného a duševného vlastníctva na už existujúci materiál; môže to spočívať v vlastníckom práve, licenčnom práve a/alebo užívacom práve, ktoré patrí prijímateľovi alebo iným tretím stranám;

„Spriaznený osoba/subjekt“: každý osoba/subjekt, ktorá je oprávnená zastupovať prijímateľa alebo prijímať rozhodnutia v jeho mene;

„Dátum začatia“: dátum, ktorým sa začína realizácia projektu, v súlade s ustanoveniami Článku I.2.2;

„Subdodávka“: zmluva o obstarávaní v zmysle Článku II.10, ktorá sa vzťahuje na realizáciou treťou stranou tých úloh, ktoré sú súčasťou projektu, ako je uvedené v prílohe II;

ČLÁNOK II.2 - VŠEOBECNÉ POVINNOSTI A ÚLOHY PRIJÍMATEĽOV

II.2.1 Všeobecné povinnosti a úloha prijímateľov

Prijímatelia:

(a) sú spoločne a nerozdielne zodpovední za realizáciu *projektu* v súlade s Dohodou. Ak prijímateľ nezrealizuje svoju časť projektu, zodpovedajú za jeho realizáciu ostatní prijímatelia (avšak bez zvýšenia maximálnej výšky grantu);

(b) musia spoločne alebo jednotlivo dodržiavať všetky právne povinnosti, ktoré sa na nich vzťahujú podľa platných právnych predpisov EÚ, medzinárodných a vnútroštátnych právnych predpisov;

(c) musia prijať príslušné interné opatrenia zamerané na riadnu implementáciu *projektu*. Tieto opatrenia musia byť v súlade s podmienkami Dohody. Ak to ustanovujú osobitné podmienky, tieto opatrenia musia mať formu Dohody o internej spolupráci medzi prijímateľmi.

(d) musia viesť aktualizované účtovné záznamy v súlade s obvyklými účtovnými zvyklosťami, ktoré im vyplývajú zo zákonov a platných predpisov;

(e) v rámci projektu nesmú vystupovať ako subdodávateľ alebo dodávateľ pre ktoréhokoľvek iného prijímateľa;

(f) finančne prispievajú na projekt;

II.2.2 Všeobecné povinnosti a úloha každého prijímateľa

Každý prepojený prijímateľ musí:

(a) bezodkladne informovať koordinujúceho prijímateľa o akejkoľvek zmene, ktorá by mohla ovplyvniť alebo oddialiť realizáciu projektu, o ktorej je prijímateľ informovaný, a v prípade projektov LIFE Nature Integrated o akejkoľvek činnosti tretích strán, ktorá by mohla mať výrazný negatívny vplyv na životné prostredie lokalít/druhov, na ktoré je projekt zameraný, a prípadne prijať opatrenia s cieľom presvedčiť tretie strany, aby sa zdržali takýchto aktivít;

(b) okamžite informovať koordinátora:

(i) o akejkoľvek zmene svojej právnej, finančnej, technickej, organizačnej alebo vlastníckej situácie a o akejkoľvek zmene svojho mena, adresy alebo zákonného zástupcu;

(ii) o akejkoľvek zmene v právnej, finančnej, technickej, organizačnej alebo vlastníckej situácii svojich prepojených subjektov a o akejkoľvek zmene ich mena, adresy alebo právneho zástupcu;

(iii) o akýchkoľvek zmenách týkajúcich sa situácií vylúčenia uvedených v Článku 136 nariadenia (EÚ) 2018/1046, a to aj v prípade ich prepojených subjektov;

(c) včas predložiť koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi:

(i) údaje potrebné na vypracovanie hlásení, finančných výkazov a iných dokumentov ustanovených v Dohode;

(ii) všetky potrebné dokumenty potrebné pre audity, kontroly alebo hodnotenia, v súlade s ustanoveniami Článku II.27.

(iii) akékoľvek ďalšie informácie, ktoré sa majú Agentúre poskytovať podľa Dohody, s výnimkou prípadov, keď je stanovené v Dohode, aby tieto informácie Agentúre predložil priamo prijímateľ.

II.2.3 Všeobecné povinnosti a úloha koordinujúceho prijímateľa

Koordinujúci prijímateľ:

(a) musí monitorovať realizáciu *projektu*, aby sa ubezpečil, že sa realizuje v súlade s podmienkami Dohody;

(b) je sprostredkovateľom všetkej komunikácie medzi prijímateľmi a Agentúrou, pokiaľ nie je v Dohode stanovené inak. Koordinujúci prijímateľ predovšetkým:

(i) musí okamžite informovať Agentúru:

- o akejkoľvek zmene mena, adresy, zákonného zástupcu ktoréhokoľvek z prijímateľov alebo ich prepojených subjektov;

- o akejkoľvek zmene v právnej, finančnej, technickej, organizačnej alebo vlastníckej situácii ktoréhokoľvek z prijímateľov alebo ich prepojených subjektov;

- o akýchkoľvek udalostiach alebo okolnostiach, o ktorých vie koordinujúci prijímateľ, ktoré môžu ovplyvniť alebo oddialiť realizáciu projektu.

- v prípade projektov LIFE Nature Integrated o akejkoľvek činnosti tretích strán, ktorá by mohla mať výrazný negatívny vplyv na životné prostredie lokalít/druhov, na ktoré je projekt zameraný, a prípadne prijať opatrenia s cieľom presvedčiť tretie strany, aby sa zdržali takýchto aktivít;

(ii) je zodpovedný za dodanie Agentúre všetkých dokumentov a informácií požadovaných na základe Dohody, pokiaľ samotná Dohoda neustanovuje inak. Ak sa od ostatných prijímateľov požadujú informácie, koordinujúci prijímateľ je zodpovedný za získanie a overenie týchto informácií pred ich postúpením Agentúre;

(c) musí prijať príslušné opatrenia na zabezpečenie akýchkoľvek finančných záruk požadovaných podľa Dohody;

(d) musí vypracovať žiadosti o platbu v súlade s Dohodou;

(e) ak je určený ako jediný prijímateľ platieb v mene všetkých prijímateľov, musí zabezpečiť, aby sa všetky príslušné platby uskutočnili do 30 dní od prijatia finančných prostriedkov vyplatených Agentúrou, pokiaľ nedôjde k odôvodnenému oneskoreniu. Koordinujúci prijímateľ informuje Agentúru o rozdelení príspevku Únie;

(f) musí niesť zodpovednosť za poskytnutie všetkých potrebných dokumentov v prípade kontrol a auditov začatých pred vyplatením zostatku a v prípade vyhodnotenia v súlade s Článkom II.27, ako aj za uchovanie kópií všetkých podporných dokumentov všetkých prepojených prijímateľov najmenej päť rokov po vyplatení zostatku.

Koordinujúci prijímateľ nemôže zadať žiadnu časť svojich úloh opísaných v písmenách a) až f) subdodávateľsky iným prijímateľom alebo inej strane.

II.2.4 Úloha externého monitorovacieho tímu

Na pokračovanie projektu Agentúra vybrala externý monitorovací tím (ďalej len „*externý monitorovací tím*“), ktorý jej bude pomáhať pri sledovaní a posudzovaní pokroku projektov a ich súladu so skutočne vzniknutými nákladmi.

Tím externého monitorovania nie je oprávnený prijímať žiadne rozhodnutia v mene Agentúry. Odporúčanie alebo vyhlásenie poskytnuté externým monitorovacím tímom prijímateľom sa nemôže interpretovať tak, že predstavuje pozíciu Agentúry.

ČLÁNOK II.3 - KOMUNIKÁCIA MEDZI STRANAMI

II.3.1 Forma a prostriedky komunikácie

Akákoľvek komunikácia týkajúca sa Dohody alebo jej plnenia musí:

(a) byť vyhotovená písomne (v papierovej alebo elektronickej podobe);
(b) obsahovať číslo Dohody a skratku; a
(c) byť realizovaná pomocou komunikačných údajov uvedených v Článku I.6.

Ak strana požiada o písomné potvrdenie elektronickej komunikácie v primeranej lehote, musí odosielateľ čo najskôr poskytnúť originálnu podpísanú papierovú verziu komunikácie.

Pred priamou komunikáciou s Agentúrou sa koordinujúci prijímateľ musí poradiť s *externým monitorovacím tímom*. Akákoľvek korešpondencia týkajúca sa Dohody alebo jej plnenia zaslaná koordinujúcim prijímateľom Agentúre sa zasiela súbežne *externému monitorovaciemu tímu.*

Formálne oznámenia sa uskutočňujú doporučenou poštou s doručenkou alebo ekvivalentom alebo ekvivalentnými elektronickými prostriedkami.

II.3.2 Dátum komunikácie

Akákoľvek komunikácia sa považuje za uskutočnenú okamihom prijatia prijímajúcou stranou, pokiaľ Dohoda nestanovuje, že sa komunikácia považuje za uskutočnenú v deň odoslania oznámenia.

E-mail sa považuje za prijatý prijímajúcou stranou v deň úspešného odoslania tohto e-mailu za predpokladu, že je odoslaný na e-mailovú adresu uvedenú v Článku I.6. Odosielajúca strana musí byť schopná preukázať dátum odoslania. Ak odosielajúca strana dostane správu o nedoručení, musí vyvinúť maximálne úsilie, aby druhá strana skutočne obdržala komunikáciu e-mailom alebo poštou. V takom prípade odosielajúca strana neporuší svoju povinnosť odoslať takúto komunikáciu v stanovenej lehote.

Pošta zaslaná Agentúre prostredníctvom poštových alebo kuriérskych služieb sa považuje za prijatú Agentúrou v deň, keď je zaregistrovaná útvarom uvedeným v Článku I.6.2, alebo v deň, keď je prijatá *externým monitorovacím tímom*, podľa toho, ktorý z týchto dátumov nastane neskôr.

Formálne oznámenia sa považujú za prijaté prijímajúcou stranou v deň prijatia uvedený v potvrdení, ktoré obdržala odosielajúca strana, že správa bola doručená uvedenému prijímateľovi.

ČLÁNOK II.4 - ZODPOVEDNOSŤ ZA ŠKODY

II.4.1 Agentúra nezodpovedá za žiadne škody, ktoré spôsobí alebo utrpí niektorý z prijímateľov, vrátane škôd spôsobených tretím stranám v dôsledku alebo počas realizácie *projektu*.

II.4.2 S výnimkou *prípadov vyššej* moci musia prijímatelia nahradiť Agentúre všetky škody, ktoré utrpí v dôsledku realizácie *projektu* alebo preto, že *projekt* nebol realizovaný v úplnom súlade s Dohodou.

ČLÁNOK II.5 - KONFLIKT ZÁUJMOV

II.5.1 Prijímatelia musia prijať všetky potrebné opatrenia, aby zabránili akejkoľvek situácii *konfliktu záujmov*.

II.5.2 Prijímatelia musia bezodkladne informovať Agentúru o akejkoľvek situácii, ktorá predstavuje alebo môže viesť ku *konfliktu záujmov*. Musia okamžite podniknúť všetky potrebné kroky na nápravu tejto situácie.

Agentúra môže overiť, či sú prijaté opatrenia primerané, a môže vyžadovať, aby sa do stanoveného termínu prijali ďalšie opatrenia.

ČLÁNOK II.6 - DÔVERNOSŤ

II.6.1 Počas realizácie *projektu* a päť rokov po vyplatení zostatku musia zmluvné strany dodržiavať požiadavky na dôvernosť pri zaobchádzaní so všetkými *dôvernými informáciami a dokumentmi.*

II.6.2 Zmluvné strany môžu použiť *dôverné informácie a dokumenty* z iných dôvodov, ako je splnenie svojich záväzkov vyplývajúcich z tejto Dohody, len ak najskôr získajú predchádzajúci písomný súhlas druhej zmluvnej strany.

II.6.3 Povinnosť dodržiavať dôvernosť neplatí, ak:

(a) zverejňujúca strana súhlasí s tým, že zbaví druhú stranu týchto povinností;
(b) *dôverné informácie alebo dokumenty* sa stanú verejnými iným spôsobom ako porušením povinností týkajúcich sa dodržiavania dôvernosti;
(c) je zverejnenie *dôverných informácií alebo dokumentov* vyžadované zákonom
(d) Agentúra zdieľa *dôverné informácie alebo dokumenty* s Európskou komisiou.

II.6.4 *Externý monitorovací tím* musí dodržiavať rovnaké pravidlá pre dodržiavanie dôvernosti, aké sú stanovené pre prijímateľov a Agentúru.

ČLÁNOK II.7 - SPRACOVANIE OSOBNÝCH ÚDAJOV

II.7.1 Spracovanie osobných údajov Agentúrou

Agentúra musí spracovávať všetky osobné údaje obsiahnuté v Dohode v súlade s nariadením (ES) č. 2018/1725.[3]

Takéto údaje musí prevádzkovateľ uvedený v Článku I.6.1 spracovať výlučne na účely plnenia, riadenia a monitorovania Dohody alebo na ochranu finančných záujmov EÚ vrátane kontrol, auditov a vyšetrovaní v súlade s Článkom II.27.

Prijímatelia majú právo na prístup k svojim osobným údajom, na ich opravu alebo vymazanie a právo na obmedzenie alebo prípadne právo na prenosnosť údajov alebo právo namietať proti spracovaniu údajov v súlade s nariadením (EÚ) č. 2018/1725. Na tento účel musia zaslať akékoľvek dotazy týkajúce sa spracovania ich osobných údajov prevádzkovateľovi uvedenému v Článku I.7.1.

Prijímatelia sa môžu kedykoľvek obrátiť na európskeho supervízora pre ochranu údajov.

II.7.2 Spracovanie osobných údajov prijímateľmi

Prijímatelia musia na základe Dohody spracúvať osobné údaje v súlade s platnými právnymi predpismi EÚ a vnútroštátnymi právnymi predpismi o ochrane údajov (vrátane požiadaviek na oprávnenie alebo oznamovanie).

Prijímatelia môžu svojim zamestnancom poskytnúť prístup iba k údajom, ktoré sú nevyhnutne potrebné na plnenie, správu a monitorovanie Dohody. Prijímateľ musí zabezpečiť, aby sa pracovníci oprávnení na spracúvanie osobných údajov zaviazali k mlčanlivosti alebo aby sa na nich vzťahovala zákonná povinnosť mlčanlivosti.

[3] Nariadenie Európskeho parlamentu a Rady (EÚ) 2018/1725 z 23. októbra 2018 o ochrane fyzických osôb v súvislosti so spracovaním osobných údajov inštitúciami, orgánmi, úradmi a Agentúrami Únie a o voľnom pohybe takýchto údajov a zrušuje nariadenie (ES) č. 45/2001 a rozhodnutie č. 1247/2002/ES

Prijímatelia musia prijať príslušné technické a organizačné bezpečnostné opatrenia so zreteľom na riziká spojené so spracovaním a na povahu, rozsah, kontext a účely spracúvania dotknutých osobných údajov. Dôvodom je, aby sa podľa potreby zabezpečilo nasledovné:

(a) pseudonymizácia a šifrovanie osobných údajov;

(b) schopnosť zabezpečiť nepretržitú dôvernosť, integritu, dostupnosť a odolnosť systémov a služieb spracovania;

(c) schopnosť včas obnoviť dostupnosť osobných údajov a prístup k nim v prípade fyzického alebo technického incidentu;

(d) proces pravidelného testovania, posudzovania a vyhodnocovania účinnosti technických a organizačných opatrení na zaistenie bezpečnosti spracovania;

(e) opatrenia na ochranu osobných údajov pred náhodným alebo nezákonným zničením, stratou, zmenou, neoprávneným zverejnením alebo prístupom k preneseným, uloženým alebo inak spracovaným osobným údajom.

(f) zabezpečiť, aby počas komunikácie osobných údajov a prepravy pamäťových médií nebolo možné údaje bez povolenia čítať, kopírovať alebo vymazávať;

(g) navrhnúť ich organizačnú štruktúru tak, aby vyhovovala požiadavkám na ochranu údajov.

ČLÁNOK II.8 - VIDITEĽNOSŤ FINANCOVANIA ÚNIOU

II.8.1 Informácie o financovaní Úniou a používaní log programu LIFE a Natura 2000

a) Pokiaľ Agentúra nepožiada alebo nedohodne inak, akákoľvek komunikácia alebo publikácia uskutočnená prijímateľmi spoločne alebo jednotlivo, ktorá sa týka projektu, vrátane na konferenciách, seminároch alebo v akýchkoľvek informačných alebo propagačných materiáloch (ako sú brožúry, letáky, plagáty, prezentácie, v elektronickej podobe atď.), musí:

i. uviesť, že projekt získal financovanie z Únie; a
ii. zobrazovať *logo Programu LIFE* (príloha II k nariadeniu o LIFE, https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/life-communication. V prípade audiovizuálneho materiálu musia kredity na začiatku a/alebo na konci obsahovať výslovné zvukové a čitateľné zmienky o finančnej podpore LIFE (napr. „S prispením programu LIFE Európskej únie“).

Pokiaľ nie je Agentúrou stanovené inak, všetok tovar dlhodobej spotreby získaný v rámci projektu musí byť označený logom LIFE

Ak je *logo programu LIFE* zobrazené v spojení s iným logom, musí byť náležite prominentné.

Povinnosť zobraziť *logo programu LIFE* nezakladá prijímateľom právo na výlučné použitie. Prijímatelia si nesmú formou registrácie, alebo žiadnym iným spôsobom privlastniť *logo programu LIFE* alebo inú podobnú ochrannú známku alebo logo.

Na účely prvého, druhého a tretieho pododseku a za podmienok v nich stanovených môžu prijímatelia používať *logo programu LIFE* bez predchádzajúceho súhlasu Agentúry.

Pre projekty v lokalitách Natura 2000 alebo prispievajúce k integrite siete Natura 2000 sa povinnosti týkajúce sa loga programu LIFE vzťahujú aj na logo Natura 2000 (https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/life-communication). Dôležitosť projektu z hľadiska vytvorenia siete Natura 2000 musí byť opísaná na výveskách a na webových stránkach.

b) Koordinujúci prijímateľ vytvorí *webovú stránku projektu* alebo použije existujúcu webovú stránku aspoň v jednom úradnom jazyku Európskej únie na šírenie informácií o aktivitách, pokroku a výsledkoch projektu. V správach sa uvedie webová adresa, na ktorej sú verejnosti dostupné hlavné výsledky projektu. Táto webová stránka musí byť online najneskôr šesť mesiacov po počiatočnom dátume uvedenom v Článku I.2.2, musí byť pravidelne aktualizovaná a musí byť dostupná podobu najmenej päť rokov po ukončení projektu. Súhrn projektu v anglickom jazyku, vrátane mena a kontaktných údajov koordinujúceho prijímateľa, sa umiestni na webovú stránku LIFE a sprístupní širokej verejnosti.

c) Príjemcovia zriadia a udržiavajú vývesky s popisom projektu na miestach, kde sa realizuje, na strategických a verejne prístupných miestach.

II.8.2 Zrieknutie sa zodpovednosti vylučujúce zodpovednosť Agentúry

Akákoľvek komunikácia alebo publikácia, ktorá sa týka projektu, realizovaná prijímateľmi spoločne alebo jednotlivo v akejkoľvek podobe a za použitia akýchkoľvek prostriedkov, musí obsahovať:

(a) že predstavuje iba autorov názor; a
(b) že Agentúra nie je zodpovedná za akékoľvek použitie informácií, ktoré obsahuje.

ČLÁNOK II.9 - PREDCHÁDZAJÚCE PRÁVA, VLASTNÍCTVO A VYUŽITIE VÝSLEDKOV (VRÁTANE PRÁV DUŠEVNÉHO A PRIEMYSELNÉHO VLASTNÍCTVA)

II.9.1 Vlastníctvo výsledkov prijímateľmi

Prijímatelia si ponechávajú vlastníctvo výsledkov projektu vrátane práv priemyselného a duševného vlastníctva a správ a iných dokumentov, ktoré sa ho týkajú, pokiaľ nie je v Dohode stanovené inak.

S cieľom podpory využívania techník alebo modelov priaznivých pre životné prostredie sa prijímatelia vyzývajú, aby v celej Únii sprístupnili za nediskriminačných a primeraných obchodných podmienok všetky dokumenty, patenty a know-how priamo vyplývajúce z realizácie projektu.

II.9.2 Predchádzajúce práva

Ak Agentúra zašle prijímateľom písomnú žiadosť s uvedením, ktorý z výsledkov zamýšľa použiť, prijímatelia musia:

(a) vytvoriť zoznam špecifikujúci všetky *predchádzajúce práva* obsiahnuté v týchto výsledkoch; a
(b) tento zoznam poskytnúť Agentúre najneskôr so žiadosťou o platbu zostatku.

Prijímatelia musia zabezpečiť, aby oni alebo ich prepojené subjekty mali počas plnenia Dohody všetky práva na použitie akýchkoľvek *predchádzajúcich práv*.

II.9.3 Práva na použitie výsledkov a na predchádzajúce práva Únie

Prijímatelia udeľujú Únii a Komisii/Agentúre tieto práva na použitie výsledkov projektu:

(a) pre svoje vlastné účely a najmä na sprístupnenie osobám pracujúcim pre Agentúru/Komisiu, v iných inštitúciách, Agentúrach a orgánoch Únie a v inštitúciách členských štátov, ako aj na kopírovanie a reprodukciu vcelku alebo sčasti a v neobmedzenom počte kópií;

(b) reprodukcia: právo na povolenie priamej alebo nepriamej, dočasnej alebo trvalej reprodukcie výsledkov akýmikoľvek prostriedkami (mechanickými, digitálnymi alebo inými) a v akejkoľvek podobe, a to vcelku alebo sčasti;

(c) komunikácia pre verejnosť: právo povoliť akékoľvek predstavenie alebo komunikáciu pre verejnosť drôtovými alebo bezdrôtovými prostriedkami vrátane sprístupnenia výsledkov verejnosti takým spôsobom, aby k nim mala verejnosť prístup z miesta a v čase, ktorý si individuálne vybrali; toto právo tiež zahŕňa káblovú alebo satelitnú komunikáciu a vysielanie;

(d) distribúcia: právo povoliť akúkoľvek formu verejnej distribúcie výsledkov alebo kópií výsledkov;

(e) úprava: právo na úpravu výsledkov;

(f) preklad;

(g) právo ukladať a archivovať výsledky v súlade s pravidlami správy dokumentov platnými pre Agentúru/Komisiu, vrátane digitalizácie alebo konverzie formátu na účely uchovania alebo na nové použitie;

(h) ak sú výsledkom dokumenty, právo povoliť opätovné použitie dokumentov v súlade s rozhodnutím Komisie 2011/833/EÚ z 12. decembra 2011 o opakovanom použití dokumentov Komisie, ak je dané rozhodnutie uplatniteľné a ak dokumenty patria do jeho rozsahu pôsobnosti a nie sú vylúčené žiadnym z jeho ustanovení. Na účely tohto ustanovenia majú pojmy „opätovné použitie“ a „dokument“ význam, ktorý im dáva rozhodnutie 2011/833/EÚ.

(i) začlenenie do široko prístupných databáz alebo indexov, napríklad prostredníctvom portálov „otvoreného prístupu“ alebo „otvorených údajov“ alebo podobných archívov, či už voľne prístupných alebo prístupných iba po predplatení Kľúčových indikátorov projektu LIFE zozbieraných prijímateľmi v súvislosti s projektom.

Vyššie uvedené práva na používanie môžu byť bližšie špecifikované v osobitných podmienkach.

Ďalšie práva na používanie pre Úniu môžu byť stanovené v osobitných podmienkach.

Príjemcovia musia zabezpečiť, aby mala Únia právo využívať akékoľvek *predchádzajúce práva* obsiahnuté vo výsledkoch projektu. Predchádzajúce práva sa musia používať na rovnaké účely a za rovnakých podmienok, aké platia pre práva na použitie výsledkov projektu, pokiaľ nie je v osobitných podmienkach uvedené inak.

Informácie o vlastníkovi autorských práv sa musia vložiť v prípade, že ich sprístupní Únia. Informácie o autorských právach musia znieť: „© - rok - meno vlastníka autorských práv. Všetky práva vyhradené. Licencia pre Európsku úniu za určitých podmienok. “.

Ak prijímatelia udelia Agentúre/Komisii užívacie práva, nemá to vplyv na jej povinnosti mlčanlivosti podľa Článku II.6 alebo na povinnosti prijímateľov podľa Článku II.2.1.

ČLÁNOK II.10 - ZADÁVANIE ZAKÁZOK POTREBNÝCH NA REALIZÁCIU PROJEKTU

II.10.1 Ak si realizácia projektu vyžaduje, aby prijímatelia obstarali tovar, práce alebo poskytli služby, musia zadať zákazku ponuke, ktorá ponúka najlepšiu hodnotu za vynaložené peniaze, alebo prípadne ponuke, ktorá ponúka najnižšiu cenu. Musia sa pritom vyhnúť akémukoľvek *konfliktu záujmov*. Postupy verejného obstarávania musia byť v súlade so zásadami transparentnosti a rovnakého zaobchádzania s potenciálnymi dodávateľmi. Prijímatelia musia viesť písomný záznam o použitom postupe, aby sa zabezpečilo, že tieto podmienky boli pri verejnom obstarávaní splnené v súlade s ich obvyklou politikou a/alebo praxou obstarávania.

Prijímatelia musia zabezpečiť, aby Agentúra/Komisia, Európsky dvor audítorov a Európsky úrad pre boj proti podvodom (OLAF) mohli uplatňovať svoje práva podľa Článku II.27 aj voči dodávateľom prijímateľov.

Ak hodnota zákazky presahuje 139 000 EUR, všetci prijímatelia využijú otvorené verejné obstarávanie, vrátane uverejnenia výzvy na predloženie ponuky v príslušných médiách. Pri stanovovaní príslušnej prahovej hodnoty prijímateľ zváži spoločne hodnotu všetkých prepojených položiek.

Prijímateľ, ktorý nedosiahne prahovú hodnotu 139 000 EUR alebo prahovú hodnotu stanovenú v príslušných vnútroštátnych pravidlách verejného obstarávania, zadá zákazku ponuke, ktorá ponúka najlepšiu hodnotu za vynaložené prostriedky, alebo prípadne ponuke, ktorá ponúka najnižšiu cenu, pričom zabráni konfliktu záujmov a musí viesť písomné záznamy o tom, ako bolo splnené kritérium najlepšej hodnoty za peniaze v súlade s obvyklou politikou obstarávania a/alebo praxou prijímateľa.

II.10.2 Prijímatelia, ktorí sú „verejnými obstarávateľmi“ v zmysle smernice 2014/24/EÚ[4] alebo „obstarávateľmi“ v zmysle smernice 2014/25/EÚ [5], musia dodržiavať príslušné vnútroštátne pravidlá verejného obstarávania.

Prijímatelia musia zabezpečiť, aby sa podmienky, ktoré sa na nich vzťahujú podľa Článkov II.4, II.5, II.6 a II.9, vzťahovali aj na dodávateľov.

II.10.3 Prijímatelia zostávajú výlučne zodpovední za realizáciu projektu a za dodržiavanie Dohody.

II.10.4 Ak prijímatelia porušia svoje povinnosti podľa Článku II.10.1, náklady spojené s príslušnou zmluvou sa považujú za neoprávnené v súlade s Článkom II.19.2 písm. c), d) a e).

Ak prijímatelia porušia svoje povinnosti podľa Článku II.10.2, grant sa môže znížiť v súlade s Článkom II.25.4.

ČLÁNOK II.11 - SUBDODÁVATELIA ÚLOH, KTORÉ SÚ SÚČASŤOU PROJEKTU

II.11.1 Prijímatelia môžu zadať subdodávateľom úlohy, ktoré sú súčasťou *projektu*. Ak tak urobia, musia zabezpečiť, aby boli okrem podmienok uvedených v Článku II.10 splnené aj tieto podmienky:

(a) subdodávateľské zmluvy nesmú pokrývať kľúčové úlohy *projektu*;
(b) využitie subdodávok je oprávnené z dôvodu povahy *projektu* a toho, čo je potrebné na jeho realizáciu;
(c) odhadované náklady na subdodávky sú jasne identifikovateľné v odhadovanom rozpočte, ktorý je uvedený v prílohe III;

akékoľvek použitie subdodávok, pokiaľ nie je ustanovené v prílohách II a III, musí koordinačný prijímateľ oznámiť Agentúre a táto ho musí schváliť. Agentúra môže udeliť súhlas po využití subdodávky, ak subdodávka:

- je osobitne odôvodnená v strednodobej alebo záverečnej technickej správe uvedenej v Článkoch I.4.3 a I.4.4; a

- nemá za následok zmeny v Dohode, ktoré by spochybnili rozhodnutie o poskytnutí grantu alebo by boli v rozpore s rovnakým zaobchádzaním so žiadateľmi;

(d) prijímatelia zabezpečia, aby

[4] Smernica Európskeho parlamentu a Rady 2014/24/EÚ z 26. februára 2014 o verejnom obstarávaní a o zrušení smernice 2004/18/ES

[5] Smernica Európskeho parlamentu a Rady 2014/25/EÚ z 26. februára 2014 o obstarávaní subjektmi pôsobiacimi v odvetviach vodného hospodárstva, energetiky, dopravy a poštových služieb a o zrušení smernice 2004/17/ES

i. sa podmienky, ktoré sa na nich vzťahujú podľa Článku II.8, vzťahovali aj na subdodávateľov.

ii. všetky faktúry vystavené subdodávateľmi boli dostatočne podrobné, aby umožňovali identifikáciu jednotlivých položiek pokrytých poskytovanou službou (t.j. jasný opis a náklady na každú položku).

II.11.2 Ak prijímatelia porušia svoje povinnosti podľa Článku II.11.1 písm. a), b), c) alebo d), náklady spojené s príslušnou zmluvou sa v súlade s Článkom II.19.2 písm. f) považujú za neoprávnené.

Ak prijímatelia porušia svoju povinnosť podľa Článku II.11.1 písm. e), grant sa môže znížiť v súlade s Článkom II.25.4.

ČLÁNOK II.12 - FINANČNÁ PODPORA TRETÍM STRANÁM

II.12.1 Ak si realizácia projektu vyžaduje poskytnutie finančnej podpory tretím stranám, prijímatelia poskytnú takúto finančnú podporu v súlade s podmienkami uvedenými v prílohe II, ktoré musia obsahovať minimálne:

(a) maximálnu výšku finančnej podpory, ktorá nesmie presiahnuť 15 000 EUR pre každú tretiu stranu a spolu 100 000 EUR pre dobu trvania projektu;

(b) kritériá na určenie presnej výšky finančnej podpory;

(c) rôzne druhy činností, ktoré môžu získať finančnú podporu na základe pevného stanoveného zoznamu;

(d) vymedzenie osôb alebo kategórií osôb, ktoré môžu dostať finančnú podporu;

(e) kritériá pre poskytnutie finančnej podpory.

II.12.2 Finančná podpora vo forme cien nie je povolená.

II.12.3 Prijímatelia musia zabezpečiť, aby sa podmienky, ktoré sa na nich vzťahujú podľa Článkov II.3, II.4, II.5, II.7, II.8 a II.27, vzťahovali aj na tretie strany, ktoré dostávajú finančnú podporu.

ČLÁNOK II.13 - ZMENY A DOPLNENIA DOHODY

II.13.1 Akákoľvek zmena a doplnenie Dohody musí byť vykonané písomnou formou.

II.13.2 Účelom ani následkom zmeny nesmie byť vykonanie zmien v Dohode, ktoré by spochybnili rozhodnutie o poskytnutí grantu alebo by boli v rozpore s princípmi rovnakého zaobchádzania so žiadateľmi.

Iba podstatné zmeny si vyžadujú formálnu zmenu a doplnenie Dohody a budú prijaté iba v riadne odôvodnených prípadoch.

Tri mesiace pred koncom každej projektovej fázy, ako je uvedené v prílohe II, koordinujúci prijímateľ predloží žiadosť o zmenu a doplnenie s cieľom aktualizovať realizačný plán, vrátane rozpočtu na nasledujúcu projektovú fázu.

II.13.3 Každá žiadosť o zmenu a doplnenie musí:

(a) byť riadne odôvodnená;
(b) byť sprevádzané príslušnými sprievodnými dokumentmi; a
(c) byť zaslaná druhej strane v dostatočnom časovom predstihu pred tým, ako má nadobudnúť účinnosť, v každom prípade jeden mesiac pred uplynutím *doby realizácie*.

Písmeno c) sa neuplatňuje v prípadoch, ktoré strana požadujúca zmenu a doplnenie riadne odôvodní, ak s tým druhá strana súhlasí.

II.13.4 Žiadosť o zmenu a doplnenie v mene prijímateľov musí predložiť koordinujúci prijímateľ. Ak sa požaduje zmena/výmena koordinujúceho prijímatelia bez jeho súhlasu, žiadosť musia predložiť všetci ostatní prijímatelia a musí k nej byť priložené stanovisko koordinujúceho prijímatelia alebo dôkaz, že toto stanovisko bolo písomne vyžiadané.

II.13.5 Zmeny a doplnenia nadobúdajú platnosť dňom podpísania poslednou stranou alebo dňom schválenia žiadosti o zmenu a doplnenie.

Zmeny a doplnenia nadobúdajú účinnosť dňom, na ktorom sa strany dohodnú, alebo ak taký dohodnutý nie je, dňom, keď zmena a doplnenie nadobúda účinnosť.

ČLÁNOK II.14 - POSTÚPENIE NÁROKOV NA PLATBY TRETÍM STRANÁM

II.14.1 Prijímatelia nesmú postúpiť žiadne zo svojich nárokov na platbu voči Agentúre žiadnej tretej strane, s výnimkou prípadov, keď to schváli Agentúra na základe odôvodnenej písomnej žiadosti koordinujúceho prijímatelia podanej v mene prijímateľov.

Ak Agentúra neakceptuje postúpenie alebo nie sú dodržané jeho podmienky, postúpenie na ňu nemá žiadny vplyv.

II.14.2 Za žiadnych okolností nesmie postúpenie prijímateľov zbaviť ich povinností voči Agentúre.

ČLÁNOK II.15 - VYŠŠIA MOC

II.15.1 Strana, ktorá čelí *vyššej moci*, musí bezodkladne zaslať druhej strane *formálne oznámenie* s uvedením povahy situácie alebo udalosti, jej pravdepodobného trvania a predvídateľných účinkov.

II.15.2 Zmluvné strany musia prijať nevyhnutné opatrenia na obmedzenie akýchkoľvek škôd spôsobených *vyššou mocou*. Musia urobiť všetko pre to, aby sa čo najskôr obnovila realizácia *projektu*.

II.15.3 Strana, ktorá čelí *vyššej moci*, nemôže byť považovaná, že porušila svoje povinnosti vyplývajúce z Dohody, ak jej v ich splnení bránila *vyššia moc*.

ČLÁNOK II.16 - POZASTAVENIE REALIZÁCIE PROJEKTU

II.16.1 Pozastavenie realizácie zo strany prijímateľov

Koordinujúci prijímateľ môže v mene prijímateľov pozastaviť realizáciu *projektu* alebo akejkoľvek jeho časti, ak výnimočné okolnosti znemožňujú alebo nadmerne sťažujú túto realizáciu, najmä v prípade *vyššej moci*.

Koordinujúci prijímateľ musí okamžite informovať Agentúru a uviesť:

a) dôvody pozastavenia, vrátane podrobností o dátume alebo období, keď nastali výnimočné okolnosti; a b) predpokladaný dátum obnovenia projektových prác.

Akonáhle okolnosti umožnia prijímateľom pokračovať v implementácii projektu, koordinujúci prijímateľ musí o tom bezodkladne informovať Agentúru a predložiť žiadosť o zmenu a doplnenie Dohody, v súlade s ustanoveniami Článku II.16.3. Táto povinnosť sa neuplatňuje, ak je Dohoda alebo účasť prijímateľa vypovedaná v súlade s Článkami II.17.1, II.17.2 alebo Článkom II.17.3.1, písm. c) alebo d).

II.16.2 Pozastavenie realizácie zo strany Agentúry

II.16.2.1 Dôvody pre pozastavenie

Agentúra môže pozastaviť realizáciu *projektu* alebo akejkoľvek jeho časti:

(a) ak má Agentúra dôkazy o tom, že sa prijímateľ dopustil *nezrovnalostí, podvodu alebo porušenia povinností* v rámci postupu zadávania zákazky alebo počas plnenia Dohody;
(b) ak má Agentúra dôkazy o tom, že sa prijímateľ dopustil systémových alebo opakujúcich sa *nezrovnalostí, podvodu* alebo vážneho porušenia povinností v iných grantoch financovaných Úniou alebo Európskym spoločenstvom pre atómovú energiu („Euratom“), ktoré boli poskytnuté prijímateľovi za podobných podmienok, a chyby, *nezrovnalosti, podvod* alebo porušenie majú podstatný vplyv na tento grant; alebo
(c) ak Agentúra má podozrenie na *nezrovnalosti, podvod* alebo porušenie povinností, ktorých sa dopustil prijímateľ v rámci postupu zadávania zákazky alebo pri plnení Dohody, a musí si overiť, či k nim skutočne došlo.

II.16.2.2 Postup pozastavenia

Krok 1 - Pred pozastavením realizácie projektu musí Agentúra zaslať formálne oznámenie koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi:

(a) v ktorom ho informuje o nasledovných skutočnostiach:

(i) o svojom zámere pozastaviť realizáciu;
(ii) o dôvodoch pozastavenia;

(iii) o podmienkach potrebných na obnovenie realizácie v prípadoch uvedených v Článku II.16.2.1 písm. a) a b); a

(b) a vyzve ho, aby predložil svoje pripomienky do 30 kalendárnych dní od prijatia formálneho oznámenia.

Krok 2 - Ak Agentúra neobdrží pripomienky alebo sa rozhodne pokračovať v procese napriek prijatým pripomienkam, musí zaslať koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi formálne oznámenie, v ktorom ho informuje o nasledovných skutočnostiach:

(a) o pozastavení realizácie;
(b) o dôvodoch pozastavenia; a
(c) o konečných podmienkach potrebných na obnovenie realizácie v prípadoch uvedených v Článku II.16.2.1 písm. a) a b); alebo
(d) orientačný dátum ukončenia potrebného overenia v prípade uvedenom v Článku II.16.2.1 písm. c).

Koordinujúci prijímateľ musí okamžite informovať ostatných prijímateľov o pozastavení. Pozastavenie nadobúda účinnosť päť kalendárnych dní po doručení formálneho oznámenia koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi alebo k neskoršiemu dátumu, ktorý je uvedený vo formálnom oznámení.

V opačnom prípade musí Agentúra zaslať koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi formálne oznámenie s informáciou, že v procese pozastavenia nepokračuje.

II.16.2.3 Obnovenie realizácie

Aby bolo možné pokračovať v realizácii, prijímatelia musia čo najskôr splniť oznámené podmienky a musia informovať Agentúru o akomkoľvek dosiahnutom pokroku.

Ak sú podmienky na obnovenie realizácie splnené alebo sa vykonajú potrebné overenia, Agentúra musí zaslať koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi formálne oznámenie:

(a) v ktorom ho informuje, že podmienky na zrušenie pozastavenia sú splnené; a
(b) v ktorom bude vyžadovať aby predložil žiadosť o zmenu a doplnenie Dohody, v súlade s ustanoveniami Článku II.16.3. Táto povinnosť sa neuplatňuje, ak je Dohoda alebo účasť prijímateľa vypovedaná v súlade s Článkami II.17.1, II.17.2 alebo Článkom II.17.3.1, písm. c), g) alebo h).

II.16.3 Účinky pozastavenia

Ak je možné pokračovať v realizácii *projektu* a Dohoda nebola vypovedaná, je potrebné vykonať zmenu a doplnenie Dohody v súlade s Článkom II.13 za účelom:

(a) stanovenia termínu, kedy sa má v projekte pokračovať;
(b) predĺženia doby trvania *projektu;* a
(c) vykonania ďalších zmien potrebných na prispôsobenie *projektu* novej situácii.

Pozastavenie sa zrušuje s účinnosťou od dátumu obnovenia stanoveného v dodatku. Tento termín môže byť skôr, ako deň, keď dodatok nadobudne účinnosť.

Náklady vzniknuté počas obdobia pozastavenia, ktoré súvisia s realizáciou pozastaveného *projektu* alebo jeho pozastavenej časti, nesmú byť preplatené ani uhradené z grantu.

Pozastavenie realizácie *projektu* nemá vplyv na právo Agentúry vypovedať Dohodu alebo vypovedať účasť prijímateľa v súlade s Článkom II.17.3, znížiť výšku grantu alebo vymáhať neoprávnene vyplatené čiastky v súlade s Článkami II.25.4 a II.26.
Žiadna zo strán nemôže požadovať náhradu škody v dôsledku pozastavenia činnosti druhou stranou.

ČLÁNOK II.17 - VYPOVEDANIE DOHODY

II.17.1 Vypovedanie Dohody koordinujúcim prijímateľom

Prijímatelia môžu Dohodu vypovedať.

Koordinujúci prijímateľ musí zaslať *formálne oznámenie* o vypovedaní Agentúre, v ktorom uvedie:

(a) dôvody výpovede; a
(b) termín, kedy výpoveď nadobúda účinnosť. Tento termín musí byť stanovený po *formálnom oznámení.*

Ak koordinujúci prijímateľ neuvedie dôvody vypovedania alebo ak sa Agentúra domnieva, že dôvody nie sú postačujúco odôvodnené na vypovedanie, Dohoda sa považuje za vypovedanú neoprávnene.

Výpoveď nadobúda účinnosť dňom uvedeným vo *formálnom oznámení*.

II.17.2 Vypovedanie účasti jedného alebo viacerých prijímateľov koordinujúcim prijímateľom

Koordinujúci prijímateľ môže vypovedať účasť jedného alebo viacerých prijímateľov na žiadosť dotknutého pridruženého prijímateľa alebo v mene ostatných pridružených prijímateľov.

Koordinujúci prijímateľ musí zaslať Agentúre *formálne oznámenie* o výpovedi a informovať o ňom prijímateľa, ktorého sa vypovedanie týka.

Ak je účasť koordinujúceho prijímateľa vypovedaná bez jeho súhlasu, *formálne oznámenie* musí predložiť iný prepojený prijímateľ (ktorý koná v mene ostatných prepojených prijímateľov).

Formálne oznámenie musí obsahovať:

(a) dôvody výpovede; a
(b) stanovisko prijímateľa, ktorého sa výpoveď týka (alebo dôkaz, že o toto stanovisko bol písomne požiadaný);

(c) termín, kedy výpoveď nadobúda účinnosť. Tento termín musí byť stanovený po *formálnom oznámení;* a
(d) žiadosť o zmenu a doplnenie Dohody, v súlade s ustanoveniami Článku II.17.4.2 písm. a).

Ak koordinujúci prijímateľ alebo prijímateľ neuvedie dôvody výpovede alebo ak sa Agentúra domnieva, že dôvody nie sú postačujúco odôvodnené na výpoveď, účasť sa považuje za vypovedanú neoprávnene.

Výpoveď nadobúda účinnosť dňom uvedeným vo *formálnom oznámení*.

II.17.3 Vypovedanie Dohody alebo účasti jedného alebo viacerých prijímateľov Agentúrou

II.17.3.1 Dôvody vypovedania

Agentúra môže vypovedať Dohodu alebo účasť jedného alebo viacerých prijímateľov, ak:

(a) zmena právnej, finančnej, technickej, organizačnej alebo vlastníckej situácie prijímateľa pravdepodobne podstatne ovplyvní plnenie Dohody alebo spochybní rozhodnutie o poskytnutí grantu alebo zmenu v súvislosti s prípadmi vylúčenia uvedenými v Článku 136 nariadenia (EÚ) 2018/1046, ktorá spochybňuje rozhodnutie o udelení grantu;
(b) by po vypovedaní účasti jedného alebo viacerých prijímateľov nevyhnutné úpravy Dohody spochybnili rozhodnutie o udelení grantu alebo by viedli k nerovnakému zaobchádzaniu so žiadateľmi;
(c) prijímatelia, akákoľvek *spriaznená osoba/subjekt* alebo fyzická osoba, ktorí/é sú nevyhnutní/é pre zadanie zákazky alebo pre plnenie Dohody, sa dopustili závažného *porušenia povinností,* vrátane nesprávnej realizácie *projektu*, ako je uvedené v prílohe II;
(d) je realizácii *projektu* zabránené alebo je *projekt* pozastavený z dôvodu *vyššej moci* alebo mimoriadnych okolností a buď:

    (i) obnovenie je nemožné; alebo
    (ii) nevyhnutné zmeny Dohody by spochybnili rozhodnutie o udelení grantu alebo by boli v rozpore so zásadami rovnakého zaobchádzania so žiadateľmi;

(e) prijímateľ alebo fyzická alebo právnická osoba, ktorá preberá neobmedzenú zodpovednosť za dlhy tohto prijímateľa:

    (i) mal/a na svoj majetok vyhlásený konkurz, ak je predmetom platobnej neschopnosti alebo likvidácie, jeho/jej aktíva spravuje správca konkurznej podstaty alebo súd, ak uzavrel/a Dohodu s veriteľmi, pozastavil/a podnikateľskú činnosť alebo je v obdobnej situácii, ktorá vyplýva z podobného postupu, ktorý stanovujú právne predpisy Únie alebo vnútroštátne právne predpisy;
    (ii) porušuje svoje povinnosti týkajúce sa platenia daní alebo príspevkov na sociálne zabezpečenie v súlade s platnými právnymi predpismi;

(f) prijímateľ alebo akýkoľvek *spriaznený subjekt* alebo fyzická osoba, ktorá je nevyhnutná pre zadanie zákazky alebo pre plnenie Dohody, sa dopustil/a:

(i) *závažného profesionálneho pochybenia*, dokázaného akýmikoľvek prostriedkami;
(ii) podvodu;
(iii) korupcie;
(iv) správania spojeného s kriminálnymi organizáciami;
(v) prania špinavých peňazí;
(vi) trestných činov spojených s terorizmom (vrátane financovania terorizmu);
(vii) trestného činu detskej práce alebo iných trestných činov týkajúcich sa obchodovania s ľuďmi;

(g) Agentúra má dôkazy o tom, že prijímateľ alebo akýkoľvek *spriaznený subjekt* alebo akákoľvek fyzická osoba, ktorá je nevyhnutná pre zadanie zákazky alebo pre plnenie Dohody, sa dopustila *nezrovnalostí alebo porušenia povinností* v postupe zadávania zákazky alebo pri plnení Dohody, a to aj v prípade, že tento prijímateľ alebo *spriaznený subjekt* alebo fyzická osoba predložila nepravdivé informácie alebo neposkytla požadované informácie;

(h) Agentúra má dôkazy o tom, že prijímateľ sa dopustil systémových alebo opakujúcich sa *nezrovnalostí, podvodu* alebo vážneho porušenia povinností pri iných grantoch od Únie alebo Euratom-u, ktoré mu boli udelené za podobných podmienok, a tieto *nezrovnalosti, podvod* alebo *porušenia povinností* majú podstatný vplyv na tento grant;

(i) prijímateľ alebo akýkoľvek *spriaznený subjekt* alebo fyzická osoba, ktorá je nevyhnutná na udelenie alebo na plnenie Dohody, vytvorila subjekt v rámci inej jurisdikcie s cieľom obísť fiškálne, sociálne alebo iné právne povinnosti v jurisdikcii svojho obchodného sídla, administratívnej centrály alebo hlavného miesta podnikania;

(j) prijímateľ alebo akýkoľvek spriaznený subjekt alebo fyzická osoba, ktorá je nevyhnutná pre zadanie zákazky alebo pre plnenie Dohody, bol založený s úmyslom uvedeným v bode i) alebo

(k) Agentúra zaslala prijímateľovi prostredníctvom koordinujúceho prijímateľa formálne oznámenie so žiadosťou, aby ukončil účasť svojho prepojeného subjektu, pretože tento subjekt sa nachádza v situácii stanovenej v písmenách e) až j) a tento prijímateľ nepožiadal pozmeňujúci a doplňujúci návrh ukončujúci účasť subjektu a prerozdelenie jeho úloh.

II.17.3.2 Postup pri vypovedaní

Krok 1 - Pred vypovedaním Dohody alebo účasti jedného alebo viacerých prijímateľov musí Agentúra zaslať *formálne oznámenie* koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi:

(a) v ktorom ho informuje o nasledovných skutočnostiach:

(i) svoj zámer vypovedať;
(ii) dôvody výpovede; a

(b) a vyzve ho, aby do 45 kalendárnych dní od prijatia formálneho oznámenia,:

(i) predložil pripomienky v mene všetkých prijímateľov; a
(ii) v prípade Článku II.17.3.1 písm. c) informovať Agentúru o opatreniach na zabezpečenie dodržiavania povinností podľa Dohody.

Krok 2 - Ak Agentúra neobdrží pripomienky alebo sa rozhodne pokračovať v procese napriek prijatým pripomienkam, musí zaslať koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi *formálne oznámenie*, v ktorom ho informuje o výpovedi a dátume nadobudnutia účinnosti tejto výpovede. Koordinujúci prijímateľ musí o výpovedi okamžite informovať ostatných prijímateľov.

V opačnom prípade musí Agentúra zaslať koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi *formálne oznámenie,* v ktorom ho informuje, že v procese výpovede sa nepokračuje.

Výpoveď nadobúda účinnosť:

(a) pre výpovede podľa Článku II.17.3.1 písm. a), b), c) a e): v deň uvedený vo *formálnom oznámení* o výpovedi uvedenom v druhom pododseku (t.j. v kroku 2 vyššie);
(b) pre výpovede podľa Článku II.17.3.1 písm. d), f), g) h) a i): v deň, ktorý nasleduje po dni, keď koordinujúci prijímateľ prijal *formálne oznámenie* o výpovedi, uvedené v druhom pododseku (t.j. v kroku 2 vyššie);

II.17.4 Účinky výpovede

II.17.4.1 Účinky vypovedania Dohody:

Do 60 kalendárnych dní odo dňa nadobudnutia účinnosti výpovede musí koordinujúci prijímateľ predložiť žiadosť o vyplatenie zostatku v súlade s ustanoveniami Článku I.4.4.

Ak Agentúra do vyššie uvedeného termínu nedostane žiadosť o výplatu zostatku, uhradia sa alebo pokryjú sa z grantu iba náklady, ktoré sú zahrnuté v schválenej technickej správe a prípadne v schválenom finančnom výkaze.

Ak Agentúra vypovie Dohodu z dôvodu, že koordinujúci prijímateľ porušil svoju povinnosť predložiť žiadosť o platbu, koordinujúci prijímateľ nemôže po vypovedaní predložiť žiadnu žiadosť o platbu. V takom prípade sa uplatňuje druhý pododsek.

Agentúra na základe predložených správ vypočíta konečnú výšku grantu uvedenú v Článku II.25 a zostatok uvedený v Článku I.5.4. Musia sa brať do úvahy iba činnosti realizované pred dátumom nadobudnutia účinnosti výpovede alebo pred termínom ukončenia *doby realizácie*, ako je uvedené v Článku I.2.2, podľa toho, čo nastane skôr. Ak má grant formu náhrady skutočne vzniknutých nákladov, v súlade s ustanoveniami Článku I.3.2 písm. a) bod i), preplatené alebo kryté z grantu sú iba náklady, ktoré vznikli pred nadobudnutím účinnosti výpovede. Náklady súvisiace so zmluvami, ktoré sa majú plniť až po výpovedi, sa neberú do úvahy a nie sú preplatené alebo kryté z grantu.

Agentúra môže znížiť grant v súlade s Článkom II.25.4 v prípade:

(a) nesprávneho vypovedania Dohody koordinujúcim prijímateľom v zmysle Článku II.17.1; alebo
(b) vypovedanie Dohody Agentúrou z ktoréhokoľvek z dôvodov uvedených v Článku II.17.3.1, písm. c), f), g), h) a i).

Žiadna zo strán nemôže požadovať náhradu škody z dôvodu výpovede Dohody druhou stranou.

Po vypovedaní povinnosti prijímateľov naďalej platia, najmä povinnosti v zmysle Článkov I.4, II.6, II.8, II.9, II.14, II.27 a akýchkoľvek ďalších ustanovení o využívaní výsledkov, ako je stanovené v osobitných podmienkach.

II.17.4.2 Účinky vypovedania účasti jedného alebo viacerých prijímateľov:

a) Koordinujúci prijímateľ predkladá žiadosť o zmenu a doplnenie, ktorá musí zahŕňať:

(i) návrh na prerozdelenie úloh prijímateľa alebo prijímateľov, ktorých sa výpoveď týka; a
(ii) ak je to potrebné, doplnenie jedného alebo viacerých nových prijímateľov, ktorí by nahradili dotknutého prijímateľa alebo prijímateľov a prevzali všetky ich práva a povinnosti vyplývajúce z Dohody.

Ak Agentúra vypovie účasť prijímateľa, koordinujúci prijímateľ musí predložiť žiadosť o zmenu a doplnenie do 60 kalendárnych dní odo dňa nadobudnutia účinnosti tejto výpovede.

Ak koordinujúci prijímateľ vypovie účasť prijímateľa, musí byť žiadosť o zmenu a doplnenie zahrnutá do *formálneho oznámenia* o výpovedi, uvedeného v Článku II.17.2.

Ak výpoveď nadobudne platnosť po skončení *doby realizácie*, nie je potrebné podať žiadosť o zmenu a doplnenie, pokiaľ dotknutý prijímateľ nie je koordinujúcim prijímateľom. V takom prípade musí žiadosť o zmenu a doplnenie navrhnúť nový koordinujúci prijímateľ.

Ak Agentúra zamietne žiadosť o zmenu a doplnenie, Dohoda sa môže vypovedať v súlade s Článkom II.17.3.1 písm. b). Žiadosť o zmenu a doplnenie možno zamietnuť, ak spochybňuje rozhodnutie o udelení grantu alebo je v rozpore s rovnakým zaobchádzaním so žiadateľmi.

b) Príjemca, ktorého sa výpoveď týka, musí predložiť koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi:

(i) technickú správu; a
(ii) účtovnú závierku za obdobie od konca posledného vykazovacieho obdobia do dňa, keď výpoveď nadobúda účinnosť.

Koordinujúci prijímateľ musí tieto informácie zahrnúť do žiadosti o platbu za ďalšie vykazované obdobie.

Do úvahy sa musia brať iba činnosti vykonané pred dátumom nadobudnutia účinnosti výpovede. Ak má grant formu náhrady skutočne vzniknutých nákladov, v súlade s ustanoveniami Článku I.3.2 písm. a) bod i), preplatené alebo kryté z grantu sú iba náklady, ktoré vznikli dotknutému prijímateľovi pred nadobudnutím účinnosti výpovede. Náklady spojené so zmluvami, ktoré sa majú plniť až po výpovedi, sa nepreplácajú ani nepokrývajú z grantu.

Agentúra môže znížiť grant v súlade s Článkom II.25.4. v prípade:

(a) nesprávneho vypovedania Dohody koordinujúcim prijímateľom v zmysle Článku II.17.2; alebo

(b) vypovedania účasti prijímateľa Agentúrou z ktoréhokoľvek z dôvodov uvedených v Článku II.17.3.1, písm. c), f), g), h) alebo i).

Žiadna zo strán nemôže požadovať náhradu škody z dôvodu výpovede účasti koordinujúceho prijímateľa druhou stranou.

Po výpovedi povinnosti dotknutého prijímateľa zotrvávajú v platnosti, najmä povinnosti v zmysle Článkov I.4, II.6, II.8, II.9, II.14, II.27 a akýchkoľvek ďalších ustanovení o využívaní výsledkov, ako je stanovené v osobitných podmienkach.

ČLÁNOK II.18 - ROZHODNÉ PRÁVO, UROVNANIE SPOROV A VYKONATEĽNÉ ROZHODNUTIA

II.18.1 Táto Dohoda sa riadi platnými právnymi predpismi Únie, ktoré sú v prípade potreby doplnené belgickým právom.

II.18.2 V súlade s Článkom 272 ZFEÚ má výhradnú právomoc rozhodovať akýkoľvek spor medzi Úniou a ktorýmkoľvek prijímateľom týkajúci sa výkladu, uplatňovania alebo platnosti Dohody Všeobecný súd alebo v odvolacom konaní Súdny dvor Európskej únie, ak taký spor nemožno urovnať zmierom.

II.18.3 V súlade s Článkom 299 ZFEÚ môže na účely vymáhania v zmysle Článku II.26 Agentúra/Komisia prijať vykonateľné rozhodnutie o uložení peňažných záväzkov iným osobám/subjektom ako štátom.

V súlade s Článkom 263 ZFEÚ možno proti tomuto rozhodnutiu podať *žalobu* na Všeobecnom súde Európskej únie.

ČASŤ B - FINANČNÉ USTANOVENIA

ČLÁNOK II.19 OPRÁVNENÉ NÁKLADY

II.19.1 Podmienky oprávnenosti nákladov

Oprávnené náklady na *projekt* sú náklady, ktoré skutočne vzniknú prijímateľovi a ktoré spĺňajú nasledujúce kritériá:

(a) vznikajú počas *doby realizácie*, s výnimkou nákladov súvisiacich so žiadosťou o platbu zostatku a zodpovedajúcej podkladovej dokumentácii uvedenej v Článku I.4.4;

Náklad sa považujú za vzniknutý počas *doby realizácie*, keď bola zákonná platobná povinnosť zmluvne dohodnutá po dátume začatia a pred dátumom ukončenia projektu alebo po podpísaní Dohody o grante Agentúrou, ak k tomuto podpisu dôjde pred dátumom začatia projektu;

(b) sú uvedené v odhadovanom rozpočte *projektu.* Odhadovaný rozpočet je uvedený v Prílohe III;

(c) vznikajú v súvislosti s *projektom* tak ako je definovaný v Prílohe II a sú potrebné na jeho plnenie;

(d) sú identifikovateľné a overiteľné, predovšetkým sa zaznamenávajú do účtovných záznamov prijímateľa a určujú sa podľa platných účtovných štandardov krajiny usadenia prijímateľa, a podľa obvyklých postupov účtovania nákladov prijímateľa;

(e) spĺňajú požiadavky platných daňových zákonov a predpisov ako aj zákonov a predpisov v oblasti sociálneho zabezpečenia;

(f) sú primerané, opodstatnené a spĺňajú zásady riadneho finančného hospodárenia, najmä pokiaľ ide o hospodárnosť a efektívnosť.

II.19.2 Oprávnené priame náklady

Oprávnené *priame náklady projektu* musia spĺňať podmienky oprávnenosti stanovené v Článku II.19.1.

Oprávnené sú najmä tieto kategórie *priamych nákladov*, pokiaľ spĺňajú podmienky oprávnenosti stanovené v Článku II.19.1, ako aj nasledujúce podmienky:

(a) náklady na zamestnancov pridelených k *projektu* a pracujúcich na základe pracovnej zmluvy s príjemcom alebo na základe rovnocenného postupu na dosadenie pracovníka, ak sú tieto náklady v súlade s obvyklými princípmi prijímateľa v oblasti odmeňovania.

Tieto náklady zahŕňajú samotný plat plus príspevky na sociálne zabezpečenie a ďalšie zákonné náklady zahrnuté v odmene. Môžu tiež zahŕňať ďalšie odmeny, vrátane platieb na základe dodatkových zmlúv bez ohľadu na povahu týchto zmlúv, za predpokladu, že sa vyplácajú konzistentným spôsobom, kedykoľvek sa vyžaduje rovnaký druh práce alebo odborných znalostí, nezávisle od použitého zdroja financovania; Náklady na fyzické osoby pracujúce na základe inej ako pracovnej zmluvy s prijímateľom alebo osoby, ktoré sú k prijímateľovi dočasne pridelené treťou stranou, môžu byť tiež zahrnuté do týchto personálnych nákladov, ak sú splnené nasledujúce podmienky:

(i) osoba pracuje za podobných podmienok ako zamestnanec (najmä pokiaľ ide o organizáciu práce, vykonávané úlohy a priestory, kde sa vykonáva);

(ii) výsledok práce patrí prijímateľovi (pokiaľ nie je výnimočne dohodnuté inak); a

iii) náklady sa výrazne nelíšia od nákladov na zamestnancov, ktorí vykonávajú podobné úlohy na základe pracovnej zmluvy s príjemcom;

Súčet verejných príspevkov ako prijímateľov do rozpočtu projektu musí presiahnuť najmenej o 2% celkovú čiastku mzdových nákladov účtovaných za projekt opísaných v Prílohe III pre zamestnancov verejných orgánov, ktorí sa nepovažujú za „dodatočných“.

„Dodatočný“ personál zahŕňa všetkých zamestnancov verejných orgánov s trvalým pracovným pomerom alebo na dobu určitú, ktorých zmluvy alebo obnovovanie zmlúv:

- majú počiatočný dátum v deň začatia projektu alebo po ňom alebo v deň alebo po dátume podpisu Dohody o grante Agentúrou v prípade, že sa tento dátum uskutoční pred dátumom začiatku projektu, a
- ich konkrétne priraďujú/prideľujú k projektu.

(b) **cestovné náklady a súvisiace diéty**, pokiaľ sú tieto náklady v súlade s obvyklými postupmi prijímateľa v oblasti pracovných ciest;

(c) ***Náklady na odpisy a prototypy***

i) **náklady na odpisy predmetov dlhodobej spotreby** alebo iný majetok (nové alebo použité zariadenia alebo infraštruktúra), tak ako je zaznamenaný v účtovných výkazoch prijímateľa (t. j. uvedený v súpise jeho majetku alebo v inom type registra predmetov dlhodobej spotreby / iného majetku alebo majetok, s ktorým sa zaobchádza ako s kapitálovými výdavkami v súlade s príslušnými predpismi v oblasti daní a účtovníctva) za predpokladu, že tento majetok:

(i) je odpísaný v súlade s medzinárodnými účtovnými štandardmi a obvyklými účtovnými postupmi prijímateľa; a

(ii) bol zakúpený v súlade s Článkom II.10.1 ak k nákupu došlo počas *doby realizácie*;

Oprávnené sú aj náklady na prenájom alebo lízing vybavenia alebo iného majetku za predpokladu, že tieto náklady nepresahujú náklady na odpisy podobného vybavenia alebo majetku a sú bez akýchkoľvek poplatkov za financovanie;

Pri určovaní oprávnených nákladov možno zohľadniť iba tú časť odpisov, prenájmu alebo lízingu, ktorá zodpovedá *dobe realizácie* a miere skutočného použitia na účely *projektu*.

Základ pre výpočet oprávnených nákladov na odpisy nesmie prekročiť nasledujúce limity:

- Náklady na zariadenie: 50% z celkových obstarávacích nákladov,

- Náklady na infraštruktúru: 25% z celkových obstarávacích nákladov;

Výnimočne môžu byť podľa Osobitných podmienok oprávnené plné náklady na nákup tovaru dlhodobej spotreby, ak je to odôvodnené povahou *projektu* a okolností súvisiacich s použitím zariadenia alebo majetku;

Náklady spojené s nákupom tovaru dlhodobej spotreby vrátane oznamovacích tabúľ môžu byť oprávnené, iba sú označené logom LIFE (a prípadne logo Natura 2000);

Prototyp je zariadenie alebo infraštruktúra špeciálne vytvorené na realizáciu projektu, ktoré nikdy neboli komercializované a / alebo nie sú k dispozícii ako sériový produkt. Prototyp musí hrať rozhodujúcu úlohu pri ukážkových činnostiach projektu.

(d) náklady na spotrebný materiál a zásoby s výnimkou bežného kancelárskeho spotrebného materiálu a zásob, ak:

(i) sú zakúpené v súlade s Článkom II.10,1; a

(ii) sú priamo priradené k *projektu*;

(e) náklady vyplývajúce priamo z požiadaviek stanovených v Dohode (šírenie informácií, konkrétne hodnotenie *projektu*, audity, preklady, reprodukcia) vrátane nákladov na požadované finančné záruky za predpokladu, že sú príslušné služby zakúpené v súlade s Článkom II.10.1.;

(f) náklady spojené so *subdodávkami* (tiež označované ako náklady na externú pomoc) v zmysle Článku II.1.1 za predpokladu, že sú splnené podmienky ustanovené v Článku II.11.1 (a), (b), (c) a (d);

(g) náklady na finančnú podporu pre tretie strany

(h) clá, dane a poplatky zaplatené príjemcom, najmä daň z pridanej hodnoty (DPH), za predpokladu, že sú zahrnuté do oprávnených *priamych nákladov* a pokiaľ nie je v Dohode uvedené inak.

Neodpočítateľná DPH je oprávnená ako výdavok s výnimkou tých činností, ktoré zodpovedajú konceptu zvrchovaných právomocí vykonávaných Členskými štátmi;

(i) Náklady vynaložené na ***výkup pozemkov alebo dlhodobý prenájom pozemkov alebo jednorazové náhrady práv na užívanie pozemkov*** pokiaľ ide o pozemok, ktorý je podstatným spôsobom spojený s realizáciou projektu a je výslovne plánovanou súčasťou projektu sa považuje za oprávnený v plnom rozsahu za predpokladu, že:

(aa) v rámci projektu aj mimo neho nákup prispeje k zlepšeniu, udržiavaniu a obnoveniu integrity siete Natura 2000, a to aj zlepšením prepojenia vytváraním koridorov, odrazových mostíkov alebo iných prvkov zelenej infraštruktúry;

(bb) nadobudnuté pozemky alebo práva na užívanie pozemku vlastní subjekt alebo fyzická osoba, ktorá nie je príjemcom projektu ani jeho zamestnancom, a vo vzťahu ku ktorým možno vylúčiť konflikt záujmov;

(cc) nákup pôdy je jediný alebo nákladovo najefektívnejší spôsob dosiahnutia požadovaného výsledku ochrany a nákupná cena je založená na trhových podmienkach;

(dd) kúpený pozemok je dlhodobo vyhradený na využitie, ktoré je v súlade s cieľmi stanovenými v Článkoch 11, 14 alebo 15 Nariadenia o zriadení programu pre životné prostredie a ochranu klímy (LIFE;

(ee) príslušný členský štát prostredníctvom prevodu alebo iným spôsobom zabezpečí dlhodobé postúpenie tohto pozemku na účely ochrany prírody.

(ff) predajca pozemkov / práv nie je orgánom verejnej moci, s výnimkou krátkodobých nájmov miestnych orgánov;

(gg) v prípade pozemkov zakúpených v súlade s projektom koordinujúci prijímateľ zabezpečí, aby záznam v katastri nehnuteľností obsahoval záruku, že pozemok bude s konečnou platnosťou pridelený na účel ochrany prírody. Ak v danom členskom štáte pozemkový register neexistuje alebo neposkytuje dostatočnú právnu záruku, koordinujúci prijímateľ musí mať v zmluve o predaji pozemku klauzulu o definitívnom pridelení pozemku na účely ochrany prírody. V prípade krajín, kde by bolo nezákonné zahrnúť takúto záruku do katastra nehnuteľností aj do kúpnej zmluvy, môže Agentúra v tejto súvislosti prijať rovnocennú záruku za

predpokladu, že z dlhodobého hľadiska ponúka rovnakú úroveň ochrany a je v súlade s požiadavkou uvedenou v Článku 20 ods. 3 nariadenia č. 1293/2013:

(hh) okrem toho pre pozemky zakúpené súkromnými organizáciami obsahuje záznam v katastri nehnuteľností (alebo kúpna zmluva, ak je prijatá namiesto nich, ak sú prijaté podľa predchádzajúceho odseku) záruku, že pozemkový majetok bude prevedený na právny subjekt, ktorý je predovšetkým činný v oblasti ochrany prírody v prípade zániku súkromnej organizácie alebo jej nespôsobilosti na správu pozemku podľa požiadaviek ochrany prírody. V prípade krajín, v ktorých by bolo nezákonné zahrnúť takúto záruku do katastra nehnuteľností alebo kúpnej zmluvy, môže Agentúra v tejto súvislosti prijať rovnocennú záruku za predpokladu, že z dlhodobého hľadiska ponúka rovnakú úroveň ochrany a je v súlade s požiadavkou uvedenou v Článku 20 ods. 3 nariadenia č. 1293/2013;

(ii) pri kúpe práv je potrebné náležite zmeniť záznam v katastri nehnuteľností;

(jj) v prípade, že kúpený pozemok bude neskôr zamenený za iný pozemok, na ktorom sa budú realizovať projekty v rámci projektu, výmena sa uskutoční najneskôr pred skončením projektu a na prijaté pozemky sa budú vzťahovať ustanovenia tohto Článku prostredníctvom výmeny. Zakúpený pozemok, ktorý sa má vymeniť je v štádiu strednodobého vykazovania oslobodený od záruky, že bude s konečnou platnosťou pridelený ochrane prírody.

Trvanie *prenájmu pozemku* musí byť obmedzené na dobu trvania projektu (krátkodobý prenájom), v takom prípade sa považuje za subdodávateľský vzťah, alebo musí byť najmenej 20 rokov (dlhodobý prenájom) a musí byť v súlade s potrebami ochrany biotopov a druhov. V prípade dlhodobého prenájmu pôdy musí nájomná zmluva obsahovať všetky ustanovenia a záväzky, ktoré umožnia dosiahnutie jej cieľov v oblasti ochrany biotopov a druhov.

Databáza kúpených pozemkov (LPD) v rámci programu LIFE uchováva elektronické údaje o pozemkoch financovaných z prostriedkov programu LIFE. Koordinujúci prijímateľ je zodpovedný za zadávanie a validáciu údajov o výkupe pozemkov (popisných aj priestorových) v LPD vo fáze predkladania záverečnej správy. Formát údajov bude musieť byť prispôsobený štandardom GIS používaným v LPD. Koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi sa poskytne prístup k LPD šesť mesiacov pred dátumom ukončenia projektu, ako sa uvádza v Článku I.2.2.

Náklady, ktoré vzniknú pri platbe náhrady za ušlý príjem, sú oprávnené za predpokladu, že tieto náklady boli nevyhnutné na dosiahnutie cieľov integrovaného programu LIFE Príroda (LIFE Nature), LIFE na zmiernenie zmeny podnebia (LIFE Climate Change Mitigation) alebo programu LIFE na prispôsobenie sa zmene podnebia) (LIFE Climate Change Adaptation) a že vyplatenie náhrady:

- zodpovedá trhovým cenám;
- sa uskutoční formálnou cestou prostredníctvom právneho dokumentu; a
- kompenzácia sa nevypláca orgánu verejnej moci, s výnimkou kompenzácie miestnemu orgánu, ak to Agentúra výslovne schváli ako nevyhnutné na dosiahnutie cieľov projektu.

(j) Náklady spojené s výrobou komunikačných materiálov vrátane webových stránok môžu byť oprávnené, iba ak sú označené logom LIFE (prípadne logo Natura 2000).

II.19.3 Oprávnené nepriame náklady

Oprávnené *nepriame náklady* v rámci *projektu* (tiež označované ako „režijné náklady“) musia predstavovať spravodlivé rozdelenie celkových režijných nákladov prijímateľa a musia spĺňať podmienky oprávnenosti stanovené v Článku II.19.1.

Oprávnené nepriame náklady sa deklarujú na základe paušálnej sadzby uvedenej v Prílohe III v súlade s Článkom I.3.2 písm. (a) bodom iv) a nepresahujú 7% oprávnených priamych nákladov prijímateľa, okrem nákladov na kúpu pôdu / dlhodobý prenájom pozemkov / jednorazové náhrady za práva na užívanie pozemkov.

II.19.4 Neoprávnené náklady

Okrem akýchkoľvek ďalších nákladov, ktoré nespĺňajú podmienky stanovené v Článku II.19.1, nasledujúce náklady sa nebudú považovať za oprávnené:

(a) návratnosť kapitálu a dividendy vyplatené príjemcom;

(b) dlh a poplatky za dlhovú službu;

(c) rezervy na straty alebo dlhy;

(d) dlžné úroky;

(e) pochybné pohľadávky;

(f) straty z výmenných kurzov;

(g) náklady na prevody z Agentúry účtované bankou prijímateľa;

(h) náklady deklarované príjemcom v rámci iného projektu, ktorý získal grant financovaný z rozpočtu Európskej únie. Medzi takéto granty patria granty udelené členským štátom a financované z rozpočtu Európskej únie a granty udelené inými subjektmi ako agentúrou na účely realizácie rozpočtu Európskej únie. Najmä prijímatelia, ktorí dostávajú prevádzkový grant financovaný z rozpočtu EÚ alebo Euratomu, nemôžu deklarovať nepriame náklady na obdobie(-ia) pokryté prevádzkovým grantom, pokiaľ nemôžu preukázať, že prevádzkový grant nepokrýva žiadne náklady na projekt.

(i) príspevky v naturáliách od tretích strán vrátane dobrovoľníckej práce;

(j) nadmerné alebo neuvážené výdavky; k) odpočítateľná DPH.

(l) akékoľvek náklady súvisiace s akciami, ktoré možno považovať za kompenzačné alebo zmierňujúce opatrenia za škody[6] spôsobené na prírode alebo biodiverzite povolenými plánmi alebo projektmi;

(m) pokiaľ to nie je výslovne uvedené v popise projektu v Prílohe II, akékoľvek náklady spojené s plánmi riadenia, akčnými plánmi a podobnými plánmi[7] , vypracovaný alebo upravený v kontexte projektu v rámci programu LIFE, ak súvisiaci plán nebude prijatý

[6]Pokiaľ by však také škody neboli spôsobené cieľmi samotného projektu v programe LIFE.

[7]Do tejto kategórie nie sú zahrnuté povinné plány po skončení programu LIFE.

a funkčný pred dátumom ukončenia projektu. Patrí sem dokončenie všetkých procesných / právnych krokov v Členských štátoch, v ktorých sa takéto postupy predpokladajú, pred dátumom ukončenia projektu;

(n) náklady na hlavnú infraštruktúru alebo základný vedecký výskum, pokiaľ to nie je výslovne uvedené v popise projektu v Prílohe II;

ČLÁNOK II. 20 - IDENTIFIKOVATEĽNOSŤ A OVERITEĽNOSŤ DEKLAROVANÝCH ČIASTOK

II.20.1 Deklarovanie nákladov a príspevkov

Každý prijímateľ musí deklarovať ako oprávnené náklady alebo ako požadovaný príspevok:

(a) pre skutočné náklady: skutočne vynaložené náklady na *projekt* ;

(b) pre jednotkové náklady alebo jednotkové príspevky: neuplatňuje sa;

(c) pre jednorazové náklady alebo jednorazové príspevky: neuplatňuje sa;

(d) pre paušálne náklady alebo paušálne príspevky: suma získaná uplatnením paušálnej sadzby uvedenej v Článku I.3.2 písm. (a) (iv) alebo (d);

(e) pre jednotkové náklady deklarované na základe obvyklých postupov účtovania nákladov prijímateľa: neuplatňuje sa;

(f) pre jednorazové náklady deklarované na základe obvyklých postupov účtovania nákladov prijímateľa: neuplatňuje sa;

(g) pre paušálne náklady deklarované na základe obvyklých postupov účtovania nákladov prijímateľa: neuplatňuje sa;

II.20.2 Záznamy a iná dokumentácia na podporu deklarovaných nákladov a príspevkov

V rámci kontrol alebo auditov uvedených v Článku II.27 musí každý prijímateľ na požiadanie poskytnúť:

(a) pre skutočné náklady: adekvátne podkladové dokumenty na preukázanie deklarovaných nákladov, napríklad zmluvy, faktúry a účtovné záznamy.

Okrem toho bežné účtovnícke a interné kontrolné postupy prijímateľa musia umožňovať priame zúčtovanie deklarovaných súm s čiastkami zaznamenanými v jeho účtovných výkazoch a s čiastkami uvedenými v podkladových dokumentoch;

(b) pre jednotkové náklady alebo jednotkové príspevky: neuplatňuje sa;

(c) pre jednorazové náklady alebo jednorazové príspevky: neuplatňuje sa;

(d) pre paušálne náklady alebo paušálne príspevky: príslušné podkladové dokumenty na preukázanie oprávnených nákladov alebo požadovaného príspevku, na ktoré sa paušálna sadzba vzťahuje.
Prijímateľ nemusí k použitej paušálnej sadzbe uvádzať skutočné pokryté oprávnené náklady ani poskytnúť podkladové dokumenty ako sú účtovné výkazy;

(e) pre jednotkové náklady deklarované na základe obvyklých postupov účtovania nákladov prijímateľa: neuplatňuje sa;

(f) pre jednorazové náklady deklarované na základe obvyklých postupov účtovania nákladov prijímateľa: neuplatňuje sa;

(g) pre paušálne náklady deklarované na základe obvyklých postupov účtovania nákladov prijímateľa: neuplatňuje sa;

II.20.3 Podmienky na určenie súladu s postupmi účtovania nákladov

Neuplatňuje sa

II. ČLÁNOK 21 - OPRÁVNENOSŤ NÁKLADOV SUBJEKTOV PRIDRUŽENÝCH K PRÍJEMCOM

Ak osobitné podmienky obsahujú ustanovenie o subjektoch pridružených k príjemcom, náklady vzniknuté takémuto subjektu sú oprávnené, ak:

(a) spĺňajú rovnaké podmienky podľa Článku II.19 a II.20, ako sa uplatňujú na prijímateľa; a
(b) prijímateľ, ku ktorému je subjekt pridružený, zabezpečí splnenie podmienok vzťahujúcich sa na prijímateľa podľa Článkov II.4, II.5, II.6, II.8, II.10, II.11 a II.27 sa vzťahujú aj na túto účtovnú jednotku.

II. ČLÁNOK 22 - PREVODY V RÁMCI ROZPOČTU

Prijímatelia môžu upravovať odhadovaný rozpočet stanovený v Prílohe III prevodmi medzi sebou a to až do výšky 20% celkových oprávnených nákladov medzi rôznymi rozpočtovými kategóriami, ak sa *projekt* plní tak, ako je uvedené v Prílohe II. Táto úprava si nevyžaduje zmenu a doplnenie Dohody ako ustanovuje Článok II.13.

Prijímatelia však nemôžu pripočítať náklady spojené s *subdodávkami* neošetrenými v Prílohe I, pokiaľ nie sú také doplňujúce *subdodávky* schválené Agentúrou v súlade s Článkom II.11.1 (d).

Ako výnimka z prvého pododseku, ak chcú prijímatelia zmeniť hodnotu príspevku, na ktorý má každý z nich nárok, ako sa uvádza v treťom pododseku II. 26.3, písm. c), koordinujúci prijímateľ musí požiadať o zmenu a doplnenie, ako je ustanovené v Článku II.13.

II. ČLÁNOK 23 - NEDODRŽIAVANIE VYKAZOVACÍCH POVINNOSTÍ

Agentúra môže vypovedať Dohodu podľa Článku II.17.3.1 (c) a môže znížiť grant podľa Článku II.25.4 ak koordinujúci prijímateľ:

(a) nepodal žiadosť o priebežnú platbu alebo platbu zostatku spolu s dokladmi uvedenými v Článkoch I.4.3 alebo I.4.4 do 90 kalendárnych dní po skončení príslušného vykazovaného obdobia; a

(b) nepodal takúto žiadosť do ďalších 60 kalendárnych dní napriek písomnej upomienke zaslanej Agentúrou.

II. ČLÁNOK 24 - POZASTAVENIE PLATIEB A ČASOVÁ LEHOTA PLATBY

II.24.1 Pozastavenie platieb

II.24.1.1 Dôvody pozastavenia

Agentúra môže kedykoľvek pozastaviť, úplne alebo čiastočne, platby predbežného financovania a priebežné platby pre jedného alebo viacerých príjemcov alebo platbu zostatku pre všetkých príjemcov:

(a) ak má Agentúra dôkazy o tom, že sa v konaní prijímateľa sú *nezrovnalosti*, prípadne konal *podvodne* alebo *porušil svoje povinností* v postupe zadávania zákazky alebo pri vykonávaní Dohody alebo ak prijímateľ neplní svoje povinnosti podľa Dohody;

(b) ak má Agentúra dôkazy o tom, že prijímateľ sa dopustil systémových alebo opakujúcich sa *nezrovnalosti, podvodov* alebo *závažné porušenie povinností* v iných grantoch financovaných Európskou úniou alebo Európskym spoločenstvom pre atómovú energiu („Euratom“) udelených prijímateľovi za podobných podmienok a tieto *nezrovnalosti, podvod* alebo *porušenie povinností* majú podstatný dopad na tento grant; alebo

(c) ak má Agentúra podozrenie, že sa prijímateľ dopustil *nezrovnalostí, podvodu* alebo *porušenia povinností* v rámci postupu zadávania zákazky alebo pri vykonávaní zmluvy, a musí si overiť, či k nim skutočne došlo.

II.24.1.2 Postup pozastavenia

Krok 1 - Pred pozastavením platieb musí Agentúra poslať *formálne oznámenie* koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi kde:

(a) informuje o:

  (i) svojom zámere pozastaviť platby;
  (ii) dôvodoch pozastavenia;
  (iii) v prípadoch uvedených v Článku II písm. (a) a (b) 24.1.1, o podmienkach, ktoré je potrebné splniť, aby sa platby mohli obnoviť; a

(b) vyzýva ho, aby predložila pripomienky do 30 kalendárnych dní od prijatia *formálneho oznámenia*.

Krok 2 - Ak Agentúra neobdrží pripomienky alebo sa rozhodne pokračovať v konaní napriek prijatým pripomienkam, musí zaslať *formálne oznámenie* koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi, v ktorom ho informuje o:

(a) pozastavení platieb
(b) dôvodoch pozastavenia;
(c) konečných podmienkach, za ktorých je možné obnoviť platby v prípadoch uvedených v Článku II písm. a) a b).24.1.1;
(d) orientačný dátum ukončenia potrebného overenia v prípade uvedenom v písm. c) Článku II.24.1.1.

Koordinujúci prijímateľ musí okamžite informovať ostatných príjemcov o takomto pozastavení platieb. Pozastavenie nadobúda účinnosť dňom odoslania *formálneho oznámenia* pozastavenia Agentúrou (krok 2).

V opačnom prípade musí Agentúra zaslať *formálne oznámenie* koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi, v ktorom ho informuje, že nepokračuje v postupe pozastavenia.

II.24.1.3 Účinky pozastavenia

Počas obdobia pozastavenia platieb nie je koordinujúci prijímateľ oprávnený predložiť:

(a) akékoľvek žiadosti o platby a podkladové dokumenty uvedené v Článkoch I.4.2, I.4.3 a I.4.4; alebo
(b) ak sa pozastavenie týka platieb predbežného financovania alebo priebežných platieb iba pre jedného alebo viacerých príjemcov, akékoľvek žiadosti o platby a podkladové dokumenty týkajúce sa účasti dotknutého prijímateľa alebo príjemcov na *projekte*.

Zodpovedajúce žiadosti o platby a podkladové dokumenty sa môžu predložiť čo najskôr po obnovení platieb alebo sa môžu zahrnúť do prvej žiadosti o platbu splatnú po obnovení platieb v súlade s harmonogramom stanoveným v Článku I.4.1.

Pozastavenie platieb nemá vplyv na právo koordinujúceho prijímateľa pozastaviť vykonávanie *projektu* ako je ustanovené v Článku II.16.1 alebo vypovedať Dohodu alebo účasť prijímateľa, ako je uvedené v Článkoch II.17.1 a II.17.2.

II.24.1.4 Obnovenie platieb

Aby mohla Agentúra obnoviť platby, musia prijímatelia čo najskôr splniť oznámené podmienky a musia informovať Agentúru o akomkoľvek dosiahnutom pokroku.

Ak budú splnené podmienky na obnovenie platieb, pozastavenie sa zruší. Agentúra zašle *formálne oznámenie* koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi, v ktorom ho o tom informuje.

II.24.2 Pozastavenie lehoty na platby

II.24.2.1 Agentúra môže kedykoľvek pozastaviť lehotu na platbu uvedenú v Článkoch I.4.9, I.4.10 a I.4.11, ak nie je možné schváliť žiadosť o platbu, pretože:

(a) nie je v súlade s Dohodou;
(b) neboli predložené príslušné doklady; alebo
(c) existujú pochybnosti o oprávnenosti nákladov deklarovaných v účtovnej závierke a sú potrebné ďalšie kontroly, preskúmania, audity alebo vyšetrovania.

II.24.2.2 Agentúra musí zaslať *oznámenie* koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi s informáciou o:

(a) pozastavení; a
(b) dôvodoch pozastavenia.

Pozastavenie nadobúda účinnosť dňom, keď Agentúra zašle *oznámenie*.

II.24.2.3 Ak podmienky na pozastavenie platobnej lehoty už nie sú splnené, pozastavenie sa zruší a zostávajúce obdobie sa obnoví.

Ak pozastavenie presiahne dva mesiace, koordinujúci prijímateľ môže požiadať Agentúru, či bude toto pozastavenie pokračovať.

Ak bol platobný termín pozastavený z dôvodu, že technické správy alebo finančné výkazy nie sú v súlade s Dohodou a revidovaná správa alebo výkaz nie sú predložené alebo boli predložené, ale sú tiež zamietnuté, môže Agentúra vypovedať Dohodu alebo účasť prijímateľa, tak ako ustanovuje Článok II.17.3.1 (c) a znížiť grant podľa Článku II.25.4

II. ČLÁNOK 25 - VÝPOČET KONEČNEJ VÝŠKY GRANTU

Konečná výška grantu závisí od rozsahu, v akom bol *projekt* plnený v súlade s podmienkami Dohody.

Konečnú výšku grantu vypočítava Agentúra v čase platby zostatku. Výpočet zahŕňa tieto kroky:

Krok 1 - Uplatnenie sadzby náhrady na oprávnené náklady a pripočítanie jednotkových, paušálnych a jednorazových príspevkov

Krok 2 - Obmedzenie *maximálnej výšky grantu*

Krok 3 - Zníženie z dôvodu pravidla neziskovosti

Krok 4 - Zníženie z dôvodu nesprávneho plnenia alebo porušenia iných povinností.

II.25.1 Krok 1 - Uplatnenie sadzby náhrady na oprávnené náklady a pripočítanie jednotkových, paušálnych a jednorazových príspevkov

Tento krok sa uplatňuje takto:

(a) Ak má grant v súlade s Článkom I.3.2 písm. (a) formu náhrady oprávnených nákladov, na oprávnené náklady *projektu* sa použije miera náhrady stanovená v uvedenom Článku schválená Agentúrou pre zodpovedajúce kategórie nákladov, príjemcov a pridružených subjektov;
(b) Ak má grant v súlade s Článkom I.3.2 písm. (b) formu jednotkového príspevku, jednotkový príspevok schválený Agentúrou pre prijímateľa a jeho pridružené subjekty uvedený v tomto Článku sa vynásobí skutočným počtom jednotiek;
(c) Ak má grant v súlade s Článkom I.3.2 písm. (c) formu jednorazového príspevku, použije Agentúra jednorazovú sumu uvedenú v uvedenom Článku na prijímateľa a jeho pridružené subjekty, ak zistí, že príslušné úlohy alebo časť *projekt* boli riadne realizované v súlade s Prílohou I;
(d) Ak má grant v súlade s Článkom I.3.2 písm. (d) formu paušálneho príspevku, paušálna sadzba uvedená v uvedenom Článku sa uplatňuje na oprávnené náklady alebo na príspevok schválený Agentúrou pre prijímateľ a jeho pridružené subjekty.

II.25.2 Krok 2 – Obmedzenie maximálnej výšky grantu

Celková suma, ktorú Agentúra vyplatí príjemcom, nesmie za žiadnych okolností prekročiť *maximálnu výšku grantu*.

Ak je suma získaná podľa Kroku 1 vyššia ako táto maximálna výška, konečná výška grantu sa obmedzí na túto maximálnu výšku.

II.25.3 Krok 3 - Zníženie z dôvodu pravidla neziskovosti

Grant nesmie príjemcom priniesť zisk, pokiaľ nie je v Osobitných podmienkach uvedené inak.

Zisk sa musí vypočítať nasledujúcim spôsobom:

a) výpočet prebytku celkových príjmov z projektu nad celkovými oprávnenými nákladmi projektu nasledujúcim spôsobom:

{príjmy z projektu

mínus

konsolidované celkové oprávnené náklady a príspevky schválené Agentúrou zodpovedajúce sumám určeným v súlade s Článkom II.25.1}

Príjmy z projektu sa počítajú takto:

{výnosy generované *projektom* pre príjemcov a pridružené subjekty iné ako neziskové organizácie

plus

čiastka získaná podľa Krokov 1 a 2}

kde výnosy generované *projektom* sú konsolidované výnosy stanovené, generované alebo potvrdené pre príjemcov a pridružené subjekty iné ako neziskové organizácie v deň, keď koordinátor vypracuje žiadosť o vyplatenie zostatku.

Príspevky v naturáliách a finančné príspevky tretích strán sa nepovažujú za príjmy.

b) Ak je suma vypočítaná podľa písmena (a) kladná, odpočíta sa táto suma od sumy vypočítanej podľa Krokov 1 a 2, v pomere ku konečnej miere náhrady skutočných oprávnených nákladov *projektu* schválenej Agentúrou pre kategórie nákladov uvedené v Článku I.3.2 písm. (a) a (i).

II.25.4 Krok 4 - Zníženie z dôvodu nesprávneho plnenia alebo porušenia iných povinností

Agentúra môže znížiť *maximálnu výška grantu* ak *projekt* nebol plnený správne, ako je uvedené v Prílohe II (t. j. ak nebol plnený alebo bol plnený zle, čiastočne alebo neskoro), alebo ak bola porušená iná povinnosť podľa Dohody.

Výška zníženia bude úmerná miere, do akej bol *projekt* plnený nesprávne alebo na základe závažnosti porušenia.

Predtým, ako Agentúra zníži grant, a okrem prípadov, keď je zníženie spôsobené nedodržaním pravidla 2% v Článku II.19.2 (a) (iii), musí poslať a *formálne oznámenie* koordinujúcemu prijímateľovi, ktoré:

(a) informuje o:

(i) svojom zámere znížiť *maximálnu výšku grantu* ;
(ii) sumu, o ktorú má v úmysle znížiť grant;
(iii) dôvody zníženia;

(b) a vyzve ho, aby predložil pripomienky do 30 kalendárnych dní od prijatia formálneho oznámenia.

Ak Agentúra neobdrží žiadne pripomienky alebo sa rozhodne pokračovať v znižovaní napriek prijatým pripomienkam, zašle *formálne oznámenie*, v ktorom informuje koordinujúceho prijímateľa o svojom rozhodnutí.

Ak sa grant zníži, Agentúra musí vypočítať zníženú výšku grantu odpočítaním výšky zníženia (vypočítaného v pomere k nesprávnemu plneniu *projektu* alebo závažnosti porušenia povinností) z *maximálnej výšky grantu*.

Konečná výška grantu bude nižšia z týchto dvoch možností:

(a) čiastka získaná podľa Krokov 1 až 3; alebo (b)

znížená výška grantu nasledujúca po kroku 4.

II. ČLÁNOK 26 – REFUNDÁCIA

II.26.1 Vymáhanie v čase platby zostatku

Ak má vyplatenie zostatku formu spätného vymáhania, koordinujúci prijímateľ musí Agentúre vrátiť príslušnú sumu, aj keď nebol konečným príjemcom tejto dlžnej sumy. Agentúra si však vyhradzuje právo, ak je to vhodné, vymáhať dlžnú sumu priamo od konečného prijímateľa.

II.26.2 Vrátenie po zaplatení zostatku

Ak sa má suma vymôcť podľa ustanovení v Článkoch II.27.6, II.27.7 a II.27.8., prijímateľ, ktorého sa týka audit alebo zistenia OLAF-u, musí Agentúre vrátiť príslušnú sumu. Ak sa zistenia auditu netýkajú konkrétneho prijímateľa (alebo jeho pridružených subjektov), koordinujúci prijímateľ musí Agentúre vrátiť príslušnú sumu, aj keď nebol konečným príjemcom dlžnej sumy.

Každý prijímateľ je zodpovedný za vrátenie akejkoľvek sumy, ktorú Agentúra neoprávnene vyplatila ako príspevok na úhradu nákladov vzniknutých jej pridruženým subjektom.

II.26.3 Postup vymáhania

Pred vymáhaním musí Agentúra zaslať *formálne oznámenie* príslušnému prijímateľovi, ktorom:

(a) informuje prijímateľa o svojom zámere vymáhať neoprávnene vyplatenú sumu;

(b) uvedie dlžnú sumu a dôvody vymáhania; a

(c) vyzve prijímateľa, aby v stanovenej lehote predložil akékoľvek pripomienky.

Ak neboli predložené žiadne pripomienky alebo ak sa Agentúra napriek pripomienkam predloženým príjemcom rozhodne pokračovať v postupe vymáhania, môže Agentúra potvrdiť vymáhanie zaslaním *formálneho oznámenia* prijímateľovi pozostávajúce z ťarchopisu s oznámením dlhu s uvedením podmienok a dátumu platby.

Ak platba nebola vykonaná do dátumu uvedeného v ťarchopise, Agentúra / Komisia vymôže dlžnú sumu:

(a) započítaním bez predchádzajúceho súhlasu prijímateľa proti všetkým sumám, ktoré prijímateľovi dlží Agentúra, Komisia alebo výkonná agentúra (z rozpočtu Európskej únie alebo Európskeho spoločenstva pre atómovú energiu, t .j. Euratom-u) (ďalej len „započítanie“);

Za výnimočných okolností môže Agentúra v záujme ochrany finančných záujmov Európskej únie vykonať započítanie pred dátumom splatnosti.

Proti takémuto započítaniu možno podať žalobu na Všeobecnom súde Európskej únie v súlade s Článkom 263 ZFEÚ;

(b) čerpaním finančnej záruky, ak bola takáto záruka poskytnutá, v súlade s Článkom I.4.9 („čerpanie finančnej záruky“);

(c) spoločným a nerozdielnym ručením príjemcov do výšky maximálneho príspevku EÚ uvedeného pre každého prijímateľa v odhadovanom rozpočte (príloha III v znení posledných zmien a doplnení);

(d) podniknutím právnych krokov stanovených v Článku II.18.2 alebo v Osobitných podmienkach alebo prijatím vykonateľného rozhodnutia podľa Článku II.18.3.

II.26.4 Úroky z omeškania

Ak sa platba neuskutoční do dátumu uvedeného v ťarchopise s oznámením o dlhu, suma, ktorá sa má vrátiť, sa zvýši o úrok z omeškania vo výške stanovenej v Článku I.4.13 odo dňa nasledujúceho po dátume platby v ťarchopise do a vrátane dátumu, kedy agentúra dostane úplnú platbu sumy.

Čiastočné platby musia byť najskôr pripísané na ťarchu poplatkov a úrokov z omeškania a potom na istinu.

II.26.5 Bankové poplatky

Bankové poplatky, ktoré vzniknú v procese vymáhania, musí znášať dotknutý prijímateľ, pokiaľ nie je ustanovená v smernici 2007/64 / ES[8] platí.

II. ČLÁNOK 27 - KONTROLY, AUDITY A HODNOTENIA

II.27.1 Technické a finančné kontroly, audity, priebežné a záverečné hodnotenia

Agentúra môže počas vykonávania *projektu* alebo po jeho skončení vykonávať technické a finančné kontroly a audity s cieľom zistiť, či prijímatelia plnia *projekt* riadne a plnia si povinnosti vyplývajúce z Dohody. Môže tiež skontrolovať zákonné záznamy príjemcov na účely pravidelného posudzovania jednorazových platieb, jednotkových nákladov alebo paušálnych súm.

S informáciami a dokumentmi poskytnutými v rámci kontrol alebo auditov sa musí zaobchádzať ako s dôvernými informáciami.

Agentúra môže navyše vykonať priebežné alebo konečné hodnotenie vplyvu *projektu* merané oproti cieľom príslušného programu Európskej únie.

Kontroly, audity alebo hodnotenia Agentúry môžu vykonávať buď priamo zamestnanci Agentúry, alebo akýkoľvek iný externý orgán, ktorý je na to oprávnený konať v jej mene.

Agentúra môže tieto kontroly, audity alebo hodnotenia iniciovať počas plnenia Dohody a počas obdobia piatich rokov odo dňa platby zostatku.
Toto obdobie je obmedzené na tri roky, ak *maximálna výška grantu* nepresiahne 60 000 EUR.

Postupy v rámci kontroly, auditu alebo hodnotenia sa považujú za začaté dňom doručenia listu Agentúry, ktorý danú skutočnosť oznamuje.

Ak sa audit vykonáva v pridruženom subjekte, dotknutý prijímateľ musí tento pridružený subjekt informovať.

II.27.2 Povinnosť uchovávať dokumenty

Prijímatelia musia uchovávať všetky pôvodné dokumenty, najmä účtovné a daňové záznamy, uložené na akomkoľvek vhodnom médiu, vrátane digitalizovaných originálov, ak to umožňujú ich vnútroštátne právne predpisy a nariadenia a za podmienok v nich stanovených, a to po dobu piatich rokov od dátumu vyplatenia zostatku.

Obdobie, počas ktorého sa musia doklady uchovávať je obmedzené na tri roky ak *maximálna výška grantu* nepresiahne 60 000 EUR.

Lehoty uvedené v prvom a druhom pododseku sú dlhšie, ak prebiehajú audity, odvolania, súdne spory alebo vymáhanie pohľadávok týkajúcich sa grantu, a to aj v prípadoch uvedených v

[8] Smernica Európskeho parlamentu a Rady 2007/64/ES z 13. novembra 2007 o platobných službách na vnútornom trhu, ktorou sa menia a dopĺňajú smernice 97/7/ES, 2002/65/ES, 2005/60/ES a 2006/48/ES a ktorou sa zrušuje smernica 97/5/ES.

Článku II.27.7. V takýchto prípadoch musia prijímatelia uchovávať dokumenty, kým nebudú ukončené audity, odvolania, spory alebo vymáhanie pohľadávok.

II. 27.3 Povinnosť poskytnúť informácie

Ak sa pred platbou zostatku začne kontrola, audit alebo hodnotenie, koordinujúci prijímateľ musí poskytnúť všetky informácie vrátane informácií v elektronickej podobe, ktoré požaduje Agentúra alebo akýkoľvek iný externý orgán oprávnený Agentúrou. Ak je to vhodné, Agentúra môže požiadať, aby prijímateľ poskytol tieto informácie priamo.

Ak sa po zaplatení zostatku začne kontrola alebo audit, informácie uvedené v predchádzajúcom pododseku musí poskytnúť dotknutý prijímateľ.

Ak dotknutý prijímateľ nedodrží povinnosti stanovené v prvom a druhom pododseku, Agentúra môže zvážiť:

(a) akékoľvek náklady nedostatočne odôvodnené informáciami poskytnutými príjemcom ako neoprávnené;
(b) akýkoľvek jednotkový príspevok, paušálnu sumu alebo paušálny príspevok nedostatočne podložené informáciami poskytnutými príjemcom ako neoprávnené.

II.27.4 Miestne kontrolné návštevy

Počas kontroly na mieste musia prijímatelia umožniť zamestnancom Agentúry a externým zamestnancom splnomocneným Agentúrou prístup do miest a priestorov, kde *projekt* bol alebo je realizovaný a ku všetkým potrebným informáciám vrátane informácií v elektronickej podobe.

Musia zabezpečiť, aby informácie boli ľahko dostupné v čase miestnej kontrolnej návštevy a aby boli požadované informácie odovzdané vo vhodnej forme.

Ak dotknutý prijímateľ odmietne poskytnúť prístup na stránky, do priestorov a k informáciám požadovaným v prvom a druhom pododseku, Agentúra môže zvážiť:

(a) akékoľvek náklady nedostatočne odôvodnené informáciami poskytnutými príjemcom ako neoprávnené;
(b) akýkoľvek jednotkový príspevok, paušálnu sumu alebo paušálny príspevok nedostatočne podložené informáciami poskytnutými príjemcom ako neoprávnené.

II.27.5 Námietkové konanie

Na základe zistení zistených počas auditu sa musí vypracovať predbežná správa (ďalej len „návrh správy o audite“). Agentúra alebo jej splnomocnený zástupca ho musí zaslať príslušnému prijímateľovi, ktorý musí mať na predloženie pripomienok 30 kalendárnych dní od dátumu prijatia. Záverečná správa (ďalej len „záverečná správa z auditu“) sa musí zaslať dotknutému prijímateľovi do 60 kalendárnych dní od uplynutia lehoty na predloženie pripomienok.

II.27.6 Účinky zistení auditu

Na základe zistení konečného auditu môže Agentúra prijať opatrenia, ktoré považuje za potrebné, vrátane vymáhania v čase platby zostatku alebo po vyplatení zostatku všetkých platieb alebo časti platieb, ktoré uskutočnila, tak ako je ustanovené v Článku II.26.

V prípade zistení konečného auditu po vyplatení zostatku zodpovedá suma, ktorá sa má vrátiť, rozdielu medzi revidovanou konečnou sumou grantu stanovenou v súlade s Článkom II.25 a celkovou sumou vyplatenou príjemcom v rámci Dohody o plnení *projektu*.

II.27.7 Oprava systémových alebo opakujúcich sa nezrovnalostí, podvodov alebo porušení povinností

II.27.7.1 Agentúra môže rozšíriť výsledky auditu z iných grantov na tento grant, ak:

(a) zistí sa, že dotknutý prijímateľ sa dopustil systémových alebo opakujúcich sa *nezrovnalosti, podvodov* alebo porušení povinností v iných grantoch EÚ alebo Euratomu udelených za podobných podmienok a takéto *nezrovnalosti, podvody* alebo *porušenie povinností* majú podstatný vplyv na tento grant; a
(b) zistenia konečného auditu sa zasielajú príslušnému prijímateľovi prostredníctvom *formálneho oznámenia* spolu so zoznamom grantov, na ktoré sa vzťahujú zistenia, v lehote uvedenej v Článku II.27.1.

Rozšírenie nálezov môže viesť k:

(a) zamietnutiu nákladov ako neoprávnených;
(b) zníženiu grantu podľa Článku II.25.4
(c) vymáhaniu neoprávnených čiastok podľa Článku II.26
(d) pozastaveniu platieb podľa ustanovení Článku II.24,1
(e) pozastaveniu plnenia *projektu* podľa ustanovení Článku II.16,2; (f) výpoveď podľa Článku II.17.3.

II.27.7.2 Agentúra musí zaslať *formálne oznámenie* dotknutému prijímateľovi, v ktorom ho informuje o systémových alebo opakujúcich sa *nezrovnalostiach, podvodoch* alebo *porušeniach povinností* a jej zámere rozšíriť výsledky auditu spolu so zoznamom dotknutých grantov.

a) Ak sa uvedené zistenia týkajú oprávnenosti nákladov je postup nasledovný:

Krok 1 - *Formálne oznámenie* musí obsahovať:

(i) výzva na predloženie pripomienok k zoznamu grantov ovplyvnených zisteniami;
(ii) žiadosť o predloženie revidovaných finančných výkazov pre všetky dotknuté granty;
(iii) pokiaľ je to možné, opravný kurz pre extrapoláciu stanovený Agentúrou na výpočet súm, ktoré sa majú zamietnuť, na základe systémových alebo opakujúcich sa *nezrovnalosti, podvodov* alebo porušenie povinností, ak (sa) dotknutý prijímateľ:

- domnieva, že predloženie upravených finančných výkazov nie je možné alebo uskutočniteľné; alebo

- nebude predkladať upravené finančné výkazy.

Krok 2 - Dotknutý prijímateľ má 60 kalendárnych dní od prijatia *formálneho oznámenia* predložiť pripomienky a revidované finančné výkazy alebo navrhnúť riadne odôvodnenú alternatívnu metódu opravy. Túto lehotu môže Agentúra v odôvodnených prípadoch predĺžiť.

Krok 3 - Ak dotknutý prijímateľ predloží revidované finančné výkazy, ktoré zohľadňujú zistenia, Agentúra určí sumu, ktorá sa má opraviť, na základe týchto revidovaných výkazov.

Ak prijímateľ navrhne alternatívnu metódu opravy a Agentúra ju prijme, musí zaslať dotknutému prijímateľovi *formálne oznámenie*, v ktorom ho informuje:

(i) že akceptuje alternatívnu metódu;
(ii) o revidovaných oprávnených nákladov určených použitím tejto metódy.

Inak musí Agentúra poslať dotknutému prijímateľovi *formálne oznámenie*, v ktorom ho informuje:

(i) že neprijíma pripomienky ani navrhovanú alternatívnu metódu;
(ii) o revidovaných oprávnených nákladoch určených pomocou extrapolačnej metódy pôvodne oznámenej prijímateľovi.

Ak sú systémové alebo opakujúce sa *nezrovnalosti, podvody* alebo porušenia povinností zistené po vyplatení zostatku, suma, ktorá sa má vymôcť, zodpovedá rozdielu medzi:

(i) revidovanou konečnou výškou grantu stanovenou v súlade s Článkom II.25 na základe revidovaných oprávnených nákladov deklarovaných príjemcom a schválených Agentúrou alebo na základe revidovaných oprávnených nákladov po extrapolácii; a
(ii) – celkovou sumou vyplatenou príjemcom v rámci Dohody za plnenie *projektu*;

b) Ak sa zistenia týkajú nesprávneho plnenia alebo porušenia inej povinnosti, postupuje sa takto:

Krok 1 - *formálne oznámenie* musí obsahovať:

(i) - výzvu prijímateľovi, aby predložil pripomienky k zoznamu grantov ovplyvnených zisteniami a -
(ii) opravná paušálna sadzba, ktorú má Agentúra v úmysle uplatniť na *maximálnu výšku grantu* alebo na jeho časť podľa zásady proporcionality.

Krok 2 - Dotknutý prijímateľ má 60 kalendárnych dní od prijatia *formálneho oznámenia* aby predložil pripomienky alebo navrhol riadne odôvodnenú alternatívnu paušálnu sadzbu.

Krok 3 - Ak Agentúra prijme alternatívnu paušálnu sadzbu navrhnutú príjemcom, musí zaslať dotknutému prijímateľovi *formálne oznámenie*, v ktorom ho informuje:

(i) že prijíma alternatívnu paušálnu sadzbu;

(ii) o opravenej výške grantu uplatnením tejto paušálnej sadzby.

Inak musí Agentúra poslať dotknutému prijímateľovi *formálne oznámenie*, v ktorom ho informuje:

(i) že neprijíma pripomienky ani navrhovanú alternatívnu paušálnu sadzbu;
(ii) o opravenej výške grantu uplatnením paušálnej sadzby pôvodne oznámenej prijímateľovi.

Ak sú systémové alebo opakujúce sa *nezrovnalosti, podvody* alebo porušenia povinností zistené po vyplatení zostatku, suma, ktorá sa má vymôcť, zodpovedá rozdielu medzi:

(i) upravenou konečnou výškou grantu po úprave paušálnej sadzby; a
(ii) - celkovou sumou vyplatenou príjemcom v rámci zmluvy za plnenie *projektu*.

II.27.8 Práva OLAF-u

Európsky úrad pre boj proti podvodom (OLAF) má na účely kontrol a vyšetrovaní rovnaké práva ako Agentúra, najmä právo na prístup.

Podľa nariadenia Rady (Euratom, ES) č. 2185/969 a nariadenia (EÚ, Euratom) č. 883/2013[10] OLAF môže tiež na ochranu finančných záujmov Únie pred *podvodmi* a ďalšími *nezrovnalosťami* vykonávať miestne kontroly a inšpekcie v súlade s postupmi stanovenými v práve Európskej únie.

Zistenia úradu OLAF môžu prípadne viesť k tomu, že Agentúra bude vymáhať sumy od príjemcov.

Zistenia vyplývajúce z vyšetrovania OLAF-u môžu navyše viesť k trestnému stíhaniu podľa vnútroštátneho práva.

II.27.9 Práva Európskeho dvora audítorov a EPPO

Európsky dvor audítorov a Európska prokuratúra zriadené nariadením Rady (EÚ) 2017/1939[11] (ďalej len „EPPO“) majú rovnaké práva ako Agentúra, najmä právo na prístup, na účely kontrol a auditov.

[9] Nariadenie Rady (Euratom, ES) č. 2185/96 11. novembra 1996 o kontrolách a inšpekciách na mieste, vykonávaných Komisiou na účely ochrany finančných záujmov Európskych spoločenstiev pred spreneverou a inými podvodmi

[10]Nariadenie Európskeho parlamentu a Rady (EÚ, Euratom) č. 883/2013 z 11. septembra 2013 o vyšetrovaniach vykonávaných Európskym úradom pre boj proti podvodom (OLAF).

[11]Nariadenie Rady (EÚ) 2017/1939 z 12. októbra 2017, ktorým sa vykonáva posilnená spolupráca pri zriadení Európskej prokuratúry

LIFE Integrated projects 2019

Part A – administrative information

LIFE 2019	FOR ADMINISTRATION USE ONLY **LIFE19 IPE/SK/000003**

PROJECT

Project title:

Role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection of the Slovak Republic

Project acronym: **LIFE- IP NATURA 2000 SVK**

The project will be implemented in the following Country(s) and/or Administrative region(s):

The Slovak Republic

Expected start date: **01. 01. 2021** Expected end date: **31. 12. 2030**

PROJECT POLICY AREA

You can only tick one of the following options:

LIFE Integrated Project Nature: Integrated project implementing prioritised action frameworks pursuant to Article 8 of the Habitats Directive which may include Green Infrastructure actions that contribute to the coherence of the Natura 2000 network in a cross-border context ■

LIFE Integrated Project Environment: Integrated project implementing:

- waste management plans pursuant to Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive ☐
- river basin management plans pursuant to Annex VII to the Water Framework Directive ☐
- air quality plans pursuant to the Air Quality Directive or national air pollution control programmes pursuant to the National Emission Ceilings Directive. ☐

The project will implement the following plan/strategy (*full copy is to be provided if modified since Concept Note submission*):

- Prioritized action framework for NATURA 2000 in Slovak Republic for the EU Multiannual Financing Period 2014 – 2020,
- Prioritized action framework for NATURA 2000 in Slovak Republic for the EU Multiannual Financing Period 2021 – 2027.
- Greener Slovakia - Strategy of the Environmental Policy of the Slovak Republic until 2030
- Conception of the Nature and Landscape Protection till 2030 (under the preparation)
- EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change in Slovakia

BENEFICIARIES

Name of the **coordinating** beneficiary (1): Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (MoE SR)

Name of the associated beneficiary (2): State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic (SNC SR)

Name of the associated beneficiary (3): WWF Slovakia (WWF)

Name of the associated beneficiary (4): National Forest Centre (NFC)

Name of the associated beneficiary (5): DAPHNE

Name of the associated beneficiary (6): Slovak Water Management Enterprise (SWME)

Name of the associated beneficiary (7): Faculty of Natural Sciences of Comenius University (FNSCU)

Name of the associated beneficiary (8): Muránska Planina National Park Administration with headquarters in Revúca (NP MP)

PROJECT BUDGET AND REQUESTED EC FUNDING

Total integrated project budget: 16,622,242 €

Total LIFE eligible project budget: 16,622,242 €

EC LIFE financial contribution requested: 9,973,345 € (= 60% of total eligible budget)

Coordinating Beneficiary Profile Information			
Short Name	**MoE SR**	**Beneficiary n°**	**1**

Legal information on the Coordinating Beneficiary					
Legal Name	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic	**Legal Status**			
VAT No	2023106679	**Public body**	x		
Legal Registration No	42181810	**Private commercial**			
Registration Date	01/11/2010 (new legal entity, first establishment in 1992)	**Private non-commercial**			
PIC No.		**VAT reimbursement**	Yes:	No:	

Legal address of the Coordinating Beneficiary					
Street Name and No	Namestie L. Stura 1			**PO Box**	
Post Code	812 35	**Town/City**	Bratislava		
Country Code	SK	**Country Name**	Slovak Republic		

Coordinating Beneficiary contact person information					
Function	Project coordinator				
Surname	Šutriepka	**First Name**	Michal		
E-mail address	michal.sutriepka@enviro.gov.sk				
Department / Service	Directorate for Nature Protection and Biodiversity				
Street Name and No	Namestie L. STURA 1			**PO Box**	
Post Code	812 35	**Town/City**	Bratislava		
Country	Slovak Republic				
Telephone No	+421 908 741 321	**Fax No**			

Coordinating Beneficiary details	
Website	www.minzp.sk

Brief description of the Coordinating Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal

The Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (MoE SR) is the central authority of the state administration responsible for the creation of environmental policy and for the protection of the environment. MoE SR promotes and coordinates efforts towards sustainable development and endeavours to increase the concern of society to maintain natural balance and biodiversity in the country as the essential heritage for the future generations. Department of Nature, Biodiversity and Landscape Protection ensures the whole management of the state administration performance in the area of biodiversity conservation and landscape protection based related conventions, global EU and national agreements as well as EU legislation. One of the tasks of the MoE SR is to prepare and implement environmental legislation and policy. Therefore, the MoE SR is the main authority responsible for the implementation of the Habitats Directive 92/42/EHS and Birds Directive 2009/147/ES. MoE SR designates the Natura 2000 sites and supervise their management and monitoring, in general. In Slovakia, MoE SR also guides the authorities dealing with the conservation of sites within the Natura 2000 network, fulfils reporting obligations, and suggest relevant financial schemes according to the Act No. 543/2002 on Nature and Landscape Protection art national and also EU levels (except payments under the Common Agricultural Policy). MoE SR prepared the Prioritised Action Plan (PAF) for Natura 2000 for the period 2014 – 2020 and it is also responsible for its implementation and update in Slovakia. Its update called Prioritized Action Framework for Natura 2000 in Slovak Republic for the EU Multiannual Financing Period 2021 – 2027 is in final stage of the preparation at the moment. Therefore, information for proposal of this integrated project is mostly based on this new PAF draft version. Furthermore, this integrated project would also consider impact of implementation of other strategies on relevant PAF activities and measures such as: Greener Slovakia – Strategy of the Environmental Policy of the Slovak Republic until 2030, EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change in Slovakia and Concept of the Nature and landscape protection till 2030, which is under the preparation.

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 European Structural and Investment Funds or other European Union funding programmes. 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 Contracting Authority.

2. My organisation the **Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic** 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 106(1) and 107 of Council Regulation No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (OJ L298 of 26.10.2012).

3. My organisation (which is legally registered in the European Union) will contribute 1 082 110 € to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions: A.3, C.3, C.4, C.6, D.3, E.1, E.2, E.3, F.1, F.2. The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is 2 705 274 €.

4. 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 Contracting Authority. Such agreements will be based on the model proposed by the Contracting Authority. They will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by each associated beneficiary and define the financial arrangements.

5. I commit to comply with all relevant eligibility criteria, as defined in the LIFE Multiannual Work Programme 2018-2020 and the LIFE Call for Proposals including the LIFE Guidelines for Applicants.

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

I have read in full the LIFE Model Grant Agreement and the Financial and Administrative Guidelines 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 Bratislava on 22. 09. 2022

Signature of the Coordinating Beneficiary:

Name(s) and status of signatory:

Ján Budaj
Minister of Environment of the Slovak Republic
represented by
Michal Kičňa
State Secretary

PUBLIC BODY DECLARATION

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

My organisation *(add organisation's name)* the **Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic** is either

A. State or regional or local authority,

or

B. a body governed by public law, or an association formed by one or more of such authorities or bodies governed by public law, or an entity registered as private law body wishing to be considered for the purpose of this call as equivalent to "public body"; **it fulfils all four following criteria** and will prove it by providing evidence upon first request::
    1. it is established for the specific purpose of meeting needs in the general interest, not having an industrial or commercial character, and
    2. it has a legal personality and
    3. it is financed, for most part, by the State, or regional or local authorities, or other bodies governed by public law; or subject to management supervision by those bodies; or having an administrative, managerial or supervisory board, more than half of whose members are appointed by the State, regional or local authorities or by other bodies governed by public law, and
    4. **in the event the organisation stops its activities, its rights and obligations, liability and debts will be transferred to a public body.**

It should be therefore considered a "public body" for the purpose of this LIFE 2016 call for integrated project proposals.

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

At Bratislava on 22. 09. 2022

Signature of the Beneficiary:

Name(s) and status of signatory:

Ján Budaj
Minister of Environment of the Slovak Republic
represented by
Michal Kica
State Secretary

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION and MANDATE

I, the undersigned,

Dušan Karaska

representing,

The State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic (*SNC SR*)
Public body
17058520
Tajovského 28/B, 974 01 Banská Bystrica
SK 2021526188

hereinafter referred to as "the associated beneficiary",

for the purposes of the signature and the implementation of the grant agreement **Role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection of the Slovak Republic** with the Contracting Authority (hereinafter referred to as "the grant agreement")
hereby:

1. Mandate

The Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic *(MoE SR)*
Public body
42181810
Namestie L. Stura 1, 81235, Bratislava, Slovak Republic
2023106679,

represented by Ján Budaj, Minister of Environment of the Slovak Republic
(hereinafter referred to as "the coordinating beneficiary")

to sign in my name and on my behalf the grant agreement and its possible subsequent amendments with the Contracting Authority.

2. Mandate the coordinating beneficiary to act on behalf of the associated beneficiary in compliance with the grant agreement.

I hereby confirm that the associated beneficiary accepts all terms and conditions of the grant agreement and, in particular, all provisions affecting the coordinating beneficiary and the associated beneficiaries. In particular, I acknowledge that, by virtue of this mandate, the coordinating beneficiary alone is entitled to receive funds from the Contracting Authority and distribute the amounts corresponding to the associated beneficiary's participation in the action.

I hereby accept that the associated beneficiary will do everything in its power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil its obligations under the grant agreement, and in particular, to provide to the coordinating beneficiary, on its request, whatever documents or information may be required.

I hereby declare that the associated beneficiary agrees that the provisions of the grant agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between the associated beneficiary and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the grant agreement.

I furthermore certify that:

1. The associated beneficiary 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 106(1) and 107 of Council Regulation No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (OJ L298 of 26.10.2012).
2. The associated beneficiary will contribute 2,567,039€ to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions: A1, A2, A4, C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, D2, E1, E2, E3, E4, F1, F2. The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is 6,417,598€.
3. The associated beneficiary will conclude with the coordinating beneficiary an agreement necessary for the completion of the work, provided this does not infringe on our obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the Contracting Authority. This agreement will be based on the model proposed by the Contracting Authority. It will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by my organisation and define the financial arrangements.
4. I commit to comply with all relevant eligibility criteria, as defined in the LIFE Multiannual Work Programme 2018-2020 and the LIFE Call for Proposals including the LIFE Guidelines for Applicants.

This declaration and mandate shall be annexed to the grant agreement and shall form an integral part thereof.

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

I have read in full the LIFE Model Grant Agreement and the Financial and Administrative GUIDELINES 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.

In Bratislava on 28.10.2020

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary:

ŠTÁTNA OCHRANA PRÍRODY
Slovenskej republiky
Tajovského 28B
974 01 BANSKÁ BYSTRICA
IČO: 17058520 IČ DPH: SK2021526188

Name(s) and status/function of signatory:

.....,
general director of
the State Nature Conservancy of
the Slovak Republic

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION and MANDATE

I, the undersigned,

Miroslava Plassmann

representing,

WWF Slovakia (WWF)
Private non-commercial
52204430
Medena 101/5, 811 02 Bratislava
VAT N/A,

hereinafter referred to as "the associated beneficiary",

for the purposes of the signature and the implementation of the grant agreement **Role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection of the Slovak Republic**
with the Contracting Authority (hereinafter referred to as "the grant agreement")

hereby:

1. Mandate

The Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic *(MoE SR)*
Public body
42181810
Namestie L. Stura 1, 81235, Bratislava, Slovak Republic
2023106679,

represented by Ján Budaj, Minister of Environment of the Slovak Republic
(hereinafter referred to as "the coordinating beneficiary")

to sign in my name and on my behalf the grant agreement and its possible subsequent amendments with the Contracting Authority.

2. Mandate the coordinating beneficiary to act on behalf of the associated beneficiary in compliance with the grant agreement.

I hereby confirm that the associated beneficiary accepts all terms and conditions of the grant agreement and, in particular, all provisions affecting the coordinating beneficiary and the associated beneficiaries. In particular, I acknowledge that, by virtue of this mandate, the coordinating beneficiary alone is entitled to receive funds from the Contracting Authority and distribute the amounts corresponding to the associated beneficiary's participation in the action.

I hereby accept that the associated beneficiary will do everything in its power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil its obligations under the grant agreement, and in particular, to provide to the coordinating beneficiary, on its request, whatever documents or information may be required.

I hereby declare that the associated beneficiary agrees that the provisions of the grant agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between the associated beneficiary and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the grant agreement.

I furthermore certify that:

1. The associated beneficiary 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 106(1) and 107 of Council Regulation No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (OJ L298 of 26.10.2012).
2. The associated beneficiary will contribute 812,853 € to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions: A1, A2, A3, C3, C4, C5, D2, E1, E2, E3, F1, F2. The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is 2,032,132€.
3. The associated beneficiary will conclude with the coordinating beneficiary an agreement necessary for the completion of the work, provided this does not infringe on our obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the Contracting Authority. This agreement will be based on the model proposed by the Contracting Authority. It will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by my organisation and define the financial arrangements.
4. I commit to comply with all relevant eligibility criteria, as defined in the LIFE Multiannual Work Programme 2018-2020 and the LIFE Call for Proposals including the LIFE Guidelines for Applicants.

This declaration and mandate shall be annexed to the grant agreement and shall form an integral part thereof.

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

I have read in full the LIFE Model Grant Agreement and the Financial and Administrative GUIDELINES 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 BRATISLAVA on 27. 2020

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary:

Name(s) and status/function of signatory:

Dr. MIROSLAV PLASSMANN
CEO
STATUTORY OF WWF SLOVENSKO ORGANISATION

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION and MANDATE

I, the undersigned,

Peter Balogh

representing,

National Forest Centre (*NFC*)
Public body
42001315
T. G. Masaryka 22, 96001 Zvolen
SK2022091027
hereinafter referred to as "the associated beneficiary",

for the purposes of the signature and the implementation of the grant agreement **Role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection of the Slovak Republic**
with the Contracting Authority (hereinafter referred to as "the grant agreement")

hereby:

1. Mandate

The Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic *(MoE SR)*
Public body
42181810
Namestie L. Stura 1, 81235, Bratislava, Slovak Republic
2023106679,

represented by Ján Budaj, Minister of Environment of the Slovak Republic
(hereinafter referred to as "the coordinating beneficiary")

to sign in my name and on my behalf the grant agreement and its possible subsequent amendments with the Contracting Authority.

2. Mandate the coordinating beneficiary to act on behalf of the associated beneficiary in compliance with the grant agreement.

I hereby confirm that the associated beneficiary accepts all terms and conditions of the grant agreement and, in particular, all provisions affecting the coordinating beneficiary and the associated beneficiaries. In particular, I acknowledge that, by virtue of this mandate, the coordinating beneficiary alone is entitled to receive funds from the Contracting Authority and distribute the amounts corresponding to the associated beneficiary's participation in the action.

I hereby accept that the associated beneficiary will do everything in its power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil its obligations under the grant agreement, and in particular, to provide to the coordinating beneficiary, on its request, whatever documents or information may be required.

I hereby declare that the associated beneficiary agrees that the provisions of the grant agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between the associated beneficiary and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the grant agreement.

I furthermore certify that:

1. The associated beneficiary 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 106(1) and 107 of Council Regulation No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (OJ L298 of 26.10.2012).
2. The associated beneficiary will contribute 549,297€ to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions: A1, A2, A3, A4, C3, C4, C5, E2, E3, F1, F2. The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is 1,373,242€.
3. The associated beneficiary will conclude with the coordinating beneficiary an agreement necessary for the completion of the work, provided this does not infringe on our obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the Contracting Authority. This agreement will be based on the model proposed by the Contracting Authority. It will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by my organisation and define the financial arrangements.
4. I commit to comply with all relevant eligibility criteria, as defined in the LIFE Multiannual Work Programme 2018-2020 and the LIFE Call for Proposals including the LIFE Guidelines for Applicants.

This declaration and mandate shall be annexed to the grant agreement and shall form an integral part thereof.

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

I have read in full the LIFE Model Grant Agreement and the Financial and Administrative GUIDELINES 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 Zvolen on 29. 6. 2020

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary:

Name(s) and status/function of signatory: Peter Balogh
General Director

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION and MANDATE

I, the undersigned,

Ján Šeffer

representing,

DAPHNE – Institute of Applied Ecology (*DAPHNE*)
Private non-commercial
30814081
Podunajská 24, 82106 Bratislava
SK2020912157

hereinafter referred to as "the associated beneficiary",

for the purposes of the signature and the implementation of the grant agreement **Role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection of the Slovak Republic**
with the Contracting Authority (hereinafter referred to as "the grant agreement")

hereby:

1. Mandate

The Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic *(MoE SR)*
Public body
42181810
Namestie L. Stura 1, 81235, Bratislava, Slovak Republic
2023106679,

represented by Ján Budaj, Minister of Environment of the Slovak Republic
(hereinafter referred to as "the coordinating beneficiary")

to sign in my name and on my behalf the grant agreement and its possible subsequent amendments with the Contracting Authority.

2. Mandate the coordinating beneficiary to act on behalf of the associated beneficiary in compliance with the grant agreement.

I hereby confirm that the associated beneficiary accepts all terms and conditions of the grant agreement and, in particular, all provisions affecting the coordinating beneficiary and the associated beneficiaries. In particular, I acknowledge that, by virtue of this mandate, the coordinating beneficiary alone is entitled to receive funds from the Contracting Authority and distribute the amounts corresponding to the associated beneficiary's participation in the action.

I hereby accept that the associated beneficiary will do everything in its power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil its obligations under the grant agreement, and in particular, to provide to the coordinating beneficiary, on its request, whatever documents or information may be required.

I hereby declare that the associated beneficiary agrees that the provisions of the grant agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between the associated beneficiary and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the grant agreement.

I furthermore certify that:

1. The associated beneficiary 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 106(1) and 107 of Council Regulation No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (OJ L298 of 26.10.2012).
2. The associated beneficiary will contribute 535,445€ to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions: A2, C1, E4, F1, F2. The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is 1,338,611 €.
3. The associated beneficiary will conclude with the coordinating beneficiary an agreement necessary for the completion of the work, provided this does not infringe on our obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the Contracting Authority. This agreement will be based on the model proposed by the Contracting Authority. It will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by my organisation and define the financial arrangements.
4. I commit to comply with all relevant eligibility criteria, as defined in the LIFE Multiannual Work Programme 2018-2020 and the LIFE Call for Proposals including the LIFE Guidelines for Applicants.

This declaration and mandate shall be annexed to the grant agreement and shall form an integral part thereof.

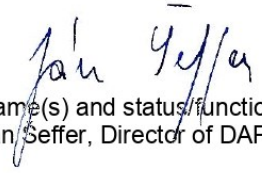
I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the LIFE Model Grant Agreement and the Financial and Administrative GUIDELINES 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 Bratislava on 30.6.2020

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary:



Name(s) and status/function of signatory:
Ján Seffer, Director of DAPHNE IAE

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION and MANDATE

I, the undersigned,

Ing. Róbert Hok, Director General

representing,

The Slovak Water Management Enterprise (*SWME*)
State Enterprise
360220047
Radničné námestie 8, 969 55, Banská Štiavnica, Slovak Republic
SK 2020066213

hereinafter referred to as "the associated beneficiary",

for the purposes of the signature and the implementation of the grant agreement **Role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection of the Slovak Republic**
with the Contracting Authority (hereinafter referred to as "the grant agreement")

hereby:

1. Mandate

The Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic *(MoE SR)*
Public body
42181810
Namestie L. Stura 1, 81235, Bratislava, Slovak Republic
2023106679,

represented by Ján Budaj, Minister of Environment of the Slovak Republic
(hereinafter referred to as "the coordinating beneficiary")

to sign in my name and on my behalf the grant agreement and its possible subsequent amendments with the Contracting Authority.

2. Mandate the coordinating beneficiary to act on behalf of the associated beneficiary in compliance with the grant agreement.

I hereby confirm that the associated beneficiary accepts all terms and conditions of the grant agreement and, in particular, all provisions affecting the coordinating beneficiary and the associated beneficiaries. In particular, I acknowledge that, by virtue of this mandate, the coordinating beneficiary alone is entitled to receive funds from the Contracting Authority and distribute the amounts corresponding to the associated beneficiary's participation in the action.

I hereby accept that the associated beneficiary will do everything in its power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil its obligations under the grant agreement, and in particular, to provide to the coordinating beneficiary, on its request, whatever documents or information may be required.

I hereby declare that the associated beneficiary agrees that the provisions of the grant agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between the associated beneficiary and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the grant agreement.

I furthermore certify that:

1. The associated beneficiary 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 106(1) and 107 of Council Regulation No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (OJ L298 of 26.10.2012).
2. The associated beneficiary will contribute 925,732€ to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions: A1, C5, E2, F1, F2. The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is 2,314,330€.
3. The associated beneficiary will conclude with the coordinating beneficiary an agreement necessary for the completion of the work, provided this does not infringe on our obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the Contracting Authority. This agreement will be based on the model proposed by the Contracting Authority. It will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by my organisation and define the financial arrangements.
4. I commit to comply with all relevant eligibility criteria, as defined in the LIFE Multiannual Work Programme 2018-2020 and the LIFE Call for Proposals including the LIFE Guidelines for Applicants.

This declaration and mandate shall be annexed to the grant agreement and shall form an integral part thereof.

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

I have read in full the LIFE Model Grant Agreement and the Financial and Administrative GUIDELINES 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 Banská Štiavnica on 29. 10. 2020

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary:

Name(s) and status/function of signatory: Ing. Róbert Hok , Director General

SLOVENSKÝ VODOHOSPODÁRSKY PODNIK
štátny podnik
Radničné námestie 8
969 55 Banská Štiavnica

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION and MANDATE

I, the undersigned,

Prof. JUDr. Marek Števček, PhD.

representing,

Comenius University in Bratislava, Faculty of Natural Sciences, (*FNSCU*)
Public body
00397865
Šafárikovo nám 6, 814 99 Bratislava 1
SK2020845332

hereinafter referred to as "the associated beneficiary",

for the purposes of the signature and the implementation of the grant agreement **Role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection of the Slovak Republic**
with the Contracting Authority (hereinafter referred to as "the grant agreement")

hereby:

1. Mandate

The Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic *(MoE SR)*
Public body
42181810
Namestie L. Stura 1, 81235, Bratislava, Slovak Republic
2023106679,

represented by Ján Budaj, Minister of Environment of the Slovak Republic

(hereinafter referred to as "the coordinating beneficiary")

to sign in my name and on my behalf the grant agreement and its possible subsequent amendments with the Contracting Authority.

2. Mandate the coordinating beneficiary to act on behalf of the associated beneficiary in compliance with the grant agreement.

I hereby confirm that the associated beneficiary accepts all terms and conditions of the grant agreement and, in particular, all provisions affecting the coordinating beneficiary and the associated beneficiaries. In particular, I acknowledge that, by virtue of this mandate, the coordinating beneficiary alone is entitled to receive funds from the Contracting Authority and distribute the amounts corresponding to the associated beneficiary's participation in the action.

I hereby accept that the associated beneficiary will do everything in its power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil its obligations under the grant agreement, and in particular, to

provide to the coordinating beneficiary, on its request, whatever documents or information may be required.

I hereby declare that the associated beneficiary agrees that the provisions of the grant agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between the associated beneficiary and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the grant agreement.

I furthermore certify that:

1. The associated beneficiary 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 106(1) and 107 of Council Regulation No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (OJ L298 of 26.10.2012).
2. The associated beneficiary will contribute 194,370€ to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions: C3, D1, D2, F1, F2. The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is 485,925€.
3. The associated beneficiary will conclude with the coordinating beneficiary an agreement necessary for the completion of the work, provided this does not infringe on our obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the Contracting Authority. This agreement will be based on the model proposed by the Contracting Authority. It will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by my organisation and define the financial arrangements.
4. I commit to comply with all relevant eligibility criteria, as defined in the LIFE Multiannual Work Programme 2018-2020 and the LIFE Call for Proposals including the LIFE Guidelines for Applicants.

This declaration and mandate shall be annexed to the grant agreement and shall form an integral part thereof.

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

I have read in full the LIFE Model Grant Agreement and the Financial and Administrative GUIDELINES 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 ...Bratislava..... on..... 24 JUNE 2020

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary:

Name and status/function of signatory:

Prof. JUDr. Marek Števček, PhD. Rector of Comenius University in Bratislava

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION and MANDATE

I, the undersigned,

Ján Šmídt

representing,

Muránska Planina National Park Administration with headquarters in Revúca *(NP MP)*
Public body
54435439
12 Janka Kráľa St., 050 01 Revúca
2121709271

hereinafter referred to as "the associated beneficiary",

for the purposes of the signature and the implementation of the grant agreement **Role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection of the Slovak Republic** with the Contracting Authority (hereinafter referred to as "the grant agreement")

hereby:

1. Mandate

The Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic *(MoE SR)*
Public body
42181810
Námestie Ľ. Štúra 1, 812 35 Bratislava
SK2023106679

represented by Ján Budaj, Minister of Environment of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as "the coordinating beneficiary")

to sign in my name and on my behalf the grant agreement and its possible subsequent amendments with the Contracting Authority.

2. Mandate the coordinating beneficiary to act on behalf of the associated beneficiary in compliance with the grant agreement.

I hereby confirm that the associated beneficiary accepts all terms and conditions of the grant agreement and, in particular, all provisions affecting the coordinating beneficiary and the associated beneficiaries. In particular, I acknowledge that, by virtue of this mandate, the coordinating beneficiary alone is entitled to receive funds from the Contracting Authority and distribute the amounts corresponding to the associated beneficiary's participation in the action.

I hereby accept that the associated beneficiary will do everything in its power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil its obligations under the grant agreement, and in particular, to

provide to the coordinating beneficiary, on its request, whatever documents or information may be required.

I hereby declare that the associated beneficiary agrees that the provisions of the grant agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between the associated beneficiary and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the grant agreement.

I furthermore certify that:

1. The associated beneficiary 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 106(1) and 107 of Council Regulation No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (OJ L298 of 26.10.2012).
2. The associated beneficiary will contribute 323 034 € to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions: A.4, C.5, E.2, E.3, E.4, F.1, F.2. The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is 807 586 €.
3. The associated beneficiary will conclude with the coordinating beneficiary an agreement necessary for the completion of the work, provided this does not infringe on our obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the Contracting Authority. This agreement will be based on the model proposed by the Contracting Authority. It will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by my organisation and define the financial arrangements.
4. I commit to comply with all relevant eligibility criteria, as defined in the LIFE Multiannual Work Programme 2018-2020 and the LIFE Call for Proposals including the LIFE Guidelines for Applicants.

This declaration and mandate shall be annexed to the grant agreement and shall form an integral part thereof.

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

I have read in full the LIFE Model Grant Agreement and the Financial and Administrative GUIDELINES 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 Revúca on 16. september 2022

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary:

Name(s) and status/function of signatory:

Ján Šmidt, director

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY PROFILE (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

Associated Beneficiary profile information			
Short name	SNC SR	**Beneficiary n°**	2

Legal information on the Associated Beneficiary				
Legal Name	The State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic	**Legal Status**		
VAT No	SK 2021526188	**Public body**	X	
Legal Registration No	17058250	**Private commercial**		
Registration Date	01/07/2000	**Private non-commercial**		
PIC No.	-	**VAT reimbursement**	~~Yes:~~	No:

Legal address of the Associated Beneficiary					
Street Name and No	Tajovského 28/B			**PO Box**	-
Post Code	97401	**Town/City**	Banská Bystrica		
Country Code	SK	**Country Name**	Slovak Republic		

Brief description of the Associated Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal

SNC SR is a government/public institution operating on the basis of the state/government budget contribution and own income, however, it is not primarily a profit making institution. It was established by the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic. SNC SR is an expert institution focused on actions for nature and landscape conservation and administration of Slovak caves accessible to visitors in accordance with the provisions of the Act. No. 543/2002 C.L. on Nature and Landscape Conservation as amended by later regulations. Its actions are also governed by the Act No. 15/2005 C.L. on the Conservation of Wild Animals and Plants through Regulating Trade therein. Scope of activities of the SNC SR covers the following: area protection, species (both animals and plants) protection, protection of minerals and fossils, protection of woody vegetation on not-forest land, environmental education, training and promotion, monitoring a relevant information systems. Specific activities relevant to aforementioned fields of actions include: development of draft strategies, concepts, programmes and formulating/designing nature conservation measure, methodologies, development of background documents for law making activities, formulating of technical standpoints and background documents for decision-making activities, development of projects for new designations or amendments of protected areas, research and monitoring of protected areas and species, management of publicly accessible caves, information centres, educational trails and sites, international co-operation in the field of nature/biodiversity conservation, publishing. SNC SR coordinates technical implementation of NATURA 2000 network in Slovakia. It is a designated scientific authority for the purpose of CITES and coordinates actions in Slovak biosphere reserves designated under the UNESCO-MAB Programme. SNC SR has a long term experiences with implementing the projects, including international ones. All projects at which SNC SR have participated or has been participating/implementing are focused on nature and biodiversity conservation, particularly on area and species protection, through implementing management measures in protected areas, as well as on education, training and communication in this area. SNC SR implemented several projects funded through various financial schemes/programmes. Since Slovakia became an EU member (May 2004), the SNC SR implemented or has been implementing particularly projects funded through Structural Funds and LIFE – NATURE programme.

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY PROFILE (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

Associated Beneficiary profile information			
Short name	WWF	**Beneficiary n°**	3

Legal information on the Associated Beneficiary					
Legal Name	WWF Slovakia	**Legal Status**			
VAT No	N/A	**Public body**			
Legal Registration No	**52204430**	**Private commercial**			
Registration Date	**29/03/2019**	**Private non-commercial**	X		
PIC No.	**898469873**	**VAT reimbursement**	Yes:	No:	

Legal address of the Associated Beneficiary					
Street Name and No	Medena 101/5			**PO Box**	N/A
Post Code	811 02	**Town/City**	Bratislava		
Country Code	SK	**Country Name**	Slovakia		

Brief description of the Associated Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal

WWF Slovakia has been legally established in March 2019 as part of the newly formed WWF Central and Eastern Europe, which has transformed from former WWF International Danube-Carpathian Programme (WWF DCP) established and based in Vienna, Austria since 1998. After 20 years of active involvement in conservation, policy and awareness work in the Danube and Carpathian region, the organisation has grown to its nowadays presence in several countries in the region - Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Ukraine and in 2019 also in Slovakia.

Much of the WWF CEE's actions focus on transboundary issues, including protection and management of protected areas and its related biodiversity. Activities of WWF SK has also gradually developed and intensified since 2016 and today they are grouped under 3 programme areas: forests, freshwater and wildlife.

WWF DCP / CEE, WWF SK including, was partner in numerous projects of various funding programmes and therefore has an extensive experience in the area of proposal. Previous projects were focused on the protection of forests and wildlife (LIFE project on sturgeons and large carnivores). It has also been a beneficiary of EU NGO operating grants since 2002 and of the EU INTERREG DTP grant. Within the latter, two projects were submitted, one successfully implemented and one still ongoing. Both projects are aimed at sustaining landscape ecological connectivity for the benefit of wildlife, large carnivores especially.

WWF SK staff has also experience in implementing and managing projects (including LIFE projects) from their previous professional experience. Their expertise is in developing methodologies for field inventories and monitoring, organising and executing biodiversity surveillance and monitoring, including inventories of natural habitats and species, GIS data analyses and processing. Team members also have extensive experience in stakeholder engagement, negotiation, development of guidance and policy recommendations.

WWF is also known for its frequent and impactful communication activities towards public and its public relation activities in general. WWF SK team runs campaigns in support of nature protection and sustainable living. It communicates successfully its message through internet platform, social media (Facebook, Instagram), radio and television broadcast.

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY PROFILE (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

Associated Beneficiary profile information			
Short name	**NFC**	**Beneficiary n°**	4

Legal information on the Associated Beneficiary					
Legal Name	**National Forest Centre**	**Legal Status**			
VAT No	**SK2022091027**	**Public body**	x		
Legal Registration No	**42001315**	**Private commercial**			
Registration Date	**01/01/2006**	**Private non-commercial**			
PIC No.	**998675238**	**VAT reimbursement**	Yes:	No: x	

Legal address of the Associated Beneficiary					
Street Name and No	**T. G. Masaryka 22**			**PO Box**	
Post Code	**96001**	**Town/City**	**Zvolen**		
Country Code	**SK**	**Country Name**	**Slovakia**		

Brief description of the Associated Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal

National Forest Centre (NFC) in Zvolen was founded in 2006 by merge of three state organizations – Forest research institute Zvolen, Lesoprojekt Zvolen and Institute for education of forest and water management of SR in Zvolen, which were all under the Ministry of agriculture. Main area of focus is the continuation in research and experimental development in natural sciences. NLC in general, supplies research and development in all forest issues and all other areas concerned with environment and human activities in countryside. It also deals with other not forest production based researches and countryside creation, ecological and economic-social influences of forests in Slovakia. NFC is administrating the largest collection of forest data in Slovakia. Long term determination for developing NFC is to "build an organization capable of efficient implementation and realization of research results into practice" and at the same time supply the "inevitable expert and analytic activities" and contribute to the research performance in Slovakia. Organizational competence for the proposed project is given by the founding document, long term tradition and international reputation, supported by wide range of national and international research projects (APVV, ASFEU, LIFE+, INTERREG, COST, projects 6th and 7th RP EU, etc.) as well as the fact that NFC is the only institution in Slovakia whose employees are now systematically involved in agroforestry systems, which offers a key solution to remedy the massive degradation of biodiversity due to poor agricultural practices (https://bit.ly/31WZ5Em). Through regular participation in European agroforestry conferences (Cottbus 2014, Montpelier 2016, Nijmegen 2018), the NFC has established international contacts with several European institutions in the field of agroforestry. Currently, NFC is a member of a consortium of institutions from 6 countries (Czech Republic, France, Belgium, Spain, Hungary and Slovakia) which received in 2018 the AGFOSY project (Agroforestry Systems: The Opportunity for European Landscape and Agriculture - Agroforestry Systems: Opportunity for the European country and agriculture) (https://www.agroforestrysystems.eu/en/), programme ERASMUS +. The NFC solves a research task for the Ministry of Agriculture (2019-2021), which will result in a "Pilot Study on the Possibilities of Using Agroforestry Systems in Slovakia".

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY PROFILE (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

Associated Beneficiary profile information			
Short name	DAPHNE	**Beneficiary n°**	5

Legal information on the Associated Beneficiary				
Legal Name	DAPHNE – Institute of Applied Ecology	**Legal Status**		
VAT No	SK2020912157	**Public body**		
Legal Registration No	30814081	**Private commercial**		
Registration Date	01/12/1993	**Private non-commercial**	X	
PIC No.	951267846	**VAT reimbursement**		No

Legal address of the Associated Beneficiary					
Street Name and No	Podunajská 24			**PO Box**	
Post Code	82106	**Town/City**	Bratislava		
Country Code	SK	**Country Name**	Slovakia		

Brief description of the Associated Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal

DAPHNE - Institute of Applied Ecology was founded in 1993 as an independent non-governmental nature conservation institute with activities aimed at conserving and restoring the integrity of Central European ecosystems.

DAPHNE has been involved in over 150 projects in Slovakia and in other Central and Eastern European countries and has produced more than 100 publications on nature conservation and biodiversity for a wide range of audiences from policy makers and farmers, stakeholders, teachers to the general public and schools children. Through these activities, DAPHNE has developed a strong collaborative network across universities, institutes and environmental organisations on both on national and international scale.

DAPHNE subsequently coordinated large-scale projects for the preparation of the Natura 2000 Network in Slovakia. The activities focused on developing the expertise needed for effective implementation of the Natura 2000 network. Activities included: improving the knowledge of the distribution of the natural habitat types and those species protected under the two EU Directives, developing site selection procedures, developing databases and improving participatory management planning skills, completing the national list of proposed Sites of Community Interests for submission to the EU, assessing status and defining favourable conservation status of species and habitat types, and of developing a monitoring methodology and monitoring of habitats and species of EU importance. Recently DAPHNE has finalised field monitoring-based evaluation of High Nature Value grasslands in Slovakia after 12 years of application of agri-environment measures for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic.

DAPHNE as part of the N2K Group (European Economic Interest Group established in December 2007 under EU law) provides technical assistance to European Commission in the framework of different consultancy contracts as a technical support in the implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives and the Nature Action Plan.

The scope of our work is, besides research, also work with various interest groups, which significantly influence the protection of nature (local governments, farmers, foresters, water managers, etc.).

Environmental education, which we consider to be an important part of the nature conservation process is an integral part of any project. In addition, we have been implementing environmental education at kindergartens and primary schools in Bratislava and its surroundings for about 25 years. In education we also focus on teachers for whom we prepare methodological materials, seminars, creative workshops or experiential seminars. The other key parts of this offering are excursions to important protected areas, to focus on nature conservation activities and ecology of habitats and species of EU importance. We implement the „Learning Outside the Classroom“ as a tool for teaching and learning which has been proven to raise attainment and achievement, improve behaviour and improve the engagement of all groups of pupils, including those who are hard to engage inside the classroom environment.

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY PROFILE (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

Associated Beneficiary profile information			
Short name	SWME	**Beneficiary n°**	6

Legal information on the Associated Beneficiary				
Legal Name	SLOVAK WATER MANAGEMENT ENTERPRISE, state enterprise	**Legal Status**		
VAT No	SK 2020066213	**Public body**	X	
Legal Registration No	36 022 047	**Private**		
Registration Date	01.07.1997	**commercial Private non-commercial**		
PIC No.	996897713	**VAT reimbursement**	~~Yes~~	No

Legal address of the Associated Beneficiary					
Street Name and No	Radničné námestie 8			**PO Box**	
Post Code	969 55	**Town/City**	Banská Štiavnica		
Country Code	SK	**Country Name**	Slovakia		

Brief description of the Associated Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal

SLOVAK WATER MANAGEMENT ENTERPRISE, state enterprise (SWME) is a strategically important state-owned company. The main subject of enterprise activities is management and protection of surface and ground waters, complex hydro-ecological activities in river basins resulting from national and EU legislation e. g. DIRECTIVE 2000/60/EC, DIRECTIVE 2007/60/EC. Part of activities of SWME has a character of public interest function – mainly flood protection and floating conditions providing, navigation corridors maintenance.

One of the important priorities of SWME is to retain water in the country, to accumulate it at a time of excess for periods of deficiency.

As SWME is providing a management of watercourses including transboundary watercourses and management of water structures covering whole territory of SR, it is one of the most involved stakeholder for the cross-sectoral (water management and nature protection), which are issues relevant for the project.

Except other activities SWME:

- provides water supplies from watercourses and reservoirs,
- carries out construction-assembly and maintenance works, dredging of river materials, extraction and production of aggregates and excavation of trees growing outside the forest,
- ensures effective protection of waters, watercourses and water structures,
- maintains enough water in ecosystems, revitalizes the environment to preserve native habitats in the area,
- it also performs other tasks according to the Water Act, as amended and related legal regulations.

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY PROFILE (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

Associated Beneficiary profile information			
Short name	FNSCU	**Beneficiary n°**	7

Legal information on the Associated Beneficiary					
Legal Name	Faculty of Natural Sciences, Comenius University in Bratislava	**Legal Status**			
VAT No	SK2020845332	**Public body**	x		
Legal Registration No	**00397865**	**Private commercial**			
Registration Date	**5.6.1982**	**Private non-commercial**			
PIC No.	**999841566**	**VAT reimbursement**	Yes:	No: x	

Legal address of the Associated Beneficiary					
Street Name and No	Safarikovo namestie 6			**PO Box**	
Post Code	814 99	**Town/City**	Bratislava		
Country Code	SK	**Country Name**	Slovak Republic		

Brief description of the Associated Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal

Faculty of Natural Sciences of Comenius University, established in 1940, is principal and excellent research and education institution. Since 1990 Faculty started research of conservation biology at newly constitued Department of Ecosozology and Physiotactics (nowadays Dept. of Environmental Ecology). In 1992, at the Faculty the fifth scientific section – Environmental section – was formed, including yet Dept. of Landscape Ecology, Dept. of Pedology and Dept. of Geochemistry. An integral part of multidisciplinary Project´s team is Dept. of Ecology as well. Staff involved in the Project is experienced in conservation biology, monitoring and survey of biodiversity and other ecological entities, landscape ecology, environmental impact assessment, management of protected areas, geobotany, phytocoenology, environment geochemistry, water quality and other environmental subjects, freshwater ecology and impact of antropic activities and environmental factors on water organisms. Proposal will help to plan and realize measurements improving resilience of Natura 2000 target features towards climate change. Teams of all involved departments have longstanding experiences in research and implementation projects focused on biodiversity monitoring in changing environmental conditions in wide spectrum of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems with nature conservation outputs.

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY PROFILE (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

Associated Beneficiary profile information			
Short name	NP MP	**Beneficiary n°**	8

Legal information on the Associated Beneficiary				
Legal Name	Muránska Planina National Park Administration with headquarters in Revúca	**Legal Status**		
VAT No	2121709271	**Public body**	X	
Legal Registration No	54435439	**Private commercial**		
Registration Date	31.03.2022	**Private non-commercial**		
PIC No.	885098811	**VAT reimbursement**	~~Yes~~	No

Legal address of the Associated Beneficiary					
Street Name and No	12 Janka Kráľa St.			**PO Box**	
Post Code	050 01	**Town/City**	Revúca		
Country Code	SK	**Country Name**	Slovakia		

Brief description of the Associated Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal

Muránska Planina National Park Administration with headquarters in Revúca is a specialized organization for nature and landscape protection established by the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic in accordance with Act No. 543/2002 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection. It was constituted by the transformation of the State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic and its organizational units into separate public authorities.

It provides tasks in the area of nature and landscape protection in the territory of the national park Muránska Planina and its protection zone, as well as in another defined area. The National Park Administration is also the administrator of the forest and forest property owned by the state in accordance with applicable generally binding legal regulations.

The Muránska Planina National Park itself was established in 1997 in the western part of the Slovak Rudohorie Mountains.

CO-FINANCER PROFILE AND COMMITMENT FORM

Legal Name and full address of the co-financer					
Legal Name	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic				
Legal address of the co-financer					
Street Name and No	Námestie Ľ. Štúra 1			**PO Box**	-
Post Code	812 35	**Town/City**	Bratislava		
Country Code	SK	**Country Name**	Slovak Republic		

Financial commitment	
We will contribute the following amount to the project:	**6 580 981 €**

Status of the financial commitment

Confirmed ■ To be confirmed ☐

Signature of the authorised person	
Name and status of the authorised person (obligatory):	Ján Budaj, Minister of Environment of the Slovak Republic
Date of the signature (obligatory):	06 -06- 2022
Authorised signature (obligatory):	

Comment

Financial contribution of 6 580 981 € will be distributed to the beneficiaries as follows:

Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (MoE SR): 1 064 061 €
The State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic (SNC SR): 2 566 939 €
WWF Slovakia (WWF): 772 210 €
National Forest Centre (NFC): 549 197 €
DAPHNE – Institute of Applied Ecology (DAPHNE): 508 672 €
Slovak Water Management Enterprise (SWME): 925 632 €
Comenius University in Bratislava, Faculty of Natural Sciences (FNSCU): 194 270 €

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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 co-financing?**

1/LIFE 03 NAT/SK/000096 Restoration of Water Regime in Sur Fen Nature Reserve, 2003
overall budget: 504 810 EUR, amount of the co-fin.: 378 600 EUR
duration: 1/1/2003 – 1/1/2007, 48 months
coordinating beneficiary: Association of Industry and Nature Conservation (APOP)
partners involved: State Nature Conservancy of Slovak Republic (SNC SR), Municipality of Svaty Jur, Slovak Water Management Enterprise

2/ LIFE 03 NAT/SK/000098 Conservation of Acquila heliaca in the Slovak part of the Carpathian Basin, 2003
overall budget: 492 000 EUR, amount of the co-fin.: 369 000 EUR
duration: 1/10/2003 – 31/8/2007, 47 months
coordinating beneficiary Raptor Protection of Slovakia (RPS)
partners involved: SNC SR

3**/ LIFE 03 NAT/SK/000097 Conservation and Management of Danube floodplain forests, 2003**
overall budget: 570 000 EUR, amount of the co-fin.: 370 500 EUR
duration: 1/9/2003 – 31/3/2007, 43 months
coordinating beneficiary: Regional Association for Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development - Regional Association for Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development (BROZ)
partners involved: SNC SR, NP Donauauen

4/ LIFE 04 NAT/SK/000244 Conservation of Habitat Diversity in Slovensky raj National Park, 2004
overall budget: 500 244 EUR, amount of the co-fin.: 250 122 EUR
duration: 1/9/2004 – 15/12/2008, 51,5 months
coordinating beneficiary: SCN SR
partners involved: Daphne-Institute of Applied Ecology, National Forest Centre, Slovak Scouting, Municipality of Hrabusice, Association of Villages Slovensky Raj

5/ LIFE 05 NAT/SK/000115 Conservation of Otis tarda in Slovakia, 2005
overall budget: 2 040 000 EUR, amount of the co-fin.: 1 500 000 EUR
duration: 1/1/2005 – 31/12/2009, 60 months
coordinating beneficiary: SNC SR
partners involved: Slovak Ornithology Society/BirdLife Slovakia, RPS, Municipality of Lehnice, Hunting Association Lehnice

6/ LIFE 05 NAT/SK/000112 Restoration of the Wetlands of Zahorie Lowland, 2005
overall budget: 624 000EUR, amount of the co-fin.: 312 000 EUR
duration:1/2/2005 – 31/12/2008, 47 months
coordinating beneficiary: SNC SR
partners involved: Slovak Water Management Enterprise, BROZ

7/ LIFE 05 NAT/SK/000114 Conservation of Senne and Medzibodrozie SPAs In Slovakia, 2005
overall budget:1 325 566 EUR, amount of the co-fin.: 662 778 EUR
duration: 15/11/2005 – 14/11/2010, 60 months
coordinating beneficiary: SNC SR
partners involved: Slovak Ornithology Society/BirdLife Slovakia, Zemplin Museum in Michalovce, Municipalities of Senne, Inacovce, Blatna Polianka, Hazin, Hunting association Ostrovik in Senne

8/ LIFE 06 NAT/SK/00015 Restoration and Management of Sand Dunes Habitats in Zahorie Military Training Area, 2006
overall budget: 1 538 438 EUR, amount of the co-fin.: 1 076 900 EUR
duration: 1/9/2006 – 30/6/2011, 58 months
coordinating beneficiary: Military technical and Testing Institute Zahorie
partners involved: SNC SR, BROZ

9/ LIFE 06 NAT/H/000096 The conservation of Falco cherrug in the Carpathian basin, 2006
overall budget: 2 152 042 EUR, amount of the co-fin.: 1 606 715 EUR
duration: 1/10/2006 – 30/9/2010, 55 months
coordinating beneficiary: Bükk NP
partners involved: SNC SR, RPS, SOS, ZSE, NP Aggtelek, NP Balaton-felvideki, NP Duna-Drava, NP Duna-Ipoly, NP Ferto-Hansag, NP Hortobagy, NP Koros-Maros, NP Kiskunsag, NP Orseg, MME-Bird Life Hungary, PRO VERTES Foundation, EMISSZIO NGO

1**0/ LIFE07 NAT/SK/000707 Conservation of Endangered Bird Species Populations in Natural Habitats of the Danube Inland Delta**
overall budget: 4 577 663 EUR, amount of the co-fin.: 2 288 831 EUR
duration: 1/10/2009 – 30/6/2013, 54 months
coordinating beneficiary: BROZ
partners involved: Vodohospodárska výstavba š.p., Agravia, Comenius University in Bratislava, SZITE, Éukovizig

11/ LIFE08 INF/SK/000243 Enhancement of Public Awareness of the Importance of Water for Life, its Protection and Sustainable Use in Accordance with the Water Framework Directive
overall budget: 1 054 545 EUR, amount of the co-fin.: 527 272 EUR
duration:1/1/2010– 31/12/2013, 48 months
coordinating beneficiary: Water Research Institute
partners involved: Slovak Environmental Agency, DAPHNE – Institute of Applied Ecology

12/ LIFE08 NAT/SK/000239 Conservation of root vole *Microtus oeconomus mehelyi,
overall budget: 3 626 018 EUR, amount of the co-fin: 2 719 513 EUR
duration:1/1/2010– 31/12/2015, 60 months
coordinating beneficiary: BROZ

13/ LIFE09 NAT/CZ/364 Butterflies CZ-SK - Integrated Protection of Rare Butterfly Species of Non-forest Habitats in the Czech Republic and Slovakia
overall budget: 7 122 816 EUR, amount of the co-fin.: 3 561408 EUR
duration:1/1/2011– 31/12/2015, 60 months
coordinating beneficiary: Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Republic.

partners involved: SNC SR, BROZ, Local Chapter of the Czech Union for Nature Conservation White Carpathians (ZO ČSOP Bílé Karpaty), Local Chapter of the Czech Union for Nature Conservation Jadernička (ZO ČSOP Jadernička)
partners involved: Slovakia - Water Research Institute, Comenius University in Bratislava, Ministry of Environment, Austria - National Park Neusiedler See, Hungary - Trout Circle Association, Netherlands - Society for the Study and Conservation of Mammals.

14/ LIFE10 NAT/SK/000080 Restoration of NATURA 2000 sites in cross-border Bratislava capital region
overall budget: 3 490 059 EUR, amount of the co-fin.: 1 745 029 EUR
duration: 01/01/2012 - 31/03/2017
coordinating beneficiary: Regional Association for Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development (BROZ), Slovakia
partners involved: Institute of Applied Ecology (DAPHNE), Slovakia, Comenius University in Bratislava (UK), Slovakia, State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic (SNC SR), Slovakia, Trout Circle Association (PK), Hungary, National Park Donau-Auen (NPDA), Austria

15/ LIFE10 NAT/SK/000083 Restoration of Endemic Pannonic Salt Marshes and Sand Dunes in Southern Slovakia.
overall budget: 2 367530 EUR amount of the co-fin.: 1 773 280 EUR
duration: 01.9.2011 - 30.12.2016
coordinating beneficiary: DAPHNE - Institute of Applied Ecology (DAPHNE)
partners involved: Regional Association for Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development (BROZ), State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic (SNC)

16/ LIFE11 NAT/HU/000926 Conservation of Falco vespertinus in the carpatian Basin
overall budget: 3 625 649 EUR amount of the co-fin.: 1 023 889 EUR
duration: 01-09-2012 - 31-03-2018
coordinating beneficiary: MME BirdLife Hungary
partners involved: Bükk National Park Directorate, Körös-Maros National Park Directorate, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Pély-Tiszatáj Agrár Zrt., Raptor Protection of Slovakia, The State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic.

17/ LIFE13 NAT/SK/001272 Energy in the land - power lines and conservation of priority bird species in Natura 2000 sites
overall budget: 1 884 205 Euro amount of the co-fin.: 471 947 Euro
duration: 01/09/2014 - 31/12/2019
coordinating beneficiary: Raptor Protection of Slovakia
partners involved: The State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic, The University of Veterinary Medicine and Pharmacy in Kosice, Východoslovenská distribucná, a.s., Západoslovenská distribucná, a.s.

18/ LIFE16 NAT/CZ/000001 Optimalization of Natura 2000 sites management delivery in the South Bohemia Region and the territory of South Slovakia
overall budget: 7 024 703 EUR, amount of the co-fin.: 565 298 EUR
duration: 01/09/2017 - 30/06/2024
coordinating beneficiary: South Bohemia Region, Czech Republic
partners involved: Regional Association for Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development (BROZ), Slovakia; ZO CSOP Onyx, Czech Republic; Regional School Econom, Czech Republic; State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic, Slovakia

19/ LIFE17 NAT/SK/000621 Restoration of habitats for root vole *Microtus oeconomus mehelyi
overall budget: 5 586 121, amount of the co-fin.: 898 181 EUR
duration: 01/09/2018 - 31/08/2025
coordinating beneficiary: Regional Association for Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development (BROZ), Slovakia
partners involved: North-Transdanubian Water Directorate (Éduvizig), Hungary; Nationalparkgesellschaft Neusiedler See – Seewinkel, Austria; Pisztráng Kör Waldorf Természetvédő és Természetjáró Egyesületet, Hungary; Comenius University in Bratislava, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Slovakia; State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic, Slovakia; Water Research Institute, Slovakia

20/ LIFE17 NAT/SK/000589 Conservation of subpanonic dry grassland habitats and species
overall budget: 3 112 940, amount of the co-fin.: 502 154 EUR
duration: 01/09/2018 - 31/12/2024
coordinating beneficiary: Regional Association for Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development (BROZ), Slovakia
partners involved: ZO CSOP Onyx, Czech Republic; State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic.

21/ LIFE04 NAT/SK/000244 Conservation of Habitat Diversity in Slovensky raj National Park, 2004
overall budget**:** 500,244 EUR, amount of the co-fin.: 250,122 EUR
duration: 1/9/2004 – 15/12/2008, 51,5 months
coordinating beneficiary: SNC SR
Partners: Daphne-Institute of Applied Ecology (DAPHNE), National Forest Centre, Slovak Scouting, Municipality of Hrabusice, and Association of Villages Slovensky Raj

22/ LIFE 08 INF/SK/000243 Enhancement of Public Awareness of the Importance of Water for Life, its Protection and Sustainable Use in Accordance with the Water Framework Directive (WATLIFE)
budget: 1,056,895.00 €, EC co-financing: 527 272 €
duration: 01/2010 - 12/2013
coordinating beneficiary: Water Research Institute (WRI)
partners: Slovak Environmental Agency, DAPHNE – Institute of Applied Ecology

23/ LIFE10 NAT/SK/000080 LIFE Natura 2000 BA - Restoration of Natura 2000 sites in cross-border Bratislava capital region 2012-2018, (Natura 2000 BA)
budget: 3,490,059.00 **€, EC co-financing:** 1,745,029.00 €
duration: 01-JAN-2012 to 31-MAR -2018
coordinator: BROZ Regional Association for Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development
partners: DAPHNE–Institute of Applied Ecology, Slovakia Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia

24/ LIFE10 NAT/SK/000083 LIFE PANNONICSK - Restoration of endemic Pannonic salt marshes and sand dunes in Southern Slovakia 2011-2017. (PANNONICSK)
budget: 2,367,530.00 €, EC co-financing: 1,773,280.00 €
duration: 01-SEP-2011 to 30-JUN -2017
coordinator: DAPHNE - Institute of Applied Ecology
partners: State Nature Conservancy of the Slovakia Republic, Slovakia

25/ LIFE14 NAT/SK/001306 Restoration and management of Danube floodplain habitats
Project sector: LIFE+, Nature and Biodiversity
overall budget: 5 999 420 € (60 % EU cofinancing – 3 599 651 €)
duration: 1.8.2015 – 31.1.2022
coordinating beneficiary: Bratislavské regionálne ochranárske združenie (BROZ) - Regional association for Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development
partners: Vodohospodárska Výstavba, š.p. (VVB), Výskumný ústav vodného hospodárstva (VUVH), Národné lesnícke centrum (NLC), National park Duna-Ipoly (Hungary) (DINPD)

26/ LIFE18 NAT/AT/000733, Dynamic LIFE Lines danube
Project sector: LIFE+, Nature and Biodiversity
overall budget:10 730 658 € (60 % EU cofinancing – 6 438 393 €)
duration: 15.07.2019- 30.06.2026
coordinating beneficiary: Via Donau Osterreichische Wasserstrassen-Gsellschaft mbH
partners: Bratislavské regionálne ochranárske združenie (BROZ) - Regional association for Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development, Národné lesnícke centrum- National forest centre, Donau-Auen GmbH, Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave- Comenius university in Bratislava, Umweltverband WWF Osterreich – World Wide Fund for Nature Austria

27/ LIFE16 GIE/DE/000661 - Improving human coexistence with large carnivores in Europe through communication and transboundary cooperation.
budget: 3,657,943 Euro,
duration: 2017-2022
coordinating beneficiary: World Wide Fund For Nature Germany,
partners: Elmauer institute, Società Cooperativa Sociale Eliante Onlus, Forstliche Versuchs- und Forschungsanstalt Baden-Württemberg, WWF Austria, WWF Adria, WWF Switzerland, WWF DCP, WWF Spain, WWF Finland, WWF France, WWF Hungary, WWF Norway, WWF Poland, WWF Mediterranean Foun. WWF Programul Dunare Carpati Romania

28/ LIFE project reference number: LIFE12 NAT/SK/001137
Title: Conservation of endangered Bird Species Populations in Natural Habitats of the Danube Inland Delta
Year: 2007
LIFE co-financing in EUR: 2,288,831
Associated beneficiary co-financing in EUR: 129,000
Duration: 01.01.2009 - 31. 12.2015
Coordinating beneficiary: BROZ
Partners: Comenius University in Bratislava, Faculty of Natural Sciences (PriF UK), Vodohospodarska vystavba, s.p., North-Transdanubian Water Directorate (Eduvizig) (EV), SZITE

29/ LIFE project reference number: LIFE08 NAT/SK/000239
Title: Conservation of root vole *Microtus oeconomus mehelyi
Year: 2008
LIFE co-financing in EUR: 2,719,513
Assoc. benef. co-financing in EUR: 370,400
Duration: 01.01.2010 - 31.12.2016
Coordinating beneficiary: BROZ
Partners: Comenius University in Bratislava, Faculty of Natural Sciences (PriF UK), Pisztrang Kor - Trout Circle Association (PK, Vyskumny ustav vodneho hospodarstva, Nationalparkgesellschaft Neusiedler See - Seewinkel, Society for the Study and Conservation of Mammals, Ministerstvo zivotneho prostredia Slovenskej republiky

30/ LIFE project reference number: LIFE10 NAT/SK/000080
Title: Restoration of Natura 2000 sites in cross-border Bratislava capital reagion
Year: 2010
LIFE co-financing in EUR: 1,745,029
Assoc. benef. co-financing in EUR: 85,734
Duration: 01.01.2012 - 31.03.2017
Coordinating beneficiary: BROZ
Partners: Comenius University in Bratislava, Faculty of Natural Sciences (PriF UK), DAPHNE, Pisztrang Kor - Trout Circle Association (PK), Nationalpark Donau-Auen, State Nature Conservancy of Slovak Republic

31/ LIFE project reference number: LIFE12 NAT/SK/001137
Title: Restoration of nesting and feeding habitats of Sand Martin, Kingfisher and European Bee-eater in Danube-Morava region
Year: 2012
LIFE co-financing in EUR: 1,838,032
Assoc. benef. co-financing in EUR: 88,017
Duration: 01.01.2014 - 31.12.2020
Coordinating beneficiary: BROZ
Partners: Vyskumny ustav vodneho hospodarstva, Vodohospodarska vystavba, s.p., Comenius University in Bratislava, Faculty of Natural Sciences (PriF UK)

32/ LIFE project reference number: LIFE12 NAT/SK/001155
Title: Conservation of birds in the SPA Ostrovné lúky
Year: 2012
LIFE co-financing in EUR: 1,336,176
Assoc. benef. co-financing in EUR: 114,213
Duration: 01.01.2014 - 31.12.2020
Coordinating beneficiary: BROZ
Partners: Slovenska agentura zivotneho prostredia, Vyskumny ustav vodneho hospodarstva, Comenius University in Bratislava, Faculty of Natural Sciences (PriF UK)

33/ LIFE project reference number: LIFE17 NAT/SK/000621 - LIFE Microtus II
Title: Restoration of habitats for root vole *Microtus oeconomus mehelyi
Year: 2017
LIFE co-financing in EUR: 4,189,588
Assoc. benef. co-financing in EUR: 146,051
Duration: 01.09.2018 - 31.08.2025
Coordinating beneficiary: BROZ
Partners: North-Transdanubian Water Directorate (Eduvizig) (EV) , Nationalparkgesellschaft Neusiedler See - Seewinkel (NSS) , Pisztrang Kor - Trout Circle Association (PK), Statna ochrana prirody Slovenskej republiky (State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak, Comenius University in Bratislava, Faculty of Natural Sciences (PriF UK) Republic), Vyskumny ustav vodneho hospodarstva (Water Research Institute) (VUVH)

34/ LIFE project reference number: LIFE17 ENV/SK/000036 - LIFE - Water and Health
Title: Improvement of health status of population of the Slovak Republic through drinking water re-carbonization.
Year: 2017
LIFE co-financing in EUR: 566,950
Assoc. benef. co-financing in EUR: 378,125
Duration: 01.09.2018 - 31.12.2022
Coordinating beneficiary: Comenius University in Bratislava, Faculty of Natural Sciences
Partners: 0

35/ LIFE project reference number: LIFE18 NAT/AT/00073 - Dynamic LIFE Lines Danube
Title: Dynamic LIFE Lines Danube
Year: 2018
LIFE co-financing in EUR: 6,438,393
Assoc. benef. co-financing in EUR: 149,251
Duration: 15.07.2019 - 30.06.2026
Coordinating beneficiary: via donau Osterreichische Wasserstraflen Gesellschaft mbH
Partners: BROZ (Bratislavske regionalne ochranarske zdruzenie), Narodne lesnicke centrum/NFC National Forest Centre, Nationalpark Donau-Auen GmbH, Umweltverband WWF Osterreich, Comenius University in Bratislava, Faculty of Natural Sciences (PriF UK)

- **Have you or any of the associated beneficiaries submitted any request for financing for actions or part of this project to other European Union financial instruments? To whom? When and with what results?**

Preparation and Establishment of Monitoring of Species and Habitats and Improvement of Accessibility of the Result to the Public financed by the EU Structural Funds, which was carried out in the period 2009 - 2015.

Monitoring of Species and Habitats of European interest in accordance to the Habitats and Birds Directives financed by the EU Structural Funds (2018 – 2022).

LIFE16 NAT/SK/000742 Restoration of Ecosystem Functions of Western-Carpathian Peatlands (15.9.2016) - rejected

LIFE19 NAT/SK/001069 Conservation of the European Ground Squirrel (Spermophilus citellus) at the northwestern border of its range (19.6.2019) - approved concept note

INTERREG V-A SK-AT - BIG SK-AT - Cooperation in the field of education in the border region SK-AT
Overall budget: 4 276 854 EUR; amount of the co-fin.: 641 003 EUR
Duration: 01/03/2017 – 31/10/2020, 44 months
Coordinating beneficiary: Office of the Provincial Government of Lower Austria
Partners: Daphne-Institute of Applied Ecology (DAPHNE), Department for Kindergartens; City of Senica, Enviropark Pomoravie NGO; European Office Vienna Board of Education; Österreichische Kinderfreunde/Austrian Friends of Children, Regional Vienna Organisation; Province of Burgenland; Bratislava - Nové Mesto City District; The Municipality of Záhorská Ves

INTERREG V-A SK-CZ – Ground Squirrels for the Landscape, the Landscape for Ground Squirrels
Overall budget: 569.429 EUR; amount of the co-fin. 85 414 EUR
Duration: 02/2018 – 01/2020, 24 months
Coordinating beneficiary: ALKA Wildlife, o.p.s.
Partners: Daphne-Institute of Applied Ecology (DAPHNE), Ekocentrum Trkmanka, p.o., National ZOO Bojnice

INTERREG V-A SK-AT – CITY NATURE - Development of ecosystem tools and services for biodiversity conservation and restoration in Bratislava and Vienna
Overall budget: 1.697.181 EUR; amount of the co-fin.: 254 577 EUR
Duration: 01/01/2019 – 31/12/2021, 32 months
Coordinating beneficiary: Bratislava Forest Park

Partners: Daphne-Institute of Applied Ecology (DAPHNE), Vienna Environmental Protection Department

European Regional Development Fund, Operational Program Research and Innovation:
Call code: OPVaI-VA/DP/2018/1.2.1-06
Name of long term strategic research project: "Agroforestry systems for combined production and more efficient use of agricultural landscape".
Project consortium: L-Promotion ltd., National Forest centre, National Agricultural and Food Center, Institute of Landscape Ecology Slovak Academy of Science (SAV), University of Central Europe in Skalica, n. o.
Application code: NFP313010V890
Date of application: 29. 3. 2019
Result: The project was rejected due to non-compliance of one of the consortium partners (University of Central Europe in Skalica, n. o.).

LIFE16 NAT/SK/000858 Restoration of habitats and population of *Emys orbicularis* in Slovakia, 2016
Acronym: EMYSSKA
Status: rejected
Project duration: 07/2017 - 12/2022
Project budget: 6 440 000 EUR
SWME budget: 1 700 000 EUR (Associated Beneficiary)
Project objectives: The aim of the project was to stop the decline of the population of the *Emys orbicularis* in Slovakia by restoring its natural habitats in NATURA 2000 areas and potentially increasing its abundance.

EEA and Norway Grants: Nature-based solution in water management to help climate change mitigation and adaptation in Central and Eastern Europe", 2018
Status: rejected
Reason for rejection: There have been over seven hundred concept notes submitted and almost six hundred of them were subject to assessment against selection criteria. The high-level competition and relatively small allocation allowed for only a fraction of the submitted applications to pass to the second phase.
Project objectives: Aim of the project was to create nature-friendly measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change, extreme weather preparedness and risk management in relation to climate change. In the project was proposed construction of sluice gate, reconstruction of sluice gates, maintenance of the reclamation canal, water supply to the Tice branch (area - SWME, Branch office Košice, Streda nad Bodrogom).

LIFE Integrated Projects 2019 – A8

LETTER OF INTENT FROM MANAGING/COMPETENT AUTHORITY/ENTITY

PROFILE AND COMMITMENT FORM

Title of the LIFE Integrated Project					
Title: Role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection in the Slovak Republic					
Legal information on the MANAGING/COMPETENT AUTHORITY/ENTITY					
Legal Name	Government Office of the Slovak Republic				
Legal address of the MANAGING/COMPETENT AUTHORITY/ENTITY					
Street Name and No	Namestie Slobody 1			**PO Box**	
Post Code	813 70	**Town/City**	Bratislava		
Country Code	SK	**Country Name**	Slovakia		

Confirmation	
We confirm that the complementary actions identified in this proposal and intended to be financed by the INTERREG B (ERDF) are in principle eligible for financing.	Yes ■ No ☐ Comments: Final assessment of the eligibility of specific projects will be done after the evaluation of applications and fulfilment of conditions set by Monitoring committee.
We confirm that the proposal indicates correctly the potential financial contribution from the INTERREG B (ERDF).	Yes ■ No ☐ Comments: Allocations available for the nature, biodiversity and landscape conservation agenda are set in call for proposals, which is being approved by Monitoring committee.
We confirm that the proposal indicates correctly the timing of potential funding INTERREG B (ERDF).	Yes ■ No ☐ Comments: Timing of call for proposal is under assessment by monitoring committee and validated by monitoring committee.
We confirm that during the assessment of applications for funding (to be) received by our authority, we (will) take into account that they are linked to the LIFE integrated project.	Yes ■ No ☐ Comments: Final assessment of the eligibility of specific projects will be done after the evaluation of applications and fulfilment of conditions set by Monitoring committee.

Status of the financial commitment	
Committed/confirmed ■	To be committed/confirmed ☐
Comments: Committed/confirmed status of the financial commitment is related to projects listed in the	

attachment. Government Office of the Slovak Republic fulfil role of the National controller and National contact point for listed Central Europe and Danube transnational projects.	
Signature of the authorised person	
Name and status of the authorised person (obligatory):	Peter Kostolný general director Section of financial programs
Date of the signature (obligatory):	28. 02. 2020
Authorised signature (obligatory):	

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LETTER OF INTENT FROM MANAGING/COMPETENT AUTHORITY/ENTITY

PROFILE AND COMMITMENT FORM

Title of the LIFE Integrated Project
Title: Role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection in the Slovak Republic

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LIFE integrated project.	Comments:

Status of the financial commitment	
Committed/confirmed ■	To be committed/confirmed ☐
Comments:	

Signature of the authorised person	
Name and status of the authorised person (obligatory):	Jaroslav Gudába Director General Section of Rural Development and Direct Payments
Date of the signature (obligatory):	24.02.2020
Authorised signature (obligatory):	

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LETTER OF INTENT FROM MANAGING/COMPETENT AUTHORITY/ENTITY

PROFILE AND COMMITMENT FORM

Title of the LIFE Integrated Project					
Title: Role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection in the Slovak Republic					
Legal information on the MANAGING/COMPETENT AUTHORITY/ENTITY					
Legal Name	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic – Section of Cross-border Cooperation Programmes				
Legal address of the MANAGING/COMPETENT AUTHORITY/ENTITY					
Street Name and No	Račianska 153/A			**PO Box**	
Post Code	830 03	**Town/City**	Bratislava		
Country Code	SK	**Country Name**	Slovakia		

Confirmation	
We confirm that the complementary actions identified in this proposal and intended to be financed by the INTERREG V-A (ERDF) are in principle eligible for financing.	Yes ■ No ☐ Comments:
We confirm that the proposal indicates correctly the potential financial contribution from the INTERREG V-A (ERDF).	Yes ■ No ☐ Comments:
We confirm that the proposal indicates correctly the timing of potential funding INTERREG V-A (ERDF).	Yes ■ No ☐ Comments: in the next programming period it is supposed to contribute activities aimed to conservation of biodiversity
We confirm that during the assessment of applications for funding (to be) received by our authority, we (will) take into account that they are linked to the LIFE integrated project.	Yes ■ No ☐ Comments:

Status of the financial commitment	
Committed/confirmed ☐	To be committed/confirmed ■
Comments:	

Signature of the authorised person	
Name and status of the authorised person (obligatory):	Katarína Mihaľová Director General
Date of the signature (obligatory):	28.2.2020
Authorised signature (obligatory):	

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Code	Project	Partners	Total costs
305021Q904	Posilnenie biodiverzity a ekologickej siete na území rieky Moravy prostredníctvom manažmentu biotopov a environmentálnej výchovy (zvyšovania povedomia) v ekocentrách *Stärkung der Biodiversität und Lebensraumvernetzung in der Region der March durch Habitatmanagement und Umweltbildung (Bewusstseinsbildung) in Ökozentren*	Mesto Stupava NÖ Regional.GmbH Trnavský samosprávny kraj Marktgemeinde Hohenau an der March Mestská časť Bratislava - Devínska Nová Ves Mesto Gbely BROZ - Bratislavské regionálne ochranárske združenie March.Raum Ökoturismus und Förderung regionaler nachhaltiger Produkte in den March-Auen und im Marchfeld Weinviertel Tourismus GmbH WUK - verein zu Scgaffung offener Kultur-und Werkstättenhäuser	2 751 942,00 €
305021Q981	Kvitnúca krajina pre motýle na Slovensku a v Rakúsku *Blühende Landschaften für Schmetterlinge in SK und AT*	Umweltschutzorganisation GLOBAL 2000 BROZ - Bratislavské regionálne ochranárske združenie	1 371 939,71 €
305021R191	Ochrana a rozvoj prepojenia riečnych biotopov v oblasti Alpsko-karpatského koridoru *Schutz und Entwicklung eines Lebensraumverbundes der Flüsse im Bereich des Alpen Karpaten Korridors*	Nationalpark Donau-Auen GmbH Štátna ochrana prírody Slovenskej republiky BROZ - Bratislavské regionálne ochranárske združenie Schwechat Wasserverband Stadtgemeinde Fischamend Österreichische Bundesforste AG via donau Österreichische Wasserstraßen - Gesellschaft mbH	2 105 814,60 €
305021W228	Vývoj ekosystémových nástrojov a služieb pre ochranu a obnovu biodiverzity v Bratislave a Viedni	Mestské lesy v Bratislave Wiener Umweltschutzabteillung - MA 22 DAPHNE - Inštitút aplikovanej ekológie	1 697 181,46 €
HUSKROUA/1702/6.1/0010	OBWIC - OPEN BORDERS FOR WILDLIFE IN THE CARPATHIANS	WWF Danube Carpathian Programme Romania – Maramures Branch (RO) Slovak Ornithological Society/BirdLife Slovakia (SK) NGO RachivEcoTur (UA) Aggtelek National Park Directorate (HU)	1 550 871,83 €
SKHU/1601/1.1/002	The Hungarian and Slovak foresters bee project	Vértesi Erdészeti és Faipari Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság LESY Slovenskej republiky, štátny podnik	1 093 136,37
SKHU/1601/1.1/010	Helping natural forests together	IPOLY ERDŐ Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság LESY Slovenskej republiky, štátny podnik	778 106,52
SKHU/1601/1.1/065	Birds without Borders	Štátna ochrana prírody Slovenskej republiky Aggteleki Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság	408 156,10
SKHU/1601/1.1/212	Sustainable and virtual tourism development in the Nógrád-Hont cross-border region	Bánk Község Önkormányzata Mesto Dudince RTDM Rétság Nyugat-Nógrád Megyei Turisztikai Desztináció Menedzsment Nonprofit Korlátolt elelősségű Társaság	1 597 871,19
SKHU/1601/1.1/217	Common heritage, joint future - Trees without borders	Národné lesnícke centrum Nyugat-magyarországi Egyetem	1 460 765,80
SKHU/1601/1.1/227	Use of the fragments of nature in the former industrial-used areas in the rural areas	Obec Veľké Úľany Jánossomorja Város Önkormányzata	406 783,52
SKHU/1601/1.1/258	Taste od Danubian Nature	Združenie obcí dolného Žitného Ostrova Által-ér Vízgyűjtő Helyreállítási és Fejlesztési Szövetség Slovenská agentúra životného prostredia Slovenský vodohospodársky podnik, š.p. Gönyű Község Önkormányzata Obec Zlatná na Ostrove Bratislavské regionálne ochranárske združenie Gönyű Horgászegyesüle Obec Klížska Nemá	1 909 887,49

Code	Project	Partners	Total costs
304021D016	Koordinácia ochrany, monitoringu a manažmentu západokarpatskej populácie vlka dravého a rysa ostrovida na česko-slovenskom pomedzí	Štátna ochrana prírody Slovenskej republiky Ústav biologie obratlovců AV ČR, v.v.i. Hnutí DUHA Olomouc Národné lesnícke centrum	504 554,74 €
304021C996	Prevence a odstraňování následků eroze půdy, budování ekostabilizačných prvků v krajině a rozvoj vybraných prvků zelené infrastruktury pro ochranu a koordinované řízení přírodně významných přeshraničních území	Obec Kuželov obec Vrbovce Slovenská technická univerzita v Bratislave	352 094,80 €
304021D113	Zlepšení ekologické stability příhraničního území Horňácka a Kopanic prostřednictvím environmentálního managementu a budování ekostabilizačních prvků v krajině	Obec Nová Lhota Lesotur s.r.o. Obec Suchov	282 585,00 €
304021D067	Obnova biodiverzity a ekosystémových služeb klimatickou změnou ohrožených lesů regionu Beskyd	Ústav výzkumu globální změny AV ČR, v. v. i. Národné lesnícke centrum IREAS, Institut pro strukturální politiku, o. p. s.	503 881,88 €
304021D168	Živé břehy - společná ochrana říčních ekosystémů	Krok Kyjov, z. ú. Slovenská ornitologická spoločnosť/BirdLife Slovensko Biologické centrum AV ČR, v. v. i. Česká společnost ornitologická - Jihomoravská pobočka	796 464,83 €
304021S251	Společně proti vodní erozi a vysychání mokřadů	1.ZO ČSOP Valašské Meziříčí ALCEDO, spoločnosť pre prírodu a krajinu	246 621,88 €
304021S218	Zelené horizonty	Slovenská ornitologická spoločnosť/BirdLife Slovensko Česká společnost ornitologická - Jihomoravská pobočka	587 678,48 €
304021S113	Zlepšenie ekostability prihraničných lesov	Mestské lesy Považská Bystrica, s.r.o. EPS aktivity, z.s.	120 003,53 €
304021S114	Spoločne za predchádzanie zhoršovaniu stavu poškodených lesných ekosystémov	LESY Slovenskej republiky, štátny podnik Lesy České republiky, s.p.	700 036,14 €
PLSK.01.01.00-00-0096/17	Spoločne za zachovanie a obnovu biodiverzity karpatských horských ekosystémov.	LESY Slovenskej republiky, štátny podnik Uniwersytet Rolniczy im. Hugona Kołłątaja w Krakowie Národné poľnohospodárske a potravinárske centrum	594 387,41 €
PLSK.01.01.00-12-0099/17	PRÍRODNÉ KLENOTY POHRANIČIA Ochrana ohrozených druhov pri súčasnom udržateľnom sprístupnení krajinno-prírodných atrakcií	Gmina Stary Sącz Mesto Levoča	2 936 595,70 €

LETTER OF INTENT FROM MANAGING/COMPETENT AUTHORITY/ENTITY

PROFILE AND COMMITMENT FORM

Title of the LIFE Integrated Project					
Title: Role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection in the Slovak Republic					
Legal information on the MANAGING/COMPETENT AUTHORITY/ENTITY					
Legal Name	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic				
Legal address of the MANAGING/COMPETENT AUTHORITY/ENTITY					
Street Name and No	Námestie Ľ. Štúra 1			**PO Box**	
Post Code	812 35	**Town/City**	Bratislava		
Country Code	SK	**Country Name**	Slovakia		

Confirmation	
We confirm that the complementary actions identified in this proposal and intended to be financed by the OP Quality of Environment 2014-2020 are in principle eligible for financing.	Yes ■ No ☐ Comments: This is just preliminary assessment. Final assessment on the eligibility will be done after verification of project documentation and fulfilment of criteria for selection of operations.
We confirm that the proposal indicates correctly the potential financial contribution from the OP Quality of Environment 2014-2020.	Yes ■ No ☐ Comments: Assessment of requests for funding is ongoing and decision on the financial contribution will be done after the ongoing selection process.
We confirm that the proposal indicates correctly the timing of potential funding from the OP Quality of Environment 2014-2020.	Yes ■ No ☐ Comments: The timing is in close connection with the ongoing verification process of received requests for funding.
We confirm that during the assessment of applications for funding (to be) received by our authority, we (will) take into account that they are linked to the LIFE integrated project.	Yes ■ No ☐ Comments: Projects funded by the OP Quality of Environment are automatically linked to the LIFE integrated project through the achievement of particular key impact indicators such as "*Surface area of habitats supported in order to attain a better conservation status*" or "*Number of monitored sites with the increased number of monitored species or habitats*".

Status of the financial commitment	
Committed/confirmed ■ To be committed/confirmed ☐ Comments:	
Signature of the authorised person	
Name and status of the authorised person (obligatory):	Matej Ovčiarka, director general Directorate for environmental programmes and projects
Date of the signature (obligatory):	26.02.2020
Authorised signature (obligatory):	

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LIFE Integrated Projects 2019

Part B – technical summary and overall context of the project

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT (English version)

1. Overall context/background/geographical scope

Natura 2000 network represents altogether 29,84 % of the area of Slovak Republic (SR). National list of SPAs contains 41 sites. Original list as presented in April 2004 containing 38 sites, which SR submitted to EC, has been updated in 2010. Based on negotiations with EC 2 sites where excluded and 5 new ones were added and EC considers the list as of SPA sufficient. SPAs cover altogether 1 284 806 ha (26.34 % of the SK territory).

Slovakia had prepared its national list of SCIs similarly in April 2004, i.e. before its accession to the EU. It contained altogether 382 sites, from which 6 were later excluded after negotiations with EC as scientific mistakes. After negotiations with EC, the national list of SCIs was updated in 2011 (adding of 97 sites) and in 2017 (169 new sites). Total number of SCIs/SACs is recently 642 and their total area is 615 261 ha (12.5 % of the SK territory). Sufficiency of the updated national list of SCI/SAC had been subject to further negotiations with the EC in 2018 and 2019 and it is recently subject of infringement procedure from the side of the EC against Slovak Republic, pursuant to article 258 of the Treaty. Depending on the number of species and habitat types evaluated, the sufficiency of the SCI/SAC network is 93 to 97 %.

As it documented above the Natura 2000 network in Slovakia (both SPA and SCI) can be considered more-less completed, with few exceptions. This is however not the case when speaking about legal designation of sites and ensuring their management re Article 6 of the Habitats Directive. In 2014 State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic had established conservation targets for each species and habitat type in every SCI/SAC. Setting of the targets was done based on the databases of the Standard Data Forms (SDF) and the country's Report pursuant to HD Art. 17. According to the Act on Nature and Landscape Protection, management plans for SACs and SPAs are being developed. Till September 2019, only 133 SACs had management plans developed (out of which 100 approved). From 41 SPAs 34 have management plans developed (18 approved).

IP itself:

The project shall address the following gaps:

- Altogether 32% Annex 1 habitat target features and 37% Annex 2 species target features of SCIs/SACs have no data entries (even on presence/absence level) in the SNC information system (KIMS), thus setting of conservation targets for them is not possible
- Current monitoring system of the SNC provides data on biogeographical level for reporting re HD Art. 17, but is insufficient for providing data on the status of target features of particular SCI/SACs.

- Methodology for assessment of the conservation status of habitats/species on site level is lacking.
- Management planning cycle lacks evaluation of effectiveness of management measures implemented. In fact, no records on management interventions implemented are being made, which means assessment of their effects / effectiveness vis-á-vis status of the targeted habitats and/or species is not possible to be made.
- There are also some other methodological shortcomings, for instance the subjectivity of assessments done by experts in the field visits during monitoring visits, etc.
- Possible impacts of climate change on Natura 2000 habitats and species and vulnerability of particular Natura 2000 sites against CC is unknown.
- Knowledge on ecological connectivity requirements is missing for some species and habitat types, such as insects, small mammals and freshwater habitats. Coherence of Natura 2000 network is not properly ensured through existing ecological networks as it is based on old data and methodological approaches. Transposition to relevant policy instruments, such as spatial plans is limited.
- Some specific habitat types, such as peatland and inland salt meadows are currently lacking management measures as existing RDP schemes are not economically attractive for farmers.
- Some traditional landscape features, such as agroforestry systems are disappearing due to land-use changes and perverse subsidies. Thus biodiversity, such as specific habitat types and species connected to this type of landscape are threatened too.
- Forest management and water management are not considering properly nature conservation requirements, thus threaten vulnerable and endemic species, such as the capercaillie Tetrao urogallus, or *Pseudogaurotina excellens.
- There is large mistrust in close-to-nature forest management and nature-based solutions in water / flood management. Best practice examples are lacking or poorly known.
- Forest management plans and flood risk management plans are not integrating requirements of Natura 2000 properly, integration of nature conservation in the current landscape management is poor.
- Ecosystem services provided by Natura 2000 are poorly known and therefore not considered in plans and policies, neither considered in decision-making.

Complementary actions:

It is necessary to complete the network of SCIs/SACs to ensure its sufficiency for all HD Annex I habitat types and Annex II species as required by the directive, including filling in data gaps for species and habitat types with scientific reserve.

For the remaining 416 SCI/SACs it will be necessary to continue in developing, consulting on and approving of the management plans. In case of forest management plans and flood risk management plans, it is necessary to ensure their consistency with Natura 2000 management plans also through applying HD Art 6.3. Baseline monitoring of habitat types and species of Community importance and reporting re HD Art. 17 shall continue.

Coherence of ecological networks on national scale and investments to green infrastructure shall be continuing or even increased.

Recurring management in Natura 2000 sites related to agriculture and forestry shall be ensured primarily through Strategic Agricultural Plan 2021-2027. River basin management plans may ensure restoration of lateral and longitudinal connectivity of river ecosystems, restoration of wetlands and floodplains.

2. Project objectives:

IP itself:

The main objective of the LIFE Integrated Project Nature "Role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection of the Slovak Republic" is implementation of the Prioritised Action Framework for Natura 2000 network in Slovakia 2021 – 2027, pursuant to Article 8 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. This goal shall enable us to achieve the Target 1 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy and general objectives of the EU Habitats and Birds Directives. with respect to the contribution towards improving conservation status of some specific and prioritised species and habitat types and may include also broader actions in the field of green infrastructure that contribute to better coherence of Natura 2000 network in a broader and cross-border context.

Specific objectives to be ensure by the project include:

- Ensure that conservation targets and management of Natura 2000 sites are set on a basis of sound data, existing data and methodological gaps in Natura 2000 sites management are filled. Enable evaluation of target conservation features' status on site level.
- Ensure assessment of effectiveness of management measures and interventions is executed in Natura 2000 is part of management planning cycle and evaluation.
- Assess impacts of climate change on Natura 2000 and vulnerability of particular species and habitat types and propose mitigation measures and policy / management recommendations.
- Coherence of Natura 2000 network is ensured through identifying ecological connectivity elements (ecological corridors, stepping stone habitats…) and applying measures for their protection through relevant policies and instruments, such spatial plans.
- Ensure conservation of peatland habitats through developing specialized management centres and demonstrating restoration and management measures.
- Establish, test and evaluate agroforestry systems of demonstration character that support threatened species and habitat types.
- Restore habitats and implement special management for highly threatened species such as capercaillie Tetrao urogallus, *Pseudogaurotina excellens, Emys orbicularis, and Thesium ebracteatum and Marsilea quadrifolia through demonstrating specialised and integrated nature conservation and landscape management.

- Evaluate effectiveness and replicate experience and knowledge from demonstration sites through existing and new policy instruments including providing recommendations for EU funds programming.
- Evaluate socio-economic benefits and ecosystem services Natura 2000 provides.
- Improve awareness and public acceptance of Natura 2000 among stakeholders and general public including awareness on ecosystem services provided by Natura 2000.

Complementary actions:

- Complete the network of SCIs/SACs to ensure its sufficiency for all HD Annex I habitat types and Annex II species as required by the directive.
- Fill in data gaps for species and habitat types with scientific reserve on national reference list.
- Ensure legal designation for all remaining SCIs.
- Continue developing, consulting with stakeholders and approving management plans for remaining SCI/SACs and SPAs.
- Ensure consistency of forest management plans and flood risk management plans with Natura 2000 through inter alia applying HD Art 6.3.
- Provide monitoring of habitat types and species of Community importance and reporting pursuant to Habitats Directive Art. 17 on a network of Permanent Monitoring Sites.
- Revise methodologies for monitoring and evaluation of status of habitat types and species to eliminate shortcomings and ambiguities.
- Mobilise funding for management measures in Natura 2000 through Strategic Agricultural Plan, Water Framework Directive implementation, European territorial cooperation programmes and other sources.

3. Actions and means involved:

IP itself:

A. Preparatory actions (elaboration of management/action plans, obtaining licences and permits, trainings, etc.)

Preparatory studies, technical documentation and permission procedures for concrete conservation actions defined for restoration and protection of selected habitats and species need to be evaluated in the first phase of the project. The integrated management plans will be evaluated as an innovative and demonstration tool for harmonisation and integration of complex conservation measures in forest, freshwater and non-forest habitats within NATURA 2000 sites. The effective implementation of integrated management plan and concrete conservation measures requires communication with different stakeholders, with special focus on land users in Natura 2000 sites. Therefore, the strategy for stakeholder involvement and communication will be evaluated and consultation with land users in all pilot sites realised.

C. Concrete (conservation/implementation) actions

The impact of performed measures on conservation status of target habitat types will be assessed through evaluation of effectiveness of management measures in Natura 2000 sites. Evaluation of conservation target features status will be enhanced through the monitoring of species and habitats in individual SCIs/SACs and SPAs overlapping with project sites. Further, an assessment of potential vulnerability (or resilience vice versa) of the Habitats Directive Annex I habitats and Annex II species towards climate change effects will contribute to improving resilience of Natura 2000 target features towards climate change. Natura 2000 network connectivity will be enhanced by improving ecological corridors for selected conservation features – species and habitat types, which are most vulnerable or threatened by habitat fragmentation. Implementation of concrete conservation actions in project demonstration sites and development of new management approaches will contribute notably to conservation and restoration of peatland habitats, capercaillie, restore or introduce new habitats such as agroforestry systems and demonstrate integrated nature conservation and landscape management. To ensure long term protection and maintenance of habitat and species, concrete conservation actions are completed by land purchase, lease or other compensatory payments. Finally, to demonstrate sustainability and prove added value of natural sites, the evaluation of socio-economic benefits and ecosystem services of Natura 2000 network will be carried out.

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

During the project, the impact of concrete conservation actions on biodiversity will be monitored in order to analyse the effectiveness of implemented measures towards targeted species and habitats types. To see and measure the benefits of project activities for society in pilot sites and how it influences local communities, local economy, specific stakeholders, the local socio- economic analysis will be carried out. The activity includes report on the Key project level indicators, which will assist the project beneficiaries to partially evaluate the effectiveness of realised activities and applied measures. The project is primarily focused on implementation of PAF, therefore the objectives set out in this document will need to be continuously monitored, evaluated and updated in order to provide a regular overview of PAF implementation. The operational database, where all measures quantified in PAF will be processed.

E. Public awareness and dissemination of results (obligatory)

Overall communication and PR activities will be focused on dissemination of project results and raising awareness of the general public about Natura 2000, biodiversity importance and ecosystem services. The national Natura 2000 campaign will be implemented and communicated via various online communication channels and offline events. Professionals working in organisations dealing with Natura 2000 management and stakeholders will be trained in communication and will gain knowledge and experiences for better implementation of PAF. Actions will cover dissemination of results and presentation of demonstration activities carried out in action C.5 and replication will be stimulated by networking visits in Slovakia and abroad. Environmental education actions will target education providers and school children. Environmental educators will be trained in order to increase their competencies and skills and help them work with innovative approaches and products for teaching environmental topics. Number of outdoor programmes, excursions and events for school children and general public will be implemented with the aim to raise

awareness about biodiversity, Natura 2000 and ecosystem services.

F. Project Management and monitoring of project progress (obligatory)

Project management and monitoring of project progress will ensure smooth and competent implementation of project activities. Also, it will promote good cooperation among project partners. Under F actions, overall financial management of the project will be realised and regularly reports will be prepared. Executive teams will be established for each project action and each team will be led by a person nominated by a beneficiary leading the action. Project management team will participate in the planning of actual project activities. Also the team will report any problems and delays and promote communication in a project team. Project steering committee will be created from the representatives of all project partners. It will discuss project implementation, any problems and delays, and it will be responsible for the strategic decisions on future project implementation. Continuation of the project activities after the end of the project will be defined in After-LIFE plan which will be prepared under action F.2. Project activities which require further continuation will be defined in the plan as well as how it will be ensured.

Complementary actions:

Complementary actions to this LIFE integrated project will include data gathering for designation of additional SCIs, including organising inventories of species and habitat types in scientific reserve. Proposal of additional SCIs will be prepared accordingly to ensure sufficiency of Natura 2000 network. Projects for legal designation of SACs in national protected areas' categories will be prepared as well as management plans for remaining SCI/SACs and SPAs without management plan in place. Consultation with stakeholders will be as part of nomination and legal designation. Management requirements of habitat types and species of Community importance will be included in existing and new forest management plans and flood risk management plans.

Monitoring of habitat types and species of Community importance and reporting pursuant to Habitats Directive Art. 17 on a network of Permanent Monitoring Sites will be continuing. Methodologies for monitoring and evaluation of status of habitat types and species will be revised to eliminate shortcomings and ambiguities.

Activities will be performed to mobilise funding for Natura 2000 from Strategic Agricultural Plan, River Basin Management Plans implementation, European territorial cooperation programmes and other sources. These complementary funding sources shall particularly cover recurring management measures in agriculture and forestry, investments in infrastructure including green infrastructure, restoration of riverine ecosystems connectivity (lateral and longitudinal), measures to improve water quality, purchase of land and land swap in protected areas, special subsidies and compensations for private owners for most threatened habitats and non-intervention sites, etc.

4. Expected results (main outputs and achievements, qualitative and quantitative):

The most important project results include the following:

1. Two Integrated management plans for lowland Protected Landscape Area Záhorie and mountain National Park Polana will be elaborated.

2. Complete and final version of Catalogue of measures based on the best practices and innovative methods for protected habitat management.

3. Strategy for stakeholder involvement and communication to set up collaboration with various stakeholders. Guidelines for communication with land users in protected areas in Slovakia will be developed and capacity of SNC improved.

4. The missing data added and evaluation of the target features' status in SCIs/SACs for 37% species target features and 32% habitats features prepared and published in KIMS, which serve, inter alia, as an input for updating the management plans

5. System for management effectiveness evaluation related to target features in SCIs/SACs, including its implementation within the SNC information system (KIMS) in practice. 20 updated management plans for Natura 2000 areas.

6. Study estimating possible impact of climate change on annex species and habitat types (Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive) present in Slovakia and impact on sites Recommendations on conservation and restoration measures needed in NATURA 2000 sites to mitigate effects of climate change on sites' target conservation features.

7. Migration corridors and stepping stone habitats identified and secured through amended spatial plans of 8 self-governing regions and local spatial plans. Catalogue of Measures for amendments of Territorial System of Ecological Stability and management plans of respective Natura 2000 sites.

8. Restored peatland habitats on the area of 1500 hectares and improved the conditions for 4 habitats: 7140, 7230, 7120, 1340* and 10 species. Established 2 management centres.
9. Agroforestry systems on a total area of 120 hectares restored and habitats for 5 species improved: Maculinea teleius, Maculinea nausithous, Bombina bombina, Lanius minor, Saxicola torquatus and progress.

10. Restored habitat for species of Community Interest Thesium ebracteatum in SCI Hradné lúky on 30 ha. Restored habitat for Lycaena dispar, Maculinea teleius, Crex crex and other bird and insect species on 100 ha in SCI Hradné lúky in Poľana project site and in SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica.

11. Restored mountain meadows and other feeding habitat for capercaillie Tetrao urogallus on the area of 30 hectares, Improved breeding habitat for capercaillie Tetrao urogallus on 190 ha of forests in SPA Poľana and SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica ("capercaillie- friendly" forest management) by implementing thinning of existing forests.

12. Introduced specific close-to-nature forest management, selective logging to diversify species composition structure of forest on 600 ha of in SPA Poľana and SPA Muránska Planina. Specific hunting management aimed to reduce predation risk (up to 30-40%) on the capercaillie population in two pilot sites. Protection of 100 ha of breeding habitats for
*Pseudogaurotina excellens in project site Muránska planina.

13. On 2400 m length, riparian habitats are restored by removing the bank reinforcement and freshwater habitats for rheophilic species - reconnected river meander on Morava River.
10 000 m of old drainage canals removed to improve wetlands in Záhorie project demonstration site. Created small-scale wetland habitats as replenishment for seasonal pools etc. on a total area of 10 ha. Restored habitats for endangered European pond turtle Emys orbicularis on 30 ha. Restored freshwater habitat 3150 with Marsilea quadrifolia in Tice oxbows on 875 ha. Restored grasslands on 20 ha on SKUEV0019 Tarbucka by removal of alien wood species and introducing regular management.

14. Purchased 70 hectares of land to state ownership (SNC SR) to secure key habitats in project demonstration sites and allow demonstration measures to be implemented in integrated management plan.

15. Overall value database for respective ecosystem services and socio-economic benefits of the Natura 2000 network. Web tool for visualisation of ecosystem services supplied by natural ecosystems in the sites

16. 4 Monitoring reports and table with project level indicators (KPIs) completed. Database created, maintained and updated at SNC SR to monitor PAF implementation. 3 progress reports on PAF implementation elaborated (2024, 2027, 2030).

17. 3 sets of N2000 outdoor exhibition, 1 documentary and 24 short videos on biodiversity, Natura 2000 and ecosystem services, 5 press trips for journalists.

18. 22 trainings for employees in State Nature Conservation to improve capacities in 6 modules (habitat management, communication towards public, communication towards landowners and land users, crisis communication, stakeholders' engagement, provisions of CAP for farmers, foresters and SNC SR staff, provisions of CAP for MoA inspectors and agri - environmental advisers).

19. 5 technical workshops presenting mostly the results of action C.5, 1 closing project conference, 10 field visits with in situ presentation of project concrete activities, 2 specialised workshops, 10 networking activities. 8 types of trainings/workshops prepared for environmental education providers, 4 types of trainings/workshops

prepared for teachers/activity leaders. At least 20 trainings for 15–25 participants 400 training/course participants; verification sources: attendance lists.

20. 10 Educational outdoor programs for kindergartens, basic schools, public and tourists. 20 “Natura 2000 Days” for secondary and high school students during the project verification sources: photo documentation, attendance lists. At least 500 pupils and students addressed, verification sources: attendance lists.1 set of environmental education products for environmental education providers. 15 excursions for schools, including 5 canoe trips.

21. At least 6 Press Releases about the Project, 400 posts on Facebook, YouTube and Instagram: verification sources – print screen of the posts, 10 events for public organized, 30 educational infostands, 5 types of information materials, set of educational tools for SNC staff

Complementary actions:

What concerns expected results, it is not possible to describe those in a very detail, as for the financial period 2021-2027 of the EU regional funds only main priorities were developed so far on national level and detailed measures and expected results are not set yet. This especially relates to management measures to be funded from CAP. Therefore, we list only results, which has at the moment high certainty to materialise:

- Completed network of SCIs/SACs ensuring sufficiency for all HD Annex I habitat types and Annex II species.
- Data gaps filled for species and habitat types with scientific reserve on national reference list (e.g. 91I0, Bolbelasmus unicornis, Mustella eversmannii)
- Developed, consulted and approved management plans for the remaining 416 SCI/SACs and 7 SPAs.
- Executed monitoring of habitat types and species of Community importance on a network of 11 000 Permanent Monitoring Sites; 40 000 monitoring visits executed.
- Complex Information and Monitoring System (KIMS) of the State Nature Conservancy updated.
- Regular reporting pursuant to Habitats Directive Art. 17 completed.

5. Expected contribution of the project to the implementation of the target plan/strategy

LIFE IP:

PAF Measure 1 “Horizontal Measures and Administrative Costs Related to Natura 2000 Network” is reflected in several project actions: Action A.1 is focused on preparation of baseline and feasibility studies to identify conservation measures in Natura 2000 network, action A.2 deals with preparation of integrated management plans and several actions implement communication activities towards relevant stakeholders (A.3, A.5, E.1, E.4). Monitoring of Natura 2000 habitats and species is tackled by Action C.2. Action C.3 should cover gaps in knowledge related to climate change impact on Natura 2000 network.

PAF Measure 2a “Measures for Conservation and Restoration of Habitats and Species

within Sites of Natura 2000 network" is tackled by Actions C.1 and C.5, implementing concrete conservation measures oriented on Natura 2000 habitats and species. Both actions are also to be implemented outside the Natura 2000 network to enhance the green infrastructure and to improve coherence of Natura 2000 network. In addition, special action C.4 is planned to improve connectivity of Natura 2000 network in broader national, but also cross-border context.
All three actions (C.1, C.4, C.5) contribute to implementation of PAF Measure 2b "Additional Measures Improving the Green Infrastructure (beyond Natura 2000)", improving coherence of Natura 2000 network.
Actions C.1 and C.5 at the same time implement measures related to the protection of species, which are not directly related to habitats mentioned in the Measures 2a and 2b. (e.g. PAF Measure 3 "Other Measures Focused on Species not Related to Concrete Ecosystems and Habitats").
Contribution of the project to the implementation of PAF will be continuously assessed through project action D.3. MoE will regularly monitor the implementation of complementary funds in close cooperation with other responsible ministries, too. Both expenditures and impacts on Natura 2000 network will be recorded.

Complementary actions:

Complementary actions to this LIFE IP are expected to contribute mainly to:

- Chapter 1 "Horizontal Measures and Administrative Costs Related to Natura 2000 Network", measures 1.1 and 1.3
- Chapter 2a "Measures for Conservation and Restoration of Habitats and Species within Sites of Natura 2000 network", measures 2.1.a, 2.2.a, 2.4.a, 2.6.a, 2.7.a, 2.9.a,
- Chapter 2b "Additional Measures Improving the Green Infrastructure (beyond Natura 2000)",
- Chapter 3 "Other Measures Focused on Species not Related to Concrete Ecosystems and Habitats", measures 3.2

6. Main stakeholders involved in the project:

The project includes all stakeholders relevant for PAF implementation. The most important stakeholders are:

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic (MoA), as government body in charge of Common Agricultural Policy implementation in Slovakia, is included as an administrator of complementary financial sources and as body executing the state administration in the forestry, fisheries and hunting sector. As this project supports biodiversity conservation, their involvement is of key importance. Associated beneficiary National Forest Centre is an expert organisation established directly under the MoA.

- The State Forest Enterprise (Lesy SR) is a state organisation responsible for management of forest land in the ownership of the Slovak Republic. Their support of and agreement with project activities is crucial for their implementation and future sustainability.
- Slovak Environmental Agency (SEA) is a professional organization established by the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic with special focus on landscape protection and environmental education. Their input is expected in activities related to Natura 2000 network connectivity through land use plans and in activities related to raising public awareness on Natura 2000 and environmental education.
- Scientific community is represented by Technical University in Zvolen, Faculty of Ecology and Environmental Sciences (TUZVO FEE) and Slovak Academy of Sciences. Their expertise is expected in several actions, such as preparation of integrated management plans, monitoring of habitats and species, assessment of Natura 2000 effectiveness and evaluation of ecosystem services, as well as monitoring of project impact on biodiversity.
- Landusers and landowners and their involvement is a key factor for the stability of project results in longterm. They are expected to be involved intensively in the preparation activities where their consent is needed, as well as in direct conservation actions. They will also be included in raising awareness activities and in workshops that should help them in the process of applying for subsidies within RDF. Any activities including landowners are geared towards better acceptance of Natura 2000 network goals.
- Local and regional authorities: Municipalities, Regional District Offices and District Offices are decision makers who significantly influence the protection of SCI and their management. There will be capacity building trainings provided for this stakeholder group to better understand the importance of Natura 2000.
- Selfgoverning Regions and municipalities will be involved through activities aiming at maintaining Natura 2000 network connectivity through their competency within land use planning processes.
- The Slovak Union of Beekeepers, Slovak Union of Fishermen, Slovak Union of Hunters will be involved in relation to concrete conservation actions taking place within their area of work, such as importance of Natura 2000 related to protection of pollinators, agroforestry measures implemented and revitalisation of water ecosystems.
- Cadastre Office will be involved during the process of land purchase.
- General public, local inhabitants will be involved mainly through raising awareness activities of the project aimed at Natura 2000 network, nature protection and ecosystem services. They will also be part of other activities, such as survey related to socio - economic benefits of Natura 2000 network and socio-economic impacts of the project.

7. Long term sustainability (including capacity building)

Long term implementation of PAF activities is related mainly to the recurring activities, such as regular management of non-forest habitats, agroforestry systems and regular dissemination and awareness activities. Several actions will have to be continued after the end of the project, such as peatland management, regular national monitoring of selected Natura 2000 species and habitats, activities which monitor project impact and overall implementation of PAF documents and action which represent permanent communication and awareness raising. Management of non-forest habitats will be mostly

ensured through the measures of the future Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and through specifically targeted and focused measures, which are nowadays mainly under the Rural Development Programme (RDP). Capacity building, awareness and communication actions will be set up as a system of regular trainings and permanent awareness raising and communication. It is expected that various sources will be used to ensure long-term continuation of the above mentioned actions, such as payments from the Common Agricultural Policy, structural funds for the environment and from state budget or Norwegian or Swiss Financial Mechanism, if still available. Most of the staff hired for the project will continue to work on implementation of the PAF in the future. Any equipment purchased within the project will be included in the accounting system of project beneficiaries and it will be used for activities related to nature conservation also after the project end, in line with visions and responsibilities of project beneficiaries. Project experience will be actively shared and disseminated during the lifetime of the project and also after its end. Project beneficiaries will use all opportunities for such dissemination, bilateral meetings, conferences and workshops to share the experience with the scientific community or other conservation practitioners. All target groups will be involved in information dissemination and special attention will be paid to the general public.

8. a) Is your project significantly climate related? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☒

b) Is your project significantly biodiversity-related? **Yes** ☒ **No** ☐

If you consider your project to be significantly climate or biodiversity-related (you marked 'yes'), please explain why:

The whole project is aimed at implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy and general objectives of the EU Habitat directive 92/43/EHS (HD) & the Bird Directive 2009/147/ES (BD) with respect to the contribution towards improving the conservation status of some specific and prioritised species and habitats types. This objective will be achieved mainly via the proper implementation of PAF under Article 8 of the Habitats Directive. In Slovakia, it is Prioritized action framework for NATURA 2000 in Slovak Republic for the EU Multiannual Financing Period 2014 – 2020 and Prioritized action framework for NATURA 2000 in Slovak Republic for the EU Multiannual Financing Period 2021 – 2027.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA(s) TARGETED BY THE PROJECT

Name(s)/Definition of the project area(s): Peatlands of north and central part of Slovakia

Surface area: 2 327,20 ha

EU protection status:
SKUEV0144 Belianske lúky
SKUEV0191 Rašeliniská Bielej Oravy
SKUV0354 Hnilecká jelšina
SKUV0112, SKUEV2112 Slovenský raj
SKUEV0307 Tatry
SKUEV0290 Horný tok Hornádu
SKUEV0057 Rašeliniská Oravskej kotliny
SKUEV0945 Trstinné lúky
SKUEV0145 Medzi bormi
SKUEV0306 Pod Suchým hrádkom
SKUEV0228 Švihrová
SKUEV0225 Muránska planina
SKUEV0185 Pramene Hruštínky
SKUEV0222 Jelešňa
SKUEV0187 Rašeliniská Oravských Beskýd
SKUEV0963 Osadská
SKUEV0190 Slaná voda
SKUEV0143 Biely Váh
SKUEV0308 Machy
SKUEV0188 Pilsko
SKUEV0203 Stolica
SKUEV0281 Tŕstie
SKUEV0310 Kráľovohoľské Tatry
SKUEV0060 Chraste
SKUEV0400 Detviansky potok
SKUEV0282 Tisovský kras
SKUEV0384 Klenovské Blatá
SKUEV0101, SKUEV2101 Klokočovské rašeliniská
SKUEV0729 Rosiarka
SKUEV0684 Jelšovec
SKUEV0808 Rakovsko-milošovské rašeliniská
SKUEV0856 Dolná Zálomská
SKUEV0647 Bystrické sihly
SKUEV0728 Podpoľana

SKUEV0664 Uhoľníky
SKUEV0671 Olekšianske rašeliniská
SKUEV0302 Ďumbierske Tatry
SKUEV0930 Lúčanská Fatra
SKUEV0288 Kysucké Beskydy
SKUEV0252 Malá Fatra
SKUEV0251 Zázrivské lazy
SKUEV0657 Malý Polom
SKUEV0335 Malé osturnianske jazero
SKUEV02378 Veľká Fatra
SKUEV0830 Polesie
SKUEV0709 Poš
SKUEV0151 Pojkorelské vrchovisko
SKUEV0319 Poľana
SKUEV0056 Habáňovo
SKUEV0334 Veľké Osturnianske jazero
SKUEV0297, SKUEV1297 Brezinky
SKUEV0831 Zemanovská sihla
SKUEV2304 Oravská vodná nádrž
SKUEV0192 Prosečné
SKUEV0254 Močiar
SKUEV0221 Varínka
SKUEV0289 Chmúra
SKUEV0139 Gánovské slaniská
SKUEV0299 Baranovo
SKUEV0337, SKUEV1337 Pieniny
SKUEV0382 Turiec a Blatnický potok
SKUEV0643 Ráztocké penovcové pramenisko
SKUEV0663 Šíp
SKUEV0164 Revúca
SKUEV0196 Pastierske (Brezové)
SKUEV0140 Spišskoteplické slatiny
SKUEV0197 Salatín
SKUEV0861 Rakšianske rašelinisko
SKUEV0834 Ľadonhora
SKUEV0152, SKUEV1152 Sliačske travertíny
SKUEV0832 Alúvium Markovského potoka
SKUEV0782 Vydrnícka slatina
SKUEV0862 Predajnianska slatina
SKUEV0305 Choč
SKUEV0303 Alúvium Hrona
SKUEV0283 Lúky pod Besníkom
SKUEV0061 Demänovská slatina
SKUEV0828 Vahanov

SKUEV0253 Váh
SKUEV0146 Blatá
SKUEV0193 Zimník
SKUEV0194 Hybická tiesňava

Other protection status according to national or regional legislation:
Protected Landscape Area Poľana
Protected Landscape Area Horná Orava
Protected Landscape Area Kysuce
National Park Pieniny
National Park Tatry
National Park Nízke Tary
National Park Malá Fatra
National Park Veľká Fatra
National Park Slovenský raj
National Park Muránska planina
National nature reserve Belianske lúky
National nature reserve Belianske Tatry
National nature reserve Mokriny
National nature reserve Dolina Bielej vody
National nature reserve Skalnatá dolina
National nature reserve Prameniště
Nature reserve Kút
Nature reserve Slavkovský jarok
National nature reserve Studené doliny
National nature reserve Mraznica
National nature reserve Velická dolina
National nature reserve Uhliščatká
National nature reserve Furkotská dolina
Nature reserve Vrchovisko pri Pohorelskej Maši
Nature reserve Martalúzka
Nature reserve Meandre Hrona
National nature reserve Hnilecká jelšina
and lots of other nature reserves and protected areas

It also overlaps with site of international importance:
Wetlands of Turiec Ramsar Site
Wetlands of Orava basin Ramsar Site
River Orava and the tributaries Ramsar Site

Main land uses and ownership status of the project area: Ownership structure of the area is very diverse. Some of the areas are state owned, while other parts are in private ownership.

General description of the area

Peatlands in project area are located in north and central part of Slovakia. They are situated in lower parts of the highest mountains in Slovakia (Tatry mountains, mountains Nízke Tatry, mountains Veľká Fatra, mountains Malá Fatra, mountains Poľana, mountains Muránska planina, mountains Slovenský raj, mountains Pieniny), region Orava, Kysuce, Spiš and also on Liptovská kotlina basin, Popradská kotlina basin, Turčianska kotlina and in Horehronie region. There is the main disperse of peatlands in this area.

Some parts of region are in contact with. The relief is very dynamic, from high mountain to the plain basin. Altitudes vary between 572 and 2 533 meters. The geological structure comprises a crystalline core that forms the primary portion of the ridge line and their southern slopes. It is primarily comprised of magmatic rocks, specifically granite and schist. Secondary rock sediments are deposited on the crystalline core forming a covering layer that is primarily composed of quartzite, limestone, dolomite and shale.

Part of the project site (in Liptov and Poprad Basins) is situated in the moderately cool climatic subregion with climatic values in July from 12 to 16 degrees. Area in lower parts of Tatry mountains is situated in the cool mountainous climatic subregion with climatic values in July from 10 to 12 degrees.

Both climatic subregions are very humid, characterised by high annual precipitation, with mean annual precipitation totals in high from 800 mm to 1 200 mm and low climatic evaporation (Ministry of Environment of Slovak republic, SAŽP, Esprit, s.r.o, 2002: Landscape Atlas of the Slovak republic, electronic version).

Forest communities are comprised of habitats of Community importance, f. e. acidophilous spruce forests, bog woodland and alluvial forests (with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior*) and habitats of national importance as *Abies forests, Abies* and *Picea* forests habitat.
Diversity of habitats in this area is high, without peatlands and forests there are also habitats of meadows and pastures, scrub pine forests, alpine and subalpine grasslands.

Targeted habitats Natura 2000 (SDF version October 2019):
1340* (Sl2) Inland salt meadows
7120 (Ra2) Degraded raised bogs
7140 (Ra3) Transition mires and quaking bogs
7230 (Ra6) Alkaline fens
91D0* (Ls7.1, Ls7.2, Ls7.3) Bog woodland

Targeted habitats of national importance:
Succession changed fens

The project area is home to nearly 1 650 species and varieties of algae and cyanobacteria, 1,200 species of lichens, more than 720 kinds of moss and liverworts, and 1 400 species of vascular

plants. Many plants are only found in these areas in Slovakia or in the entire Western Carpathians. Many of them are endangered and protected by law (Act No. 543/2002 C. L. on Nature and Landscape Conservation as amended by later regulations). From protected plant species in this area there are f. e. *Carex limosa, Carex lasiocarpa, Carex dioica, Comarum palustre, Scheuchzeria palustris, Menyanthes trifoliata, Pedicularis sceptrum- carolinum, Dactylorhiza maculata, Dactylorhiza pulchella, Dactylorhiza incarnata, Drosera rotundifolia, Oxycoccus microcarpus, from mooses Paludella squarrosa, Calliergon trifarium, Hamatocaulis vernicosus, Meesia triquetra.*

Inland salt meadows are home for lots of halophytic and semi-halophytic species as *Schoenus ferrugineus, Plantago maritima, Glaux maritima, Trichophorum pumilum, Triglochin maritima, Primula farinosa, Juncus gerardii ssp. gerardii, Centaurium littorale ssp. uliginosum.*

Vertebrates in region are represented by 6 species of amphibians (f.e. *Rana temporaria, Bufo bufo*), 5 species of reptiles (f.e. *Vipera berus*, *Lacerta vivipara*), 102 species of nesting birds (f.e. *Tetrao tetrix, Tetrao urogallus, Tetrastes bonasia, Aquila chrysaetos, Aquila pomarina, Buteo buteo, Crex crex, Falco tinnunculus*) and 14 species of mammals (f. e. *Ursus arctos, Canis lupus, Lynx lynx, Lutra lutra, Sicista betulina, Mustela erminea)*.
On peatlands are home also *Vertigo angustior* and *Vertigo geyeri*.

Name(s)/Definition of the project area(s): Záhorie

Surface area: 45 927 ha

EU protection status:
SPA SKCHVU016 Záhorské Pomoravie

SCIs
SKUEV0314 Morava
SKUEV0125 Gajarské alúvium Moravy
SKUEV1125 Gajarské alúvium Moravy
SKUEV0113 Dlhé lúky
SKUEV0313 Devínske jazero
SKUV0905 Holíčske alúvium Moravy
SKUV0315 Skalické alúvium Moravy
SKUEV0904 Gbelský les
SKUEV0161 Suchohradské alúvium Moravy
SKUEV0163 Rudava
SKUEV1316 Šranecké piesky
SKUEV0172 Bežnisko
SKUEV0170 Mešterova lúka
SKUEV0213 Kazarka
SKUEV0226 Vanišovec
SKUEV0311 Kačenky

Other protection status according to national or regional legislation:
Protected Landscape Area Záhorie
Protected Site Jubilejný Les
Nature Reserve Vanišovec
Nature Reserve Jasenácke
National Nature Reserve Zelienka
National Nature Reserve Červený rybník
National Nature Reserve Dolný les
Protected Site Bežnisko
Protected Site Šranecké piesky
Protected Site Kazarka

It also overlaps with site of international importance:
Rudava River Valley Ramsar Site
Morava Floodplains Ramsar Site

Main land uses and ownership status of the project area: Ownership structure of the area is very diverse. Some of the areas are state owned – e.g. old river meanders and military forests, while other partsare in private ownership – especially pastureland. The analysis of ownership provides information that 35 % of the project area is state owned and 65 % is private land.

General description of the area

Záhorská nížina lowland is located in South-Western Slovakia. The Western and the southern part is mostly flat, to the North and to the East is the appearance of approaching hilly areas. The relief of the territory is a result of quarter fluvial and eolic processes. The plains of the central section of Záhorská nížina lowland are less fertile, sandy and covered by pine forest, but the terraces of the Morava river contain fertile soils.

From a phytogeographical point of view (Futák 1980), the area belongs to the phytogeographical region of pannonian flora – Pannonicum (area Pannonicum, part Eupannonicum, region Záhorská nížina Lowland). Floodplain grassland ecosystems in the lowland river valleys are a result of extensive floods and sustainable human use. We consider these biotopes to be a most valuable landscape element. Species-rich floodplain meadows not only are the most distributed grasslands of the Morava River alluvium, but also are the biggest meadow complex in Central Europe with an area covering approximately 3 4500 ha in Slovakia, Czech Republic and Austria (Šeffer & Stanová, 1999). From the most rarest plants, we can find: *Clematis integrifolia, Plantago altissima, Iris sibirica, Leucojum aestivum, Allium angulosum.* Terrain depressions, channels, ditches and ponds provides habitat for hydro and hygrophytes such as: *Myriophyllum verticillatum, Najas minor, Nuphar lutea, Nymphaea alba, Trapa natans.* For sand dunes and forests are typical: *Corynephorus canescens, Thymus serpyllum, Festuca dominii, Carex fritschii, Dianthus serotinus* and lichen *Cladonia portentosa.* Humid spots are suitable for peat bog formation. We can also find here many orchids as: *Dactylorhiza incarnate, D. majalis, D. maculata subsp. transsilvanica, Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. elodes, Orchis coriophora.* Forests of Záhorie have specific character and they are significantly affected by nature conditions eg. bedrock, relief, fertility of soil and also ground water. Due to this nature conditions two groups of significantly different forest types were created in oak altitudinal vegetation zone.

The prevailing group contains forests on aeolian sands in which the pine has a dominant position mainly due to its support within forest management. Oak is less frequent within this group and it is only in suitable locations. The second group form floodplain forests near watercourses especially the Morava river, with significantly better hydric and soil conditions. Overall 8 mosses, 1 fern and 3 true plants belong to EU Habitats Directive.

There is 198 NATURA 2000 habitats, which will be positively influenced by project activities: (2340* Pannonic inland dunes (CS status U1), 3140 Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with bentic vegetation of Chara formations (CS status U1), 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* – type vegetation, 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds (CS status U1), 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation, 3270 Rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodion rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p.* vegetation (CS status U1), 4030 European dry heaths, 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*) (CS status U1), 6430 Hydrophilous tall-herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels, 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)* (CS status U1), 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs, 7230 Alkaline fens (CS status U2), 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains (CS status U2), 91E0* Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior*

(*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*) (CS status U2), 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*) (CS status U2), 91G0* Pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus* (CS status U1), 91I0* Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus spp.* (CS status U1), 91T0 Central European lichen pine forests (CS status U2).

From the faunistic point of view, area is occurred mostly by xerotherm species characteristic for sandy plains and pine forests. On the other hand, west part of the area represents the landscape created and heavily affected by lowland river - with typical river terraces and impozant floodplains. Between those two groups of different biotopes are situated alluvium grasslands and meadows. This tree main landscape structures represent a diverse and dynamic system suitable for a large variety of animal species.

Project area is inhabited by 42 NATURA 2000 animal species, which will be positively influenced by project activities:
i) invertebrates: *Anisus vorticulus* (CS status U1), *Astacus astacus* (CS status U2), *Cucujus cinnaberinus* (CS status U1), *Graphoderus bilineatus* (CS status U1), *Hirudo medicinalis* (CS status U1), *Leucorrhinia pectoralis* (CS status U1), *Lucanus cervus* (CS status U1), *Lycaena dispar* (CS status U1), *Maculinea nausithous* (CS status FV), *Maculinea teleius* (CS status U1), *Ophiogomphus cecilia* (CS status U1), *Rhysodes sulcatus* (CS status U2)
ii) amphibians: *Bombina bombina* (CS status U1), *Bufo viridis* (CS status U1), *Hyla arborea* (CS status U1), *Pelobates fuscus* (CS status U1), *Rana arvalis* (CS status U2), *Rana dalmatina* (CS status U1), *Rana lessonae* (CS status U2), iii) snakes and lizards: *Coronella austriaca* (CS status U1), *Lacerta agilis* (CS status U1), *Lacerta viridis* (CS status U1) and iv) birds: *Alcedo atthis*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Cerambyx cerdo* (CS status U2) - from the beginning of 19. century were from Záhorská nížina lowland reported at least 290 bird species. Also for this reason was declared Important Bird Area and Ramsar site. Interesting is the occurrence of mammal species which will be influenced by project activities: *Castor fiber* (CS status U1) and *Lutra lutra* (CS status U1).

Morava river (meanders and oxbows)

The Morava River is one of the largest tributary of the Danube. It is also a border river – in the lower part it forms the border between the Slovak Republic and Austria and Czech Republic. The lower section of the Morava River floodplain is located in the most western part of Slovakia and the whole floodplain area was under strong military protection until 1989 and now open to the public - this part of the Morava basin creates a natural wetland ecosystem with valuable floodplain landscape, which is unique in Central Europe (Holubová & Lisicky). The Morava river transports a mixed sediment load, with sandy gravels at the channel bed and cohesive silts forming the banks. The fine-grained sediment fraction (silt and clay) is not deposited in the channel bed and only accumulates in the floodplain during overbank flows. Sand dunes exposed locally by lateral erosion form unstable bank slopes. Under natural conditions, floodplains comprise a mosaic of habitats subjected to a continuum of hydrological conditions in which side arms, oxbow lakes, meanders and paleomeanders, which represent habitats of various degrees of connectivity, are arrayed along both sides of the river bed, providing ‘hot-spots’ of biodiversity (Ward et al. 2002). These habitats serve as flow channels, particularly during periods of high water, and offer reproduction

sites for aquatic, amphibian and terrestrial organisms (Reckendorfer 2004).

In the 1950s the originally strongly meandered river channel was changed in the frame of river regulation and many meanders were cut off (Holubová 1997). Overall anthropogenic transformations of the river network have included channel straightening, fortification of banks with riprap, changes in cross-section, stream shifting, moving the positions of stream mouths, neglect of certain streams and building a network of artificial drainage ditches. More indirect have been basic influences on the dynamics of fluvial (hydrological and geomorphological) processes in the main Morava channel and its floodplain.

Recent fish fauna of the Morava river is composed of almost 50 species, seven of them are alien and 20 are rare fish species. However, more commonly periods of low water level have a very negative impact on ichtyocenoses structure. Often could be found an abundant population of ubiquitous species like *Abramis bjoerkna, Alburnus alburnus* and *A. brama.* Density of other fish species is below 2%. Fish species, which will be positively influenced by project activities: *Aspius aspius* (CS status U1), *Barbus barbus* (CS status U1), *Cobitis taenia* (CS status U1), *Gobio vladykovi* (CS status U1), *Gymnocephalus baloni* (CS status U2), *Gymnocephalus schraetzer* (CS status U2), *Misgurnus fossilis* (CS status U2), *Osmoderma eremita* (CS status U1), *Rhodeus sericeus amarus* (CS status U1) and *Triturus dobrogicus* (CS status U2), *Zingel streber* (CS status U2), *Zingel zingel* (CS status U2).

Name(s)/Definition of the project area(s): Muránska planina

Surface area: 23 361 ha

EU protection status:
SPA SKCHVU017 Muránska planina - Stolica

SCIs
SKUEV0285 Alúvium Muráňa
SKUEV0225 Muránska planina
SKUEV0203 Stolica
SKUEV0003 Rimava
SKUEV0728 Podpoľana
SKUEV0729 Rosiarka
SKUEV0281 Trstie
SKUEV0282 Tisovský kras
SKUEV0399 Bacúšska jelšina

Other protection status according to national or regional legislation:
Muránska planina National Park
Nature Reserve Zlatnianske skalky
Nature Reserve Suché doly
Nature Reserve Hlboký jarok
Nature Reserve Fabova hoľa
Nature Reserve Čertová dolina
Nature Reserve Mokrá Poľana
Nature Reserve Havrania dolina
Nature Reserve Nad Furmancom
Nature Reserve Mašianské Skalky
Nature Reserve Bacúšska jelšina
Nature Reserve Rosiarka
Nature Reserve Tŕstie
Nature Reserve Zdychavské skalky
National Nature Reserve Zlatnica
National Nature Reserve Šiance
National Nature Reserve Cigánka
National Nature Reserve Malá Stožka
National Nature Reserve Veľká Stožka
National Nature Reserve Hrdzavá
National Nature Reserve Javorníková
National Nature Reserve Šarkanica
National Nature Reserve Kášter
National Nature Reserve Hradová
National Nature Monument Bobačka
Protected Site Tunel pod Dielikom

Main land uses and ownership status of the project area: Ownership structure of the area is diverse. Most of the areas are state owned, mostly forests, while other parts are in private ownership. 77 % is state owned, 23 % is private ownership.

Muránsky potok river and alluvium

Upper part of Muráň River (SKUEV0285 Alúvium Muráňa, SKUEV0002 Lúky pod Ukorovou, SKUEV0018 Lúka pod cintorínom) represents an example of the undisturbed foothill watercourse surrounded by valuable riparian vegetation and well-preserved fragmental remnants of alluvial habitats (meadows). The river still comprises a minimum of the anthropogenic barrier elements. Conservation efforts on the site focus on the protection of the local abundant population of species *Eudontomyzon danfordi*, continual presence of which has been recorded throughout the watercourse. Population density of the aforementioned species is the highest ever documented in the territory of Slovakia. Intactness of the upper part of the river is well illustrated by the occurrence of other fish taxa of European importance as well as by generally very diverse species rich fish stock and the continual presence of river otter *Lutra lutra* in the catchment basin (ŠOP SR, biomonitoring). According to the Water Framework Directive, the whole river belongs to three different waterbodies. All of them are categorised as natural. Upper part of the river achieve good (2) ecological status, however the lower and middle part achieves medium (3) ES - this status is probably caused by the bad condition of the local fish sock in this part of the river suffering from the implications of the existing string of man-made barriers.
Wet and foothill hay meadows has suffered from the several years of absence of regular meadows management and secondary seral processes and penetration of the area by invasive species of flora.

Muránska planina

Muránska planina (SKCHVU017 Muránska planina - Stolica, SKUEV0225 Muránska planina, SKUEV0728 Podpoľana, SKUEV0729 Rosiarka, SKUEV0399 Bacúšska jelšina, SKUEV0281 Trstie) is extraordinary natural area located in central part of Slovak Republic at the border of two regions – Banskobystricky and Košický, in western part of Slovak ore-moutains. In this area meets 4 geomorphological units – Veporské vrchy mts., Spišsko-gemerský kras – karst, Stolické vrchy mts. and Horehronské podolie. Because of this fact the relief is very heterogeneous mostly created by karst - Triassic limestone and crystalline slate. The highest point of the area is Stolica hill with 1476 m and the lowest point is bottom of Hrdzava valley with 413 m. These conditions predict Muránska planina to be an area of varied diversity of rare habitats and organisms. Because of this fact the area of Muránska planina is protected since 1977, when it was established as a Protected landscape area. Because of extraordinary values in 1997 was re-classified as a national park with area of 20 338 ha and 21 716 ha of buffer zone. Directly in national park are situated national nature reserves (11), nature reserves (9), protected site (1) and national nature monument (1). All together they represent 3 027,3 ha (13%) of strictly protected area and 496,1 ha of area with 4th degree of protection. This area is since 2004 overlapped by SPA Muranska planina – Stolica, and SAC Muranska planina. From the perspective of habitat types MP consists from forest areas (88,3 %), grasslands (11%), and others (less than 1%). The buffer zone of NP consists from forest areas (75,4 %), grasslands (21 %), arable land (1,1 %) and others (less than 4%). Area is typical by low

density of human population which is occupied by rural settlements in border parts of buffer zone. Area of MP is inhabited by 49 NATURA 2000 animal species e.g. *Tetrao urogallus, Aegolius funereus, Aquila chrysaetos, Ciconia nigra, Strix uralensis, Picoides tridactylus, Spermophilus citellus, Lynx lynx, Ursus arctos, Canis lupus*, bats, amphibians, insects – coleoptera (e.g. *Pseudogaurotina exelens*). In total in MP ocuurs 270 vertebrates, 850 lepidoptera species and 970 coleoptera species with three endemic species (e.g. *Duvalius szaboi ssp.* Szaboi). High number of inaccessible cave formations (approx. 400) is the best guarantee of a high quality wintering grounds for the numerous species of bats (25 resident species out of which 10 species are of European importance).

This area is also valuable from a botanical point of view with 8 NATURA 2000 plant species as *Buxbaumia viridis*, *Cypripedium calceolus* with endemic species *Daphne arbuscula*. According to the newest findings is in MP more than 300 bryophytes. From the endangered species listed in red list (KUBINSKÁ et al. 2001) occurs here 38 species, which one is CR. In MP has been identified 340 lichenes species from which according to red list (PIŠÚT et al. 2001), two of them are concerned as EX, 31 CR, 12 EN. Vascular plants are represented by 1480 taxons, from which 32 are endemic.

There is 35 NATURA 2000 habitats, which together creates varied mosaic of specific conditions. The most dense forest habitat is *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests (9130) situated in the central part of Muranska planina. For this very reason, mountain range of Muránska planina Plateau is considered as one of the most valuable conservation areas of Slovakia.

Even is this extraordinary area with very valuable natural sites under the protection of national and european legislation, the real conservation status is insufficient, and the management of valuable forest and grassland habitats is not suitable for long term existence of many of this habitats and species. This fact also reflects an overview of the unfavourable status of habitats and species which 25% of habitats 51,5 % animal and 32 % of plant species are classified in unfavourable status and 5 % of animal species, 5,4 % of plant species and 6,5 % of habitats are in unfavourable-bad status. This is caused by inadequate intensive forest and grassland management which doesn´t take into account ecological demands of species.

Forest management (except nature reserves) is long term orientated mostly on economic interest (in last decade is reinforcing), where the dominant indicator is the amount of wood production. This fact is caused by the recent classification of forest stands - which major part is classified as - production forests (59 %), than protected forests (38%) and the forests with special purpose - (only 3%). The legislative situation allows to log also in protected forests management especially when natural disturbation occurs (barkbeetle outbreak) - in this situation is allowed salvage logging. Salvage logging is causing rapid changes in forest habitats which leads to habitat degradation. Therefore is extremely important to adjust recent forest management in terms of close to nature forest management focused to support of natural regeneration processes and those species which are natural for the specific atituditional vegetation zones, which will take into account ecological demands of protected species and will preserve forest habitats.

From a view of grasslands there is a situation that during last decades natural management

(mowing, pasturage) of local stakeholders is disappearing or fully disappear also with specific fauna and flora. This cause that non-forest habitats which occupies more than 10 % of Muránska planina are in the process of degradation. In recent times there is no systematic funding strategy implemented for support conservation activities leading to change this negative trend. To keep these habitats in favourable status is important to ensure a sufficient number of funds which will be a tool for systematic management measures (pasturing, mowing, removal of pioneer woody-plants).

Stolica

The site covers the central, highest section of the Stolické vrchy Hills ridge in the section between Malý Kohút, Kohút, Stolica and Kyprov mountains. Its geological basement is formed by rocks of the crystalline complex, namely gneiss and granite with quartz veins. Northern sections of the ridge are noted for the occurrence of a number of rare plant communities associated with silicate scree.

The site (SKUEV0203 Stolica, SKCHVU017 Muránska planina - Stolica) with area of more than 2800 ha has been selected for its valuable complex of forest habitats typical for beech-fir to spruce forest altitudinal vegetation zones. Forests are characteristic by well-preserved natural tree species composition. Stolica site forms a part of the proposed Muránska planina and Stolické vrchy SPA and it is noted for a high diversity of bird species typical for the Carpathian forest of montane locations (e.g. *Aegolius funereus, Bonasa bonasia, Aquila chrysaetos, Glaucidium passerinum, Picoides tridactylus and Tetrao urogallus).* Equally characteristic of the site is the regular presence of important predators of Slovak fauna such as gray wolf *Canis lupus*, brown bear *Ursus arctos* and eurasian lynx *Lynx lynx*. The site also constitutes a part of nationally important biological corridor of the national network of the Terrestrial System of Ecological Stability. Some sections of the site presently fall into the buffer zone of the Muránska planina National Park.

Forest management shall focus on strengthening of the self-regulatory processes of the local spruce woods weakened by ongoing climatic changes, acidification processes and inappropriate management measures applied in forests in the past. Grassland management should be orientated to pasturing of habitats, which were created in time of shepherd colonization and have persisted until recent time. Decreasing of this management type is causing gradual degradation of habitats with specific fauna and flora (e.g. extinction of *Tetrao tetrix*).

According to the monitoring results (ŠOP SR, 2012) more than 33% of the habitats (of EI) is in unfavourable status. After the 7 years according to the recent trends is high probability that this percentage of unfavourable status will be significantly higher.

Tisovský kras

Tisovský kras / Tisovský Karst (SKUEV0282 Tisovský kras) with the area of 1469,370 ha represents the western extension of the Muránska planina Plateau with the typically developed karstic topography. Prominent features of the site include limestone formation of Hradová and karstic depression Suché doly with exceptionally well developed features of the typical surface karst including karstic holes and submersions. The site is circumscribed by two karstic gorge-like valleys of Furmanec and Hlboký jarok. In addition, the site features the xerothermic pastures fostering thermophilous species of flora such as *Stachys germanica* and *Lathyrus nissolia*. These pastures are partially located on clints and grikes. Suché doly area also comprises the fen communities remnants.

The site is noted for the occurrence of a whole number of species and habitats of European importance. Out of local flora species, definitely the most important one is the paleostenoendemic species *Daphne arbuscula* occurrence, which is confined to the Tisovec – Muráň karstic area consisting of Tisovský kras / Tisovský Karst and the neighbouring Muránska planina, another site nominated for SCI. The site features more than 30 different caves, 3 of which represent the European important underground shelters of bat species included in the list of bat sites under the Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (known as EUROBATS initiative). Up to date, 12 different species of bats have been recorded around the site. The site falls within the borders of the Muránska planina and Stolické vrchy SPA whose territory hosts more than 70 different species of birds. The site is noted for the regular occurrence of *Crex crex*. Other species of birds worth mentioning include *Pernis apivorus*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Ciconia nigra* and *Emberiza cia*. Particular sections of the site have been under a continual protection since 1953 when the Nature Reserve Suché doly was established. At present, almost entire territory of the site belongs to the buffer zone of the Muránska planina NP. The site comprises three different nature reserves.

The key threat factors include high intensity agricultural production and to a lesser extent also forestry industry. Certain sections of the site are also under threat from the secondary seral processes brought on by insufficient level of grazing.

This inappropriate management caused that 41% of animal species (of EI), 50% of plant species (of EI) and 14,3 % habitats (of EI) are in unfavourable status.

To improve this trend is necessary to adjust grassland management by specific conservation measures especially in area of *Spermophilus citellus* presence.

After more than 20 years State nature conservancy SR proceed to develop an expert proposal for zonation of NP to adopt the conservation status on request of nature conservation of 21. Century with 50% of A zone, 27% of B zone, and 23% of C zone.

Key stakeholders - state and private forestry management administrative, agricultural organizations, municipalities, private landowners, local NGOs.

Name(s)/Definition of the project area(s): Latorica

Surface area: 34 898 hectares

EU protection status:

SCIs

SKUEV0006 Latorica
SKUEV0007 Čičarovský les
SKUEV0012 Bešiansky polder
SKUEV0019 Tarbucka
SKUEV0026 Raškovský luh
SKUEV0029 Veľký kopec
SKUEV0030 Horešské lúky
SKUEV0032 Ladmovské vápence
SKUEV0034 Boršiansky les
SKUEV0037 Oborínsky les
SKUEV0038 Oborínske jamy
SKUEV0236 Bodrog
SKUEV0329 Kováčske lúky
SKUEV0843 Dolný tok Ondavy
SKUEV0844 Dolný tok Laborca
SKUEV1007 Čičarovský les
SKUEV2019 Tarbucka

SPA SKCHVU015 Medzibodrožie

Other protection status according to national or regional legislation:

Protected Landscape Area	Latorica
National Nature Reserve	Latorický luh
National Nature Reserve	Tajba
National Nature Reserve	Botiansky luh
Nature Reserve	Zatínsky luh
Nature Reserve	Dlhé Tice
Nature Reserve	Krátke Tice
Nature Reserve	Boľské rašelinisko
Nature Reserve	Veľké jazero
Nature Reserve	Biele jazero
Nature Reserve	Poniklecová lúčka
Nature Reserve	Horešské lúky
Nature Reserve	Tarbucka
Nature Reserve	Raškovský luh
Protected areal	Bešiansky polder
Protected areal	Boršiansky les
Protected areal	Oborínske jamy
Protected areal	Veľký kopec

It also overlaps with site of international importance:
Latorica Ramsar Site

Main land uses and ownership status of the project area: Land uses and ownership of project area are quite diversified, from private and legal ownership (alternatively share-ownership of two or more owners) to state ownership (Slovak Land Fund – mostly grasslands, Slovak Water Management Company – water bodies and their shores, Slovak state forest administration - forests). 15 % of the land in the project area is state owned, the rest is in private ownership.

General description of the area

Project area is located in the south-eastern part of the Slovak Republic, in the Košice region. The territory of the project area belongs to the intramontane lowland land of temperate zone. It is a warm planar accumulation landscape. Territory belongs to the Pannonian biogeographical region.

The project area has a high diversity territory with occurrence of 16 habitats of Community Interest according to Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC). 9 of them are in unfavourable – inadequate (U1) conservation status e.g. 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea*, 40A0* Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub, 6120* Xeric sand calcareous grasslands, 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates, 6240* Sub-pannonic steppic grasslands, 6260* Pannonic sand steppes, 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the Cnidion venosi, 6510 Lowland hay meadows, 91G0* Pannonic woods with Quercus petraea and Carpinus betulus and the most valuable and threatened are habitats in unfavourable – bad (U2) conservation status e. *g.* 1340* Inland salt meadows and 91E0* Alluvial forest with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae, Salicion albae).*

In the territory of project area grows 8 plant species of Community Interest according to the Habitat Directive from which species *Marsilea quadrifolia* and *Pulsatilla pratensis* subsp. *hungarica* occurs in unfavourable – bad (U2) conservation status and species *Cirsium brachycephalum*, *Lindernia procumbens* and *Pulsatilla grandis* occurs in unfavourable – inadequate (U1) conservation status.

Most of 74 plant and animal species of Community Interest in the territory of project area occurs in unfavourable conservation status. 14 species have been in reporting under article 17 habitat Directive assessed in conservation status unfavourable – bad (U2) e.g. *Marsilea quadrifolia*, *Pulsatilla pratensis spp hungarica*, *Cerambyx cerdo*, *Emys orbicularis*, *Gobio kessleri*, *Gymnocephalus baloni*, *Gymnocephalus schraetzer*, *Misgurnus fossilis*, *Rana arvalis*, *Rana lessonae, Sabanejewia aurata, Spermophilus citellus, Umbra krameri, Zingel streber* and 43 species in unfavourable – inadequate (U1) conservation status. The territory of SCI Latorica represents a mosaic of the floodplain forests, wetlands, oxbow lakes and floodplain meadows in the Latorica River alluvium. The unique habitats of this area provide appropriate living conditions for many rare plant and animal species e. g. *Gobio kessleri, Gymnocephalus baloni, Gymnocephalus schraetzer, Marsilea quadrifolia, Misgurnus fossilis or Zingel streber.* Geological basement is formed by clays, sands and gravel. The relief is mostly lowland and alluvial with depressions and numerous sand dunes.

The territory of SCI Tarbucka should be divided into two parts. First part consists of andesite hill with the blown sands and secondary xerophilous grassland-herbaceous communities with occurrence of an endemic of the East Panonian Lowlands *Iris aphylla subsp. hungarica* and second part of SCI involves isolated oxbow lake of Bodra River with the wetlands vegetation. Locality Tajba has the highest importance from national point of view in case of reproduction of our rarest amphibian species *Emys orbicularis*. On sands of Východoslovenská Lowland grows rare plant species *Dianthus serotinus* (only the one locality of this species in Slovakia) and *Pulsatilla pratensis*.

The SCI Bodrog represents Bodra River flowing through the agricultural land. The river is bounded by levees. Geological basement is formed by siltstones, mudstones and sandstones. Many rare fish species in Bodrog river e.g. *Cobitis taenia, Gobio albipinnatus, Gymnocephalus baloni, Gymnocephalus schraetzer, Rhodeus sericeus amarus, Zingel zingel* and other important species such as *Unio crassus* were the main reason to declare this territory as the Site of Community Importance.

Name(s)/Definition of the project area(s): Poľana

Surface area: 32 315 hectares EU

protection status:

SCIs

SKUEV0008 Repiská
SKUEV0009 Koryto
SKUEV0045 Kopa
SKUEV0046 Javorinka SKUEV0248
Močidlianska skala SKUEV0249
Hrbatá lúčka SKUEV0319 Poľana
SKUEV0400 Detviansky potok
SKUEV0694 Vrchslatina
SKUEV0856 Dolná Zálomská
SKUEV0969 Hradné lúky

SPAs

SKCHVU022 Poľana

Other protection status according to national or regional legislation:

Protected landscape area	Poľana
Nature Reserve	Kopa
Protected area	Horná Chrapková
Nature Reserve	Havranie skaly
Nature Monument	Spády
Nature Monument	Havranka
Nature Monument	Veporské skalky
National Nature Reserve	Zadná Poľana
National Nature Reserve	Ľubietovský Vepor
National Nature Reserve	Hrončecký grúň
Nature Reserve	Vrchslatina
Nature Reserve	Pod Dudášom
Nature Monument	Kalamárka
National Nature Monument	Vodopád Bystrého potoka
Nature Monument	Bátovský balvan
Nature Reserve	Pri Bútľavke
Nature Reserve	Príslopy
Protected area	Dolná Zálomská
Protected area	Hrochotská Bukovina
Nature Reserve	Mačinová
Nature Monument	Melichova skala
Nature Monument	Kamenistý potok
Nature Reserve	Periská
Protected area	Meandre Kamenistého potoka
Nature Monument	Jánošíkova skala

It also overlaps with site of international importance:
Biosphere Reserve Poľana

Main land uses and ownership status of the project area: Land uses and ownership of project area are quite diversified, from private and legal ownership (alternatively share-ownership of two or more owners) to state ownership (Slovak Land Fund – mostly grasslands, Slovak Water Management Company – water bodies and their shores, Slovak state forest administration - forests). Overall 53 % of the project area is in state ownership, the rest is private ownership.

General description of the area

Project area Poľana is located in the central part of Slovak Republic. The project area lies in four districts. In the northwest it extends to the district of Banská Bystrica, in the northeast to the district of Brezno. The southern part is shared by the districts of Zvolen in the southwest and Detva in the south and southeast. The project area covers 18 cadastral territories.

The territory of Poľana represents the highest volcanic mountain range in the Western Carpathians and the most preserved Tertiary volcano in Slovakia. Geological basement of the Poľana consists of veporids in the eastern part and the tertiary volcanites in the central and western part of the Poľana. Volcanic structure is displayed in an alternation of stable andesite nappes and flows with the layers of less stable tuffs and tuffites. As a consequence of depression and erosion processes a caldera originated in the central part of the Poľana territory. Southern parts are represented with typical rural country-like type of settlement with a maintained mosaic of extensively managed meadows, pastures, old orchards and arable patches.

Rivers Slatina and Hron are the most important water bodies in the project area Poľana. Smaller water bodies like pond near Očová, as well as more significant depressions filled with water mainly during the spring migration of birds are located near Očová and Hradná.
Poľana belongs to the Alpine biogeographical region, but in fact there are species characteristic for the Pannonian (southern and the southwestern part up to 800 meters above sea level) as well as the Carpathian zoogeographical region (mainly in the central, northern and eastern parts over 800 meters above sea level).

The project area Poľana has a high diversity territory with the occurrence of 15 habitats of Community Interest according to the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC). Most of them are in unfavourable – inadequate (U1) conservation status e.g. 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates, 6230* Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas, 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils, 6520 Mountain hay meadow, 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs, 9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests, 9180* *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines, 9410 Acidophilus *Picea* forests of the montane to alpine levels, 91G0* Pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus*, 91D0* Bog woodland.
Very high animal and plant species diversity is also typical for this projected area. In the territory of Poľana has been recorded 92 species of Community Interest (according Habitats Directive), four of them has a unfavourable – bad (U2) conservation status e.g. fish *Aspius aspius* and *Thymallus thymallus*, plant species *Hamatocaulis vernicosus* and *Thesium ebracteatum*.
Approximately 30 species of project area has unfavourable – inadequate (U1) conservation status. Many of these species and habitats, together with others, are subjects to protection at present NATURA sites: SKUEV0008 Repiská: 9130, Carabus variolosus; SKUEV0009 Koryto - 9130, 9180; SKUEV0045 Kopa - 9130, 9180, 8220, 8150; *Bombina variegata, Ursus arctos, Lynx lynx*; SKUEV0046 Javorinka - 6430, 6510, *Campanula serrata*; SKUEV0248 Močidlianska skala - 9130, 9110, 9180, 8220, 6510; *Bombina variegata, Rosalia alpina*; SKUEV0249 Hrbatá lúčka - 9180,

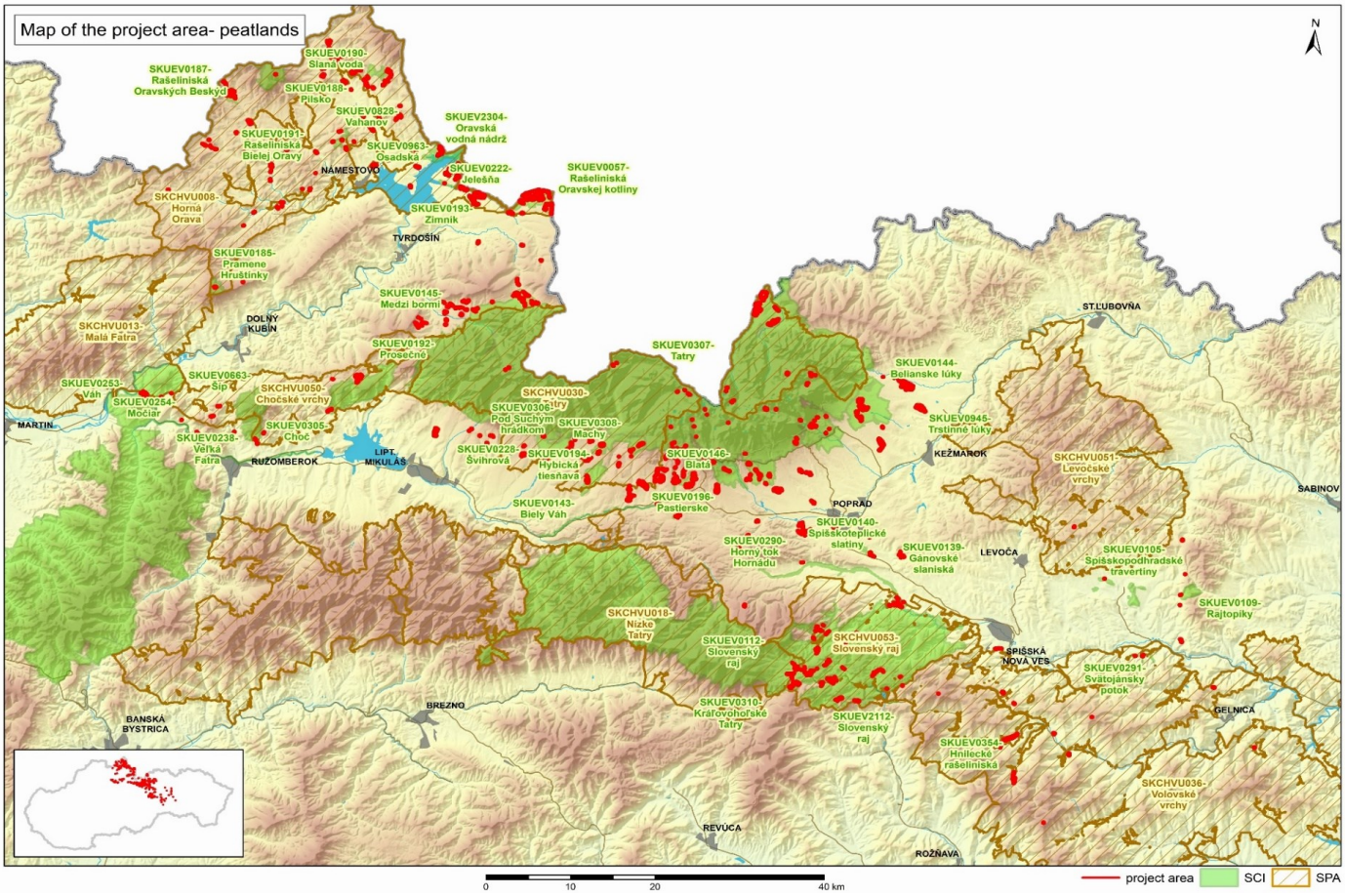
9110, 9130; *Bombina variegata, Rosalia alpina*; KUEV0319 Poľana - 6430, 6510, 8220, 9130, 91G0, 9180, 7140, 9110, 9140, 9410, 6520, 6230, 8150, *Bombina variegata, Triturus montandoni, Cucujus cinnaberinus, Carabus variolosus, Rosalia alpina, Lynx lynx, Canis lupus, Myotis bechsteinii, Barbastella barbastellus, Ursus arctos, Pseudogaurotina excellens, Buxbaumia viridis, Campanula serrata, Hamatocaulis vernicosus*; SKUEV0400 Detviansky potok - 9180, 7140, 9130, 6510, 6430, 6410, 8220, 8150, *Triturus montandoni, Bombina variegata, Carabus variolosus*, SKUEV0694 Vrchslatina - 91D0, *Triturus montandoni, Bombina variegata,* SKUEV0856 Dolná Zálomská - 6520, 6430, 6510, 7140, *Campanula serrata*, SKUEV0969 Hradné lúky - 6410, 6510, 6430, *Lycaena dispar, Phenagris teleius, Thesium ebracteatum*

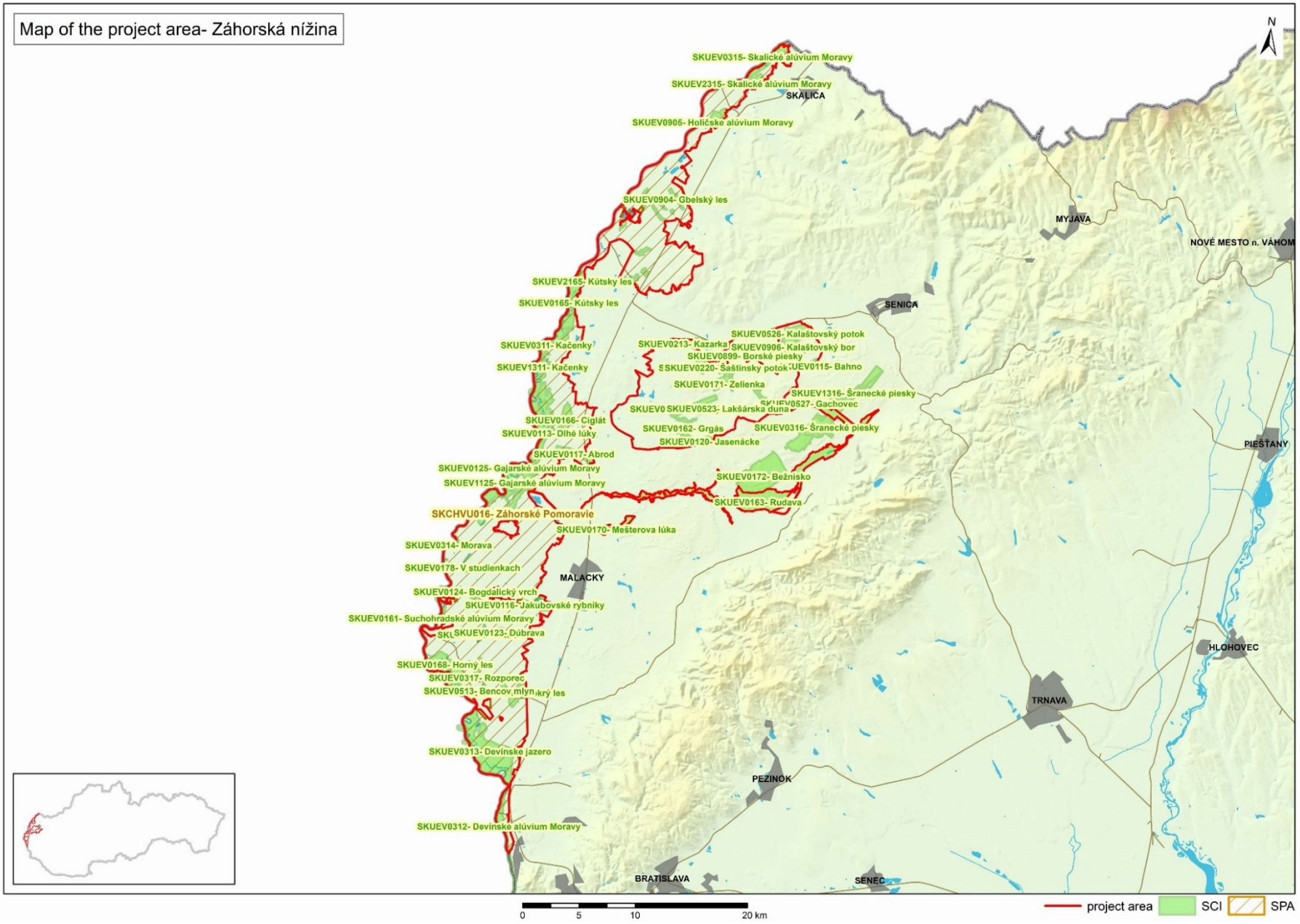
Project area Poľana is one of the three most important areas in Slovakia for nesting of *Lanius minor* and *Lullula arborea*. Regularly nest here more than 1% of national population of *Ficedula albicollis, Ficedula parva, Bonasa bonasia, Dryocopus martius, Picus canus, Picoides tridactylus, Crex crex, Dendrocopos leucotos, Pernis apivorus, Saxicola torquata, Coturnix coturnix* (bird species under Bird Directive).

The area of SCI Hradné lúky is an important area of the last remains of preserved *Molinia* meadows with exceptional diversity of many rare and protected species of plants and animals e.g. *Lycaena dispar, Maculinea teleius and Thesium ebracteatum* (the only recent locality in Slovakia). These are extensively used mowing meadows, willow bushes and floodplain alder forests.

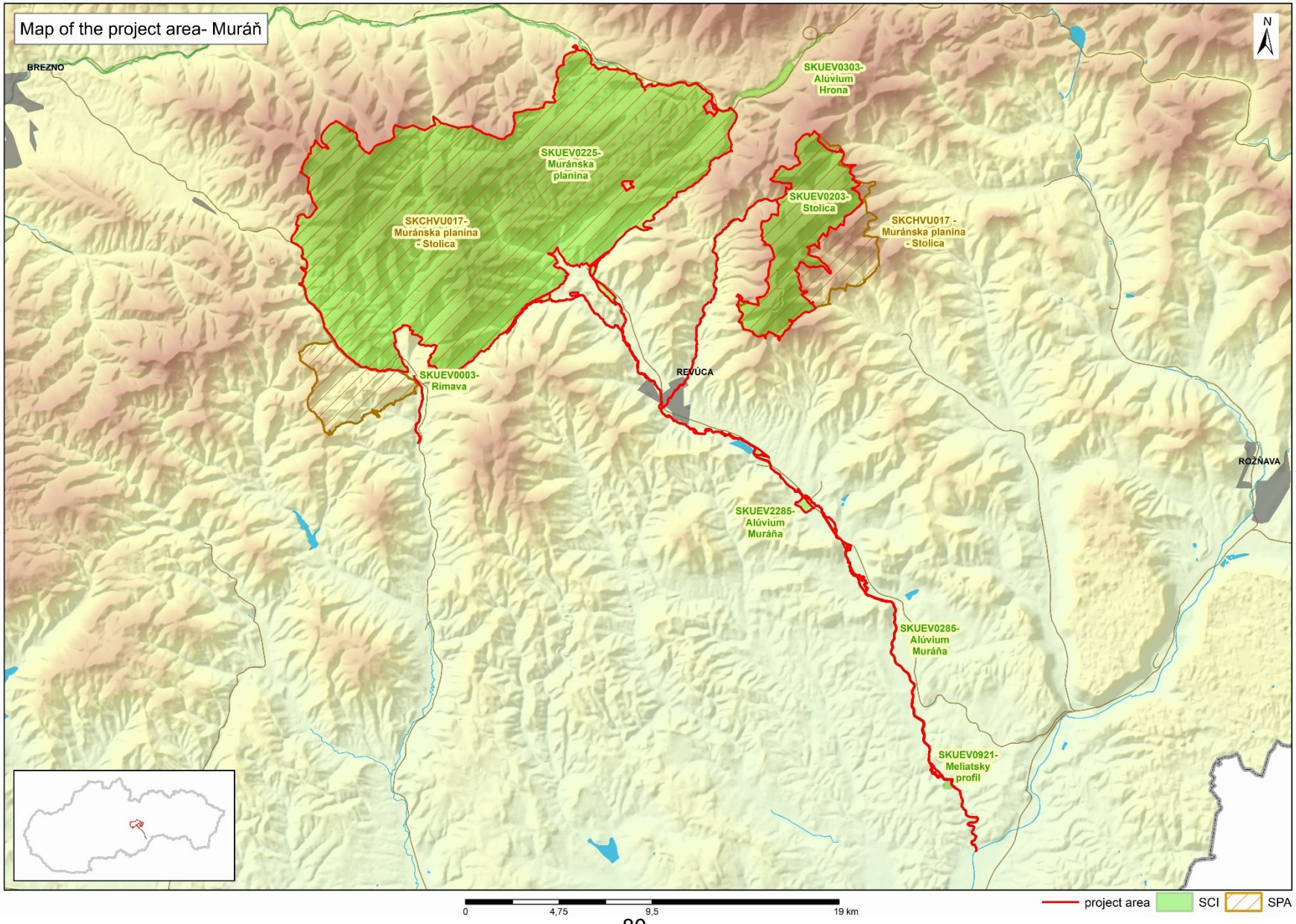
MAPS OF THE GENERAL LOCATION OF THE PROJECT AREAS

Peatlands of north and central part of Slovakia

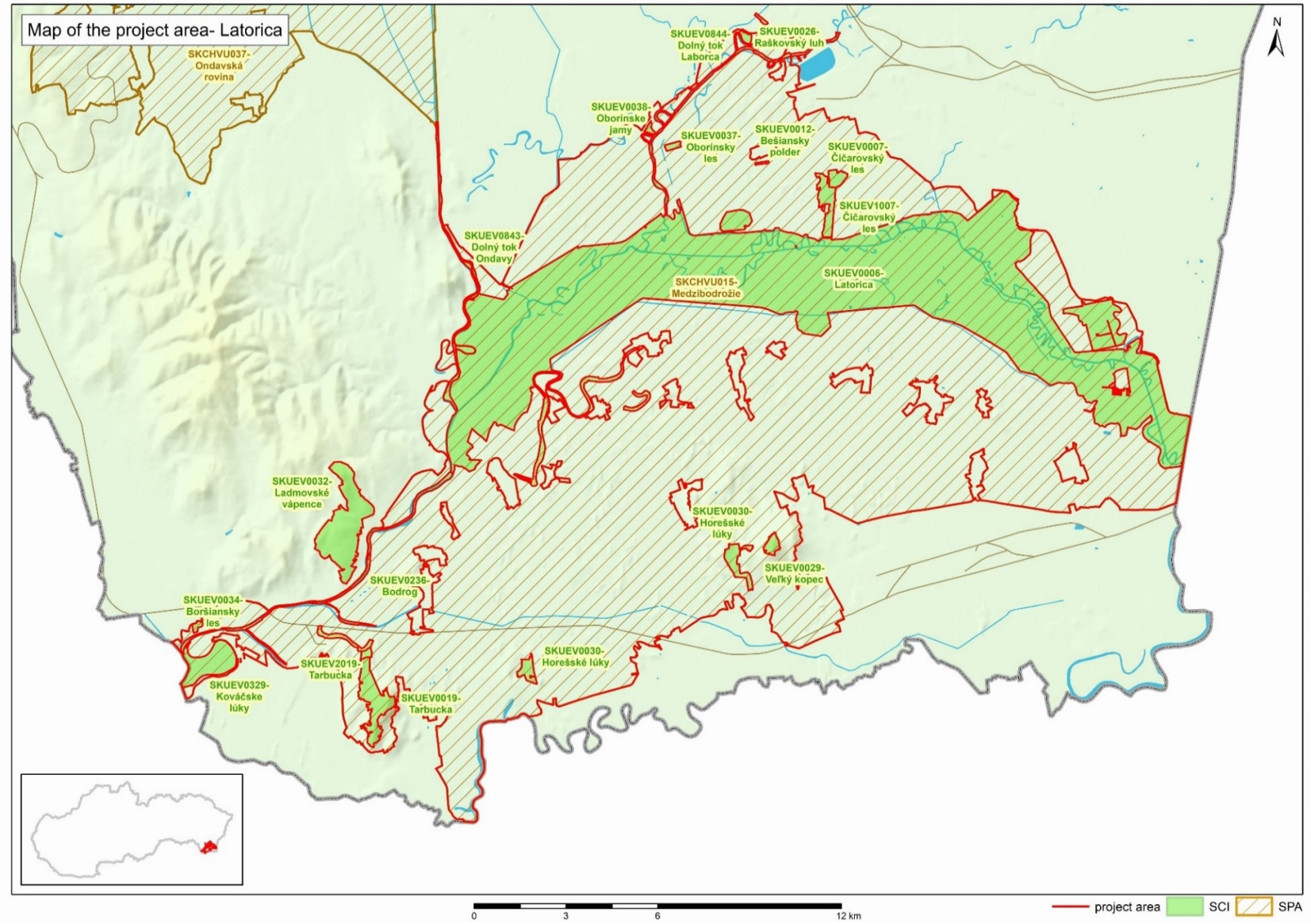



Map of the project area- Záhorská nížina
N
SKUEV0315- Skalické alúvium Moravy
SKUEV2315- Skalické alúvium Moravy
SKALICA
SKUEV0905- Holičské alúvium Moravy
SKUEV0904- Gbelský les
MYJAVA
NOVÉ MESTO n. VÁHOM
SKUEV2165- Kútsky les
SKUEV0165- Kútsky les
SENICA
SKUEV0526- Kalaštovský potok
SKUEV0213- Kazarka
SKUEV0906- Kalaštovský bor
SKUEV0311- Kačenky
SKUEV0899- Borské piesky
SKUEV1311- Kačenky
SKUEV0220- Šaštínsky potok
SKUEV0115- Bahno
SKUEV0171- Zelienka
SKUEV1316- Šranecké piesky
SKUEV0527- Gachovec
SKUEV0166- Ciglát
SKUEV0113- Dlhé lúky
SKUEV0162- Grgáš
SKUEV0316- Šranecké piesky
SKUEV0120- Jasenácke
PIEŠŤANY
SKUEV0117- Abrod
SKUEV0125- Gajarské alúvium Moravy
SKUEV1125- Gajarské alúvium Moravy
SKUEV0172- Bežnisko
SKUEV0163- Rudava
SKCHVU016- Záhorské Pomoravie
SKUEV0170- Mešterova lúka
SKUEV0314- Morava
SKUEV0178- V studienkach
MALACKY
SKUEV0124- Bogdalický vrch
SKUEV0116- Jakubovské rybníky
SKUEV0161- Suchohradské alúvium Moravy
SKUEV0123- Dúbrava
HLOHOVEC
SKUEV0168- Horný les
SKUEV0317- Rozporec
SKUEV0513- Bencov mlyn
TRNAVA
SKUEV0313- Devínske jazero
PEZINOK
SKUEV0312- Devínske alúvium Moravy
BRATISLAVA
SENEC
0
5
10
20 km
project area
SCI
SPA

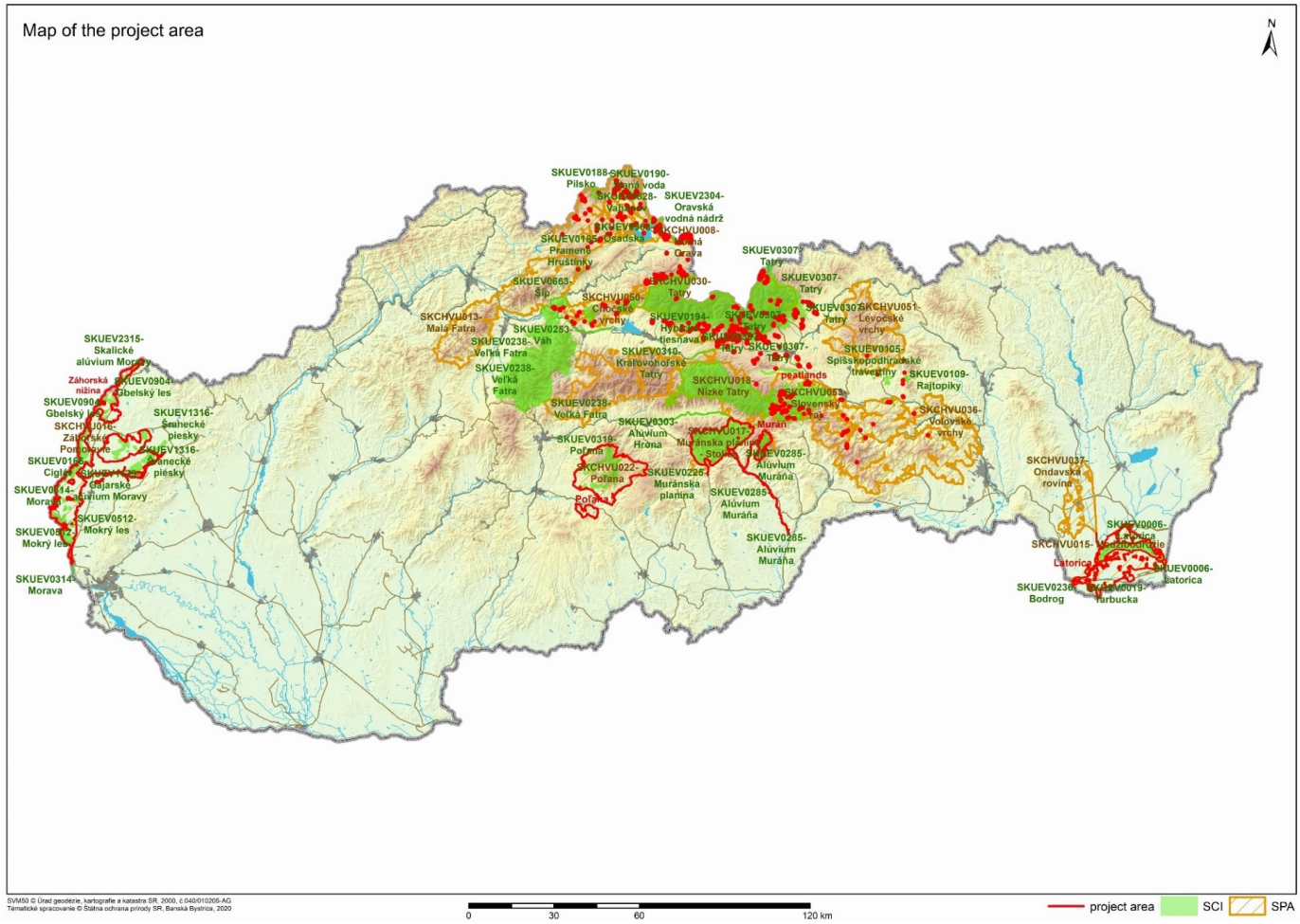
Muránska planina



Latorica


Map of the project area- Latorica
SKCHVU037- Ondavská rovina
SKUEV0844- Dolný tok Laborca
SKUEV0026- Raškovský luh
SKUEV0038- Oborinské jamy
SKUEV0037- Oborinsky les
SKUEV0012- Bešiansky polder
SKUEV0007- Čičarovský les
SKUEV1007- Čičarovský les
SKUEV0843- Dolný tok Ondavy
SKCHVU015- Medzibodrožie
SKUEV0006- Latorica
SKUEV0032- Ladmovské vápence
SKUEV0030- Horešské lúky
SKUEV0029- Veľký kopec
SKUEV0236- Bodrog
SKUEV0034- Boršiansky les
SKUEV2019- Tarbucka
SKUEV0329- Kováčske lúky
SKUEV0019- Tarbucka
SKUEV0030- Horešské lúky
N
0
3
6
12 km
project area
SCI
SPA

MAP of the project area



DESCRIPTION OF THE STRATEGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OVERALL PLAN

Priority Action Framework (PAF) for the years 2021-2027 is a very complex document implementation of which is to be financed by multiple sources. These mainly include agricultural funds related to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) as well as structural funds represented by the Operational Programme Quality of Environment mostly. Other relevant financial tools include Interreg programmes (bilateral and multilateral), Norwegian and Swiss funds, funds from the state budget and from the Environmental Fund and last, but not least, the investments made by traditional LIFE projects implemented in Slovakia.
This integrated LIFE project is focused primarily on the priority habitats and species assessed to have Unfavourable conservation status. Particular attention is not only paid to best practice related to management of these habitats and species, but also to implementation of selected demonstration activities which test management concepts and approaches not common in Slovakia. These include the concept of functioning management centres, agroforestry systems and integrated management plans.

Recurring management of non-forest habitats is mostly financed through the 1st and 2nd Pillar of CAP subsidy support, which can, in theory, be used for all grassland Natura 2000 habitats. However, the reality proves that farmers are not interested in farming these habitats, as they are considered marginal from an agronomic point of view. Thus, an alternative way of safeguarding regular management of these habitats is to be applied. The existing Operational Programme Quality of Environment enables some temporary recurring management to restore the habitats and species populations. However, projects under this programme tend to be rather short-term, which makes this financial source a nonviable alternative CAP source. For this reason, testing the concept of management centres within the project is proposed. In case this concept proves to be feasible, establishment and operation of additional centres could be financed from national sources in the future. Thus, systematic management of the Natura 2000 non-forest habitats within relevant reach of the management centres would be safeguarded.

Agroforestry systems were widespread in Slovakia in the past. Grazing domestic animals in the forests was common, as well as grazing pastures with solitaire trees and shrubs. The change has come during the times of collectivization, when most traditional agroforestry systems have disappeared. Abandoned grasslands underwent massive natural succession and today about 350,000 ha of former grasslands is overgrown by trees and shrubs and thus excluded from agricultural use. In order to reverse this trend, testing of agroforestry systems is proposed within the project. This proposal is also complementary to a proposal for implementation of agroforestry systems within the Rural Development Programme (RDP). RDP should be the main financial source for implementation of agroforestry measures, however, its capacities were not fully used within the past as well as present financial period. Eventhough the forestry sector shows interest in agroforestry systems, there is lack of arguments which would lead to improvement RDP conditions and requirements in favour of agroforestry system implementation. This leaves particular RDP capacities unused.

Preparation of Natura 2000 sites management plans is mostly financed by the Operational Programme Quality of Environment or by national sources. These management plans are discussed in detail with landowners and other relevant stakeholders and the content is adjusted to reflect their requests. However, there are other documents and plans developed by other

resorts, such as forestry or water management, which also deal with Natura 2000 sites. These have to be elaborated according to the requirements of other relevant EU and national legislation thus determine e.g. exploitation of natural and semi-natural habitats in Natura 2000 without sufficient harmonisation. This is the reason behind the proposal to test the preparation of integrated management plans which could harmonize various management plans and bring forward clear rules for the daily operation within Natura 2000 sites. Eventhough such idea has never been implemented in Slovakia before, it has a very high potential to improve the management planning process for Natura 2000 sites.

In addition to the above mentioned demonstration activities, this project also aims to fill the gaps in the PAF implementation which are not covered by other funds. These are related to the improvement of Natura 2000 network effectiveness or to the assessment of ecosystem services. Both the activities are crucial for increasing the effectiveness of the Natura 2000 implementation in Slovakia and they also have the potential to justify the need for implementation of conservation activities to wider public (ecosystem services), as well as to economic and financial sectors in the future. Nature, biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services will have to be understood as an obligation for long-term economic, environment as well as social development and should be the baseline for correct and sustainable use of natural resources in Slovakia.

All the above mentioned activities are pragmatically related to the selected priority habitats and species, which are assessed to be in the poorest conservation status and focused on areas with highest potential for improvement (e.g. peatland habitats).

Project partnership includes the national agency for nature conservation (The State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic) which carries the responsibility for Natura 2000 implementation as well as national institution responsible for water management (The Slovak Water Management Enterprise). Moreover, two conservation NGOs (WWF, DAPHNE) are included to use their expert capacity. In addition, the involvement of these NGOs has the potential to create a bridge between the MoE and SNC on one side and stakeholders on the opposite site. Eventhough the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic is not a project partner, its resort research institute National Forestry Centre is involved as associated beneficiary and is expected to bring valuable expert knowledge in relation to the agroforestry systems. Numerous professional trainings and information campaigns are planned to strengthen the complementarity mainly with the Common Agricultural Policy (e.g. trainings for farmers, for payment agency staff, such as field inspectors and advisors, etc.). The MoA is perceived as the most important stakeholder and its active involvement in the project implementation is expected. Last but not least, Comenius University is involved as an important academic partner responsible for biodiversity monitoring.

Eventhough the implementation of PAF is primarily MoE and SNC responsibility, the document also contains measures which are to be implemented by other sectors. For this reason, significant increase of the capacity of SNC and MoE staff to communicate with stakeholders and to provide reliable advisory service to stakeholders (also at local level) is planned. The project is designed in harmony with Common Agricultural Policy and it is expected to significantly increase the effectiveness of structural funds implementation by filling in the gaps which still exist and which are not sufficiently covered by any of the above mentioned financial sources.

EU ADDED VALUE OF THE PROJECT AND ITS ACTIONS

Extent and quality of the contribution to the objectives of LIFE

The essential objective of this Integrated project LIFE for Nature is to achieve the Target 1 of the EU BD Strategy and general objectives of the EU Habitat Directive 92/43/EHS (HD) & the Bird Directive 2009/147/ES (BD) with respect to the contribution towards improving conservation status of some specific and prioritised species and habitat types. This objective is to be achieved mainly via proper implementation of PAF under Article 8 of the Habitats Directive which may include also broader actions in the field of green infrastructure that contribute to better connectivity and coherence of Natura 2000 in a broader protected areas, landscape and cross-border context.

Furthermore, there are some supportive documents which contribute to effective implementation of PAF at national level. Firstly, the Greener Slovakia - Strategy for the Environmental Policy of the Slovak Republic until 2030 presents objectives, which contribute to PAF priority objectives, such as prevention and mitigation of climate impacts by protecting ecosystems and their services, water retention in the country, ensuring of effective protection of timber harvesting via sustainable land management, evaluation and sustainable use of ecosystem services, development of green infrastructure, halting biodiversity loss, environmental education and many more.

Secondly, the objectives of the Conception for Protection of Nature and Landscape, (which are still under the preparation) are also in accordance with PAF implementation. This document presents objectives such as cooperation with stakeholders and public, transparency of the PAs definition process, etc.

Thirdly, the National Strategy and Action Plan for Protection of Biodiversity till 2020 (which will be updated till 2030, according to the Global Biodiversity Framework and EU Biodiversity Strategy). This strategy and action plan covers 167 actions and activities, linked not only to PAF implementation and also broader mainstreaming biodiversity goals and aims.

Lastly, the National Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change in Slovakia (updated in 2018), which is a national adaptation of the EU Strategy and contributes also to the achievements of PAF objectives, as well as other national, EU and global goals, where nature and biodiversity, as well as ecosystem services play a crucial role.

The IP LIFE project introduces actions, which are in line with all measures of the PAF for Slovakia planned for the period 2021-2027.

PAF Measure 1 “Horizontal Measures and Administrative Costs Related to Natura 2000 Network” is reflected in several project actions: Action A.1 is focused on preparation of baseline and feasibility studies to identify conservation measures in Natura 2000 network, action A.2 deals with preparation of integrated management plans and several actions implement communication activities towards relevant stakeholders (A.3, A.5, E.1, E.4). Monitoring of Natura 2000 habitats and species is tackled by Action C.2. Action C.3 should cover gaps in knowledge and climate change impact on Natura 2000 network.

PAF Measure 2a “Measures for Conservation and Restoration of Habitats and Species within Sites of Natura 2000 network” is tackled by Actions C.1 and C.5, implementing concrete conservation measures orientated on Natura 2000 habitats and species. Both actions are also to be implemented outside the Natura 2000 network to enhance the green infrastructure and

to improve coherence of Natura 2000 network. In addition, special action C.4 is planned to improve connectivity of Natura 2000 network in broader Slovak, but also in international context.
All three actions (C.1, C.4, C.5) contribute to implementation of PAF Measure 2b “Additional Measures Improving the Green Infrastructure (beyond Natura 2000)”, improving coherence of Natura 2000 network also in broader Slovak, but also international context.
Actions C.1 and C.5 at the same time implement measures related to the protection of species, which are not directly related to habitats mentioned in the Measures 2a and 2b. (e.g. PAF Measure 3 “Other Measures Focused on Species not Related to Concrete Ecosystems and Habitats”)

The IP LIFE should contribute to completion of Natura 2000 network in Slovakia, prioritization and implementation of management measures (based on PAF) and consequently to specific measures related to protection, management and rehabilitation of Natura 2000 sites and their wider environment.

The green infrastructure, as a connectivity tool between protected areas is also a priority need of Slovakia, as issues beyond Natura 2000 network need to be addressed, also within broader landscape and cross-border context, if it is necessary for the achievement of favourable conservation status of habitats and species. This project includes case studies which reflect recently discussed topics of biodiversity loss, such as protection of pollinators in Slovakia, assessment of current status and contribution of Natura 2000 network to the provision of ES regulators (pollination) and measures needed to ensure good status of pollinators (10-year horizon). Protection of pollinators and explanation of the ES in relation to pollination is also to be used as one of the main awareness and communication tool.

Extent and quality of the mobilisation of other funds

There are two main complementary funds for the PAF implementation: Operational Programme Quality of Environment (OPQE) and Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), especially with its Rural Development Programme (RDP).
OPQE 2014-2020 contains several measures focused on nature conservation, which are listed in Priority Axis 1, Investment Priority 3 (they are listed also within the financial table for complementary funds). Measures cover conservation activities within and outside Natura 2000 network, broader management of protected areas as well as establishment of green infrastructure, monitoring of Natura 2000 species and habitats and awareness activities focused mainly on land users and landowners, but also general public. Even though the programme implementation will end in December 2023, we expect its significant contribution to the PAF 2021-2027 implementation, as major nature conservation activities are planned for the last 4 years of the programme implementation.
An overlap between operational programme and our project is not expected (IP LIFE should rather fulfil the gaps of OPQE programme and projects). Within the operational programme, the eligibility of applicants is rather restricted (public nature conservation bodies, landusers and landowners are eligible for practical projects, NGOs are eligible only for awareness projects) and the projects cannot be implemented in a broader partnership, but rather for 1 - 2 authorities. In this project, we would like to test and demonstrate a different approach, one based on an integrated management planning reconciling the needs of various sectors. Concrete conservation activities will be implemented in a broader partnership, with the help of also broader group of experts and stakeholders. If this approach would be assessed as feasible, it could be considered for the design of future structural funds (after 2027).

Besides this, we would also like to test a concept of Management Centres as a tool for a systematic management of non-forest habitats (i.e. peatlands). CAP/RDP and the OPQE enables financing of restoration and recurring activities on non-forest habitats in case they are implemented by land users and landowners directly. However, due to high costs and strict conditions, their interest to implement such measures is very low. Proposed Management Centres operated by the State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic could be an alternative way of how to ensure regular maintenance of non-forest habitats. Establishment of such centres is not an eligible cost in an existing OPQE. We would like to test it and if it's feasible, it could be replicated in other regions of Slovakia, focusing also on other types of non-forest habitats. It could be financed from structural funds or other funds in the future.
In addition, dissemination and communication activities of our LIFE project may serve as a catalyst for the interest of land users and landowners to implement the projects from the OPQE.

Second key complementary fund is the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) by its direct payments, but mainly through the Rural Development Plan 2014 -2020 measures. Current RDP is in its last year of implementation; even though it is expected to be extended until 2021/2022 due to delay in an overall design of a new EU agricultural policy (Post-2020). RDP will therefore be only marginally complementary to our project in the first year of its implementation. It is expected that, since 2022, RDP will be substituted by the Strategic Agricultural Plan, which should also contain both pillars and measures focused on biodiversity, however, its preparation is in a very preliminary stage and financing is not agreed yet.
With no doubt, current RDP offers significant funds especially for recurring management of grassland habitats and for conservation activities focused on selected species. The scheme for regular management of semi-natural and natural grasslands is being implemented in Slovakia on 134,806 ha, scheme for the protection of Great Bustard (Otis tarda) on 1787 ha and scheme for suslik (Spermophilus citellus) on 410 ha. In addition, Natura 2000 payments for agricultural land are offered, even though only in very restricted areas in the highest protection degrees of existing SACs.

On forest land, there are 2 types of RDP measures, which have direct positive impact on PAF objectives: Natura 2000 payments for passive forest management and payments for silvi-environmental schemes supporting close-to-nature forestry. Both measures can only be implemented in restricted area and with restricted funds.
Major part of financial sources for forestry measures is spent for non-recurring measures, such as forest reconstruction after windbreaks, transformation of monocultures to diversified forests or forest roads construction. These have very often a controversial or dubious impact on conservation objectives and cannot be considered as complementary activities to this project.
In general, agricultural sources cover mostly recurring management, which is only slightly included in our project in Action C.5, management of peat lands. Even though the support of its regular management is possible from RDP sources, the interest of the farmers is very low and quality of maintenance is mostly unacceptable. For this reason, the above mentioned concept of management centres within a standard structure of the State Nature Conservancy of the SR is to be tested. Recurring management will only be implemented during a LIFE project, after that a regular management will be continued from national sources.
Most of our project activities will not be recurring or overlap, so complementarity would be evident. Restoration will be implemented from LIFE sources and subsequent management will be implemented from Strategic Agricultural Plan sources. Testing and demonstration of agroforestry measures implementation is proposed. They will probably be included in the Strategic Agricultural Plan, but the details are still not clear. Their testing within this LIFE project

could serve as a demonstration of their feasibility.
Except of OPQE and CAP/RDP, some other minor complementary sources could also be identified. They are INTERREG projects (both bilateral and multilateral ones). They are crucial for the establishment of eco-corridors connecting NATURA 2000 sites. Other relevant sources could be projects from Norwegian or a Swiss financial mechanism, which also implement various conservation projects, but those were not specified yet.

Quality of multi-purpose mechanism, synergies and integration

Climate change mitigation and adaptation is another of PAF's key strategic priority and therefore also an important objective of this IP LIFE 2019. Project aims to assess possible impact of climate change on protected habitats and species, to propose adaptation measures and to set up conservation priorities in relation to climate change. This will underline the importance and role of Natura 2000 network (forming the basis of all PAs in Slovakia) in delivering ecosystem services (ES) in the context of climate change adaptation. ES concept will be described in detail, especially in relation to pollinators, as this is a showcase ES for stakeholders and general public and through pollination ES is the most easy way, how to under this concept.
Peatlands and wetlands are important carbon sinks. Activities in this project, such as improvement of peatland water regime and their regular management contribute to their capacity to absorb carbon and to mitigate climate change.
Planned wetland restoration and restoration of river lateral connectivity will also significantly contribute to the aims of Water Framework Directive (WFD) and Floods Directive and may provide an example of how both, biodiversity and good status of rivers, can be improved.
Project also has a very important overlap with forestry and agricultural policy. Significant areas of forests in Slovakia are included in Natura 2000 network, so there is an urgent need to find an optimal way for sustainable and nature-friendly forest management. Integrated management plans could be an important tool to catalyse the whole process.
It can be assumed that this project will contribute to integration of biodiversity conservation objectives into Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) application in Slovakia. We would like to test and demonstrate new measures (e.g. agroforestry), but we also plan to organize significant capacity building activities for professionals from the agricultural sector. Those may contribute to better and more professional implementation of CAP measures focused on nature, biodiversity and landscape conservation.

Replicability and transferability

Replicability and transfer of knowledge gained from this project are the very pillars of the project. We plan to test and demonstrate several new approaches to the management of protected sites and habitats (implementation of integrated management plans, regular maintenance of non-forest habitats through management centres) as well as some new techniques, which are not widely used in the country so far (e.g. agroforestry measures). New approaches and measures will be thoroughly monitored (mostly actions D.1 and D.2). Monitoring will include not only standard biological and socio-economic monitoring, but also methods for assessing the economic and technical effectiveness of applied methods.
Project's lessons learned and the outputs of the monitoring will be widely presented and communicated through various activities (workshops, conferences, trainings, web

presentations and scientific papers) as part of project E-activities. Knowledge transfer will be mostly orientated on varied groups of professionals (conservationists from both state and NGO-sector, foresters, farmers, scientists, officers from various sectors including forestry, agriculture and landuse sector). It is expected that massive transfer of knowledge will contribute to faster implementation of new approaches, which represent new and effective approach to nature conservation.
It is further expected that experience from this project could be widely replicated in the whole country. Integrated management approach could be applied at least in all Natura 2000 sites and management centres could also be established in other regions of Slovakia. Due to involvement of various stakeholders into dissemination and communication activities, it is expected that new approaches could also be incorporated into new programming documents (especially structural funds and rural development policy).

Transnational, green procurement, uptake of research results:

The project does not have a transnational character (only possible through the connectivity aspect in some regions of Slovakia).
We assume that green procurement will be an integral part of project activities. Not only public procurements, but also regular purchase of consumables within the project will, as much as possible, take environmental aspects (CO_2 emissions, waste minimisation, minimum negative impact on the environment) into account. Special attention will be paid to purchase of equipment where environmental performance will be listed among the most important criteria. Green public procurement will be organized using an official handbook on GPP published by European Commission
(https://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/Buying-Green-Handbook-3rd-Edition.pdf).
Activities of the project will take into consideration an experience from previous EU funded projects, namely Horizon 2020 project ALTERFOR, elaborating alternative models for European forestry.

BEST PRACTICE / INNOVATION / DEMONSTRATION CHARACTER OF THE PROJECT

BEST PRACTICE:

Most project actions are based on best practice measures which are widely used in conservation praxis in Central Europe. They include, for instance, re-introduction of recurring management (mowing) on peatland habitats, removal of trees and shrubs from overgrown non-forest habitats, restoration of lateral connectivity of water bodies, etc. Measures planned respect various guidelines for restoration and management of habitats and species, e.g. management models for grasslands habitats developed by project partner DAPHNE-Institute of Applied Ecology in 2011.

Details of best-practice methods applied in the project will be provided in the first phase of the project, when necessary technical studies will be prepared to define details of proposed concrete conservation measures. Studies will be prepared in close cooperation with the scientific community to ensure application of up-to-date techniques.

DEMONSTRATION:

From a technical point of view, almost all project actions can be assessed as best practice, because they apply usual measures and techniques, widely used in the region of Central Europe. But the context for the application of those methods can be considered specific and has demonstration character in several cases:

1) Integrated management planning

Current praxis in management planning of protected areas in Slovakia is represented by highly fragmented management plans, where each stakeholder has its own plan (nature conservation, forestry, water management, agriculture, tourism, etc.). The plans are only marginally harmonized and they very often contain contradictory measures. The plans prepared by conservation bodies are consulted with various stakeholders. It is not explicitly required to obtain their agreement; however, the plans are usually not approved until the agreement is reached with at least key stakeholders. If the consensus is not reached, the plans are blocked for a long period. Such a practice has a very negative impact on the management of many Natura 2000 sites as systematic site management is absent due to an absent management plan.

Therefore, in this project we plan to test and demonstrate an alternative approach, where integrated management plans will be prepared in selected demonstration areas (Action A.2). They will integrate at least the plans of main site stakeholders (especially forestry and water management) with the plan of nature conservation bodies. The plans will be prepared in a participatory approach with a wide inclusion of relevant stakeholders. If the approach is considered feasible, integrated management planning could be used in the whole country.

2) Management centres concept

Recurring management of Natura 2000 non-forest habitats in Slovakia is mostly financed from Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) financial sources, from Rural Development Programme especially, which includes agri-environmental schemes and ANC payments. Such a design is relevant in case of habitats which are agriculturally used and managed by farmers. Agri-environmental programme is relatively well set up and the payments can in many cases provide sufficient incentives. However, some habitats are marginal from an agricultural point

of view (e.g. fen or dry grasslands) and therefore only rarely managed by farmers and mostly abandoned. State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic tries to organize a regular management of these habitats, but only a small area is truly regularly managed due to lack of technical and financial capacities. In addition, the rules of structural funds usually do not allow a purchase of equipment, so management and restoration measures are often outsourced with possible negative impacts on quality of work. We would like to test and demonstrate the idea of regional management centres, which would be responsible for the management of non-forest habitats in specific region of the country (Action C.5). The centres would be managed by the State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic, which would have capacities for systematic and regularly recurring management of protected non-forest habitats. We will test this concept in the region of Orava in Northern Slovakia, where there is a high concentration of peatland habitats which require regular management. If we demonstrate the feasibility of this concept during the project, it could be used more widely in other regions of Slovakia.

3) Agroforestry

Agroforestry systems were widely used in Slovakia until World War II. It was normal to graze domestic animals in the forests and to use large areas of pastures with scattered trees and shrubs. Collectivization of agricultural land from the 50-ties and prohibition of grazing in the forests led to the high decline of agroforestry systems, which have thus become very rare. On the other hand, their potential in Slovakia is extremely high, because there are about 350,000 ha of grasslands overgrown by trees and shrubs. Many of them could be restored to protected Natura 2000 habitats, but the farmers have only limited sources for removal of trees and shrubs and subsidy rules do not allow higher cover of trees and shrubs within production blocks. New Strategic Agricultural Plan for Slovakia 2021-2027 expects to spend some money for the support of agroforestry systems, but the real application of the scheme is still unclear.
Therefore we would like to demonstrate and test the examples of agroforestry, e.g. silvi-pastoral systems (Action C.5). If the feasibility of this concept would be confirmed, it could be more widely applied e. g. through CAP measures.

PILOT (INNOVATION):
n/a

EFFORTS FOR REDUCING THE PROJECT'S "CARBON FOOTPRINT"

Project Beneficiaries and all project partners will apply following principles of Green Office. Green framework conditions will be a part of all relevant procurements of material and services.

Travel To reduce the project's footprint, meetings will be merged to minimize the number of travels. Project beneficiaries and project partners will make maximum use of public transport. Meeting places will be chosen preferably at places with a good public transport connection.
Cars will only be used where public transport is unavailable or it is inconvenient due to time or place restrictions. Car travel will be necessary in case of field work and site visits to see the management or monitoring activities carried out. In such cases, the number of travels will be minimised by sharing the car with other project partners or stakeholders.
Airplane travel will only be used in necessary cases, i.e. if it is too complicated to reach a destination by public transport or if it takes an inconvenient amount of time.
Meetings targeting similar stakeholders will be combined whenever feasible to reduce the overall number of meetings and travels as a consequence. Some of the project partners' meetings will be replaces by conference calls using high quality conferencing service infrastructure.
These travelling principles will minimise air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions as recommended in the GPP manual.

Local suppliers
The project will be carried out by using local suppliers whenever possible to minimise movement of people, materials and foods. Local suppliers will be addressed when organising workshops and seminars and environmentally friendly local products will be used preferably. Landowners, land users or local people will be addressed as first during the implementation of management measures in the project areas.

Waste reduction and saving of environmental resources
In accordance with the Green Office principles, waste separation will be carried out in the buildings of the Project Beneficiaries. Preference will be given to environmentally friendly products purchased for the needs of public services and as refreshment at project meetings. Single-use packages will not be allowed (e.g. plastic bottles, plastic caps, capsules, small packages of sugar, milk and biscuits, etc.). Local suppliers who are able to provide sustainable choices will be preferred.
The project team will seek to minimise the amount of paper used for project communications. Electronic communication will be used primarily. Emails and other documents will be printed only if necessary, preferably in economic mode. For all outputs, pdf online versions will be preferred to printed medium. Prints will be produced only if it is considered best means for a given target audience, e.g. local stakeholders. In such cases, outputs will be printed on recycled or FSC certified paper.

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

This integrated project involves all the stakeholders involved in Natura 2000 network implementation. Better implementation of Natura 2000 network principles requires good cooperation among stakeholders based on common understanding of the issue. Activities of the project are designed to support this cooperation and communication among the stakeholders. Project actions will lead to the creation of outcomes and tools, which are to be used by stakeholder groups that have an impact on Natura 2000 sites. Participatory approach will be used during development of these tools to ensure relevancy and future use of the tools. Overall communication activities of the project are designed to raise awareness of Natura 2000 topic among the public.

The main beneficiaries of the project are organisations who are directly involved in the implementation of Habitat Directive and Bird Directive in Slovakia: the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (MoE), State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic (SNC SR), National Forest Centre (NFC) and Slovak Water Management Enterprise (SWME). Among them there is an NGO WWF Slovakia and DAPHNE - Institute of Applied Ecology, who through their work contribute to this goal.

There are several stakeholders of the project who will support the work of main beneficiaries: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic (MoA), Technical University in Zvolen (TUZVO) and Slovak Environmental Agency (SEA). In addition, other groups of stakeholders will also be important actors in the project, such as public administration bodies and organisations which are involved through their professional expertise in the protection or management and restoration of some habitats and species of the Natura 2000 network. Other active groups of stakeholders will be private and state landowners and land users of forest or agricultural land. Eventually, the general public will be influenced by project activities as well through information campaigns.

The main stakeholders and their role in the Project:

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic (MoA) is the main government body responsible for drafting and implementing laws and regulations in the field of agriculture and rural development in Slovakia. It executes the state administration in the forestry, fisheries and hunting sector. Among other tasks, it is responsible for protection and use of agricultural and forest land, for land consolidation, land irrigation and drainage systems. It is in charge of implementing legislation in accordance with the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) and of implementation of the Rural Development Programme measures in accordance with the CAP. Concrete conservation actions of this project (Actions C.1 - C.5) significantly overlap with forestry and agricultural policy. In this respect, involvement of MoA secures a good contact with key stakeholders from the agriculture and forestry sector.

The project will contribute to better integration of nature and biodiversity conservation objectives into Common Agricultural Policy in Slovakia and its implementation. MoA will support preparatory activities for agroforestry systems under Action A.1 as well as their actual realisation in project demonstration areas under Action C.5. Thus, through agroforestry, new measures will be demonstrated and tested and agri-environmental and forest schemes will be improved (Action C.5). Integrated management plan prepared under Action A.2 with the support of MoA will contribute to finding an optimal way for sustainable and nature-friendly

forest management. Professionals from the agriculture sector are also an important target group of capacity building and dissemination activities, which will contribute to better and more professional implementation of CAP measures focused on nature conservation (Action E.2 and E.3).

The State Forest Enterprise (Lesy SR) is a state organisation responsible for management of forest land and related property in the ownership of the Slovak Republic. It is an economic organisation entitled to carry out enterprise activities, production and trade. It is authorised to provide services to generate income. It is also one of the main organisations managing Natura 2000 land in Slovakia and an important owner of forest land in protected areas. In Slovakia, forest habitats create substantial area coverage of Natura 2000 network (19 forest habitat types of European importance cover 600 000 hectares). For this reason, the State Forest Enterprise is a very important stakeholder in this project, even though it is not an Associated Beneficiary. The reason is that the State Forest Enterprise participates in several forest management activities which bring profit (sale of harvested wood or biomass). But as the project focuses mainly on demonstration of agro-forestry measures through the Associated Beneficiary NFC (as a scientific forest institution), State Forest Enterprise has decided it is sufficient to monitor the IP LIFE project implementation as a stakeholder.
Its active participation is expected in the preparation of integrated management plans of selected areas (Action A.2) and, as landowners, will be a subject of consultation process within Action A.4. Their participation / consent is also assumed in concrete conservation activities, such as management measures within Action C.1, improvement of Natura 2000 target features resilience towards climate change within Action C.3, implementation of conservation actions in project demonstration sites (Action C.5) and in any land purchase (Action C.6). The State Forest Enterprise staff will also be invited to take part in capacity building activities, especially in relation to training professional staff (Action E.2) and to project replication and networking activities (Action E.3).

Slovak Environmental Agency (SEA) is a professional organization established by the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic with a competence in environment and landscape protection. The Agency participates in the implementation of environmental policy instruments, ensuring access to environmental information. SEA participates intensely in public awareness activities in the area of nature protection and can therefore support the work of action E.1. It implements various environmental education activities, workshops and also produces information materials on Natura 2000 sites, which will be useful during implementation of activity E2, E3 and E4.

Scientific community, represented mainly by Technical University in Zvolen, Faculty of Ecology and Environmental Sciences (TUZVO FEE) and Slovak Academy of Sciences, will be involved in several activities. Firstly, during the preparation of integrated management plans (Action A.2), studies and technical documentation for concrete conservation actions (Action A.1) and secondly in monitoring and assessment of ecosystems (Action C.1) and implementation of management measures in Natura 2000 sites (Action C.5). Good species management requires scientifically based knowledge of species occurrence, status, population and life cycle and there are not many experts among the project partners who would have this knowledge. Teams of biologists, zoologists, hydrobiologists will participate in discussions on appropriate species and habitat management and also in monitoring activities at selected sites (Action C.2).

Scientific knowledge will also be important during assessment of ecosystem services provided by Natura 2000 sites (Action C.7) and when filling the gaps and improving methodologies and materials for assessment and evaluation of socio-economic benefits of Natura 2000 network and its ecosystems services (Action D.1 and D.2).
Scientific community will also be involved in research related to assessment of possible impact of climate change on protected habitats and species (Action C.3), with a view to propose adaptation measures and set up and adequate conservation management. The research will be focused on changes in habitat conservation status, geographical shift of habitats and species' home range, species' invasions, drying up of wetlands, changes in hydrological conditions of sites, changes in animal hibernation, migration and reproduction, etc. TUZVO FEE holds spatial data related to project areas and thus can also support the work of Action C.4 in relation to green infrastructure and Terrestrial System of Ecological Stability.
Technical University, Faculty of Ecology and Environmental Sciences will also take part in conferences and workshops organised within and outside the project, where they can present their professional experience and also disseminate project results to students, academic society and professional public and other projects within networking activities (Action E.3). They are also involved in environmental education and will assist with implementation of Action E4.

Landusers and landowners, mainly in demonstration areas. Good cooperation with landowners and landusers is a prerequisite for a good management of Natura 2000 land. They own or manage the land and therefore their approval and agreement with any activity realised or planned in the area is a precondition given by the law.
The aim of the project is to gain a long term support of land users for nature conservation goals. This can only be achieved through correct and long-term cooperation. In Slovakia, there is no sufficient system for long-term cooperation developed, which slows down the whole processes related to designation and later on management of these areas. Due to time and capacity constraints, communication with land users is many times narrowed down to only one personal meeting, usually at the beginning of the process of Natura site designation. Instead, more frequent contact and more detailed communication with the land users is needed when it comes to real site management. To make up for this shortcoming, this project aims to develop a capacity building programme to train staff dedicated purely to communicating and resolving any Natura 2000 issues with the land users. Communication will put emphasis on achieving land users' understanding of the idea of Natura 2000 in general and on its importance. It will start from the designation process (if that is the case) and will continue through applying correct management up to helping with the application for possible management / compensation subsidies.
There will have to be different approaches to communication depending on type of landuser involved. The main organisations responsible for administration of state owned land covering also Natura 2000 sites in Slovakia are as follows:

- The State Forest Enterprise (Lesy SR)
- State Forests TANAP (Štátne lesy TANAPu)
- Forest- agroproperty Ulič (Lesopoľnohospodársky majetok Ulič, š.p.)
- Military Forests and Estates of the SR (Vojenské lesy)
- Slovak Land Fund (SPF) - is responsible for the management of agricultural land in the owned by state. It also deals with the land owned by unknown owners. Slovak Water Management Enterprise, SWME (SVP)

The main private land users of Natura 2000 sites in Slovakia are as follows:

- Union of Regional Associations of Non-State Forests Owners of Slovakia (Únia regionálnych združení vlastníkov neštátnych lesov Slovenska)
- Other urbariats with legal entity
- Other land communities with legal entity

To support an open communication mentioned above, the landowners and land users will be invited to all relevant meetings, bilateral meetings including, during the lifetime of the project and afterwards. They will be involved in implementation of concrete conservation actions in project demonstration sites (Action C.5). They will play an important role in Action C.6 in relation to land purchase/lease or compensation payments for demonstration sites. They will also be involved through dissemination activities and awareness raising (Action E.1) and dissemination of project results and replication (Action E.3).

Local and regional authorities: Municipalities, Regional District Offices and District Offices (mainly Department of Environment and Landscape Management, Department of Landuse and Forest Management, Department of Construction) are decision-makers in relation to designation and management of natural areas and ecosystems. Any management and restoration activities realized in Natura 2000 sites or in other protected sites have to have approval of relevant Authority. Management plans for newly established SCIs are submitted to District Offices for approval. Conservation Projects, which are necessary for designation of SCI as a protected area within the national network of PAs, are submitted to District Offices alongside the management plans.
Both local and regional authorities staff needs capacity building to be able to make informed decisions and therefore trainings of professional staff is also planned for this group of stakeholders (Action E.2 and E.3).
In relation to this, effective and close cooperation with regional authorities will be important for project implementation. Municipalities will also play a supportive role by inviting and working with local owners and users in relevant sites. They can positively influence opinion of local inhabitants and can play a role in a positive perception of the project by local people. Selection of location for noticeboards' installation will be also discussed with municipalities.

Selfgoverning Regions and municipalities will also be involved through landuse planning, as this is something that influences the landscape and its features substantially. Detailed communication and good cooperation is needed before landuse plans of strategic importance are prepared. Limits must be introduced to landuse plans in relation to Natura 2000 sites. Selfgoverning regions and municipalities also enter the process of protected area designation. In this project, they will be involved through capacity building (Actions E.1, E.2 and E.3), concrete conservation actions (Actions C.1, C.4 and C.5) and through the topic of landscape connectivity (Action C.4).

Local farmers will participate in some of the management activities. Farmers, who express interest in management of selected habitats, will be trained in appropriate and sustainable land use practices. They will be invited to participate at info meetings organised for key target stakeholders in project regions. Information about the project and the necessary best practice methods for management of certain habitats and measures which can help to improve connectivity of land for animal migration will be the main topic of discussion. Special brochure on management practices will be prepared and distributed among local farmers. Local farmers

will also be involved in Action C.7, D.1 and D.2 for evaluation of socio-economic benefits of ecosystem services of Natura 2000 sites and socio-economic impact of the project.

The Slovak Union of Beekeepers will be addressed to participate in discussions related to protection of pollinators in Slovakia and their management in the next ten years and measures needed to ensure their good status (Action C.4). As protection of pollinators and explanation of the ecosystem services in relation to pollination will be used also as one of the main awareness and communication tools, they will also be involved in the action E.1, E.2 and E.3.
Slovak Union of Fishermen will be invited to the meetings related to revitalisation of water ecosystems in selected project areas (Action C.5).
Slovak Union of Hunters will be invited to the meetings related to integrated management plans in selected project areas (Action A.2).

General public - General public, local inhabitants and site visitors including, have both direct and indirect impact on ecosystem status of Natura 2000 sites (e.i. through tourism) and can play a substantial role in the protection of these sites. They are also direct and indirect users of socio-economic benefits of these sites. However, awareness of the general public on Natura 2000 network, ecosystems services and the principles of nature protection is still very low in Slovakia. Therefore, the general public will be a target group in raising awareness activities of the project (Action E.1). They will also be a subject of a survey related to socio - economic benefits of Natura 2000 network (Action C.7) and socio-economic impacts of the project (Action D.2). This survey will also provide more detailed information on gaps in their level of awareness and knowledge. General public will also be the main target group of the information campaign (material set distributed through SNC SR Information Centres, short videos a documentary released via social media), focused on raising awareness on Natura 2000 network, nature protection and ecosystem services.

Cadastre Office might be involved in case some Natura 2000 sites may need to have any discrepancies in definition of site borders removed, or in case there is a need for improvement of their delineation in the field and amendment in cadastre evidence list. They will also be involved within the action C.6 related to land purchase.

MINISTRY
OF ENVIRONMENT
OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

LIFE – IP NATURA 2000 SK

CONFIRMATION OF INTEREST

To confirm the interest of the organisation listed below and its involvement in the LIFE – IP NATURA 2000 SK as „Other Stakeholder“

Organisation: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of The Slovak Republic
Representative: Ing. Ján Marcinek on behalf of the Peter Kicko – the director general of the Forestry and Wood processing Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of SR

Communication details below:

From: Marcinek Ján <jan.marcinek@land.gov.sk>
Sent: Thursday, December 19, 2019 2:15 PM
To: Borárošová Simona <Simona.Borarosova@enviro.gov.sk>
Cc: Kicko Peter <peter.kicko@land.gov.sk>; Čarný Alexander <alexander.carny@land.gov.sk>
Subject: RE: KIND REMINDER: Úloha výberu území na IP LIFE - STRETNUTIE IP LIFE - 26.11.2019

Dobrý deň,

na základe pokynu generálneho riaditeľa sekcie lesného hospodárstva a spracovania dreva Ministerstva pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka SR, v súvislosti s Vašou požiadavkou, adresovanou na stretnutí 26. 11. 2019 a v žiadosti o participáciu (list 8220/2019-6.4 z 03. 12. 2019), zasielame nasledovné stanovisko:

1. V súvislosti s pozíciou, ktorú bude MPRV SR zastávať pri projekte – vzhľadom k tomu, že MPRV nie je obhospodarovateľom lesa, **bude zastávať pozíciu stakeholder**.
2. V súvislosti s možnými územiami a tým pádom aj prípadnými associated beneficiary odporúčame osloviť Národné lesnícke centrum Zvolen (ladislav.kulla@nlcsk.org pre zameranie 2a), bucko@nlcsk.org pre zameranie 2b)) pre riešenie nasledovných cieľových zameraní, podľa Vami predloženého projektového zámeru:

   a) **Prepojenie výsledkov výskumu prebudovy smrekových porastov do praxe**

   Kde: demonštračný objekt rekonštrukcie smrečín výskumno – demonštračného objektu Kysuce

   Čo: adaptačné a mitigačné opatrenia v súvislosti s klimatickou zmenou prostredníctvom rekonštrukcie odumierajúcich smrečín na prírode blízke lesy

Výsledok: expertný systém prebudovy lesov s možným využitím aj v oblastiach NATURA 2000

b) **Prepojenie výsledkov výskumu zlepšenia environmentálnych vlastností lesov v lokalitách s výskytom vybraných druhov a biotopov sústavy NATURA 2000**

Kde: vhodne vybraná lokalita ako demonštračný objekt
Čo: lesohospodárska činnosť realizovaná s ohľadom na zlepšenie environmentálnych vlastností lesov, ako vhodné životné prostredie pre vybrané druhy živočíchov
Výsledok: stanovenie a vplyv lesohospodárskych postupov, najmä na vybrané druhy a biotopy v územiach NATURA 2000

Podobné zameranie – výstavbu demonštračného objektu, ako je uvedené v bode 2a) by možno bolo vhodné riešiť aj v rámci borovicových porastov na Záhorskej nížine s cieľom vybudovania demonštračného objektu zameraného na možnosť a podmienky vnášania listnatých drevín (najmä dubov) do rovnorodých borovicových porastov v tejto lokalite v nadväznosti na územia NATURA 2000. V tejto súvislosti, v prípade Vášho záujmu o spoluprácu, odporúčame osloviť dominantných obhospodarovateľov lesov v lokalite, t. j. Vojenské lesy a majetky, š. p. a LESY Slovenskej republiky, š. p.

S úctou a želaním pokojných sviatkov

Ing. Ján Marcinek
Odbor lesníckej politiky a ekonomiky lesného hospodárstva
Sekcia lesného hospodárstva a spracovania dreva

MINISTERSTVO PÔDOHOSPODÁRSTVA A ROZVOJA VIDIEKA SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY

Dobrovičova 12 I 812 66 Bratislava I Slovenská republika
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From: Borárošová Simona
Sent: Friday, November 29, 2019 9:12 AM
To: 'Miroslava Plassmann' <mplassmann@wwfdcp.org>; 'Libor Ulrych' <libor.ulrych@sopsr.sk>; 'peter.kicko@land.gov.sk' <peter.kicko@land.gov.sk>; 'Marta Mútňanová' <marta.mutnanova@sopsr.sk>; 'martin.lakanda@sopsr.sk' <martin.lakanda@sopsr.sk>; 'Monika.Supekova@svp.sk' <Monika.Supekova@svp.sk>; 'mjanak@wwfdcp.org' <mjanak@wwfdcp.org>; 'jaroslav.jankovic@nlcsk.org' <jaroslav.jankovic@nlcsk.org>; 'zuzana.durbakova@svp.sk' <zuzana.durbakova@svp.sk>; 'Kindernay Daniel' <Daniel.Kindernay@svp.sk>; 'Jan Cernecky' <jan.cernecky@sopsr.sk>; 'Michal Pástor' <michal.pastor@nlcsk.org>; 'jan.marcinek@land.gov.sk' <jan.marcinek@land.gov.sk>
Cc: Butkovská Katarína <katarina.butkovska@enviro.gov.sk>; Maňka Peter <peter.manka@enviro.gov.sk>; Viestová Eva <eva.viestova@enviro.gov.sk>; Durkošová Jana <jana.durkosova@enviro.gov.sk>
Subject: STRETNUTIE IP LIFE - 26.11.2019

Vážená páni/ Vážený pán,

V mene pani generálnej riaditeľky Sekcie ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny Mgr. Kataríny Butkovskej by som vám rada poďakovala za účasť a podnety na utorkovom stretnutí partnerov a zúčastnených strán k integrovanému projektu LIFE - IP NATURA 2000 SK.

Na stretnutí sa prediskutovali nasledujúce úlohy:

- Navrhnúť vhodné **územia** pre tento integrovaný projekt LIFE v súlade s prílohou PAF (viď príloha), ktorých návrhy vás poprosím zaslať na moju emailovú adresu simona.borarosova@enviro.gov.sk do **06.12.2019.**
- Zvážiť **pozíciu** v tomto IP LIFE (či subjekt bude v pozícii associated beneficiary alebo stakeholder).
- Navrhnúť vhodných stakeholderov pre čo najefektívnejšiu spoluprácu na projekte.

V nasledujúcich dňoch vám pošleme oficiálny list – žiadosť o spoluprácu na tomto integrovanom projekte. Zatiaľ vám v prílohe posielame dokument - Technical forms (TF) pre IP LIFE v oblasti NATURE, ktorý je relevantný od časti STAGE 2- FULL PROPOSAL (prvá časť dokumentu poslúžila na prípravu projektového zámeru), pričom priamo na Associated beneficiary sa viažu strany TF, ktoré som vygenerovala do dokumentu AB LIFE Integrated Projects 2019 (viď príloha). Tento dokument TF treba pozerať v súlade s guidelines (viď príloha) (časť 3.3 od strany 62), kde sú detaily k jednotlivým formulárom podrobnejšie popísané. Zároveň posielam aj prílohu k PAF k sústave NATURA 2000, ktorý bude nápomocný pri výbere území.

Ďalej, sa budem obracať na EASME s otázkami, ktoré boli predmetom stretnutia ohľadom veľkosti pilotných území (či malé a viac alebo väčšie), či ohľadom financovania (či sa financovanie doplnkových aktivít, považuje za kofinancovanie, a či je možné financovať z projektu aj pozemkové úpravy). Vo vyhodnotení projektového zámeru sa EASME, čo je agentúra Európskej Komisie, vyjadrila, že je otvorená akýmkoľvek otázkam z našej strany. Preto ma prosím v prípade otázok ku projektu neváhajte ma kontaktovať a ja zosumarizujem jednotlivé otázky s ktorými sa obrátim na EASME. Ďakujem.

Tešíme sa na spoluprácu.

S pozdravom
Best regards

Mgr. Simona Borárošová

Odbor ochrany biodiverzity a krajiny | Department for Biodiversity and Landscape Protection
Sekcia ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny | Directorate for Nature, Biodiversity and Landscape Protection

MINISTERSTVO ŽIVOTNÉHO PROSTREDIA SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Námestie Ľ. Štúra 1 | 812 35 Bratislava | Slovenská republika
tel.: +421 2 5956 2558
e-mail: simona.borarosova@enviro.gov.sk | www.minzp.sk

MINISTRY
OF ENVIRONMENT
OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

LIFE – IP NATURA 2000 SK

CONFIRMATION OF INTEREST

To confirm the interest of the organisation listed below and its involvement in the LIFE – IP NATURA 2000 SK as „Other Stakeholder“

Organisation: Slovak Environment Agency (SAŽP)
Representative: Zdenka Dobrotová on behalf of Richard Muller– the director general of the SAŽP

Communication details below:

From: Zdenka Dobrotová <zdenka.dobrotova@sazp.sk>
Sent: Wednesday, January 15, 2020 5:10 PM
To: Borárošová Simona <Simona.Borarosova@enviro.gov.sk>
Cc: Richard Muller2 <richard.muller@sazp.sk>; Veronika Beňadiková <veronika.benadikova@sazp.sk>; 'Patrícia Čunderlíková' <patricia.cunderlikova@sazp.sk>
Subject: Žiadosť o participáciu na integrovanom projekte LIFE - odpoveď

Dobrý deň,

v mene GR RNDr. Richarda Müllera, PhD. si Vám dovoľujem zaslať participáciu na integrovanom projekte LIFE - IP NATURA 2000 SK v zmysle výzvy Európskej komisie na vypracovanie integrovaného projektu LIFE v podprograme „Environment“ – časť „Nature“, ktorá je prílohou tohto e-mailu.

S pozdravom

Zdenka Dobrotová
asistentka kancelárie generálneho riaditeľa /assistent of Director General Office

SLOVENSKÁ AGENTÚRA ŽIVOTNÉHO PROSTREDIA
SLOVAK ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

Tajovského 28
975 90 Banská Bystrica
SLOVAKIA **Tel.:** +421 / 48 / 437 41 20
Mob.: +421 918 959 050
www.sazp.sk

From: Borárošová Simona <Simona.Borarosova@enviro.gov.sk>
Sent: Tuesday, December 17, 2019 2:05 PM
To: shmu-gr@shmu.sk; Richard Müller <richard.muller@sazp.sk>; frantisek.valuska@sazp.sk; Peter Bognár <peter.bognar@sazp.sk>; daphne@daphne.sk; peter.fedor@uniba.sk; schwarz@tuzvo.sk
Cc: Maňka Peter <Peter.Manka@enviro.gov.sk>; Butkovská Katarína <Katarina.Butkovska@enviro.gov.sk>; Durkošová Jana <Jana.Durkosova@enviro.gov.sk>; Viestová Eva <Eva.Viestova@enviro.gov.sk>
Subject: Žiadosť o participáciu na integrovanom projekte LIFE

Dobrý deň,

v mene pani generálnej riaditeľky Sekcie ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny Mgr. Kataríny Butkovskej si Vás dovoľujem požiadať o participáciu na integrovanom projekte LIFE - IP NATURA 2000 SK v zmysle výzvy Európskej komisie na vypracovanie integrovaného projektu LIFE v podprograme „Environment“ – časť „Nature“.

Predmetná žiadosť je prílohou tohto emailu.

Spolu so žiadosťou pripájam aj projektový zámer k projektu LIFE – IP NATURA 2000 Sk, pokyny pre žiadateľov projektu, technické formuláre k žiadosti a Nariadenie Eur. Parlamentu a Rady č.1293/2013.

Ďakujeme.

S pozdravom
Best regards

Mgr. Simona Borárošová
Odbor ochrany biodiverzity a krajiny | Department for Biodiversity and Landscape Protection
Sekcia ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny | Directorate for Nature, Biodiversity and Landscape Protection
MINISTERSTVO ŽIVOTNÉHO PROSTREDIA SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
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SLOVENSKÁ AGENTÚRA ŽIVOTNÉHO PROSTREDIA
SLOVAK ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

SLOVENSKÁ AGENTÚRA ŽIVOTNÉHO PROSTREDIA
TAJOVSKÉHO 28, 975 90 BANSKÁ BYSTRICA

[redacted]

Váš list číslo/zo dňa	Naše číslo	Vybavuje/	Banská Bystrica
8220/2019-6.4 66658/2019	0652/2020	Mgr. Ištenešová Veronika 048/437 41 26	15. 01. 2020

Vec
Žiadosť o participáciu integrovanom projekte LIFE pod názvom „Role of the NATU 2000 netwo and management of some prioritized habitats in the i tegrated landscape protection in the Slova republic“- odpoveď

Dňa 17.12.2019 nám bola doručená Žiadosť o participáciu na integrovanom projekte LIFE v elektrickej podobe, obsahom ktorej bola žiadosť o vyjadrenie stanoviska o participácii na projekte a nominácie kontaktnej osoby potrebnej k vypracovaniu projektového návrhu.

Názov projektu:
„Role of the NATURA 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection in the Slovak republic“ (LIFE- IP NATURA 2000 SK)

Vyjadrenie:
Slovenská agentúra životného prostredia má záujem o participáciu na integrovanom projekte.

S pozdravom

SLO E SKÁ G
ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTRE IA
Tajovského 28
975 90 A S BYSTRICA
-12-

RNDr. Richard Müller, PhD.
generálny riaditeľ

www.sazp.sk
Tel.: +421 / 48 / 437 41 26
Fax: +421 / 48 / 423 04 09
E-mail veronika.istenesova@sazp.sk
IČO: 00626031
IBAN: SK37 8180 0000 0070 0038 9214
IBAN: SK15 8180 0000 0070 0038 9222

MINISTRY
OF ENVIRONMENT
OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

LIFE – IP NATURA 2000 SK

CONFIRMATION OF INTEREST

To confirm the interest of the organisation listed below and its involvement in the LIFE – IP NATURA 2000 SK as „Other Stakeholder“

Organisation: Technical Univerzity in Zvolen (TUZVO)
Representative: Ing. Ingrid Belčáková on behalf of prof. Ing. Marián Schwarz, CSc. Dean of the Faculty of Ecology and Environmental Sciences

Communication details below:

-----Original Message-----
From: belcakova <belcakova@tuzvo.sk>
Sent: Thursday, January 30, 2020 11:15 AM
To: Borárošová Simona <Simona.Borarosova@enviro.gov.sk>
Subject: IP LIfe

Milá pani Borárošová,
Ďakujeme Vám veľmi pekne za informáciu. Ak budete mať sfinalizovaný návrh projektu, budeme vďační , ak budeme vedieť pre aké aktivity projektu uvažujete s nami ako so stakeholdermi.

S pozdravom a prianím pekného dňa
I.Belčáková

-----Original Message-----
From: Borárošová Simona <Simona.Borarosova@enviro.gov.sk>
Sent: Friday, January 24, 2020 15:33 PM
To: belcakova <belcakova@tuzvo.sk>
Cc: Butkovská Katarína <Katarina.Butkovska@enviro.gov.sk>; Maňka Peter <Peter.Manka@enviro.gov.sk>; Viestová Eva <Eva.Viestova@enviro.gov.sk>
Subject: RE: IP LIfe

Dobrý deň pani Belčáková,

Ďakujeme Vám za ponuku gestorstva a expertíz pre pripravovaný projekt IP Life s pracovným názvom " Role of Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection in the Slovak Republic s akronymom LIFE-IP NATURA 2000 SK. Vašu ponuku zvážime a v najbližších dňoch Vás budeme kontaktovať.
Ďakujeme

S pozdravom
Best regards

Mgr. Simona Borárošová
Odbor ochrany biodiverzity a krajiny | Department for Biodiversity and Landscape Protection
Sekcia ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny | Directorate for Nature, Biodiversity and Landscape Protection
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
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e.mail: simona.borarosova@enviro.gov.sk | www.minzp.sk

-----Original Message-----
From: belcakova <belcakova@tuzvo.sk>
Sent: Friday, January 24, 2020 1:40 PM
To: Borárošová Simona <Simona.Borarosova@enviro.gov.sk>
Cc: mplassmann@wwfdcp.org
Subject: IP Life

Vážená pani Borárošová,

dovoľujem si Vám za FEE TUZVO zaslať ponuku gestorsrva a expertíz pre pripravovaný projekt IP Life s pracovným názvom " Role of Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection in the Slovak Republic s akronymom LIFE-IP NATURA 2000 SK

Fakulta ekológie a environmentalistiky TUZVO - Ponuka gestorstva a expertíz aktivít pre Integrovaný projekt LIFE „ The role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection in the Slovak Republic.

Expertízy pre projekt v oblastiach, ktorým sa Fakulta ekológie a environmentalistiky dlhodobo venuje :

- Integrovaný manažment krajiny vrátane metodológie pre ďalších stakeholderov
- Mapovanie, hodnotenie a monitoring ekosystémov (monitoring abio aj bio), na Fakulte je multidisciplinárny tím botanikov, zoológov, hydrológov, krajinných ekológov a chemikov
- Hodnotenie ekosystémových služieb
- Environmentálna výchova a vzdelávanie, globálne vzdelávanie (veľmi dobrá spolupráca so Živicou, združením Slatinka a pod.; priamo pracovníčka FEE je priamo zainteresovaná na celoštátnom projekte „Zelená škola“
- Networking

Pozn: Je to prakticky celý bod g (str.11), túto časť projektu by vedela FEE TUZVO gestorovať

Expertízy pre projekt v týkajúcich sa jednotlivých vybraných území:

FEE TUZVO dlhodobo vykonáva aplikovaný výskum v Biosferickej rezervácii Poľana a v Kremnických vrchoch. S BR Poľana má zmluvu o spolupráci s nasledovnými aktivitami:

1. Podpora a propagácia biosférických rezervácií (ďalej len BR) ako lokalít, ktoré aktívne prispievajú k dosiahnutiu cieľov udržateľného rozvoja
2. Využívanie BR ako prioritných lokalít/observatórií pre výskum a monitoring zmeny klímy, zmierňovanie zmeny klímy a adaptáciu na zmeny klímy vrátane podpory
   Parížskej dohody
3. Vytváranie a realizovanie programov pre globálne vzdelávanie, budovanie kapacít
4. Organizovanie národných, regionálnych a lokálnych programov pre vzdelávanie, budovanie kapacít a školenia
5. Vytváranie medzinárodnej siete vedeckých pracovníkov, ktorí pracujú v BR alebo s nimi spolupracujú
6. Podpora aktivít na zachovanie biodiverzity
7. Zaradenie problematiky UNESCO lokalít do vzdelávacích programov

Fakulta ekológie a environmentalistiky TUZVO má vo všetkých vybraných lokalitách (niva Moravy, Poľana, Kremnické vrchy, Latorica) komplet aktuálne abio priestorové údaje v GIS vrstvách a vie zabezpečiť aj údaje o týkajúce sa zelenej infraštruktúry a prvkov ÚSES.

Projektový manažment: Fakulta ekológie a environmentalistiky pôsobila v poslednom období ako hlavný partner a partner v projektoch Horizont 2020, Interreg a Erasmus +.

From: Borárošová Simona <Simona.Borarosova@enviro.gov.sk>
Sent: Tuesday, December 17, 2019 2:05 PM
To: shmu-gr@shmu.sk; Richard Müller <richard.muller@sazp.sk>; frantisek.valuska@sazp.sk; Peter Bognár <peter.bognar@sazp.sk>; daphne@daphne.sk; peter.fedor@uniba.sk; schwarz@tuzvo.sk
Cc: Maňka Peter <Peter.Manka@enviro.gov.sk>; Butkovská Katarína <Katarina.Butkovska@enviro.gov.sk>; Durkošová Jana <Jana.Durkosova@enviro.gov.sk>; Viestová Eva <Eva.Viestova@enviro.gov.sk>
Subject: Žiadosť o participáciu na integrovanom projekte LIFE

Dobrý deň,

v mene pani generálnej riaditeľky Sekcie ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny Mgr. Kataríny Butkovskej si Vás dovoľujem požiadať o participáciu na integrovanom projekte LIFE - IP NATURA 2000 SK v zmysle výzvy Európskej komisie na vypracovanie integrovaného projektu LIFE v podprograme „Environment“ – časť „Nature“.

Predmetná žiadosť je prílohou tohto emailu.

Spolu so žiadosťou pripájam aj projektový zámer k projektu LIFE – IP NATURA 2000 Sk, pokyny pre žiadateľov projektu, technické formuláre k žiadosti a Nariadenie Eur. Parlamentu a Rady č.1293/2013.

Ďakujeme.

S pozdravom
Best regards

Mgr. Simona Borárošová
Odbor ochrany biodiverzity a krajiny | Department for Biodiversity and Landscape Protection
Sekcia ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny | Directorate for Nature, Biodiversity and Landscape Protection
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
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EXPECTED CONSTRAINTS AND RISKS RELATED TO THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

Even though we have paid attention to careful planning of the project activities, the project is planned for a very long period (10 years). It is highly probable that some constraints and problems will appear. For this reason, mitigation measures to overcome possible problems have been incorporated into project planning.

Following possible constraints and risks were identified:

1. Changes in the priorities of funding programmes.
Full implementation of the PAF is mostly dependent on two main complementary funds (environmentally focused operational programmes under structural funds and funds related under the Common Agricultural Policy, especially Rural Development Programme). Since the Ministry of Environment of the SR is co-ordinating beneficiary, it may influence the design of structural funds for the environment. This project will be taken into consideration during the planning of these funds and the measures will be proposed in a way compatible with the actions of this project. Preparation of Common Agricultural Policy measures is a responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of SR. The Ministry of Environment of the SR participates actively in the process of its planning and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the SR has agreed to cooperate within this project as a stakeholder (not as an associated partner, as it was mentioned in the concept note). In addition, it is planned to include the agriculture and forestry sector into capacity building activities of the project to increase acceptance of environmental ideas among landusers (farmers and foresters).

2. Personal instability of the project team, technical and financial incapacity of project beneficiaries.
The relations in the project team will be set up to promote team spirit and cooperation among the partners. This will be supported by regular meetings and team building activities of the project team. In addition, all important documents will be shared using data repositories, so that no change in project team would influence access to project data. Project manager with his/her team will regularly monitor project progress and performance of all beneficiaries. Any deviation from a project plan will be dealt with immediately and partners will have to propose adequate solutions to mitigate problems. If a partner would not have sufficient capacity to carry its tasks, the responsibilities and related budget will be re-distributed among other partners (with approval of CINEA and external monitor).

3. Low participation of stakeholders
Main stakeholders are actively involved in project preparation through regular meetings and discussions about project actions to avoid preparation of activity they have no interest in. Special action was also set up to negotiate with important stakeholders (Action A.3) In addition, SNC will establish a network of site managers responsible for communication with stakeholders (Action A.4). Stakeholders are also part of E activities, where training is provided (Action E.2 and E.3). Trainings will have an interesting and relevant agenda and they will be made to offer the best knowledge and training available. Also, they will be prepared in timely manner to allow sufficient time for stakeholders' registration.

4. Insufficient time frame for implementation of project actions

Insufficient time frame is a usual problem that comes up in ordinary LIFE projects. For this reason was the project planned for a long (10-year) period to obtain sufficient time buffer for implementation of project activities. Time buffer is, in particular, important for tendering procedures, which are very complicated and extremely long in Slovakia. Project manager will carefully monitor performance of beneficiaries in relation to the project timetable and any deviations will be dealt with immediately.

5. Lack of expert knowledge, lack of experts (or their capacity) in relation to ecology of some species or habitat types or in relation to training, capacity building and communication

Some Natura 2000 species or habitats types are very specific and there are only few experts with sufficient knowledge on their biology and ecology. Some experts may have no capacity to be dedicated to the project. For this reason, the recruitment process for any external expertise will be advertised on a timely and wide-ranging basis through public information sources and professional contacts. Experts will be selected based on previous experience and work history in the field in question. If necessary, experts from abroad (e.g. Czech Republic or Hungary) can be hired in case local experts will not be found.

6. Lack of necessary data from external providers

The Ministry of Environment and the State Nature Conservancy own most of the scientific data necessary for implementation of the project. In addition, another project partner, National Forest Centre, is a research institute managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and therefore it may provide additional data related to the forests.

7. Political instability and lack of political interest in nature, biodiversity and landscape conservation in Slovakia (but also partially within the EU)

It is very difficult to predict policy changes in the following 10 years, but it is possible that the interest of politicians in nature, biodiversity and landscape conservation will decrease due to other more serious problems which might appear. Project has an ambition to influence decision makers and officers through PR and communication activities. We will try to draw their attention to the issues of nature conservation and to offer possible solutions. They will be regularly invited to important project actions (i.e. conferences and workshops) to promote project ideas.

8. Lack of interest among landowners to sell their land

Land purchase and long-term lease will be mostly used in cases when landowners would not accept project activities on their land and they would rather sell / lease it to the state. The action is drafted in a flexible way and exact location of purchased or leased land will be fine-tuned during the project implementation in line with proposed technical solutions of relevant actions.

9. Long administrative and bureaucratic processes

Administrative and bureaucratic processes may hamper implementation of particular activities (Action C.5). This constraint shall be mitigated already within preparatory action A.1, where appropriate technical documentation prepared by certified experts mitigates the risk of later rejection. Action A.1 also provides sufficient time for authorisation procedures, if required. Mitigation of this risk will also be realised within as well as within action A.4, where consultation with stakeholders will happen. In addition, sufficient time is allocated for the main implementation phase of the project (5 years) to allow completion of the proposed

interventions.

10. No consent from landowners on proposed interventions

Consent from landowners on proposed interventions planned under the Action C.5 represents basic precondition for sustainability of proposed solutions. The owner has to commit not to take any action that would compromise the investments/restoration made by the project, ideally for 30 years or longer. In case of landowners' disagreement with the activity, identification of alternative locations for proposed activities will be necessary. where consent with owners can be established. This risk can also be mitigated through more intensive consultation with landowners (Action A.4) as well as through communication and awareness raising planned under action E.1.

11. Nature-caused hindrances, which may appear during implementation of proposed interventions

This risk is related especially with the Action C.5, as there are interventions planned which involve earth moving. These include uncovering dangerous waste, presence of protected species at the site which needs an intervention (e.g. invertebrates), high risk of erosion at the site and others which may not be predictable before the actual realisation of the action starts. In each case, a risk management measure is proposed, such as realisation of chemical analysis, professional transport of protected species or realisation of measures to prevent erosion. In case any other unpredictable situation arises, it will be dealt with according to best practice available.

CONTINUATION / VALORISATION AND LONG TERM SUSTAINABILITY AFTER THE END OF THE PROJECT

How will you ensure the long term implementation of the plan and beyond?

Long-term implementation of PAF activities regards mostly recurring activities, such as regular management of non-forest habitats and regular dissemination and awareness activities. Management of non-forest habitats will be mostly ensured through the measures of the future Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and through specifically targeted and focused measures, which are nowadays mainly under the Rural Development Programme (RDP). They will ensure that the management of habitats is relatively widespread and that they are properly agriculturally managed and financially supported. Rarer habitats, which are not attractive to farmers will be mostly managed by using Management Centres run under the State Nature Conservancy of the SR. The State Nature Conservancy of the SR will also try to involve local and other stakeholders into the management of less attractive habitats through special contracts from the MoE sources.

Capacity building, awareness and communication actions will be organized during the project in a way which will enable / ease their continuation also after the end of the project. It will be set up as a system of regular trainings and permanent awareness raising and communication. Return of agroforestry management of grasslands initiated by this project will be continued as well. Concrete conservation activities within Action C.5, as well as specialised trainings, technical workshops and field visits under Actions E2 and E3 should increase the level of interest and prove the feasibility of this management among relevant stakeholders. Future financial support is expected from future CAP.

Which actions will have to be carried out or continued after the end of the project?

Several actions will have to be continued after the end of the project. Action C.1, which includes recurring management activities on peatlands, Action C.2 focused on regular national monitoring of selected Natura 2000 species and habitats, Actions D.1, D.2 and D.3 which monitor project impact and overall implementation of PAF documents and Actions E.1-E.4, which represent permanent communication and awareness raising.

How will this be achieved? What resources will be necessary to carry out these actions and how will those capacities be ensured?

It is expected that various sources will be used to ensure long-term continuation of the above mentioned actions. They will include payments from the Common Agricultural Policy with its new structure for recurring management of mostly non-forest habitats. Further restoration activities, such as hydrological restoration of river systems will be mostly financed from structural funds for the environment and from state budget. Obligatory biodiversity monitoring related to the Natura 2000 will be financed mostly from national sources of MoE, partly also from the future structural funds and possibly other funds. The Ministry of Environment of the SR and other relevant institutions will also use other available sources, such as Norwegian or Swiss Financial Mechanism, if still available. It is also expected that some nature conservation costs could be financed through payments for ecosystem services, or other similar innovative financial schemes, which could be proposed during the project implementation.

Will the staff recruited/trained during the project continue to work on the implementation of the plan?

Most of the staff hired for the project will continue to work on implementation of the PAF in the future. This is, in particular, expected of the site managers who will be responsible for stakeholder communication and of the staff hired for newly created Management Centre. Project beneficiaries will try to keep other positions created during this project using sources available.

SNC SR and MoE trained staff, as well as staff of other organizations run by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the SR will contribute to the implementation of PAF also after the end of the project. They will be able to use new approaches tested in this project and with the experience gained they will be able to, for example, better identify optimal financial tools to support management of Natura 2000 network, but also of the broader protected areas and landscape management in general.

How, where and by whom will the equipment acquired be used after the end of the project? (if relevant)

Since this project is rather long (10 years), the plan is to purchase an equipment with better durability so that it can serve during the whole project. The equipment will be included in the accounting system of project beneficiaries and it will be used for activities related to nature conservation also after the project end, in line with visions and responsibilities of project beneficiaries.

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)?

Project experience will be actively shared and disseminated during the lifetime of the project and also after its end. Project beneficiaries will use all opportunities for such dissemination, even for example at internal meetings (within the State Nature Conservancy of the SR), where all relevant employees from the whole organisation are present. The beneficiaries will also use organized conferences and workshops to share the experience with the scientific community or other conservation practitioners. Partners from the National Forest Centre can present project results also during distant learning courses for foresters organized in their institution. Main target groups for dissemination of project results and lessons learnt are the employees of state nature conservation bodies and conservation NGOs, experts from other institutions managed by MoE (Slovak Environmental Agency, Water Management Authority), scientists and relevant experts, officers from various institutions managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the SR (e.g. Agricultural Paying Agency, Agricultural Control Institute), officers from regional and district office administrations in charge of state administration in the area of nature conservation, environmental experts and managers. Special attention will be paid to the general public, which will be targeted in many ways, including social media.

LIFE Integrated Projects 2019

Part C – detailed technical description of the proposed actions

LIST OF ALL PROPOSED ACTIONS

A. Preparatory actions (elaboration of management/action plans, obtaining licences and permits, trainings, etc.)

A.1: Preparation of studies, technical documentation and permission procedures

A.2: Preparation of integrated management plans

A.3: Preparation of strategy for stakeholder involvement and communication

A.4: Consultation with land users

C. Concrete (conservation/implementation) actions

C.1: Increasing the effectiveness of Natura 2000 sites management.

C.2: Monitoring and evaluation of conservation target features status at sites level

C.3: Improving resilience of Natura 2000 target features towards climate change

C.4: Enhancement of Natura 2000 network connectivity

C.5: Implementation of concrete conservation actions in project demonstration sites and development of new management approaches

C.6: Land purchase, lease or other compensatory payments in project demonstration sites

C.7: Evaluation of socio-economic benefits and ecosystem services of Natura 2000 network

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

D.1: Monitoring of concrete project actions´ impact on biodiversity

D.2: Monitoring of socio-economic impacts of the Project and ecosystem services

D.3: Monitoring of PAF implementation

D.4: Monitoring and assessment of KPIs

D. Public awareness and dissemination of results (obligatory)

E.1: Dissemination of information and raising awareness about the Natura 2000 network – public relations

E.2: Dissemination and communication for professionals

E.3: Dissemination of results, replication and networking with other projects

E.4: Environmental education in relation to Natura 2000

F. Project Management and monitoring of project progress (obligatory)

F.1: Project management

F.2: Preparation of the After-LIFE Plan

DETAILS OF PROPOSED ACTIONS

A. Preparatory actions (elaboration of management/actionplans,obtaininglicencesand permits, trainings, etc.)

ACTION A.1: Preparation of studies, technical documentation and permission procedures

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **SNC**
Role: Coordination of the technical documentation and permits for the implementation of nature conservation activities in all pilot sites and acquiring building permits for management centre in Horna Orava area.
Competences: SNC has experience in coordination of elaboration of technical documentation and permits necessary for implementation of nature conservation activities.

Responsibilities in case several beneficiaries are implicated:
SWME
Role: Coordination of technical study for the reopening of meanders and revitalisation of river banks in the Morava river floodplains (Zahorie pilot site) and activities related to freshwater habitat restoration and management in Latorica river floodplain.
Competences: SWE has already prepared technical documents and permits necessary for reopening of arms in the past, bank restoration and other activities related to the freshwater revitalisation in Danube and Morava River Floodplain.

WWF
Role: Coordination of feasibility study for the implementation of the nature conservation activities in Polana and Muranska Planina. Coordination and elaboration of expertise and permits necessary for implementation of the nature conservation actions related to grassland and forest habitats in three pilot sites.
Competences: WWF coordinated expertise, stakeholder and experts involvement in different nature conservation projects.

NLC
Role: Providing expertise in forest management and agroforestry measures to the feasibility study of Muran and Poľana.
Competences: NLC is responsible for preparation of forest management plans for Slovakia.

Reasons why this action is necessary:

Feasibility and expert studies are necessary for detailed description of site status, planning and elaboration of actions in the sites, including their implementation and permits needed. Elaboration of technical documentation according to current legislation is required for planning and implementation of engineering works for revitalization actions in two Morava and Latorica rivers. Actions will require also issuing of necessary permits for building of nature conservation centre in Horna Orava (construction permits according to Act No. 50/1977 on Territorial Planning, permissions according to Act No. 543/ 2002 on Nature and Landscape Protection and permission for activities according to the Act 364/2004 on water).

Description (what, how, where and when):

Duration: 11/2020 - 12/2022
Technical documentation will be elaborated during the first two years of the project implementation (1st phase 11/2020-12/2022). The documentation is necessary precondition to gain relevant approvals in accordance with 'The Construction Law', as well as for the construction of the management centre itself (action C.5.1). The centre will provide optimal infrastructure, technical and institutional support for continued sustainable peatland management in the project area.

Project area Záhorie
Revitalization study will be prepared based on field survey within the sites (CHVÚ016 Záhorské Pomoravie, SKUEV0314 Morava, SKUEV0161 Suchohradské alúvium Moravy, SKUEV0125 Gajarské alúvium Moravy, SKUEV0311 Kačenky). Based on the study, detailed technical documentation projects will be elaborated for the riparian zone improvement and meanders restoration for Morava River. Documentation will contain description of the restoration action, maps with location of the restoration actions and potential sites where could be measures applied. Construction permits will be issued on the basis of the technical documentation.
At the SKUEV0314 Morava and CHVÚ016 Záhorské Pomoravie the expert study will be focused one of these two old meandres: one, near the Suchohrad town and the second, near Dyje river tributary. The study will aim at proposing restoration of hydrological regime of highly sedimented meandres and the possibilities of technical innovative approach to prevent ongoing and further sedimentation and stabilize these aquatic habitats. Other study is needed for the riparian zone improvement of the Morava river by removing hard bank fixation. Restoration of freshwater ecosystems in Zahorie area should be analysed and hydrological model evaluated. The study will need to reflect the flood protection requirements. The old arms of Chvojnica and Morava rivers will be used for this purpose. Within all these activities must be partially or completely removed bank fixation. Water Management Enterprise classifies bank reinforcement (rip-rap stones) as a kind of construction. Therefore, technical projects and building permits need to be elaborated.

Project area Latorica
At the Tajba oxbow lake (SKUEV0019 Tarbucka / SKCHVU015 Medzibodrožie) and Tice dead-branches (SKCHVU015 Medzibodrožie) technical projects and documentation will be prepared for construction works and relevant permits.

Peatland management centre in Horna Orava
The management centre based at Administration offices of the SNC in Horná Orava will be established (Action C.5.1) to ensure effective implementation of management measures at peatland localities, where neither landowners nor land users have an interest in managing these localities in the long term.
Technical documentation for the management centre will be elaborated. This will be a basic document for the construction permits according to Act No. 50/1976 on Territorial Planning and Construction Regulation (Construction Law), as amended. The management centre will be built on the land parcels in ownership of SNC. Action also includes public procurement for selection of external suppliers for elaboration of documentation, for construction works, supervision during construction of management centre, as well as for obtaining relevant permissions.

Nature conservation actions in Polana and Muranska Planina sites.
Feasibility study for nature conservation actions in Muranska Planina and Polana will define approach, activities, and measures and timing / frequency of concrete interventions to improve status of selected species and forest, agro-forest and grassland habitats, including monitoring and stakeholder involvement approach.

Constraints and assumptions:

No risks expected with the technical documentation related to building of management centers approval process.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

All required and necessary permits, studies and technical reports for effective implementation of nature conservation action will be carried out. All necessary documents and permits necessary for building a management center will be prepared and approved.

- Approval of the building procedures for management center.
- Technical report for reopening of site arms and revitalization of Morava river banks.
- Technical documents necessary for restoration work in Latorica site.
- Feasibility study and hydrological model for Morava river restoration.

Feasibility studies for the nature conservation actions in Polana and Muranska Planina sites (2 studies).

Cost estimation:

All personnel rates of all job positions in the project correspond to the rates of similar positions in Slovakia plus the expected salary growth during the project lifetime.

Personnel (SNC SR)
Site manager [on application procedures (1)]: 103 EUR * 20 days = 2 060 EUR
Working tasks: administration of technical documentation and building permits for management centers

External assistance (SNC SR)
Development of project documentation for management centers: 10 000 EUR

Personnel (SWME)
Site managers (2): 150 EUR * 105 days = 15 750 EUR

External assistance (SWME)
Project documentation for Záhorie site - technical report for reopening of site arm and revitalisation of river banks in Záhorie site: 30 000 EUR

Project documentation for Latorica site - 120 000 EUR:
- technical report – 30 000 EUR
- geodetic report – 50 000 EUR
- engineering report – 40 000 EUR

Personnel (WWF)
Junior experts: 135 EUR * 286 days = 38 610 EUR
Senior experts: 185 EUR * 29 days = 5 365 EUR
Junior expert [field mappers]: 125 EUR * 90 days = 11 250 EUR

External assistance (WWF)
Záhorie - feasibility study and hydrological model for freshwater restoration: 25 000 EUR

Personnel (NFC)
Experts 6 (agroforestry, forestry, agroforestry and game management) – non-additional:
150 EUR * 20 days = 3 000 EUR
Experts 3 (agroforestry, horticulture and fruiterer, communication with landusers, project management and monitoring of project progress) – additional: 150 EUR * 10 days = 1 500 EUR

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Technical documentation for management centre	A.1	12/2022
Feasibility study and technical project documentation for Záhorie sites	A.1	12/2022
Technical project documentation for Latorica sites	A.1	12/2022
Feasibility study for Poľana and Muranska planina	A.1	12/2022

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Technical documentation for management centre approved	A.1	12/2022
Consultation of feasibility study and technical documentation for Záhorie and Latorica sites	A.1	06/2022
Consultation of feasibility study for Poľana and Muranska planina	A.1	06/2022

ACTION A.2: Preparation of integrated management plans

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **SNC**
Role: preparation of integrated management plan of project area Záhorie, coordinating of other subjects during their preparing, preparation of catalogue of management measures for implementation of management plans in Natura 2000 sites.
Competences: SNC is an expert organization with long experience in preparation of complex management plans of protected areas.

Responsibilities in case several beneficiaries are implicated:
DAPHNE
Role: Providing data and expertise in grassland management and restoration in NATURA 2000 sites.
Competences: Daphne has more than 20 years experience with management, monitoring and protection of grassland. The organization realised national grassland and peatland inventory in previous years. Recently DAPHNE has finalised field monitoring-based evaluation of High Nature Value grasslands in Slovakia after 12 years of application of agri-environment measures for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic.

NFC
Role: Providing data related to forestry and preparation of forest management, game management and agroforestry management plans as component of integrated management plan of project area Záhorie.
Competences: NFC is preparing management plans in areas forestry for many years. Also, NFC is administrating the largest collection of forest data in Slovakia and as it has established international contacts with several European institutions in the field of agroforestry.

WWF
Role: Enhancement of cooperation, involvement of land users, local partners and stakeholders in pilot sites. Contributing with expertise to integrated management plan and catalogue of management measures for implementation of management plans in Natura 2000 sites - providing expertise in forest and non-forest habitat protection and freshwater nature-based solutions, ecological corridors as well as species protection.
Competences: WWF has long experience with stakeholder involvement, designation and implementation of concrete nature conservation actions.

SWME
Role: Providing all data related to freshwater management and technical expertise in nature based solutions for flood prevention and protection measures, restoration of river banks and side arms, contributing to the development of the plan.
Competences: SWE is a state enterprise responsible for preparation of river management plan and management of river basin on the Slovakia. They can expertly contribute to the development of the integrated management plan in the field of freshwater protection.

A.2.1 Preparation of basic methodology and integrated management plan

Reasons why this action is necessary:

In Slovakia there are various types of management plans existing prepared by several stakeholders, very often in the same Natura 2000 site. SNC SR, but also other organizations are authorized for preparation of the different plans for management of protected areas (national parks, landscape protected areas, nature reserves, protected areas, areas of Natura 2000 - SCI and SPA). This documentation for nature protection is prepared in line

with the law Nature Protection Act No. 543/2002, for forests areas (including Natura 2000 sites) are prepared the forest management plans according to the forest law (Act No. 326/2005). In river basins SWE prepares the management plans for rivers (again including the Natura 2000 sites). As a result, all management plans are situated in the same area, practically they are prepared by different organisations and they are often not compatible, streamlining is missing. This situation creates a lot of problems in practice, as the measures listed in these different management plans are often contradictory.
Conservation measures in forest, freshwater and non-forest habitats of NATURA 2000 sites in Slovakia have been realized unsystematically so far and locally on small scales of protected areas due to different reasons. One of these reasons is that in the Slovak nature conservation practice is missing a tool or a standard for realizations of conservation management measures in the protected areas.

Description (what, how, where and when):

For the reasons mentioned above it is very important to try to evaluate innovative, demonstrative integrated management plan for two project areas, one focused on lowlands with mosaic of floodplains, forest and non-forest habitats, and one mountain area consisting mostly of forest, with presence of grasslands and small rivers. As pilot lowland area was selected the project area Záhorie and Polana as demonstration mountain area. In this area SNC will coordinate together with NFC (e.g. management of forest ecosystem, management of game, agroforestry), DAPHNE (grassland management), WWF (forest, wildlife, freshwater, grassland) and SWME (river catchment revitalisation) creating new type of documentation - integrated management plans.
These integrated management plans should integrate all relevant documents, including forest management plans, agriculture subsidy systems and river basin management plans, while addressing the protection of habitats and species. Partial river basin and flood protection plans will be integrated with focus on habitat and species, which are dependent on the river and its status. It is similar in forest habitats, there is important to harmonize the management of logging (forest management plans) and cultivation of forest, with protection of habitats and species. Especially the animal species (birds or invertebrates), related to the the dead wood or hollow trees need specific measures and change of the recent management practice.
Management of non-forests habitats funded by Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is also in the need for update in order for better management models used in the protection areas and to properly instruct the owners and users to use appropriate management.

For the successful implementation of the integrated management plans there should be proposals for the changes in legislative process of approval prepared and there should be guidelines for creating management plans in different sectors prepared as well. There are expectations of a lot of work meetings on different levels to prepare the presumption and opportunity for creating this type of management plan. There is also a need for public and expert discussion, preparatory analysis, and feasibility study. These steps are needed in order to prepare the pilot integrated management plan.

A2.2 Preparation of catalogue of management measures for implementation of management plans in Natura 2000 sites

Catalogue of conservation measures in forest, non-forest and freshwater areas of NATURA 2000 network for improvement and maintenance conservation status of habitats and species of Community Interest in Slovakia can be this standard. The catalogue should contain a technical description of management activities in forest, non-forest and freshwater habitats of Community Importance that are normally realized in protected areas, including the technologies, materials, products, livestock used, definitions of best practices and practical examples. It should serve as a basis for the implementation of management

measures from PAF, for the development and implementation of Management plans of SPAs and SCIs and all other conservation activities in NATURA 2000 sites. The Catalogue will improve the planning and implementation of conservation management activities in NATURA 2000 sites, ensuring comparability of these activities across NATURA 2000 sites. The Catalogue will serve to the State Nature Conservation of the Slovak Republic, other state-owned enterprises, legal entities and landowners who manage the NATURA 2000 sites and will help them to select appropriate management, which will lead to improvement and maintenance of favourable conservation status of habitats and species of Community Importance in these areas.

The Catalogue will consist of units, divided into groups according to conservation management measures. Presupposed units:

A. Grassland management - Mowing of non-forest vegetation, including wetlands and aquatic habitats - types of mechanizations used to mowing, mowing procedure, processing of mowed vegetation. Restoration of grassland using regional seed mixtures – restoration methods and methods of obtaining regional seed mixtures and others. Grazing - grazing systems, livestock intensity in the pasture, fences of the pastures, drinking points for animals, additional feeding for animals and others.
B. Invasive species management and secondary succession - removal of alien and invasive plant species (methods and technologies used and recommended management). Removal of trees, shrubs and secondary succession plants – types of mechanizations used to remove trees and shrubs, procedure, processing of removed wood, collection, loading and transport of wood and others.
C. Forest management - nature closed forest management and enhancement of traditional forest management practices, restoration of forest structure and enhancement of origin tree species.
D. Freshwater ecosystems - maintenance, restoration and foundation of reservoirs, ponds, pools and other wetlands; drainage channel bridging; removal of underground drainage; river arm revitalization / renaturation; revitalization / renaturation of the watercourse; revitalization / renaturation of flood plain; water retention measures in specific habitats.
E. Agroforestry ecosystems - management and best practices for the introduction and maintenance of agroforestry ecosystems, notably on areas of intense agricultural practices and on abandoned non-forest habitats in NATURA 2000 areas.
F. Conservation of species - definition of best practices for protection of selected species, including game management, prevention measures, bird boxes and nests, wintering grounds, hatcheries for reptiles and amphibians and others.

Constraints and assumptions:

As concerns integrated management plan, problem can be with legislation and variability in the system of the creation of different management plans. Other problems include lack of data, different interests of key stakeholders, incoherencies in legislation, lack of compatibility among databases and data necessary for preparation of integrated plan, lack of information on planning activities that might influence Natura 2000 sites, etc.
As concerns Catalogue of measures, personal expert capacity can be a risk, as there are not many experts dedicated to the field management measures, especially for some specific/minor habitat types. Good practice knowledge is sometimes missing or is very variable and in some cases there can be a problem to identify the actual best practice for the best results. Risks would be reduced by involvement of best experts and possibly scientific sector into preparation of the catalogue.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

- Integrated management plans for project area Záhorie and Poľana will be elaborated. It will be the first integrated management plan for the whole protected area in Slovakia based on best practices in nature conservation, freshwater management, forest protection as well as effective stakeholders involvement and decision maker engagement. The plans will be evaluated according to existing data and available expertise.
- Complete and final version of Catalogue of measures based on the best practices and innovative methods for protected habitat management.

Cost estimation:

Personnel (SNC SR)
Site managers [on management planning (2)]: 103 EUR * 557 days = 57 371 EUR
Expert specialist: 125 EUR * 100 days = 12 500 EUR
Expert specialists [on management measures (2)]: 125 EUR * 790 days = 98 750 EUR

External assistance (SNC SR)
Catalogue of management measures for implementation of management plans in N2000 sites: 18 000 EUR
Inventory of missing data necessary for integrated management plans: 15 000 EUR

Personnel (DAPHNE)
Senior experts [biodiversity (3) – habitats]: 170 EUR * 10 days = 1 700 EUR
Senior experts [biodiversity (3) – evaluation]: 160 EUR * 10 days = 1 600 EUR

Personnel (NFC)
Experts 6 (agroforestry, forestry, agroforestry and game management) – non-additional:
150 EUR * 80 days = 12 000 EUR
Experts 3 (agroforestry, horticulture and fruiterer, communication with landusers, project management and monitoring of project progress) – additional:
150 EUR * 10 days = 1 500 EUR
Technical assistants 2 (field, nursery) – non-additional:
81 EUR * 20 days = 1 620 EUR

Personnel (WWF)
Junior experts: 135 EUR * 410 days = 55 350 EUR
Senior experts: 185 EUR * 160 days = 29 600 EUR

Personnel (SWME)
Site managers (2): 150 * 110 days = 16 500 EUR

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Prepared integrated management plan for Zahorie and Polana area	A.2	12/2024
Catalogue of management measures for implementation of management plans in Natura 2000 sites	A.2	12/2024

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Expert meeting and definition of work plan for IMP and Catalogue of measures	A.2	12/2021
Comments on the draft of catalogues of measures and integrated management plan for Zahorie and Polana areas.	A.2	12/2023

ACTION A.3: Preparation of strategy for stakeholder involvement and communication

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **WWF**
Role: Coordination, data collection, data analysis, elaboration of a strategy of stakeholder involvement, preparation of communication trainings.
Competences: WWF has long experience with stakeholder involvement, designation and implementation of concrete nature conservation actions.

Responsibilities in case several beneficiaries are implicated:
MoE
Role: Communication with key stakeholders and decision-maker, co-development of the strategy.
Competences: The Ministry is responsible for implementing a nature conservation policy together with all relevant stakeholders and decision makers.

SNC
Role: Providing information and expertise on stakeholders in relation to management plans in Natura 2000 sites
Competences: SNC is an expert organization with long experience in preparation of complex management plans of protected areas.

NFC
Role: Participation in distribution of questionnaires, co-development of the strategy.
Competences: NFC is administrating the largest collection of forest data in Slovakia and they regularly communicate with stakeholders from the forestry area.

Reasons why this action is necessary:

Involvement of all relevant parties is needed for a successful resolving of targeted environmental issues. Authorities which bear some responsibility for the management of Natura 2000 sites are often unskilled in effective communication and collaboration. There are many different groups that require a different approach in communication. Lack of consistency, effectiveness and capacity in communication is of the the main common problem. Also, the communication often lacks reciprocal knowledge of the other parties' goals, motives and potential barriers, which does not allow for mutual trust and long-term relationship between the parties, thereby weakening the site management effectiveness. Some stakeholders have a low interest in the topic, or the language is hardly understandable for them. Conservation actors and managers should implement the plans and work collaboratively with the stakeholders. Therefore the strategy for stakeholder involvement and communication will be an important document which will help the project partners to implement their activities effectively and improve communication and cooperation with stakeholders not only at local level, but also among the stakeholders and authorities across regions. Motivating stakeholders to continuously engage in Natura 2000 conservation is a key factor for any long-term success of nature conservation.
To prepare a good strategy for stakeholder involvement and communication, stakeholder analysis needs to be prepared and consultation meetings organized. These will provide us with useful information about attitudes, feelings, concerns of stakeholders as well as their problems, conflicts or benefits they perceive in relation to the management of Natura 2000 sites. Appropriate communication and meetings with stakeholders are important for their understanding of project objectives and support for implementation of project actions. Action A.3 is an important preparation action for actions C.5, C.6, E.2 but also for E.1 and E.4.

Expected contribution of the Project to PAF implementation:

E.1.2. Site management and communication with stakeholders:

- To continue the cooperation with governmental as well as non - governmental organisations on activities supporting the conservation of habitats and species, illegal activity elimination including.
- To strengthen the cooperation with self - governing authorities (cities, towns, villages and regions), especially in the process of landuse plan development.
- Continue the legal process and negotiations in relation to management of the most strictly protected areas (5th degree of protection or less) owned by state with the aim to place them under the administration of the MoE or SNC.
- To develop and implement an MoE Communication plan with the state bodies and institutions competent in the field of nature conservation, Slovak Environmental Inspection, SNC and others including.
- To effectively use the working groups established by the MoE or SNC SR for, among others, protection of large carnivores, capercaillie, etc. and other forums to deal with specific issues.

Description (what, how, where and when):

The main goal of the action is to elaborate a strategy for stakeholder involvement and communication. The strategy should set-up an effective communication in the implementation of PAF and in management of Natura 2000 in Slovakia. Also, it will help the project partners to clearly and effectively communicate the topic of Natura 2000, project activities in general, management activities in demonstration sites as well as ecosystem services of Natura 2000 sites to different stakeholder groups and to engage them into the project in an effective way. Special attention will be paid on landusers and landowners, while their agreements are necessary for implementations of management in Natura 2000 sites and there is a lack of effectiveness in communication with them. Their engagement from the beginning of the project and continuous communication work is necessary for a good implementation of the project and for securing its sustainability.
The strategy will be prepared by WWF SK with support of project partners during the first phase of the project. It will be based on stakeholder analysis, data collection through questionnaires, structured interviews and expert knowledge. Following steps will be realised to prepare the strategy:

1. Stakeholder analysis
The task will be to identify and analyze all stakeholders involved in management of Natura 2000 sites and those who are users of its socio-economic benefits. The analysis will identify their interest, problems, needs, expectations in relation to management of Natura 2000 sites.
Stakeholders will be identified on national, regional and local level (demonstration sites). Special focus will be on those, who have a direct influence on decision-making or can influence implementation of activities in demonstration sites (C.5) or nature conservation actions have a significant impact on their interest. List of contacts will be prepared and stored in stakeholders´ database, which will be regularly updated and used by all project partners during project implementation. The main stakeholder groups, which will be analysed in more detail, are:

- national level:
  - state administration and local government (institutions, Ministries)
  - water management, forestry and agriculture (primary sector)

  - transport institutions
  - business sector (e.g. tourism)
  - non-governmental organisations
  - academic institutions (universities, research organizations)
  - journalists
- at regional and local level (pilot sites)
  - representatives of regional authorities (self-government region, district offices, municipalities)
  - local farmers, foresters, beekeepers
  - landusers and landowners in demonstration sites
  - local representatives of hunting / fishing organizations
  - local tourist organizations
  - local communities
  - non-governmental organizations
  - journalist
  - schools

Stakeholders will be classified and analysed according to criteria which help to better understand their roles, interests, decision-making power, expectations and suggestions, possible influence or potential involvement in the project. To understand how to better involve various stakeholders in the project, it will be important to also know their needs, knowledge and experience related to the management of Natura 2000 sites and their relationships and attitudes towards Natura 2000 and ecosystem services. Through this process, main problems and conflicts in relation to management Natura 2000 sites will be identified. It will help project partners to set the desired status and suggest further steps for their improvement during the project. Information necessary for the analysis will be collected by semi-structured interviews, group interviews and online surveys. All necessary questionnaires and structured interviews will be prepared by WWF SK and consulted with relevant project partners. Project partners will participate in data collection. Data will be evaluated by WWF SK.

All necessary contacts to stakeholders will be collected as part of the stakeholder analysis (A.3). Official letter informing about the project will be send especially to stakeholders relevant for demonstration sites (e.g. municipalities, regional offices of relevant institutions etc.) at the beginning of 1st phase of the project implementation. Stakeholders which will be identified for demonstration sites at national, regional and local level will be asked to fill in questionnaires or will be interviewed with the aim to gain knowledge about their needs, knowledge and experience related to the management of Natura 2000 sites, about their relationships and attitudes towards Natura 2000 and ecosystem services (A.3).

2. Elaboration of strategy for stakeholder involvement and communication with special focus on land users

Based on information contained in stakeholder analysis, a strategy for stakeholder involvement and communication will be prepared by WWF SK. A framework for communication with different stakeholders will be included, with special focus on land users in Natura 2000 sites and optimal ways of explaining nature conservation priorities to the land users will be proposed. Methodical guidelines for targeted and systematic communication will be prepared. The main focus will be on:
- identifying which land users and other selected target groups should be addressed, in which form and when (how often), where and by whom

- identifying suitable ways of finding common values, goals, and conflict-resolving methods. Stakeholder engagement plans will be elaborated for every pilot site and will take into account needs / problems specific for each area. The structure and content of training for nature conservationists in communication skills will be prepared. The training itself and the main part of communication with selected stakeholders (especially with the land users) will take place within the action E.2.

The strategy will be further used as a base for development of the MoE Communication plan with the state bodies and institutions competent in the field of nature conservation.

The strategy will be distributed to the project partners for comments and then finalized during the phase of the project. Afterwards, it will be shared among the project partners for further use.

Local and regional authorities: municipalities, Regional District Offices and District Offices (mainly Department of Environment and Landscape Management, Department of Landuse and Forest Management, Department of Construction) are decision-makers in relation to designation and management of nature areas and ecosystems. Any management and restoration activities implemented in Natura 2000 sites or in other protected sites need to be approved by relevant authority. Management plans for newly established SCIs are submitted to District Offices for approval. Conservation Projects, which are necessary for designation of SCI as a protected area of the national PAs network, shall be submitted to District Offices alongside the management plans.

Official requests necessary for implementations of concrete conservation action (C.5) will be sent to all relevant local and regional authorities with all necessary documentation. Representatives of decision-makers will be invited to all important project meetings (A.1, A.2) and relevant trainings (E.2). Personal meeting will be organised, if it will be necessary. The regional authorities will be contacted also with the aim to negotiate on improvement of the management of target features in the sites within their responsibility. Problematic sites, identified obstacles to achievement of a favourable status on the sites and implementation of the necessary management will be discussed with them. Also, improvement of the management and the use of tools developed within this Project will be discussed (C.1). Regional spatial plans, which will be analysed and amended from an ecological connectivity point of view will be submitted to relevant authorities (e.g. District offices, Municipalities…) too (C.4).

Within Action A.1 feasibility studies will be also discussed through meetings and consultations (A.4) and provided comments from local communities, mayors, municipalities, local state forest office, landusers and landowners (if it is not on state land), State Nature Conservancy and relevant PLA Administrations (Záhorie, Latorica, Poľana, Muránska planina) will be collected. In addition, administrators of engineering infrastructure networks will be officially consulted during preparatory works and authorisation procedures necessary for conservation actions (official letters, requests for permissions).

Landowners, nature conservation authorities, water management authorities, forest administration relevant for elaboration of integrated management plans for the project demonstration sites as well as other important stakeholders will participate in meetings where integrated management plans for demonstration sites will be presented and discussed in detail. Documents will be adjusted according to relevant comments. The State Forest Enterprise and scientific community will participate in the preparation of integrated management plans. Experts and scientists will be involved into preparation of the catalogue of measures and will participate in meetings as well as in commenting of the catalogue.

Slovak Hunters Chamber will be invited to meetings related to integrated management plans in selected project sites (A.2).

Special attention will be given to land owners and landusers in demonstration sites. Main landusers include The State Forest Enterprise, State Forests of TANAP, Slovak land fund (non-forest areas), Ministry of Defence of SR, and some other state organisations managing the land as well as private owners. The most important landowners, landusers but also other stakeholders in demonstration sites will be contacted for negotiations and consultations of concrete conservation measures (A.4). The priorities and needs of protected areas as well as purpose and benefits of the Natura 2000 network will be explained to them. Opinion of land users, especially private owners will be included into management planning and practical implementation of management measures. The land users will be instructed about the possibilities of specific management measures for habitats and species. In the replication phase, the land users will be assisted in application for grants / subsidies such as from CAP or other funding schemes and communication with relevant authorities.

Private landowners in demonstration sites will be contacted by official letter and by personal meetings (A.4) to obtain their consent with planned interventions in specific sites (e.g. Horná Orava) or to established agreements to allow execution of the action and ensure long-term sustainability of investments / restoration made by the project (Záhorie, Poľana). Long-term conventions with the owners will be established (C.5.2.) and agreements will be signed.

Land (relevant parcels) will be purchased from landowners or agreements on conclusion of future sales contracts with landowners will be signed (C.6). Site managers will communicate via registered mail and/or in person with the landowners to explain in detail the reasons why the land is so important from a nature conservation point of view and what benefits will the purchase bring (C.6). Consent from landowners on proposed interventions planned under the sub-action (C.5.3) will be negotiated. The owner has to commit not to take any action that would compromise the investments/restoration made by the project. This convention must be valid for a suitably long period (C.5.3). Consultation with landowners or land users will be done also to find the nearest and the most suitable place for deposition of sediments (C.5.3).

Integrated management in Poľana and Muránska planina sites will be discussed with relevant agriculture and forest management authorities and integrated management in Záhorie and Latorica sites will be discussed with relevant water management authorities too (C.5.3). Specific hunting management in SPA Poľana, SPA Muránska planina will be consulted also with local hunters and hunter's associations (e.g. Slovak Hunters Chamber) (C.5.3). The State Forest Enterprise will participate in implementation of conservation actions in project demonstration sites (C.5) and Slovak Angler's Union will be invited to meetings related to restoration of water ecosystems in project sites Záhorie and Latorica (Action C.5).

Constraints and assumptions:

- Possible constraints: Stakeholders are not willing to participate. The risks exist that several target groups will not be willing to participate in the project, or their availability is limited and their commitment weak.

Risk management:

- to give the stakeholders the opportunity to actively shape the project activities and their outcomes by including them from the beginning of the project
- communication activities in project areas will start from the very beginning, in order to encourage the relevant groups to really commit to

participating in the project activities in a constructive way
    - to give consultations
- Possible constraints: Unable to find an appropriate way of communication.
  Risk management:
    - Expert on communication and conflict mitigation will participate in strategy preparation.
- Possible constraints: Some topics can be complicated to be understood by the stakeholders.

Risk management:
- Project communicators will participate in strategy preparation.
- Materials for stakeholders will be written in an easy to understand language.
- Nature conservation staff will be trained in communication skills (E2).

- Possible constraints: Mistrust of stakeholders towards the project.
  Risk management:
    - Project partners will clearly communicate what is negotiable and what is not, what are the rules of stakeholders' engagement.
- Possible constraints: Data sensitivity.
  Risk management:
    - Personal data processing information on List of Participants, etc.
    - Anonymity of questionnaires.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

Strategy for stakeholder involvement and communication will be developed. It will help support involvement and engagement of different stakeholder groups in the project and will help to effectively communicate the topic and requests to different target groups. This action will help to set up collaboration with various stakeholders. It will also improve communication toward and between different stakeholders. Information about stakeholder groups and contact list of stakeholders will be useful for all other project activities. Regular communication and rules toward different stakeholder groups will be established.

Cost estimation:

Personnel (WWF)
Junior experts: 135 EUR * 240 days = 32 400 EUR
Communication experts: 145 EUR * 50 days = 7 250 EUR

Personnel (MoE)
Technical and communication manager: 168 EUR * 50 days = 8 400 EUR
Working tasks: coordination and help with preparation of all documents, help to analyse all relevant policies, strategies and action plans dealing with the communication and awareness raising in the field of nature, biodiversity and landscape protection.

Personnel (SNC SR)
Site managers [on management planning (2)]: 103 EUR * 70 days = 7 210 EUR

Personnel (NFC)
Experts 6 (agroforestry, forestry, agroforestry and game management) – non-additional:
150 EUR * 45 days = 6 750 EUR

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Strategy for stakeholder involvement and communication.	A.3	12/2021

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Stakeholder strategy drafted	A.3	02/2021

ACTION A.4: Consultation with land users

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **SNC**
Role: Identification of landowners and land users in demonstration sites, implementation of stakeholder communication strategy, specific workers trained in communication are cooperating with local stakeholders.
Competences: SNC is the main organisation in direct communication with the stakeholders, with 24 local branches and employees working on local level.

Responsibilities in case several beneficiaries are implicated:
NFC
Role: Identification of landusers and landowners in demonstration sites with focus on agroforestry ecosystems, negotiation of plant agroforestry measures with key partners.
Competencies: NFS is responsible for forest management plant in Slovakia including negotiation with land users.

NP MP
Role: Identification of landowners and land users in demonstration site of Muranská planina, implementation of stakeholder communication strategy, specific workers trained in communication are cooperating with local stakeholders.
Competencies: NP MP is the main nature conservation organisation in direct communication with the stakeholders of Muranská planina.

Reasons why this action is necessary:

Users of the land in Natura 2000 areas are various, in case of state ownership the users are state organisations, however in Natura 2000 in Slovakia there are also lots of private owners. SNC is defined as user in very limited amount of the total area in Natura 2000 and mainly other state organisation are the main land “manager”, specifically in state forest it is State forest company (Lesy SR), State Forests of TANAP, in state owner rivers and surrounding areas it is SWE, Slovak land fund (non-forest grounds) and on some areas it is Ministry of defence SR. There are also some other state organisations managing the land inside of the Natura 2000 not mentioned above.
The land users are very important for complex management of the Natura 2000 sites. Appropriate management creates relevant conditions for protected habitats and species, however it is very important to communicate it properly with all relevant stakeholders - land owners, land users, with the aim to strengthen the connection in cooperation with management of Natura 2000 sites in appropriate coordinated and streamlined way. Actually the opinion of land users, especially private owners is often not included into management planning and practical realisation of management measures. Insufficient is also the communication with decision makers during the creation of territorial plans, especially in the process of its preparation. The territorial plans often specify the way of landuse, urban spatial planning, recreation areas, nature protection planning and is important to harmonize those different activities in land use planning with nature protection interests. Nature protection is recently perceived as a limitation for the land users, nature protection body as an obstacle and there is the need for change of this attitude.
This action is specifically included in the chapters E1.2 and E3.1 of PAF and its fulfillment will strongly support the implementation of PAF in general. PAF is closely linked also to the other organisations and their relevant policies and projects, which are dealing also with the communication and awareness raising in the field of Natura 2000, as well as broader protected areas as well as nature, biodiversity and landscape protection agenda; it will be necessary to analyse properly all activities, which are linked to relevant PAF chapters. Except of MoE and SNC, there is mainly the Slovak Environment Agency dealing with information activities, but also several universities and NGOs are already helping to understand aims of Natura 2000 and EU policy in this field.

Description (what, how, where and when):

The communication with stakeholders, local authorities or landowners/land users is a key for effective implementation of the concrete conservation measures within the project. Therefore, the main task of the action is to communicate with land users, stakeholders, present and negotiate the project concrete measures, the priorities and needs of protection areas, explain the purpose and benefits of the Natura 2000 network, and instructing the land users about the possibilities of specific management measures for habitats and species etc. The land users will be assist with the application for grants from CAP or other funding/grants systems and communication with relevant authorities. Communication with land users and landowner will be shared by other project partners according to competences in concrete conservation measures, however, SNC is the main organisation responsible for implementation of the national nature protection legislation (Act No. 543/2002 on nature and landscape protection), so the key. The action will contribute to increasing of internal capacities of SNC, including "site managers" employed directly by protected areas management body - SNC.
Very important is communication in relation with ecosystem services provided by Natura 2000 sites as the land owners/land users are aware mainly on benefits of production ecosystem service, but they lack proper information related to the regulating and cultural ecosystem services, which are in fact more important for sustainable use of the land and protection of biodiversity.
During this project SNC will therefore create the position of site manager for 4 project areas - Záhorie, Poľana, Muránska planina and Latorica. In each project area, there will be one site manager available.
Landusers and landowners will be identified based on cadastre data and this information will be managed through database and GIS. Main landusers and landowners will be selected and contacted, while explaining key priorities in NATURA 2000 site and measures. The most imporant ones in terms of the project will be further contacted for negotiations and consultations of concrete conservation measures.

Constraints and assumptions:

Similar as in A.3 and the mitigation measures are listed there as well. In addition there will be risk with finding proper trained experts in communication, as the local personal capacities are limited and usually focused on other areas. This can be mitigated by planned systematic training in communication activities for the hired experts in the time of project realisation.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

Landusers and landowners in project demonstrative sites will be identified and workplan for consultation will be identified. Guidelines for communication with land users in protected areas in Slovakia will be developed. Capacity of SNC will be significantly improved in the field of landusers communication.

Cost estimation:

<u>Personnel (SNC SR)</u>
Site managers [project localities (3)]: 103 EUR * 6220 days = 640 660 EUR

<u>Personnel (NFC)</u>
Experts 6 (agroforestry, forestry, agroforestry and game management) – non-additional: 150 EUR * 40 days = 6 000 EUR
Experts 3 (agroforestry, horticulture and fruiterer, communication with landusers, project management and monitoring of project progress) – add: 150 EUR * 20 days = 3 000 EUR
Technical assistants 2 (field, nursery) – non-additional: 81 EUR * 20 days = 1 620 EUR

Technical assistants 2 (field, nursery) – additional: 77 EUR * 20 days = 1 540 EUR

Travel (NFC):
Within country: 1 445 EUR
- subsistence costs: 20 days * 2 persons * 8 eur/per diem
- travel costs: 0,25 Eur/per km (average distance 150 km)

Personnel (NP MP)
Site manager: 103 EUR * 860 days = 88 580 EUR

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Guidelines for communication with land users	A.4	12/2021

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Identification of landusers and landowners	A.4	12/2021

C. Concrete (conservation/implementation) actions

ACTION C.1: Increasing the effectiveness of Natura 2000 sites management

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **DAPHNE**

Role: DAPHNE will organize gathering of data on habitats and species – subjects of protection in SCIs/SACs with missing data entries. Information gathered will be checked and evaluated. Consequently, we will analyse and update 20 management plans. Based on results we will prepare a management effectiveness evaluation system. Competences: DAPHNE has been involved in over 150 projects in Slovakia and in other Central and Eastern European countries and has produced more than 100 publications on nature conservation and biodiversity.

Responsibilities in case several beneficiaries are implicated:
SNC
Role: SNC will participate in designing and performing field verification of habitat types and species presence on site level.
Competences: SNC is a public expert organisation for nature conservation and is responsible for managing Natura 2000 sites on national and regional level.

Reasons why this action is necessary:

Analysis of the current state in the area concerned
Evaluation of effectiveness of management measures in Natura 2000 sites should be a regular part of management planning cycle. It should allow assessing the impact of performed measures on conservation status of target habitat types and species in question on site level. Necessary inputs for such exercise represent data on the presence and status of target features (habitats and species) at the level of individual sites. These data are currently lacking in a number of SCIs/SACs.

No systematic and nationwide evaluation of target features status is being done at the level of sites. Species data collection performed for the purposes of reporting under Art. 17 of the Habitats Directive are insufficient for evaluation at the sites level. The reason is that the reporting under Art. 17 assess the status of species as well as habitats at the level of the biogeographical regions in the country as a whole and, therefore, the species and habitats monitoring is designed accordingly.

Management is considered to be one of the influences which affect target features along with other indirect influences imposed by nature or society. However, no comprehensive evidence of the performed management measures exists or is being maintained and for substantial number of management interventions no records are being made to allow future assessment of their effects / effectiveness vis-á-vis status of the targeted habitats and/or species. This concerns both interventions performed by SNC as a specialised agency for nature conservation as well as any land users operating within Natura 2000 sites. In this respect, information from authorities directly financing management measures in Natura 2000 sites, such as the Agricultural Payment Agency, etc. is also lacking. For the purpose of collecting data on site management, the existing information system of SNC (KIMS) can be used, if adapted.

Description of the problem to be solved through the Project and its actions

This action will lead to achievement of the following results:

- The target features of SCIs/SACs with missing data are known and their status is assessed at individual sites.
- A system for management effectiveness evaluation is introduced at sites, supervised by SNC; the effectiveness is evaluated according to data availability, ideally every 5 years.
- Planning documents are updated for 20 sites where there is a need for change according to the Project.

If a rare species is listed among target features of a particular site, it is usually based on some very concrete information. In addition, for such rare species usually a Permanent Monitoring Locality (PML) has been set up inside SCIs/SACs to collect data for reporting. Therefore such a target feature is usually covered by the existing data collection. On the other hand, PMLs of more common species of Community interest often do not overlap very well with SCIs/SACs, as the purpose of PMLs is to deliver information on habitat or species status on biogeographical level, not in Natura 2000 network. Moreover, the extent of the existing data collection is limited by available funding. Therefore, the information on target features status is missing for a number of SCIs/SACs.

On the basis of an analysis of the SNC information system (KIMS) we know that for large number of SCIs/SACs, there are no data entries (even on presence/absence level) for many target features of these sites. This problem concerns 32% Annex 1 habitat target features and 37% Annex 2 species target features.

The table below provides number of target features (habitat types or species) of SCIs/SACs without reliable information on presence:

Habitat / Species group	**No. of habitat types / species target features with no record in KIMS**	**No. of SCIs/SACs**
Forest habitats	668	379
Non-forest habitats	188	159
Plants	8	7
Invertebrates	452	136
Fish	285	101
Amphibians	0	0
Reptiles	2	2
Mammals	274	136

As a result, it is impossible to evaluate effectiveness of the Natura 2000 network or its impact on conservation and improvement of the target features status (including evaluation of the management measures being carried out). While available data make it possible to draw up an estimate at least for a sample of sites.

The Project´s expected benefit to PAF implementation

The action will contribute to the following PAF priorities:

E.1.1. Site designation and management planning
- inventory, evaluation and change management practice according to the results of the management effectiveness,
- ensure the actualisation of management planning documents,
- ensure effective data collection, data storage, and data management and processing concerning Natura 2000 (used for SDF, reporting obligations, management planning and monitoring,

E.1.3. Monitoring and reporting
- monitoring of all species and habitats types according to the Habitats and Birds Directives

E.1.4. Remaining knowledge gaps and research needs
- evaluation of relevance and effectiveness of realized management measures

Description (what, how, where and when):

1st phase of the Project

We will fill data gaps and improve data collection related to the target features status in sites, as well as technical background for storage, processing and evaluation of these data. A system of rolling evaluation of the target features status in Natura 2000 sites (SCIs/SACs) and their trends over time will be introduced. Existing monitoring of target features for the purposes of reporting under Art. 17 of the Habitats Directive will be complemented.

The field data collection of missing target features will be focused on inventories of following species/habitats groups:

- Inventory of missing forest habitats in 379 SCIs/SACs
- Inventory of missing non-forest habitats and plants in 66 SCIs/SACs
- Inventory of missing fish species in 101 SCIs/SACs
- Inventory of missing invertebrates in 136 SCIs/SACs
- Inventory of missing mammals and reptiles in 138 SCIs/SACs

Consequently, on the basis of the obtained data (concerning the target features status, management, impacts on target features expressed by e.g. physical/chemical parameters etc.) and using statistical methods, a management effectiveness evaluation in relation to target features in SCIs / SACs will be drawn up.

We start with analysis and update of 20 management plans. Updates will be made to those sites where this is appropriate and necessary on the basis of the new data and information. The updates will take into account the following outcomes of the Project in particular:

- target features´ status based on new data entries (gaps filled)
- results of the management effectiveness evaluation
- revision of the conservation objectives for individual target features in individual sites

We will prepare a system of regular evaluation of target features status in Natura 2000 sites, including possible modification of the methodologies to evaluate the status.

If target features are on the decline and / or shortcomings are identified in management of the sites within competence of regional authorities and / or if updating of management plans is necessary, the MoE will, in cooperation with the SNC, start negotiations with the regional authorities on improvement of the management. Together, they will discuss problematic sites, identify obstacles to achievement of a favourable situation in the sites and implementation of the necessary management. Negotiations with each regional authority

will take place at least once during the Project period. When negotiating with regional authorities, we will provide information on funding opportunities for Natura 2000 management.

2nd phase of the Project

- Revision of the conservation objectives of the target features in sample of 20 Natura 2000 sites – continuation and finalising.
- Assessment of effectiveness of 20 Natura 2000 sites management – continuation and finalising.
- Information system of SNC (KIMS) will be enhanced to evidence of the performed management measures.
- Negotiations with regional authorities on management of target features in the sites within their responsibility, accommodation / improvement of the management and the use of tools developed within this Project.

3rd phase of the Project

- Launching a management effectiveness evaluation system related to target features in SCIs/SACs and SPAs including its implementation within the SNC information system.
- The management effectiveness evaluation will be related to target features in 20 Natura 2000 sites, for which we will have management data. Evaluation results will be integrated into the SNC information system (KIMS). The evaluation system will be dynamic, i.e. it will be designed to render the evaluation repeatedly according to the needs of the SNC and MoE.

Constraints and assumptions:

Possible constraint: Unsuccessful data collection: weather fluctuations during the season will cause a situation when a species cannot be reached in the site and/or there will be temporary decline in a species population. External experts will withdraw from the contract during the season (they will not collect or submit the data), at a time when it will be late to get another contractor.

Risk management: Based on past experience, we will set up the contracts with external experts well in advance of the working period. The missing data will be collected during the following vegetation season. Due to the Project´s length, a one-year delay should not affect achievement of the results by the end of the Project.

Possible constraint: A sufficient number of external experts cannot be ensured; there will be a lack of experts for the relevant taxonomic groups on the labour market.

Risk management: We will advertise the recruitment process as well as tenders for new employees on a timely and wide-ranging basis through public information sources and professional contacts.

Possible constraint: The collected data will not be of sufficient quality. Part of the external experts will be competing in tenders in which we have limited possibilities to take into account the quality of their work in the past.

Risk management: Within the tender, we will set qualification requirements so as to allow participation of only those experts which have already demonstrated their ability to perform the work well. We will ensure data quality control upon submission: we will assign a guarantor for each taxonomic group who will take over the data from the processing company while checking their quality.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

- Missing data on SCI/SAC target features - 37% of all species target features and 32% of all habitat target features will be collected and stored in the SNC information system - KIMS (source of verification).
- The evaluation of the target features' status in SCIs/SACs for 37% species target features and 32% habitats features prepared and published in KIMS (source of verification), which serve, inter alia, as an input for updating the management plans,
- Revised conservation objectives of target features in the 20 sites, managed by the SNC, based on the results of inventory: The SNC website.
- Methodology for management effectiveness evaluation related to target features developed for the SNC purposes. Source of verification: Methodology published on the SNC website.
- 20 updated management plans for Natura 2000 areas. Source of verification: The SNC website.
- Launching a management effectiveness evaluation system related to target features in SCIs/SACs including its implementation within the SNC information system (KIMS).

Cost estimation:

Personnel (DAPHNE)
Senior experts [biodiversity (3) – coordinator]: 180 EUR * 510 days = 91 800 EUR
Senior experts [biodiversity (3) – habitats]: 170 EUR * 595 days = 101 150 EUR
Senior experts [biodiversity (3) – evalutation]: 160 EUR * 425 days = 68 000 EUR
Senior experts [biodiversity (10)]: 145 EUR * 409 days = 59 305 EUR

External assistance (DAPHNE)
Inventory of missing data on habitats and species: 263 000 EUR
- forest habitats: 15 habitats in 245 SCIs/SACs = 75 650 EUR
- fish species: 20 species in 86 SCIs/SACs = 87 400 EUR
- invertebrates: 10 species of beetle in 64 SCIs/SACs = 27 000 EUR and 8 species of butterfly in 104 SCIs/SACs = 22 750 EUR
- mammals and reptiles: 9 species of bat in 117 SCIs/SACs = 50 200 EUR

Personnel (SNC SR)
Expert specialist [on Natura 2000 (1)]: 125 EUR * 120 days = 15 000 EUR

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Revised conservation objectives of target features in the 20 Natura 2000 sites	C.1	03/2022
The methodology for management effectiveness evaluation	C.1	4/2024
Information system of SNC (KIMS) enhanced to store evidence of the performed management measures	C.1	10/2024
20 updated management plans for Natura 2000 sites	C.1	10/2025
The management effectiveness evaluation system related to target features in SCIs/SACs being part of SNC information system.	C.1	10/ 2026

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Data on missing target features are in SNC information system	C.1	06/2024
The methodology for management effectiveness evaluation approved	C.1	11/2024
20 updated management plans approved	C.1	06/2026
The management effectiveness evaluation system launched	C.1	06/2027

ACTION C.2: Monitoring and evaluation of conservation target features status at sites level

Action C.2 was planned as a complementary action from the beginning, and no costs are foreseen in the IP action.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **SNC**
Role: SNC will be responsible for overall implementation of the below described project action.
Competences: The State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic is the central expert organisation for nature and landscape conservation in Slovakia, which comes under the Ministry of Environment. The main tasks include elaboration of policy documents, guidelines and resource materials for development of legislation and elaboration of nature conservation documentation (e.g. nature management plans) as well as management of protected natural features - species, habitat types and protected sites, commissioning, coordinating and executing surveys and monitoring of protected target features. It also provides environmental education and awareness raising activities, promotion and editorial work, operation of information centers as well as provides international cooperation and implementation of tasks arising from international conventions and agreements.

Reasons why this action is necessary:

In relation to Habitats Directive Article 17 Member States draw up every six years a country report to the European Commission on the status of species and habitat types of Community interest in their territory. The last report according to Article 17 covering period 2013 – 2018 Slovakia provided to European Commission in 2019.

The report shall be based particularly on information resulting from monitoring set up in accordance with Article 11 of the Directive. The complex and systematic monitoring of species and habitats of Community interest in Slovakia started within the project "Preparation and Establishment of Monitoring of Species and Habitats and Improvement of Accessibility of the Result to the Public" financed by the ERDF Operational Programme Environment and carried out in the period 2009 – 2015. The project included development of Complex Information and Monitoring System (KIMS), which collects and evaluates the monitoring data as well as setting up a network of more than 10,000 Permanent Monitoring Sites (PMS) on which monitoring visits (records) were executed. Currently the monitoring continues in the framework of the sustainability actions of the mentioned project while 2nd phase of "Monitoring" - a new ERDF project has been recently approved and will finish in 2022.

Though the project had delivered excellent data on the status of species and habitat types in Slovakia on biogeographical region level, it does not allow assessment of these target features on the level of individual sites (SCIs or SAC). It is because the whole actual monitoring network is setup to cover entire bioregions, therefore many SCIs/SACs contain no PMS for their conservation target features, or contain insufficient number of PMS. The extent of information collected on the current network of PMS also does not allow comprehensive assessment of other relevant attributes on site level.

Therefore extension of the actual PMS network to SCIs/SACs would be beneficial in order to provide data on status of individual habitats and species on site level. This is crucial information for site management planning (see action A.2), evaluation of management effectiveness (see Action C.1 too), ensuring appropriate assessment of plans and projects re Article 6.3 etc. There is also a gap in methodological aspect, as the current methodology for assessing conservation status of species and habitat types on site level is also missing.

The previous projects also did not include systematic monitoring of birds needed for the reporting re Article 12 of the Birds Directive and also for the setting of proper management

objectives for birds species on site level. The previous project showed some methodological shortcomings, for instance the subjectivity of some assessments done by experts in the field visits of PMSes, etc.

The project action C.2 is directly implementing the following priority measures of PAF 2021-2027:

E.1.3 Monitoring and reporting

- Monitoring of all species and habitat types as listed in the Habitats Directive annexes as well as bird species listed in the Birds Directive.
- Include into the existing monitoring system also birds listed in the Birds Directive and include 3,700 new Permanent Monitored Sites (TLM), including those for the birds, in order to supplement the existing TML network established in accordance with the Habitats Directive.
- Elaborate methodologies for monitoring of birds and modify existing methodologies for other species and for the habitat types in order to remove to the maximum extent possible the subjectivity in estimating of some parameters.
- Technical and Material Capacity for monitoring of species and habitat types of European interest including the maintenance and updating of information systems.

Description (what, how, where and when):

The aim of this action is to enhance actual monitoring of species and habitats in individual SCIs/SACs and SPAs overlapping with project demonstration sites by establishing permanent monitoring sites additional to PMS network existent on biogeographical regions level. This would consequently allow much more precise assessment of target features status on site level. In addition it will also secure accessibility of the data by the means of information system to all stakeholders and decrease the number of habitats and species of Community interest with unknown conservation status.

As a first step, based on analysis of the current coverage of PMS network Versus SCIs/SACs and SPAs in question, extension of actual PMS network will be proposed, bearing in mind sustainability in terms of capacities (available and assumable) and costs. Consequently, PMSes will be established and monitoring executed to gather information on habitats and species status in individual sites. However, adaptation of methodologies for assessment of conservation status on site level will be needed in the first step too.

It is expected the analysis and extension of PMS network to happen in **1st project phase**, while execution of monitoring on PMS established in respective project sites will start in the 1st phase and will continue throughout the **2nd and the 3rd phase** of the project. The actual execution of the monitoring on respective SCIs/SACs and SPAs within the demonstration sites will be part of the project action D.1, but can be realised under complementary actions too, depending on the set-up of the environmental OP in the period post 2020.

Finalizing and improving the monitoring will enable elaboration of more robust reports on the status of habitats and species of Community interest for the European Commission and thus fulfilment of national and the EU legislation obligations. The results of the monitoring will also provide more accurate information on the status of each target feature on site level, allow management effectiveness assessment (see action C.1) and appropriate planning. The approach can be replicated in the 3rd project phase and implemented for the entire Natura 2000 network based on experience gained. New monitoring sites will be included into the current network of monitoring sites. Important part of the project represents publishing of monitoring results on the public portal and providing information related to practical management of respective SCI/SAC/SPA sites.

Constraints and assumptions:

Possible constraints: Lack of experts or lack of expert knowledge on ecology of some species or habitat types – some Natura 2000 species or habitats types are very specific and there are only few experts with sufficient knowledge on their biology and ecology. Some experts may have no capacity to be dedicated to the project.
Risk management: Experts from various institutions will be contacted well in advance to allow for correct and wise selection process and the criteria will be set to accommodate the specifics of the task. Experts will be selected based on previous experience and work history in the field in question. If necessary, experts from abroad (e.g. Czech Republic or Hungary) can be hired in case local experts will not be found.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

Actual and robust information on the status and trends of the populations of all target species and habitat types of Community interest, threats, influences and perspective defined for all SCI/SAC and SPA sites overlapping with selected project areas.

Cost estimation:

Costs will be covered by complementary sources depending on the actual set-up of Operational Programme for Environment post 2020.

The costs for the action will include costs of project personnel related to coordination of the action, execution of analysis of PMS network and revising / elaborating of methodologies for assessment of status of species and habitat types on site level; additional staff - external experts for monitoring and elaboration of methodologies as well as travel costs for field visits on SCI/SAC/SPA in project sites.

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Methodology for the assessment of conservation status on site level	C.2	12/2025
Report on the status of the species and habitats of European interest (Reporting)	C.2	12/2025

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Additional Permanent Monitoring Sites on site level established	C.2	12/2023
Methodology for the assessment of the conservation status on site level	C.2	12/2025

ACTION C.3: Improving resilience of Natura 2000 target features towards climate change

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **FNS CU**

FNSCU will lead preparation of the study analysing the resilience of Natura 2000 target features towards climate change. FNSCU tasks will include selection, development and application of serviceable methods for estimation of resilience of Natura 2000 target features (habitat types and species) towards climate change and coordination of related survey activities; processing and evaluation of available data alongside with additionally obtained ones and based on the assessment results deriving prioritisations of measures improving resilience of Natura 2000 target features towards climate change effects.

FNSCU established in 1940, is a principal and excellent research and education institution. FNSCU staff is experienced in conservation biology, monitoring and survey of biodiversity and other ecological entities, landscape ecology, environmental impact assessment, management of protected areas, vegetation ecology, environment geochemistry, water quality and other environmental subjects, etc.

Responsibilities in case several beneficiaries are implicated:

SNC will participate in the process of definition of practical measures for mitigation of climate change effects on target NATURA 2000 features and will formulate new or revised objectives and measures to management plans of particular sites. It will also provide experts input data for climate change modelling/analysis, site categorization according to their sensitivity to climate change etc.

NFC will be responsible for providing data on forest ecosystems for the analysis of NATURA 2000 resilience and modelling of forest ecosystems development. They will also participate in analysing strategies and policy instruments and formulating measures for mitigation of climate change effects for most vulnerable conservation features and transposition of identified measures into legal and policy instruments.

WWF will lead elaboration of conservation and restoration measures needed in NATURA 2000 sites to mitigate effects of climate change on sites' target conservation features. It will also provide expert input into analysis of NATURA 2000 resilience towards climate change and will participate in elaboration of proposals and amendments to legal and policy instruments.

MoE will be leading drafting of policy recommendations, goals and measures to be included in existing strategic and planning documents, formulation of amendments into existing laws and regulatory framework and promotion of these new provisions on a policy level.

Reasons why this action is necessary:

Climate change may have a serious impact on the abiotic conditions important for the existence of Habitats Directive annex habitat types and species. Landscape in Slovakia was significantly altered during the 20th century. Most of wetlands were drained, agricultural land was heavily transformed to promote large-scale collective agriculture, parts of forests were transformed to monocultures, etc. These changes lead to landscape fragmentation and decreased its resilience. Due to this, many habitats and species are threatened by even the slightest change of climate. Nevertheless, possible impacts of climate change on NATURA 2000 network or protected nature in general have not been widely considered in the conservation practice in Slovakia so far. Sensitive sites are not prioritized and attention to critical problems (e.g. water supply in case of water-related habitats) is usually paid at times when changes are irreversible. The metapopulation dynamics of some annex species is also rarely considered. For these reasons it is necessary to assess possible impacts of climate change on Natura 2000 habitats and species and to categorize Natura 2000 sites according to their vulnerability to climate change.

The project action is expected to contribute to implementation of the following PAF priority measures for 2021-2027:

E.1.3 Monitoring and reporting

- Monitoring of all species and habitat types as listed in the Habitats Directive annexes as well as bird species listed in the Birds Directive.
- Hydrological monitoring of peatlands, monitoring of hydrological regime. E.1.4 Remaining gaps in knowledge and research needs
- Research in the area of climate change impacts on NATURA 2000 sites and their conservation targets

E.3.1 Measures and programs targeting species not included in habitats type measures

- Climate change mitigation measures

Description (what, how, where and when):

This **proposed project action will be implemented in the 2nd and 3rd project phase** and will encompass assessment of potential vulnerability (or resilience vice versa) of the Habitats Directive Annex I habitats and Annex II species present in Slovakia towards climate change effects. Impact on targeted species and habitats will be assessed in relation to the expected change of selected climate characteristics. The focus will be mostly on extreme weather parameters, which are more limiting from ecological point of view (e.g. length of heat waves, number of days with extremely low temperatures, frequency of extreme rainfall situations). Those parameters will be related to the ecology of species and habitats, using a combination of existing studies and field research focused on population and habitat dynamics. In case of forest habitats existing models of species composition will be used (e.g. model SIBYLLA). The species and habitats will be ranked based on their potential resilience / vulnerability to climate change and the information will be used for prioritising NATURA 2000 sites in need of action, based on the presence of NATURA 2000 habitats and species. Spatial / biogeographical aspects will also be taken into account (e.g. fragmentation, isolation, location in climatic zones).

Study results will be used for prioritization of conservation and restoration measures needed in NATURA 2000 sites to mitigate effects of climate change on sites' target conservation features. Activities in the most vulnerable sites will receive the highest level of priority in planning and they will be systematically prioritized in state policies and action programmes including PAF itself. Identified management and restoration measures will be incorporated into existing (during revision phase) and newly developed management plans for NATURA 2000 areas (complementary actions). Study results will also be used for identification of possible bottlenecks in NATURA 2000 network's connectivity (input for action C.4).

It is likely a case too, there are ongoing land management practices that worsen the effects of climate change. Such practices have to be changed gradually by adopting climate-smart goals and measures in existing plans and strategies and by educating land users on climate-smart management approaches. Therefore, recommendations for updating of the national Environmental Strategy 2030, Strategy for adaptation of Slovak Republic to climate change, Action Plan for mitigation of drought effects and water shortage, National Forestry Strategy etc. will be formulated and promoted on a policy level. It also may be needed to formulate additional amendments into existing laws related to forest and water management, agriculture, environment protection etc. This part of the action will need the involvement of MoE.

At the moment, possible impact of climate change on NATURA 2000 in Slovakia is poorly known and there are no measures employed to mitigate the effects of climate change on these features. As a first step we therefore need assessment of potential vulnerability of NATURA 2000 to climate change, formulation of best available mitigation measures and their adoption into relevant strategic and planning documents or laws respectively. The LIFE IP project action is thus more policy oriented, while practical application / implementation of identified measures is expected to be part of complementary actions funded by future CAP and European Structural and Investment Funds.

Therefore, at this moment it is not possible to provide any qualitative estimation of the impact of project measures on actual increase of resilience of ecosystems to climate change. We can however presume that at least the following habitat groups may benefit from this project action: salt marshes and salt steppes, freshwater habitats, raised bogs and mires and fens, forests.

For the moment, Slovakia is preparing Action Plan for the implementation of the strategy for the Adaptation of the SR to climate change (Action Plan). Action Plan, which began in 2018, is the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment of the SR in cooperation with the Prognostic Office of the Slovak Academy of Science. Adaptation measures will be prioritised in the Action Plan based on qualitative and quantitative analyses. The prioritisation will be based on the results of a participation process that will include all the relevant actors. Short-term measures for the 2020 to 2022 period and medium-term measures for the 2022 to 2025 period with an outlook to 2027 will be identified. The measures will be prioritised pursuant to their importance, feasibility and the availability of financial resources. The Action Plan should contribute to better translating adaptation measures into the sectoral policies of the relevant ministries. It should also include a proposal for a vulnerability monitoring system, a proposal for a medium term assessment system for the adaptation process in Slovakia, including cost-benefit linkages, and a platform for publishing and sharing positive experiences. The adaptation action plan should be submitted to the Government of the SR by 31 December 2020. It is expected that results of the LIFE IP project will be used for revision of the Action Plan.

Constraints and assumptions:

No serious constraints are related to this activity. Some minor risks could appear due to problems obtaining all necessary data for the study. Nevertheless, we assume that this risk is very low. Project beneficiaries have extensive datasets on annex habitat types and species (SNC) and on forest habitats (NFC). However, some additional data (e.g. hydrological data, regional climate models) might be very valuable for the study, though they are not crucial for its elaboration. In addition, project beneficiaries will actively communicate with relevant institutions (e.g. Slovak Hydro-Meteorological Institute, Hydromelioration state enterprise) about possible cooperation. For instance SHMI is under the responsibility of MoE, so we do not expect serious problems in obtaining necessary data.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

- Expert study estimating possible impact of climate change on annex species and habitat types (Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive) present in Slovakia and impact on sites declared in line with this directive.
- Prioritization of SACs and SCIs as well as annex habitats and species in relation to the possible climate change impact.
- Recommendations on conservation and restoration measures needed in NATURA 2000 sites to mitigate effects of climate change on sites' target conservation features.
- Amendments to relevant national strategies and if necessary respective laws and regulations.

Cost estimation:

Personnel (FNS CU)
Experts [monitoring] – non-additional: 123 EUR * 395 days = 48 585 EUR

Travel (FNS CU)
Within country: 17 100 EUR
30 trips (5 trips * 3 days; 25 trips * 2days) * 3 persons
190 EUR as an average price per trip per person (transport, meal, accommodation included)

Durable goods: Equipment (FNS CU)
23 300 EUR, indicative items and quantity:
- 1x laptop + office software
- 3x soil humidity sensors
- 10x meteostations
- software Hydrus 3D Professional
- 10x climate change dataloggers

Consumables (FNS CU)
Protective garment for field research: 400 EUR

Personnel (SNC SR)
Expert specialists [on connectivity and climate change (2)]: 125 € * 110 days = 13 750 €

Personnel (NFC):
Experts 6 (agroforestry, forestry, agroforestry and game management) – non-additional: 150 EUR * 465 days = 69 750 EUR
Experts 3 (agroforestry, horticulture and fruiterer, communication with landusers, project management and monitoring of project progress) – add: 150 EUR * 80 days = 12 000 EUR
Technical assistants 2 (field, nursery) – non-additional: 81 EUR * 30 days = 2 430 EUR
Technical assistants 2 (field, nursery) – additional: 77 EUR * 40 days = 3 080 EUR

Travel (NFC):
Within country: 3 883 EUR
- subsistence costs: 44 days * 4 persons * 8 eur /per diem
- travel costs: 0,25 Eur/per km (average distance 150 km)

Personnel (WWF)
Junior experts: 135 EUR * 90 days = 12 150 EUR
Senior experts: 185 EUR * 10 days = 1 850 EUR

Personnel (MoE)
Technical and communication manager: 168 EUR * 122 days = 20 496 EUR
Working tasks: help to analyse and coordinate relevant documents for climate change policies together with the nature, biodiversity and landscape protection policies, while adapting them to requirements of the project activities.

Durable goods: Equipment (MoE)
Orthophoto maps: 113 000 EUR
MoE will buy for its own purposes orthophoto maps, which show the landscape scale **for the purposes of adaptation of species and habitats changes to the climate change results**. Scale and number of the orthophoto maps will be decided according to needs of the demonstration sites selected for this activity.

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Expert study on possible impacts of climate change	C.3	12/2026
Measures to mitigate effects of climate change on NATURA 2000 sites target conservation features	C.3	12/2027

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Amendments in relevant national policies and plans accepted	C.3	12/2029

ACTION C.4: Enhancement of Natura 2000 network connectivity

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **WWF**

WWF will be responsible for overall coordination of action, communication with experts, collecting of data from experts, identification of conservation features in need of ecological connectivity, organising data gaps filling, identification and field verification of ecological corridors and stepping stone habitats. It will also participate in analysing policy instruments and will be drafting catalogue of measures for securing ecological connectivity for selected species and habitats. WWF will also participate in the preparation of training material on ecological connectivity.

Competences: WWF team members and cooperating experts have solid experience with ecological connectivity projects, had managed field surveys and data collection, identification, modelling and field verification of ecological corridors, drafted measures and action plans for their securing, are skilled in analysis and formulating policy documents.

Responsibilities in case several beneficiaries are implicated:
MoE will be responsible for preparation of proposal for legal protection of selected landscape features as protected landscape elements and following the designation process with relevant authorities. MoE will also lead preparation of the training material on ecological connectivity. MoE will also commission preparation of amendments for 8 regional spatial plans and will coordinate complementary actions with Slovak Environmental Agency and Ministry of Agriculture.

SNC will participate on identification of target conservation features in need of ecological connectivity, provide collection and processing of desktop data (biodiversity and spatial) in their possession, participate on field data collection to fill data gaps, provide expertise for analysis/modelling of ecological corridors for selected species and habitats, ensures publishing of summary data and results of the modelling.

NFC: Having competences in forestry and agro-forestry NFC will be responsible for collection and providing of data on forest habitats and game species, participate on analysis of agricultural and forestry policy instruments and formulation of recommendations for EU regional funds related to landscape management as well as respective measures for Catalogue of measures for relevant target conservation features.

Reasons why this action is necessary:

Many of Europe's natural habitats are highly fragmented and at risk of further fragmentation as a result of ongoing developments and land-use changes. Fragmentation of habitats results in habitat loss and degradation, fragmentation of species populations and constrains movements of species to new areas that have suitable conditions for their survival. Many species have just limited ability to move to new areas, while others need to undertake seasonal movements and for some other connectivity of their local populations is vital for their overall survival, allowing recolonization and exchange of genetic information in metapopulation. Fragmentation of habitats is thus one of the major threats to biodiversity (ecosystems, habitats and species) for Slovakia and within the EU.

The importance of ecological connectivity amongst habitat patches and species' populations across the landscape is widely recognised. In its article 10 Habitats Directive envisages Member States to encourage the management of features of the landscape

which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora, functioning as stepping stones or are essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species in order to ensure ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network. Consequently, the EU Biodiversity Action Plan (as well as the Slovak one) also calls for measures to support the sufficiency, coherence, connectivity and resilience of the broader protected area network and the need for biodiversity adaptation measures in response to climate change. A high priority should be given to assessing the coherence of the Natura 2000 network for species that are considered to be at risk from fragmentation of their habitats.

Though there have been projects focusing on ecological connectivity implemented in Slovakia in the last decade, these had focused on large carnivores as the most striking examples of species, whose populations are largely threatened by fragmentation. These species can act as an umbrella species to ensure ecological connectivity for many others, especially those linked to forest habitats. However, there are many other conservation features in Natura 2000 sites, whose survival is nowadays strongly dependent on sustained or restored connectivity of their remaining habitats and whose habitat requirements are way different than those of brown bear or Eurasian lynx. This includes many insect species connected to grasslands and forming metapopulations, such as the large blue butterflies, species connected to wetlands such as dragonflies, beetles and molluscs, but also small carnivores and rodents, such as Steppe Polecat, European Ground Squirrel and other, which tend to be overlooked in migration studies. For many of them even baseline data on their population size is sparse. That is why there is also a lack of information on their possible ecological corridors. In addition, some Annex I habitat types may also benefit from improved ecological connectivity (e.g. freshwater habitats).

Previous and ongoing projects on ecological connectivity (such as Alps-Carpathian Corridor, TRANSGREEN, ConnectGREEN, DareToConnect, ENI OBWIC) have created a solid, especially methodological baseline for field data collection, identification of ecological corridors through spatial modelling and identification of legislative, planning and management tools for securing ecological corridors. They also provided new data on distribution and quality of migration habitats for large carnivore species in specific regions of Slovakia. The previous and ongoing implementation of monitoring schemes by State Nature Conservancy through Operational Programme Quality of Environment improves database on distribution of conservation features – species and habitats. But being primarily designed to deliver data for Art. 17 reporting, it does not provide information on the status of these conservation features within particular Natura 2000 sites nor covers the migration and stepping stone habitats sufficiently. There is an obvious need to fill in the knowledge gap about ecological connectivity requirements, ecological corridors and stepping stone habitats identification for species (and may be habitat types too), which have been neglected by migration studies so far.

The ecological connectivity in Slovakia has to be according to national law (Act Nr. 543/2002 Coll. On Nature and Landscape Protection) ensured through Territorial System of Ecological Stability (TSES). Law also envisages the possibility to protect landscape features which act as ecological corridors or stepping stones in a special category of protected area – protected landscape element. The TSES has been identified on national and regional level mainly through the 1990ies and nowadays the methodology and tools it used are outdated. The renewal of regional TSES is ongoing being executed by Slovak Environmental Agency, funded by Operational Programme Quality of Environment. In addition, local TSES are elaborated as part of land consolidation projects funded by Rural

Development Programme. Both activities are expected to continue in the next programming period for European regional funds. There is however need to update the existing methodologies and techniques for elaboration of TSES to recent state-of-art practice in identification of ecological connectivity, to consolidate data being collected through various activities such as the land consolidation and create a coherent database, which would be available for all stakeholders.

Field research and monitoring within this project action may be limited, as information available from other projects and sources as discussed above can be used. However, identified knowledge gaps has to be filled in and ecological corridors identified through spatial modelling has to be verified in the field too. Action has to include revision of current methodologies, revision of strategic instruments such as spatial plans and development strategies as well as legal designation of protection for some specific areas as an option. Capacity building for specialists – spatial planners, landscape ecologists etc. is also needed to ensure smooth transfer of knowledge - usage of recent state-of-art techniques for identification of ecological connectivity on local level, usage of most up-to-date and consolidated data etc. Special training of this kind will be prepared under this action and it will be implemented as part of the action E.2.

The Project´s expected benefit to PAF implementation

E.1.2. Site administration and communication with stakeholders

- Establishment of intensive collaboration and of limits into land use documentation of towns, villages and self - governing regions in relation to Natura 2000 areas.
- Effective use of MoE and SNC SR working groups established, inter alia, for dealing with large carnivores and capercaillie. Effective use of other forums for expert and technical discussions on current challenges.
- Adequate education of SNC SR staff in stakeholders' involvement in Natura 2000 management

E.1.3 Monitoring and reporting

- Monitoring of the impact on transport infrastructure on animal species' populations

E.1.4 Knowledge and research gaps

- Telemetric and other common and innovative research of movements of selected animal species in relation to various factors of environment (e.g. fish, birds, large carnivores, turtle, etc.).
- Migration corridors and bottlenecks identification, ecoduct proposal, proposal for removal of migration barriers and safeguarding open spaces for migration within the area of Slovakia, as well as in relation to neighbouring countries.

E.3.1 Measures and programs targeting species not included in habitat measures

- Reducing the impact of traffic and infrastructure on the migration of mammals (in particular large carnivores, otters, marten and polecat) and their migration - ecoducts, underpasses, collision sections, fencing, installation on traffic signs.
- Reducing the coverage of habitats and habitats of species by infrastructure and construction.

Description (what, how, where and when):

Following activities will be implemented under this project action:

1st project phase:

1. **Identification of model conservation features** – a study will be compiled identifying conservation features which are in need or would substantially benefit from enhanced coherence (ecological connectivity) of Natura 2000 network of

sites. This may include at least the following Habitats Directive Annex II species: *Bolbelasmus unicornis*, *Graphoderus bilineatus*, *Carabus hungaricus*, *Colias myrmidone*, *Maculinea nausithous*, *Maculinea teleius*, *Coenagrion ornatum*, *Cordulegaster heros*, *Bombina bombina*, *Bombina variegata*, *Spermophilus citellus*, *Lutra lutra*, *Mustela eversmanii*, *Lynx lynx*, *Canis lupus*, *Ursus arctos*, *Bison bonasus*, but potentially other Annex II and IV species from various species groups such as molluscs, grasshoppers and crickets, fish, amphibians and reptiles, bats, rodents, as well as some habitat types e.g. freshwater habitats . Special attention will be paid to features with 'unfavourable bad' conservation status (U2) and at risk of extinction due to habitat fragmentation, or whose protection through separate Natura 2000 sites is not sufficient. Distribution data on target features will be selected from the central database of SNC and (if possible) compiled from other sources too. Latest scientific knowledge on biology and ecology of selected features will be collected. Experts in biology, ecology and nature protection will be involved in the elaboration of the study. Availability and reliability of data on the features in concern will be considered, too.

2. **Filling in data gaps on target features** – as discussed earlier, for some target features it may be the case targeted field surveys will be needed to verify their presence or habitat quality in particular areas as this information cannot be derived from existing monitoring systems (which is based on permanent monitoring sites), nor from protected sites inventories as we are talking here about landscape outside protected areas. The need for this will be identified in the previous activity and surveys will be implemented in the first project phase and if needed will continue in the following project phase, too.

2nd project phase:

3. **Identification of ecological corridors and stepping stone habitats for target features** – Using spatial (GIS) modelling ecological corridors and stepping stone habitats for target conservation features will be identified. The analysis will be based on target features distribution data, analysis of current landscape structures and land use data (classification of satellite images and other remote sensing data) as well as information on planned land-use from spatial planning documentation. Habitat requirements of target species will be considered among the modelling parameters as well. If distribution of some species depends on other species, occurrence and habitats of both species will be analysed. Ecological corridors identified through modelling will be field verified in order to identify features, which cannot be identified from remote sensing and desktop data (such as fences, embankments, pits etc.). The output of this activity will be field verified layers of migration corridors and stepping stone habitats for target conservation features at national level.

4. **Analysis of current policies and development of proposals** – Relevant policy documents, strategies and tools steering landscape management such as those of agriculture and forestry will be analysed to identify measures, management practices and tools with positive or negative effect on habitat connectivity with regard to requirements of the target features (e.g. agriculture subsidy schemes that prevent improvement of migration habitats). Proposals for

amendment of these policies will be drafted with special focus on recommendations for EU regional funds programming for the period 2028-2034 as well as the proposals for amendment of the spatial planning documentation especially on regional level (for 8 self-governing regions). Measures to improve or maintain ecological connectivity reflecting ecological requirements of target conservation features – species or habitat types – will be drafted into a Catalogue of measures. This will together with identified ecological corridors and stepping stone habitats (result of activity 3) become a baseline for revision of existing regional and local TSES as well as development of new ones, which is foreseen to be funded from other sources as a complementary action. If necessary, revision of management plans of respective Natura 2000 sites will be made, too.

5. **Collection and publication of data on ecological connectivity –** Data gathered through previous phase of this project action will be processed into central database system of the SNC. Similarly, identified ecological corridors and stepping stone habitats will be published on the map server of SNC and provided for further use by experts and stakeholders.

3rd project phase:

6. **Legal protection of identified ecological corridors and stepping stone habitats** – Though spatial plans represent main instrument to maintain ecological connectivity and suitable habitats for migrating / translocating species, there may be a need to designate specific parts of the ecological corridors as protected landscape element (§25 of the Act on Nature and Landscape Protection). Therefore, analysis will be done to identify such landscape features and subsequently prepare proposals for their legal protection, which can be considered crucial for survival of several species' populations. The proposals for legal protection will be submitted for approval to competent authorities – District Offices.

7. **Preparation of capacity building on ecological connectivity** – training materials for capacity building workshops to be implemented within the action E.2 will be prepared. Training workshop will be targeted on spatial planners, experts involved in the development of TSES, environmental officers and nature conservationists. The aim of the workshop will be to present how to use various existing tools (e.g. GIS models), where to find and how to use and interpret spatial and biological data related to ecological connectivity, how to conduct field surveys to identify migration corridors on local level etc.

Constraints and assumptions:

- Possible constraint: Lack of experts or lack of expert knowledge on ecology of some species or habitat types – some Natura 2000 species or habitats types are very specific and there are only few experts with sufficient knowledge on their biology and ecology. Some experts may have no capacity to be dedicated to the project. Risk management: Experts from various institutions will be contacted well in advance to allow for correct and wise selection process and the criteria will be set to accommodate the specifics of the task. Experts will be selected based on previous

experience and work history in the field in question. If necessary, experts from abroad (e.g. Czech Republic or Hungary) can be hired in case local experts will not be found.

- Possible constraint: Lack of data for GIS analysis or restricted access to data from previously implemented projects.
  Risk management: Data from previous monitoring collected in KIMS database (SNC SR) will be used for GIS analysis. Map of Ecosystems, prepared by SNC SR, will also be used for the analysis. SNC SR is a Project Associated Beneficiary, therefore availability of this data and willingness to share it is expected and therefore the risk is low.
  Other suitable data might be administered by other Project Associated Beneficiaries or organisations working under the competence of the MoE, such as satellite images from Copernicus programme, which are managed by Slovak Environmental Agency. As MoE is the Coordinating Beneficiary, it will be able to gain support for data sharing. Another source of data could be the Ministry of Agriculture, which will act as project's stakeholder. It administers complementary funds to this project and their cooperation is expected, too.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

Action C.4 is expected to secure ecological connectivity for selected conservation features – species and habitat types, which are most vulnerable or threatened by habitat fragmentation. Study identifying those conservation features will be prepared, migration corridors and stepping stone habitats identified and secured through amended spatial plans of 8 self-governing regions and if applicable local spatial plans. Proposals to reflect measures for maintaining or enhancing ecological connectivity will be drafted for EU funds 2028-2034 programming documents or other policy and strategic documents. Catalogue of Measures will be prepared to be used for amendments of Territorial System of Ecological Stability and management plans of respective Natura 2000 sites. Proposals for legal designation of sites to secure identified ecological corridors and stepping stones will be prepared as an option. Training material on ecological connectivity for professionals will be prepared.

Cost estimation:

Personnel (WWF)
Junior experts: 135 EUR * 730 days = 98 550 EUR
Senior experts: 185 EUR * 151 days = 27 935 EUR
Junior expert [field mappers]: 125 EUR * 210 days = 26 250 EUR

External assistance (WWF)
Ecological corridors: 20 000 EUR

Durable goods: Equipment (WWF)
Computing equipment (3x laptops): 3 600 EUR

Consumables (WWF)
Purchase of literature: 2 500 EUR

Personnel (MoE)
Technical and communication manager: 168 EUR * 75 days = 12 600 EUR
Working tasks: help to analyse projects and outcomes related to connectivity in Slovakia, as several organisations (mainly SEA) are dealing with it.

Durable goods: Equipment (MoE)
Orthophoto maps: 113 400 EUR
MoE will buy for its own purposes orthophoto maps, which show the landscape scale also **for the purposes of connectivity of the landscape,** where it will be still necessary (there are already several maps existing for this, but not all are available yet).

Personnel (SNC SR)
Expert specialists [on connectivity and climate change (2)]: 125 € * 250 days = 31 250 €

Personnel (NFC):
Experts 6 (agroforestry, forestry, agroforestry and game management) – non-additional: 150 EUR * 350 days = 52 500 EUR
Experts 3 (agroforestry, horticulture and fruiterer, communication with landusers, project management and monitoring of project progress) – add: 150 EUR * 160 days = 24 000 EUR
Technical assistants 2 (field, nursery) – non-additional: 81 EUR * 30 days = 2 430 EUR
Technical assistants 2 (field, nursery) – additional: 77 EUR * 40 days = 3 080 EUR

Travel (NFC):
Within country: 3 971,25 EUR
- subsistence costs: 45 days * 4 persons * 8 eur/per diem
- travel costs: 0,25 Eur/ per km (average distance 150 km)

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Study on conservation features threatened by habitat fragmentation	C.4	04/2021
Catalogue of measures to maintain or enhance connectivity for selected conservation features	C.4	12/2026
Amendments for 8 regional spatial plans and recommendations for EU funds 2028-2034	C.4	12/2027
Training material on ecological connectivity	C.4	12/2028

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Target Natura 2000 features in need of ecological connectivity identified and data gaps filled	C.4	12/2022
Ecological corridors and stepping stone habitats for target features identified and verified	C.4	12/2025
Proposals for revision of policies and strategic documents prepared	C.4	12/2027
Data on ecological connectivity published	C.4	12/2027
Training on ecological connectivity for professionals prepared	C.4	12/2028

ACTION C.5: Implementation of concrete conservation actions in project demonstration sites and development of new management approaches

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **SNC**
Role: SNC will be responsible for overall coordination of the C.5 action and in particular for implementation of concrete conservation actions under sub-action C.5.1. It will also participate on implementation of sub-action C.5.2 and C.5.3 in project demonstration sites Poľana, Záhorie, Muránska Planina and Latorica, where it will provide technical expertise in implementing restoration and management measures, communication with local stakeholders, coordination with project and external partners, etc. Competences: SNC is a professional public organisation for nature conservation and protection in Slovakia, established by the Ministry of Environment. Its responsibilities include securing management of protected areas including Natura 2000 sites (SCI and SPA).

Responsibilities in case several beneficiaries are implicated:

SWME
Role: SWME will be responsible for implementation of the freshwater habitats restoration measures such as reopening of side arms, restoration of river bank habitats or adaptation of hydrological regime in project sites Záhorie and Latorica. It will be leading entity for activities at project site Latorica.
Competences: SWME is a river basin management authority in Slovakia and it is responsible for water management and flood protection.

WWF
Role: Coordination and expertise for concrete conservation activities and stakeholder involvement in pilot sites Muranska Planina and Záhorie. WWF will also provide expertise in forest, freshwater and animal species protection for project sites Polana and Latorica.
Competences: WWF is well established in coordination of project activities as well as in proposing and implementing concrete conservation measures for protected animal species and habitats, especially freshwater and forests.

NFC
Role: NFC will coordinate activities in project demonstration site Polana and will provide expertise in forestry, agroforestry and game management for project site Muranska Planina and Záhorie as well.
Competences: NFC as an expert organisation has established expertise in forestry, agro-forestry and game management.

NP MP
Role: NP MP will be responsible for meadows restoration management and close-to-nature forest management measures to support capercaillie habitat in the project locality Muránska planina within the action C.5.3. It will also implement measures for Pseudogaurotina excellens in the area of Muránska planina.
Competencies: NP MP is the nature protection organization in Muranská planina, also in charge of all state forests in the area.

Description (what, how, where and when):

Action C.5 is aimed to implement various management measures of best practice or demonstration character in project sites (see map in the form B2). These measures are intended to apply best state-of-art techniques of techniques which have not been implemented yet in the conditions of Slovakia or have not been tested yet in the given context. The LIFE integrated project provides an excellent opportunity to develop, apply and

evaluate these new methods on particular suitable project sites and replicate successful approaches on much larger areas in the national context. Evaluation of the methods and approaches employed will be done through actions D.1 and D.2, while replication through action E.3.

The approaches selected and described below in distinct sub-actions were chosen taking into consideration habitat types and species in need of most urgent action according to PAF, ecosystem approach (e.g. umbrella species), potential for demonstration effect of the proposed solutions and potential of the proposed solutions for replication. The action C.5 consists of the tree following sub-actions described separately in detail:

Sub-Action C.5.1: Conservation and restoration of peatland habitats through management centres

Reasons why this action is necessary:

Peatland habitats represent fragile wetland ecosystems, which require special management treatment, usually by using special management equipment. With the exception of natural active raised bogs with undisturbed water regime, they are usually dependent on recurring management, which if is lacking, they are gradually degrading. All target habitat types connected to peatlands - 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs, 7230 Alkaline fens, 7120 Degraded raised bogs, 1340* Inland salt meadows - were evaluated in unfavourable conservation status in the last Article 17 reporting for Alpine biogeographical region in Slovakia. Restoration and re-introduction of recurring management is needed to maintain open peatland communities and their associated species. Without appropriate management, natural succession will lead to scrub and woodland formations.

To improve the status of peatland habitats, a significant portion of peatland sites has to be restored and managed by conservation management, i.e. removal of scrub and mowing for the purpose of habitat maintenance / restoration. It is actually not economically feasible for farmers to do so (or they are not interested) and many localities are actually excluded from funding under the Rural Development Program 2014 - 2020. Through implementing targeted restoration and conservation management in the peatlands it is possible to improve conservation status of several other habitat types and species in unfavorable conservation status in the Alpine biogeographical region.

As said before, peatland habitats as fragile, wetland ecosystems, require special management treatment using special equipment. SNC as a single professional organisation for nature conservation established by the state has to ensure restoration and management of peatlands. At present, SNC lacks necessary technical equipment for large scale management of wetland habitats. Therefore, establishing and equipping two management centres with special technical equipment seems to be the best option for improving the status of deteriorating peatland habitats in Slovakia.

The Project´s expected benefit to PAF implementation:

E.1.2 Site management and communication with stakeholders

- Implementation of the system of possible management of endangered localities by the own capacities of the SNC by establishing management groups with necessary equipment.

E.2.1 Coastal and halophytic habitats

- Removal of encroachment of native wood species (*Crataegus* sp., *Rosa* sp., *Berberis verrucosa* etc..) and herbs (e.g. *Dipsacus sylvestris*).
- Suppression of reed (*Phragmites australis*).
- Restoration of wetlands in existing salt marshes.

E.2.3 Raised bogs and mires and fens

- Mowing and rigorous removal of biomass from the locality.
- Mowing of reed and Molinia.

- Mulching at least 1x in 5 years with light machinery and only as restoration management.
- Removal of stumps.
- Hand mowing or mowing using light machinery at least every 2 years.

Cutting of wood encroachment in autumn and winter months at least every 3 years including removal of biomass and cutting of sprouts in consecutive year.

Description (what, how, where and when):

Two management centres of SNC will be established and equipped to implement restoration of peatland habitats by using special equipment. The management centres will implement management on localities, where owners and users are not interested in farming. These localities with fragile habitats - 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs, 7230 Alkaline fens, 7120 Degraded raised bogs, 1340* Inland salt meadows - gradually deteriorate due to missing management, which results in accumulation of old biomass and encroachment of shrubs, which accelerates the process of habitats change and its deterioration. Management centres will be established in regions with the highest portion of peatland localities: in towns of Námestovo and Banská Bystrica, on properties in ownership of SNC SR. In the Námestovo management centre (established at Administration of Protected Landscape Area Horna Orava, which is an organisational unit of SNC) garages will be built to lodge equipment, such as cars, trailers, mowers etc.

Professional technical equipment for work in wetland conditions will be purchased in order to ensure proper implementation of restoration management on wetland habitats, minimise damages to fragile habitats and also in order to avoid damages on the equipment due to difficult working conditions. The centers will be equipped with technology for mechanized cutting as well as for hand mowing and cutting of woody vegetation. Following equipment will be purchased and equally distributed between the two management centres:

2 x remote-control hillside grass cutter, able to operate on wetlands or on hilly terrain with accessories - three-point hitch, rough cut mower, mulcher, In-line bale wrapper, bale spear,
2 x 4-wheeler trailer for transport of equipment.
2 x 4x4 off-road pickups with a towing device, with power to transport the equipment
8 x brush-cutter with accessories, extra knives and saw circle brush (2 pcs. for each brush-cutter)
6 x chain saw with accessories (set of tools) - e.g. forks, rakes, hand saws, scrub shears, small axe

It will be necessary to provide fuel and oil for purchased machines to ensure implementation of project measures. Regular servicing, maintenance of equipment including cars and equipment insurance will be needed. Appropriate training in using the machines will be necessary for all staff working with this equipment.

Each management centre needs one full-time project person, who will ensure the functioning of the centre and maintenance of equipment. These persons will do the practical management in the field and also will take care of equipment. Besides this, 4 persons will be employed for 6 months fixed period during the spring-autumn season. There will be two such persons for each centre. Conditions for applicants will include a driving license for agriculture machinery, certificate for working with chainsaw (so called logging exam) and at least 5 years of experience in agriculture or forestry. At certain localities, other SNC staff such as rangers may help with restoration management execution (especially on large localities). Employees of the management centres and members of the SNC staff, who will be involved in the action have to be equipped with protective work aids (e.g. gloves, headsets), and also protective / outdoor summer and winter clothing and footwear.

Management centres will be coordinated by the SNC Headquarters in Banská Bystrica.

Employees of both management centres will regularly (at least once in two weeks) meet with the SNC's Site manager. Site manager will control the work, explain proposed management practices at selected sites, highlighting facts or rare species, which require special attention during implementation of restoration measures.

Operational activity plans for the two management centres will be elaborated. They will contain a schedule for realization of restoration and management measures, listing of practices planned for each locality, descriptions of localities and their area, frequency and period of measures, recommended techniques, schedules of maintenance of equipment and servicing. Operational plan for each management centre will include a geodatabase of managed localities. All implemented measures will be recorded, including photo documentation. Elaboration of Operational plans is necessary to ensure effectiveness of management activities through regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of management measures (inputs for project action C.1). The Operational plans will be updated continuously.

Two management centres of SNC SR will ensure restoration of target habitats during the project implementation. After projects end they will continue implementing recurring management on sites in question to maintain them in favourable condition. Management center located in Námestovo will ensure management of localities in Orava region, Kysuce region, Malá Fatra region and western part of Tatry region. Management center in Banská Bystrica will ensure the management of localities in the Nízke Tatry region, Tatry region, Veľká Fatra region, Poľana region and Muránska planina region. By this concrete conservation action the following habitat types are targeted: 1340*, 7120, 7140, 7230 and habitat Ra7 of national importance. The management centres will contribute to the creation of sustainable environmental, social and economic project outcomes.

Management techniques provided by management centres on project sites will include mowing, scrub and wood removal, mulching and transportation of biomass from managed sites.

Scrub and wood removal - It is often necessary to remove woods in sites where drainage has led to considerable increases in shrub and tree cover in formally open or sparsely wooded peatlands. Removal of wood species reduces evapotranspiration, restores more natural light conditions and helps the landscape to revert to a near natural state. Forest cover acts as a strong water pump for peatland areas, it is somewhat resilient to hydrological changes and it is therefore necessary to be removed to enhance habitat recovery of formerly open peatlands. Restoring peatlands that have become invaded by scrub and woods is something of a technical challenge. Large machinery can quickly become stuck and cause significant damage to this fragile environment. Low ground pressure machines are enabling large areas of scrub to be restored. However in many localities only manual cutting of wood would be possible. The initial clearing of a heavily overgrown peatlands has to be followed by repeated cutting of sprouts of various species of deciduous trees and shrubs. Especially in originally open peatlands that are now more nutrient enriched, sprouts may grow prolifically from their stumps after ditches are blocked if the peatland does not become very wet after restoration. In summer, birches have high evapotranspiration rates, so any birch stands left in a restored site or new birch brushwood thickets may slow reversion to more natural hydrological conditions.

Mowing has been an important management tool, and it has been successful in maintaining species richness, particularly in fens that have been mowed annually for centuries. At present the mowing has to be carried out with light machinery adapted to sensitive environment of fens as small and light mowers, pedestrian-driven mowing machines (e.g. brushcutters) or with the adaptation of tyres of medium to larger machinery (low pressure, twinned wheels). Cut biomass will be gathered and removed from the site to avoid enrichment of naturally nutrient-poor peat soil. This method, particularly the collecting and disposing of the biomass material, is very labour intensive. Mowing will be re-introduced on abandoned peatland sites after scrub removal.

Mulching as a restoration technique in fens is not very common and monitoring of effects of mulching is almost non-existent. Mulching represents a method for suppression of woods without removal of biomass (mulch), as it is impossible to remove all shrubs/reeds from the site. Our results confirmed the previous management recommendations that mulching can be applied in fens over two consecutive years. Mulching is, indeed, a very efficient method of restoring fen vegetation overgrown by trees and shrubs. The costs are rather low compared to the manual removal of trees and shrubs and can be followed immediately by mowing including removal of biomass. Biomass from mowing and cutting of wood will be removed from sites to avoid eutrophication and deterioration of habitats. The biomass will be offered to the local farms and households or transported to the composting plant. In connection with taking of the biomass for compost, there were also fees of the composting plant calculated.

Testing of best practice approaches on peatlands
There are only very few managed fens and peatlands in Slovakia. It is necessary to evaluate best practice approaches on several peatland habitat types. The testing will be done in the first four years of the project duration. Each restoration management technique - mowing, mulching, cutting of shrubs and trees and potential application of herbicides to reduce vegetative offspring will be tested and monitored within action D.1. Part of the testing will be focused on differences between the use of light machines and the hand mowing on the testing sites. Testing will be done on at least 3 sites for each treatment. Results will be summarised and evaluated within monitoring reports foreseen.

It is expected target peatland sites will include private land, agreement with private landowners will be established to allow execution of the action and ensure long-term sustainability of investments / restoration made by the project. Convention with the owners will be established for 30 years.

Constraints and assumptions:

In the framework of the current subsidies for agriculture, farmers are not interested in managing the peatlands. In fact in most of the localities the support for management of these areas does not exist, or the interest in the management of these localities is very low. The main reasons for this is the high difficulty in managing wetlands in general, where no heavy machinery is allowed to implement the management due to the habitat conditions. These places are usually small scale, sometimes on large slopes and despite the fact that the offered subsidies in monetary values in agricultural policy are higher, still the interest in management of such places is rather low. Some of the localities are not even included in the LPIS, so there is no possibility to get any agricultural subsidies at all. Operational programmes actually offer some solutions, however bureaucratic processes and criteria for landowners and land users prevent appropriate use of these funds for proper management of habitats in question. All these mentioned problems lead to ad-hoc, urgency management, lacking management continuity on these precious unique habitat types. Therefore the management centers with appropriate staff are needed to fill in the actual gap in order to stop the continuous deterioration and degradation of peatland habitats in Slovakia.

During implementation of the action, there may be a problem to obtain agreements with private landowners on specific sites. However this problem will be mitigated by the activity of professional site managers hired for the project. One of their main tasks will be communication with the stakeholders and thus the agreement on proposed management will be easier to obtain. Other risks are related to the building of management centres, the application and approval procedure. The risks will be mitigated by appropriate technical documentation prepared by certified experts within the preparatory activities of action A1.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

- Restored peatland habitats on the area of 1 500 hectares.

- Improved the conditions for 4 habitats: 7140, 7230, 7120, 1340* and 10 species.
- Established 2 management centres.
- Established conventions with landowners to ensure long-term sustainability of investment / restoration.

Cost estimation:

External assistance (SNC SR)
Quartering of crops from management centres: 10 000 EUR

Durable goods: Infrastructure (SNC SR)
Building of management center in Horná Orava: garage for car and equipment: 75 000 EUR

Durable goods: Equipment (SNC SR)
All-terrain vehicles (2) with towing gear and car trailers (2): 120 000 EUR

Tractor (2) with accessories for management works: 209 000 EUR, indicative items, quantity and prices:
- tractor for mowing (2 pcs): 115 000 EUR
- technical mowing accessories for the tractor (2 pcs): 12 000 EUR
- grass cuters (drum mowers) (2 pcs): 40 000 EUR
- scabbler (2 pcs): 8 000 EUR
- hay bundling adapter (2 pcs): 16 000 EUR
- mulcher (2 pcs): 18 000 EUR

Technical equipment for management centers: 13 600 EUR, indicative items and quantity:
- brush cutters + accessories and alternate knives (8 pc): 8 800 EUR
- power-saws + accessories (6 pcs): 4 800 EUR

Consumables (SNC SR)
Protective garment, boots and tools for workers in management center: 13 100 EUR
Spare parts of technical equipment: 4 000 EUR
Fuel and oil for technical equipment: 10 000 EUR

Other (SNC SR)
Car insurance: 15 000 EUR
Servicing of car and management equipment: 85 000 EUR

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Operational plans for 2 management centres	C.5	12/2023
Field reports from measures implemented by management centres after 2 years	C.5	01/2025
Field reports from measures implemented by management centres after 4 years	C.5	01/2027
Field reports from measures implemented by management centres after 6 years	C.5	01/2029

Field reports from measures implemented by management centres after 8 years	C.5	12/2030
Conventions with landowners on peatland restoration to ensure long-term sustainability of investment / restoration	C.5	12/2030

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Management centres established and fully equipped	C.5	12/2022
Technical managers for management centres employed	C.5	12/2022
Improved status of 1500 ha of peatlands area after implementation of ecological restoration	C.5	01/2031

Sub-action C.5.2: Establishment of agroforestry systems

Reasons why this action is necessary:

The recent IPBES report (Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, 2019) documented massive degradation of our world's biodiversity, which is principally due to poor agricultural practices. The latest IPCC report on climate change gives the world a single decade to fundamentally transform much of its economy to reduce the risk of unmanageable climate change and recognized that the transformation of global agricultural practices is crucial to meet that challenge. Both of these statements also have a significant impact on the Natura 2000 network targeted by the IP LIFE project „Role of Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection of the Slovak Republic ". Many Annex species of both Habitats and Birds Directive are, or were in the past dependent on agroforestry systems. These are of particular importance for birds and insects, but also plants. In addition, some Annex I habitat types had evolved due to traditional agroforestry practices, e.g. combination of forest and pastoral systems (e.g. 5130 *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands).

Many scientific and expert presentations at the 4th World Congress of Agroforestry held in Montpellier (France) in 2019 noted that agroforestry is capable of maintaining or enhancing yields while mitigating carbon emissions, adapting to the increasingly frequent droughts and floods that climate change brings, restoring degraded soils and maximizing the overall productivity of landscapes for humanity and nature alike.

Thanks to its geomorphological diversity Slovakia has a great potential for the application of agroforestry systems, both traditional and modern ones, developed by many applied research centres in Europe over the past two decades. In Slovakia, the issue of agroforestry systems has not yet been solved scientifically and in practice. We have only theoretical knowledge in this area and we need to create demonstration objects and examples of good practice for further progress. This type of managing the agricultural land is not covered yet in any of our legislation, although in recent years the mention of agroforestry has appeared in several strategic documents of the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of

Agriculture and Rural Development. The solution of the proposed activity on examples of best practice in the Natura 2000 and beyond will enable Slovakia to bring it closer to the level of other EU countries in this area.

The Project´s expected benefit to PAF implementation:

E.2.5 Other **agroecosystems** (including arable land):

- Reintroduction of appropriate agricultural techniques to address problem of land abandonment, including mowing, grazing, controlled burning etc.
- Restoration of small landscape elements and hedgerows in cultural landscape.
- Mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities.
- Planting of linear vegetation using native local varieties of fruit trees and establishment of headed willow growths.

Description (what, how, where and when):

Agroforestry schemes will be developed and applied in two project demonstration sites: **Poľana** and **Záhorie**, based on the results and suggestions of the feasibility study prepared under action A.1. As it is expected suitable sites for demonstration of agroforestry systems will include private land, agreement with private landowners will be established to allow execution of the action and ensure long-term sustainability of investments / restoration made by the project. Convention with the owner will be established for 30 years.

The project sub-action C.5.2 is expected to be implemented in the 2nd and 3rd phase of the project.

In the project site **Poľana**, which overlaps with SPA Poľana (SKCHVU022), the proposed agroforestry management will target the following species: *Lanius minor*, *Saxicola torquatus*. The proposed demonstration agroforestry measures / schemes will be located primarily on unused/abandoned agricultural land, nowadays mostly encroached by woody vegetation. These areas are not used for farming and are currently outside of the agricultural subsidy system. Their complete clearance and reestablishment of farming (grazing or hay-making) is usually not profitable for farmers, however establishment of agroforestry systems may be a good option which would also support threatened biodiversity.

After final selection of demonstration localities, the following activities are proposed to be implemented:

- Management of specific habitats, such as grasslands with *Juniperus communis* - reduction of tree density, maintenance of appropriate state of *Juniperus* stands, by mowing and / or grazing (which cannot be funded from RDP).
- Mapping of old varieties of fruit trees, elaboration of catalog of local varieties, grafting (grafts from old local trees), cultivation and planting of high-trunk fruit trees (as a solitaires or groups), individual protection and nurture of trees.
- Establishment of wooded meadows / grazed forest grasslands with oaks (*Quercus sp.*) and setting up of their regular management.
- Formulation of recommendations for relevant policy documents and legal instruments, including proposals for EU funds programming 2028-2034.

The results of this sub-action will represent input for the following project actions:

- Action D.2 will analyse ecological and economical efficiency of agroforestry schemes - socio-economic impact, as well as impact on ecosystem services.
- Action D.2 will also provide evaluation of ecosystem services and research of effects of agroforestry schemes on long-term sustainability of land use and impacts to landscape and rural development.
- Action D.1 will provide monitoring of impacts of implemented measures on biodiversity.
- Replication and transfer of knowledge to other similar sites and regions of Slovakia,

where agroforestry systems can be established will be ensured through action E.3.

In project site **Záhorie**, the agroforestry schemes will be potentially implemented on the following NATURA 2000 sites: SKUEV0125 and SKUEV1125 Gajarské alúvium Moravy (also part of SKCHVU016 Záhorské Pomoravie) and SKUEV0163 Rudava. The proposed interventions will include removal of shrub and wood encroachment, transformation of arable land into grasslands, introduction of grazing and planting of solitaire trees, tree groups and hedges of native wood species, such as oaks, willows or fruit trees and individual protection of seedlings against nibbling. Agroforestry measures in Záhorie project site are aimed to support restoration of habitat for the following species: *Maculinea teleius, Maculinea nausithous, Bombina bombina*. The measures will enable gradual restoration of habitat types 6430 Hydrophilous tall-herb fringe communities, 6510 Lowland hay meadows. Many bird species of SPA will also benefit from the measures, such as *Ciconia ciconia*, *Circus aeruginosus*, *Milvus migrans*, *Milvus milvus* and others. Monitoring and evaluation of socio-economic impacts, environmental impacts (through actions D.1 and D.2), replication of demonstrated approaches (through action E.3) and elaborating of management and policy recommendations will be similarly applied in case of this project site as well.

Constraints and assumptions:

Consent from landowners on proposed interventions planned under this project sub-action represents basic precondition for sustainability of proposed solutions. The owner has to commit not to take any action that would compromise the investments/restoration made by the project. This convention must be valid for a suitably long period, ideally 30 years or longer. It may happen, not all owners will be in favour or project actions or will refuse to agree with long-term commitment. The risk can be mitigated by identifying alternative locations for proposed activities, where consent with owners can be established. These can be for example land parcels in state or community ownership. The risk can also be mitigated through more intensive consultation with landowners (action A.4), to be ensured by site managers of SNC as well as through communication and awareness raising planned under action E.1.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

- Established, tested and evaluated agroforestry systems of demonstration character on a total area of 120 hectares.
- Improved habitats for 5 species: *Maculinea teleius, Maculinea nausithous, Bombina bombina*, *Lanius minor*, *Saxicola torquatus* and progress towards improvement or restoration made for 2 habitat types: 6430 and 6510.
- Established conventions with landowners to ensure long-term sustainability of investment / restoration.

Cost estimation:

Personnel (NFC):
Experts 3 (agroforestry, horticulture and fruiterer, communication with landusers, project management and monitoring of project progress) – add: 150 EUR * 600 days = 90 000 EUR
Forest nursery manager: 115 EUR * 1 559 days = 179 285 EUR
Technical assistants 2 (field, nursery) – non-additional: 81 EUR * 251 days = 20 331 EUR
Technical assistants 2 (field, nursery) – additional: 77 EUR * 480 days = 36 960 EUR

Durable goods: Equipment (NFC)
Tractor accessories - soil cutter, balancing brake system and wood chipper: 31 000 EUR

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Catalogue of local varieties of fruit trees for Poľana	C.5	12/2024
Recommendations for policy documents and legal instruments and EU funds 2028-2034	C.5	12/2027
Conventions with landowners on agroforestry measures to ensure long-term sustainability of investment / restoration	C.5	12/2030

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Established agroforestry systems of demonstration character in project sites on 60 ha	C.5	12/2025
Established agroforestry systems of demonstration character in project sites on total area of 120 ha	C.5	12/2029
Recommendations for policy documents and legal instruments and EU funds 2028-2034 elaborated	C.5	12/2027

Sub-action C.5.3: Integrated nature conservation and landscape management

Reasons why this action is necessary:

When it comes to nature conservation integration it is not just a word, but an essential need. It is usually other sectors, such as forestry, agriculture and water use, that shape the existing landscape. The current and planned land use has substantial impact on nature, therefore the conservation of natural habitats and species legally protected under nature directives has not only to be reflected in policies and plans but to be put in line with conservation needs of the affected species and habitats. In other words, land should be managed to maintain or where needed restore natural habitats and populations of threatened species.
Slovakia has so far failed integrating nature conservation and its needs into activities of other sectors. For example, forest management plans lack consideration of protected habitats and species. As a result of that, though forests are managed in line with forestry code and forest management plans, populations of vulnerable species, such as capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*) had deteriorated, and this situation is subject to an open infringement case against Slovakia. Due to climate change, forest management is supposed to adapt its practices anyway, but we have to ensure to address nature conservation needs as well, to provide suitable habitats for threatened species and to ensure restoration of their populations.

Similarly, water management and especially flood protection measures are being executed in a way which is often causing deterioration of freshwater habitats. Adaptation of practices is needed to avoid unnecessary impacts on nature. It is not a way to compromise protection of lives and properties due to nature, the way forward is to use services natural ecosystems provide in regulating extreme events, such as floods. On the other hand, in the latest report on Water Framework Directive implementation, hydromorphological changes have been identified as the most important factor preventing achievement of good status of water bodies in Slovakia. Therefore, restoration of hydrological and morphological conditions, especially on riverine ecosystems should be a top priority, not only for conservationists, but for water managers, too.

The Project´s expected benefit to PAF implementation:
The proposed **forest management** measures are directly implementing priority measures of PAF 2021-2027 listed in the chapter E.2.6 **Forests**, including supporting of native species renewal, enriching forest habitats with valuable deciduous wood species, introduction of close-to-nature forest management including using horses for skidding, etc.
Proposed measures related to **grassland management** are directly implementing priority measures of PAF 2021-2027 listed in the chapter E.2.4 **Grassland habitats**, which include inter alia reintroduction of grazing, mosaic and uneven mowing with removal of biomass, hand mowing and mowing with light machinery, removal of wood and shrub encroachment and eradication of invasive plant species. Proposed measures related to species listed in chapter E.3.1 **Measures and programs targeting species not included in habitat measures** such as maintenance and revitalization of wetlands, restoration of traditional management, supporting measures to strengthen the population of *Emys orbicularis, Tetrao urogallus etc.*
The proposed measures for restoration of **freshwater habitats** are included in the section E.2.8 **Freshwater habitats (rivers and lakes)**, which inter alia includes measures such as:

- Removal of sediments from stagnant water bodies
- Managing manipulation with water level
- Promote natural flooding, river dynamics, hydromorphological processes and transport of gravel material
- Create conditions for preventing disturbance of water regime and water leakage / drainage of sites especially by reviewing function of drainage channels network or

their removal
- Adaptation of river morphology for restoration or revitalisation of habitats, land purchase in inundation areas.

Description (what, how, where and when):

This project sub-action will include implementation of various measures related to agriculture, forestry as well as water management. In project demonstration sites measures aimed at restoration of water regime, forest and non-forest habitats improvement are planned. Special part of planned activities represents restoration of habitat of threatened species. Integrated nature conservation and landscape management will be implemented in 4 project demonstration sites: Poľana, Muránska planina, Záhorie and Latorica. The planned interventions are expected to be performed in Phase 2 and 3 of the project.

In relation to invasive alien species to be dealt within the LIFE IP project, *Robinia pseudoacacia* is an alien species, distributed in southern parts of Slovakia, often on sandy or dry lands. This species spreads also to protected areas and Natura 2000 sites and changes the original habitats and the habitats of native species. Eradication of this species can be implemented by different methods. The older trees will be eradicated by stem injection method. Stem injection is a method whereby herbicide is injected into holes drilled around the whole lower part of a tree trunk. The application of herbicide will be done by specially adapted sprayer with direct current of herbicide. Such application of herbicide will minimalize the negative impact to adjacent vegetation. Young trees will be eradicated also by grazing of goats to reduce their leaf surface. This can weaken the alien species specimens and lower the vitality of sprouts. The young sprouts of Robinia pseudoacacia will be eradicated by mechanical methods (mowing or grazing of goats) to lower the vitality of sprouts. The application of herbicide by spraying will not be applied on the young sprouts, because there is the risk of the negative impact to adjacent vegetation

Project demonstration site Poľana

In Poľana demonstration site special measures will be employed in forest management of SKCHVU022 Poľana SPA, to restore habitats for capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*). In addition, measures aimed to restore habitats for species of Community Interest *Thesium ebracteatum* will be implemented in SCI Hradné lúky (SKUEV0969).
SCI Hradné lúky is the unique and only locality with the occurrence of *Thesium ebracteatum* in Slovakia. *Thesium ebracteatum* is a critically endangered species in Slovakia with unfavourable – bad conservation status (U2) on national level and high priority for target management as assessed in PAF 2021-2027. Conservation measures targeted on this rare species will improve status of other species of Community Interest which occur in territory of SCI Hradné lúky e.g. *Eleocharis carniolica, Lycaena dispar, Maculinea teleius* and *Crex crex* as well.

Species	Conservation status on National/biogeographical level (PAF)	Management (PAF)	Priority – only for bird species (PAF)
Thesium ebracteatum	U2 ALP	Target m.	High
Lycaena dispar	U1 ALP	Operation m.	
Maculinea teleius	U1 ALP	Operation m.	
Crex crex	U2 national	Target m.	High

Planned measures in SCI Hradné lúky include:

a) Restoration management for *Thesium ebracteatum* – mulching, removal of trees, shrubs and secondary succession (repeated); duration approx. 3 years in the second phase of the project implementation on the area approx. 30 hectares.

b) Creation of small water areas (hatcheries, habitats for aquatic invertebrates, coastal zones for *Eleocharis carniolica)*; duration approx. 3 years, after restoration management activities on the area approx. 1 hectare.

c) Mowing with light mechanization and hand mowing; mosaic mowing on the area approx. 70 hectares to restore habitat for *Lycaena dispar, Maculinea teleius* and *Crex crex.*

Conservation actions in the SPA Poľana (SKCHVU022) to improve habitat and conservation status of rare and endangered capercaillie *Tetrao urogallus* with unfavourable **-** bad (U2) conservation status in Alpine biogeographical region and high priority for target management assessed in PAF 2021-2027. Forest habitats, especially thin mountain forests on the upper tree level and open woodlands and ecotone habitats on forest-grassland margin represent important breeding habitat. Old mountain meadows in the distribution area of capercaillie are important feeding places for the species (there is occurence of wild berries in this area). Capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus)* is considered to be an umbrella species, which means that by setting the proper management of its habitats, improvement of habitat conditions for many other protected species will be achieved. In addition, the measures proposed will support the population of Annex II *Campanulla serrata* and habitat 6230 which occur in these places as well.

The territory of Poľana is an area with domination of woodlands with many bird and mammal species adapted to natural old forests. There is urgent need to change the forest management towards close-to-nature management.

Proposed activities include:

a) Restoration of mountain meadows which haven't been managed for the long period - removal of shrubs and secondary succession on the area of 30 hectares
b) Maintenance by mowing and removal of shrubs and sprouts on the area of 30 hectares
c) Management of younger forest stands with unsuitable tree composition or unsuitable forest stand structure respectively - pre-commercial and commercial thinning on area of 70 ha. There is a need to reduce tree density at least to 70%. High intensity thinnings will be carried out preferably in younger stands (up to 50 years). Thinnings will be carried out irregularly within the entire area of forest stands with different intensity in different parts. The reduction of the tree density will be preferably carried out on plots with poor growth, places after small scale disturbances, etc. Management activities will result in forest stands with an irregular mosaic habitat structure consisting of parts with different tree density and also different light conditions. Wood transport lines will be 5 – 9 m wide. Traditional methods of wood approaching (horses) as an ecological and traditional tool in forestry practice will be used in the focal area. Horses will be prioritized for "capercaillie-friendly" forest management to decrease impact on NATURA 2000 habitats and species by heavy-machinery currently used in forest management.
d) Selective logging of individual trees or small groups of trees with a maximum area of 0.05 ha to increase ecological stability of forest habitats and achieve permanent

multilayer structure of forest stands. Supporting the natural regeneration of the target tree species, including rare and admixed species. There will be ensured sufficient volume of standing and lying dead wood in all decomposition stages including dead wood of high diameter trees in forest stands. This measure will be implemented on 300 ha.

e) Plan of modified game management in SPA Poľana: In the field of game management possible problems with negative impact on capercaillie population will be identified. Game management will be set up to best match with other supportive measures for capercaillie e.g. measures for reducing of density of wild boar and selected predators (fox, marten, raven birds) by hunting, trapping, changed management regime, appropriate positioning of feeding places outside of area of interest, introduce hunting resting zone regime at mating and nesting time of capercaillie, negotiation with users of hunting districts and presentation of good hunting management practices with regard to capercaillie.

f)

Project demonstration site Muránska Planina

This project area includes SPA Muranska planina - Stolica (SKCHVU017) and several SCIs/SACs including SKUEV0225 Muránska planina and SKUEV0203 Stolica. The site also overlaps with National Park Muránska Planina. The territory of Muranska planina and Stolica represent an area with domination of woodlands with many bird and mammal species adapted to natural old forests. There is an urgent need to change the forest management towards the close-to-nature management in proposed A, B, and C zones of the national park. The most critical situation is with capercaillie *Tetrao urogallus,* which is in unfavorable - bad (U2) conservation status. Capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus)* is considered as an umbrella species, which means that by setting the proper management, especially for forest habitats improvement of habitat conditions for many other protected species listed in the table below can be achieved.

Species	Conservation status on National/biogeographical level	Management (PAF)	Priority – only for bird species (PAF)
Tetrao urogallus	U2	TM	High
Lyrurus tetrix	U2	TM	High
Glaucidium passerinum	FV	MM	High
Aegolius funereus	FV	MM	High
Dryocopus martius	FV	MM	High
Picoides tridactylus	U1	OM	High
Strix uralensis	FV	MM	High
Bonasa bonasia	FV	MM	High
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	U2	TM	High
Dendrocopos leucotos	U1	OM	High
Ficedula parva	U1	OM	High

Ciconia nigra	U1	OM	High
Chiroptera sp. (e.g. *Nyctalus lasiopterus*)	U1	OM	
Pseudogaurotina excellens	U1	OM	
Cucujus cinnaberinus	U1	OM	
Rosalia alpina	U1	OM	
Lucanus cervus	U1	OM	
Limoniscus violaceus	U2	OM	
Rhysodes sulcatus	U2	OM	

In addition the site is important for semi-natural grasslands where proper management is absent, which has a negative impact on grassland species especially butterflies and birds, as listed in the table below.

Species	Conservation status on National/biogeographical level	Management (PAF)	Priority – only for bird species (PAF)
Parnassius apollo	U1	TM	
Lycaena dispar	U1 ALP	OM	
Maculinea teleius	U1 ALP	OM	
Maculinea arion	U1	TM	
Crex crex	U2 national	TM	High
Anthus trivialis	U2	OM	low
Coturnix coturnix	U2	TM	high
Lanius excubitor	U1	TM	high
Lanius collurio	U1	TM	high
Saxicola torquatus	U2	TM	high

The proposed conservation measures in project site Muránska Planina will include forest and grassland management and will include the following:

a) Restoration and improvement of habitat for capercaillie on at least 120 ha - reduce tree density at least to 70%. High intensity thinnings will be carried out preferably in younger

stands (up to 50 years). Interventions will be carried out irregularly within the entire area of forest stands by different intensity in different parts. The reduction of the tree density will be preferably carried out on plots with poor growth, places after small scale disturbances, etc. Management activities will result in forest stands with an irregular mosaic habitat structure consisting of parts with different tree density and also light conditions. Wood transport lines will be 5 – 9 m wide. Traditional methods of wood approaching (horses) as an ecological and traditional tool in forestry practice will be used in the focal area. Horses will be prioritized for "capercaillie-friendly" forest management to decrease impact on NATURA 2000 habitats and species by heavy-machinery currently used in forest management.

b) Selective logging of individual trees or small groups of trees with a maximum area of 0.05 ha to increase ecological stability of forest habitats and achieve permanent multilayer structure of forest stands. Supporting the natural regeneration of the target tree species, including rare and admixed species. There will be ensured sufficient volume of standing and lying dead wood in all decomposition stages including dead wood of high diameter trees in forest stands. This measure will be implemented on 300 ha.

c) Plan of modified game management in SPA Muránska planina - Stolica: In the field of game management possible problems with negative impact on capercaillie population will be identified. Game management will be set up to best match with other supportive measures for capercaillie e.g. measures for reducing of density of wild boar and selected predators (fox, marten, raven birds) by hunting, trapping, changed management regime, appropriate positioning of feeding places outside of area of interest, introduce hunting resting zone regime at mating and nesting time of capercaillie, negotiation with users of hunting districts and presentation of good hunting management practices with regard to capercaillie.

d) Protection of habitats for **Pseudogaurotina excellens* - Carpathian endemic and Annex II priority species. Before forestry logging operations growths of (individuals and groups) of *Lonicera nigra* bushes will be marked or fenced to be protected against damage. *Lonicera nigra* is a host plant for larvae of **Pseudogaurotina excellens*. This measure will be implemented on at least 100 ha.

e) Restoration of grassland habitats for insect and bird species – removal of trees, shrubs and secondary succession on the area approx. 30 ha.

f) Hand mowing or machine mowing (according to the locality conditions) of restored grasslands - restoration management to suppress succession of wood sprouts on the area approx. 50 ha

Project demonstration site Záhorie

Project site Záhorie is situated in Záhorská nížina Lowland in South-Western Slovakia. In terms of habitat quality and availability, this area is very diverse. The lowland is dominated by floodplain habitats of Morava River and its tributaries which are surrounded by sandy plains and with typical inter-dune wetlands. Forests and grassland habitats of the area are very diverse and support a number of protected species. In this project site targeted water restoration activities will be implemented as well as measures to support specific dependent species. The following target species shall benefit from the restoration activities:

Species	Conservation status on National/biogeographical level	Management (PAF)	Priority – only for bird species (PAF)
Ophiogomphus cecilia	U1	OM	

Coenagrion ornatum	U2	TM1	
Unio crassus	U1	OM	
Castor fiber	U1	OM	
Lutra lutra	U1	OM	
Bombina bombina	U1	OM	
Alcedo atthis	U2	TM	High
Ciconia ciconia	U1	TM	High
Bombina bombina	U1	OM	
Triturus dobrogicus	U2	TM2	
Graphoderus bilineatus	U1	OM	

The water restoration activities will be implemented potentially in the following SCI/SACs: SKUEV0314 Morava, SKUEV0161 Suchohradské alúvium Moravy, SKUEV0311 Kačenky. The final location of interventions from potential sites will be selected via action A.1. The interventions will include:

a) Restoration of the riparian habitats by removing the bank reinforcement. Eight potential localities have been selected, mostly convex sections on the left bank of the river. After removal of rocky rip-rap, the riparian zone should be naturally stabilized and the hydrological variability and morphological conditions will be improved. We expect that at least 4 different locations will be selected for this intervention (with length of the stretch approx. 700 m / location). Therefore we calculated that 2400 m of the reinforcement will be removed. Proposed measure shall increase the diversity of limnophilic aquatic macroinvertebrate species and rheophilic fish species. Most probably also significant increase in number and abundance of macrophytes due to increase of shallow, low-velocity zones.

b) Restoration of habitats for rheophilic species - reconnection of selected river meander. It is obvious that, without technical maintenance, the connection between the cut-off meanders and main channel would become less frequent within the next decades and will be eventually transformed into shallow pools containing water only during post-flood period. Therefore excavation of sedimented material from the meander in its outflow part will be implemented. Before the excavation itself, chemical analysis of sediments needs to be carried out. In case the analysis proves that the sediments are not dangerous to the environment, the activity will continue.
Meander outflow part will be adjusted and the deflector or groyne will be built for improvement of flow dynamics and prevention of sedimentation, resp. siltation in the opened outflow part of the meander. Before the excavation, occurence of protected aquatic species such as *Ophiogomphus cecilia* and *Unio crassus* needs to be investigated. If the occurrence is confirmed, transfer of these individuals must be secured by a responsible person and excavator operator needs to be instructed in careful handling. Sediments must be chemically analysed in an accredited laboratory and a suitable place needs to be found for their deposition. Proposed measures shall restore habitats for rheophilic species, create breeding and feeding habitats amphibians, birds and fish species.

Small scale restorations to support amphibian species, such as *Bombina bombina* are planned to be implemented potentially on SKUEV0908 Kaltenbruk, SKUEV0163 Rudava and SKUEV0125, SKUEV1125 Gajarské alúvium Moravy. Planned interventions are

expected to restore the water regime and create temporary wetlands including vernal pools, floodplain pools, and other shallow depressions that undergo a periodic annual pattern of filling and drying. Potentially 10 000 m of old drainage channels can be removed to restore water regime of the sites in concerns. In addition 10 ha of small wetland biotopes can be created by partial backfilling or by excavation, to replenish seasonal pools and other small-scale wetlands. Details of the restoration will be specified within study prepared under action A.1.

The proposed conservation measures in project site Záhorie will also include forest management and will include the following:
a) Restoration and improvement of forest habitats to increase their ecological stability and achieve permanent multilayer structure of forest stands in SCI Rudava on at least 80 ha – reduce the density of trees in the forest undergrowth for better stability of forest, targeted planting of deciduous tree species (Quercus, Tilia, Carpinus) in the undergrowth of pine forests, protection of planted trees against fencing by building fences. Interventions will be carried out irregularly within the area of forest stands by different intensity. This measure will be done by establishment of small regeneration sites. Management activities will result in forest stands with an adapted mosaic habitat structure of the habitat to climate change and they will improve the condition of forest habitats in the SCI Rudava.
b) Eradication of the Robinia pseudoacacia trees and Ailanthus altissima trees – removing of allien invasive trees of species (Robinia pseudoacacia, Ailanthus altissima) by appropriate methods (f.e. eradication by applying herbicides in late summer or fall) in SCI Rudava, SCI Kalaštovský bor, SCI Kalaštovský potok. The measures will be selected in the forest stands with the occurrence of these invasive allien species. This measure will be implemented on 90 ha. they will improve the condition of forest habitats (f.e. lichen pine forests - habitat 91T0).

Project demonstration site Latorica

In this project demonstration site wetland habitat restoration and grassland habitat restoration will be implemented to support specific dependent species. The sub-action shall be targeted on SKUEV0019 Tarbucka and SKCHVU015 Medzibodrožie Natura 2000 sites. The following target species shall benefit from the restoration activities:

Species	Conservation status on National/biogeographical level	Management (PAF)	Priority – only for bird species (PAF)
Emys orbicularis	U2	TM1	
Marsilea quadrifolia	U2	TM2	
Pulsatilla pratensis ssp. hungarica	U2	TM2	
Iris aphylla ssp. hungarica	FV	MM	
Ardea purpurea	U2	TM	High
Ardea alba	U1	OM	High
Zapornia parva	U2	TM	High
Ciconia ciconia	U1	TM	High

The proposed activities will include:

a) Ensuring water supply for Tajba oxbow lake. The aim of this intervention is to provide water supply for the locality which is one of the 4 SCI/SACs for the European pond turtle (*Emys orbicularis*) in Slovakia. The Tajba Nature Reserve is an old oxbow lake of the Bodrog River and represents a remnant of a very rare marshland habitat. The site is threatened by drought. The proposed technical solution for ensuring water expects supply of water from the main channel of Bodrog River or from the nearby Somotor canal. The activity shall include: i) building of the intake structure in the water-reception pool of the pumping station Streda nad Bodrogom, ii) excavation of the canal and pipeline which will be used for water supply into the oxbow lake and iii) removal of wood and shrub encroachment from the nesting habitats of turtles. Except *Emys orbicularis,* improved habitat for water birds as well as potential restoration of 3150 habitat type is expected.

b) Restoration of oxbow lakes of Tice. The aim of this intervention is restoring water supply from the Latorica River main channel through the existing irrigation canal system. The area represents a remnant of an extraordinarily preserved original biocenoses of the Tice river dead-branches, having, in addition to a great biological value, also landscape and esthetic function. After the straightening and stabilisation of the Tisa river in the past, the water regime has been changed negatively and after the following dikes' construction, the water supply from the Latorica river channel has been cut off. The old channel system of Tice is gradually filling up by clogging the sediments and vegetation overgrowth. Heavy modification of the Tisa and Latorica rivers had led to strong vertical erosion of their river beds, which makes the river channels deeper. The result is a drainage of the basin and the decrease of groundwater level. This issue has been worsening rapidly over the last decade, as below-average precipitations occur more frequently and the groundwater level is lower than ever. Old dead-branches of Tice are slowly disappearing, being also heavily silted by organic mud. Therefore, the aim is to improve the water regime by recovering the water supply using the pumping station Boľ and sluice gate at Pavlovský canal. Reconstruction of this canal is included in the activities of another LIFE project. Recovering the water supply must be implemented during the high-water level period on Latorica river - water will be supplied into the existing canal system through the outflow canal and bypass sluice of the pumping station Boľ. From this point, water will be brought through the station´s aqueduct, Lelský and Chotársky canal and at the end through the new canal flow into the Tice old channel system. For this purpose, the connecting canal will be excavated and built one sluice gate and one pumping station. Building of the connecting channel seems to be the most suitable solution from environment point of view, however it is the most difficult option from administration point of view. However, if this option, which requires purchase of and from the private landowners, would be inacepptable for them, we will need to consider other options technical solutions and options for land settlement.

The restoration targets wetland habitats and plant species: *Marsilea quadrifolia, Stratiotes aloides*, and animal species: *Leucorrhinia pectoralis, Emys orbicularis*, *Ardea purpurea, Ardea alba, Zapornia parva*.

c) Restoration management on SKUEV0019 Tarbucka. Activities include: restoration of the nesting habitats of *Emys orbicularis*, cutting and removing of encroaching vegetation (*Robinia pseudoacacia, Ailanthus altissima*), removing of wetland woods and shrubs, mowing of the wetland vegetation to prevent overgrowing of the turtles' nesting areas and of areas in the vicinity of the oxbow lake Tajba. Management by extensive agriculture practices on the selected parts of SCI Tarbucka. Activities: cutting and removal of encroaching wetland trees and vegetation (*Robinia pseudoacacia, Ailanthus altissima*); eradication of the *Robinia pseudoacacia* trees by applying herbicides in late summer or fall. Manual removal of shrubs and other biomass and extensive grazing by sheeps. Targeted species and habitats include: *Emys orbicularis, Bombina bombina, Iris aphylla ssp. hungarica, Pulsatilla pratensis.*

Constraints and assumptions:

Possible constraint: Some landowners may disagree with proposed project interventions Risk management: Consent from landowners on proposed interventions planned under this project sub-action represents basic precondition for sustainability of proposed solutions. The owner has to commit not to take any action that would compromise the investments/restoration made by the project. This convention must be valid for a suitably long period, ideally 30 years or longer. It may happen, not all owners will be in favour or project actions or will refuse to agree with long-term commitment. The risk can be mitigated by identifying alternative locations for proposed activities, where consent with owners can be established. These can be for example land parcels in state or community ownership. The risk can also be mitigated through more intensive consultation with landowners (action A.4), to be ensured by site managers of SNC as well as through communication and awareness raising planned under action E.1.

Possible constraint: Administrative and bureaucratic processes may hamper implementation of particular activities.
Risk management: This constraint shall be mitigated already within preparatory action A.1, which is intended to provide sufficient time to authorisation procedures if required as well as within action A.4, where consultation with stakeholders will happen. In addition, sufficient time is allocated for the main implementation phase of the project (5 years) to allow completion of the proposed interventions.

Possible constraints: Old river sediments could be considered as dangerous waste. In case sediments are not considered as dangerous waste, a suitable place must be found for its deposition.

Risk management: The result of chemical analysis will show what kind of waste it is which will determine if the activity will continue and the excavation of sediments will be carried out.

Consultation with landowners or land users will be done to find the nearest and the most suitable place for deposition of sediments.

Possible constraints: If the presence of protected species will be confirmed before water restoration works, such as e.g. *Unio crassus*, transfer of these individuals must be provided by a responsible person.

Risk management: SNC SR staff, who is a project beneficiary, will be asked to assist during the process of site investigation.

Possible constraints: One or more localities selected for bank reinforcement removal will be considered as not suitable due to high probability of erosion during the flood period.

Risk management: i) simple stabilisation measure will be applied, ii) or total expected length of the bank reinforcement removal zone will be decreased.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

- Restored habitat for species of Community Interest *Thesium ebracteatum* in SCI Hradné lúky on 30 ha.
- Restored habitat for *Lycaena dispar, Maculinea teleius*, *Crex crex* and other bird and insect species on 100 ha in SCI Hradné lúky in Poľana project site and in SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica.
- Restored mountain meadows and other feeding habitat for capercaillie *Tetrao urogallus* on the area of 30 hectares in SPA Poľana.
- Improved breeding habitat for capercaillie *Tetrao urogallus* on 190 ha of forests in SPA Poľana and SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica (“capercaillie-friendly” forest management) by implementing thinning of existing forests.

- Introduced specific close-to-nature forest management, such as dead wood management and using horses for skidding, selective logging to diversify species composition structure of forest on 600 ha of in SPA Poľana and SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica.
- Specific hunting management aimed to reduce predation risk (up to 30-40%) on the capercaillie population in SPA Poľana and SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica implemented.
- Protection of 100 ha of breeding habitats for **Pseudogaurotina excellens* in project site Muránska planina.
- Restored riparian habitats on Morava River by removing the bank reinforcement on 2400 m length.
- Restored freshwater habitats for rheophilic species - reconnected river meander on Morava River.
- 10 000 m of old drainage canals removed to improve wetlands in Záhorie project demonstration site.
- Created small-scale wetland habitats as replenishment for seasonal pools etc. on a total area of 10 ha.Restored habitats for endangered European pond turtle *Emys orbicularis* on 30 ha.
- Restored freshwater habitat 3150 with *Marsilea quadrifolia* in Tice oxbows on 875 ha.
- Restored grasslands on 20 ha on SKUEV0019 Tarbucka by removal of alien wood species and introducing regular management.
- Established conventions with landowners on integrated nature and landscape management to ensure long-term sustainability of investment / restoration

Cost estimation:

Direct Personnel costs: Direct Personnel costs described below cover all C.5 sub-actions!

Personnel (SNC SR)
Expert specialist [peatlands (1)]: 125 EUR * 720 days = 90 000 EUR
Expert specialist [forestry (1)]: 125 EUR * 184 days: 23 000 EUR
Working tasks: preparation of operational activity plans for management centres.

Site managers [management center (2)]: 103 EUR * 3440 days = 354 320 EUR
Working tasks: control the work, explain proposed management practices at selected sites, highlighting facts or rare species, which require special attention during management

Field assistants [seasonal (6)]: 86 EUR * 1400,35 days = 120 430 EUR
Working tasks: realisation of management on the peatlands

Personnel (SWME)
Site managers (2): 150 EUR * 485 = 72 750 EUR
Technical staff: 90 EUR * 1600 days = 144 000 EUR

Personnel (WWF)
Junior experts: 135 EUR * 1115 days = 150 525 EUR
Senior experts: 185 EUR * 150 days = 27 750 EUR

Other (WWF)
GIS software: 7 000 EUR

Personnel (NFC)
Experts 6 (agroforestry, forestry, agroforestry and game management) – non-additional: 150 EUR * 940 days = 141 000 EUR
Experts 3 (agroforestry, horticulture and fruiterer, communication with landusers, project management and monitoring of project progress) – add: 150 EUR * 146 days = 21 900 EUR
Forest nursery manager: 115 EUR * 200 days = 23 000 EUR

Technical assistants 2 (field, nursery) – non-additional: 81 EUR * 250 days = 20 250 EUR
Technical assistants 2 (field, nursery) – additional: 77 EUR * 300 days = 23 100 EUR

Travel (NFC)
Within country: 10 148,75 EUR
- subsistence costs: 115 days * 4 persons * 8 eur/per diem
- travel costs: 0,25 Eur/ per km (average distance 150 km)

Within Europe: 5 000 EUR

Consumables (NFC)
Consumable material for planting (hoses, sprayers, small handtools): 2 000 EUR
Fertilizers, substrates and chemical preparations for the treatment of seedlings in nurseries and in planting: 10 371 EUR
Operating costs for soil cutter: 2 500 EUR
Spare parts for technical equipment: 500 EUR

Other (NFC)
Travel costs of persons not charged under personnel costs but whose travels are linked to the project: 472 EUR

Excavation work: **POĽANA AND MURÁNSKA PLANINA**

External assistance (SNC SR) – Poľana
Improvement of conservation status of species of community interest Thesium ebracteatum (30 ha): 260 000 EUR
Meadows restoration management (70 ha): 59 000 EUR
Mountain meadows management (30 ha): 219 000 EUR

Personnel (NP MP)
Expert specialist [forestry (1)]: 125 EUR * 272 days = 34 000 EUR
Site manager: 103 EUR * 860 days = 88 580 EUR

External assistance (NP MP)
Muranská planina - meadows restoration management: 50 000 EUR

Muranská planina - close-to-nature forest management measures to support capercaillie habitat – 192 500 EUR:
- implementation of specific close-to-nature forest management measures such as dead wood management, using softer skidding methods, selective logging to diversify species composition and stand structure on 300 ha of forests in SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica. The prices were estimated based on market search and also on gathered information from different forest users and experts.

Muranská planina - capercaillie-friendly forest management (120 ha) – 205 000 EUR:
- average cost for extraction and approaching of 1 m3 of wood by horse (the price is estimated based on information gathered from various forest users) = 28 EUR/m3
- average volume of wood extracted during intervention = 61 m3/ha
- 28 EUR/m3 * 61 m3/ha = 1708 EUR * 120 ha = 205 000 EUR

LATORICA

External assistance (SNC SR)
Management measures - 105 000 EUR:
- restored grasslands on 20 ha on SKUEV0019 Tarbucka:
  - cutting and removing of encroaching vegetation (*Robinia pseudoacacia, Ailanthus*

altissima): 2 500 EUR/ha * 20 ha = 50 000 EUR
- eradication of the *Robinia pseudoacacia* trees by applying herbicides in late summer or fall: 750 EUR/ha * 20 ha = 15 000 EUR
- manual removal of shrubs and other biomass: 2 000 EUR/ha * 20 ha = 40 000 EUR

Durable goods: Infrastructure (SWME)
Tajba-Building of the intake structure: 150 000 EUR
Tajba-Excavation and building of the canal and pipeline: 229 260 EUR
Tice-Sluice gate construction: 85 000 EUR
Tice-Building of water pumping station: 300 000 EUR

Durable goods: Equipmet (SWME)
Tractor with accessories – 126 880 EUR:
- tractor: 49 000 EUR
- forestry reel: 7 830 EUR
- wood shredder: 6 100 EUR
- mowing arm with a reach of 7 m with mulching head for tractor: 32 000 EUR
- tractor front loader with shove: 6 950 EUR
- forestry mulcher for a walking excavator: 25 000 EUR

Consumables (SWME)
Fuel for tractor and equipment: 15 000 EUR

ZÁHORIE

External assistance (SWME)
Bank reinforcement removal – 180 000 EUR:
- in length 2.4 km (removal will be done at 4 sites, length of the stretch at one site is approx. 700 m)
- price for removing and transport of 100 m: 6 500 EUR,
- 6500 EUR/100m * 700 * 4 = 180 000 EUR

Reconnection of river meander – removal of sediments - 350 000 EUR:
- appr. 10 000 m3 of sediments of the class 4-5, the unit price for excavation works in the watercourse 18 €/m3, i.e. excavation itself cost 180,000 EUR
- transportation and deposition of sediments (the location where the sediment can be deposited is not yet known): appr. 10 000 m3 corresponds to approx. 1 500 truck journeys up to a maximum distance of 25-30 km, unit price 2€/km: 1500 x 27,5 x 2 x 2 = 165,000 € rounded 170,000 EUR

External assistance (SNC SR)
Small scale restorations to support amphibian species like:

1. Drainage channels backfilling and building of shallow ponds for 3 localities - 190 000 EUR:
- removing of 10 000 m old drainage canals for improving wetlands in Záhorie project demonstration site: 1 km of drainage canals backfilling cost 11 500 EUR * 10 = 115 000 EUR
- creation of small-scale wetland habitats as replenishment for seasonal pools etc. on a total area of 10 ha: excavation of small pond with depth approx. 100 cm and area 10 ha cost 7 500 EUR/1 ha; 7500 x 10 = 75 000 EUR

2. Measures within the transformation of the forest structure (80 ha) – 180 000 EUR:
- transformation of highwood forest to copice forest, change of forest structure, 2250 EUR/1 ha * 80 ha = 180 000 EUR

3. Eradication of Robinia pseudoacacia and Ailanthus altissima trees - 20 000 EUR:
- cutting and removing of woods and shrubs in wetlands; 222 EUR/1 ha * 90 ha = 20 000 €

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Photo-documentary from implementation of concrete conservation measures in project demonstration sites	C.5	12/2029
Conventions with landowners on integrated nature and landscape management to ensure long-term sustainability of investment / restoration	C.5	12/2030

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Finalised restoration management activities for *Thesium ebracteatum* in SCI Hradné lúky	C.5	03/2025
Finalised restoration of selected grassland habitats in SPA Poľana for capercaillie	C.5	03/2025
Thinning of forests to restore habitat for capercaillie in SPA Poľana on 70 ha done	C.5	12/2028
Plan of modified game management for SPA Poľana and SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica	C.5	12/2023
Close-to-nature forest management to support capercaillie habitat introduced on 300 ha in SPA Poľana	C.5	12/2028
Restoration of grassland habitats for birds and insects in Muránska Planina project site	C.5	12/2027
Thinning of forests to restore habitat for capercaillie in SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica on 120 ha done	C.5	12/2028
Close-to-nature forest management to support capercaillie habitat introduced on 300 ha in SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica	C.5	12/2028
Protection of 100 ha of breeding habitats for **Pseudogaurotina excellens* in project site Muránska planina	C.5	12/2027
Bank reinforcement removed at four sites on Morava River in Záhorie project site	C.5	12/2026
Restored habitats for rheophilic species - reconnection of selected river meander	C.5	12/2027

Old drainage canals removed on a total length 10 000 metres to improve wetlands in Záhorie project demonstration site	C.5	12/2025
Small-scale wetland habitats on a total area of 10 ha created in Záhorie project demonstration site	C.5	12/2025
Restored habitats for endangered European pond turtle *Emys orbicularis* on 30 ha	C.5	12/2027
Restored freshwater habitat 3150 with Marsilea quadrifolia in Tice oxbows on 875 ha	C.5	12/2027
Restored grasslands on 20 ha on SKUEV0019 Tarbucka	C.5	12/2027

ACTION C.6: Land purchase, lease or other compensatory payments in project demonstration sites

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **MoE**
Role: overall implementation of this action in project demonstration sites
Competences: According to the Act No. 543/2002 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection, MoE is the main public authority responsible for preparing and processing the land purchase, lease or other compensatory payments linked to this type of activities and actions.

Responsibilities in case several beneficiaries are implicated:
SNC
Role: proposed final owner/user of land in project demonstration sites
SNC will be responsible for securing the appropriate management following the land purchase.

Reasons why this action is necessary:

Action C.6 will in general contribute to implementation of measures set in chapter E.1.2 Site administration and communication with stakeholders, chapter E.2.1 Coastal and halophytic habitats and chapter E.2.3 Raised bogs and mires and fens.

Neither MoE nor SNC is the owner or user of land in many protected areas. This situation creates problems with some landowners, as they do not cooperate with the SNC in protected areas according to nature, biodiversity and landscape needs and requirements. The management measures have to be fulfilled, but it is not always possible due to the different views on management of these sites. This is due to the inappropriate land consolidation coming from the far past and is still a continuing problem in the present and will be in the future.

Conditions for land purchase required by the LIFE programme are fulfilled in the following points:
- Land purchase will ensure the conservation of different habitat types (e.g. peatland habitats) and improve their status in project demonstration sites in accordance with the project goal. Purchase is aimed at parcels where there is a high risk of damage due to improper management or there is known intention of the landowner to change the category of parcels or to realize constructions on these parcels.
- Habitats of Community Interest are present on land parcels, which have been selected as prioritised for purchase. All potential land targeted by land purchase is located within Natura 2000 sites or is essential for improving, maintaining or restoring the integrity of the Natura 2000 network.
- All parcels targeted are without long term management or there is a high risk of damage by landowners due to inappropriate management practices.
- MoE together with the SNC will ensure optimal management and legal protection of purchased land in the long term.
- MoE together with the SNC will ensure that a guarantee (nature conservation clause) will be included in the sales contracts as well as in the land register to assign the land definitively to nature conservation purposes.
- The land will be purchased for project purposes by the main beneficiary (MoE) together with the associated beneficiary (SNC) - public authorities responsible and experienced in above mentioned procedures according to the Act No. 543/2002 on Nature and Landscape Protection. The land will stay in the ownership of SNC after the project's end.
- MoE together with the SNC have the necessary competences and experience in purchasing land for nature conservation purposes and have the competencies to own and manage land (once becoming a state owned land). The planned target for purchasing is 70 ha of land in SK, which is realistic.

- SNC as the future landowner is a state organization established for the nature protection purposes.
- The price of the land provided is consistent with the current market prices for the given type of land and the region concerned and reflects also land utilisation. This was confirmed by relevant competent authority and authorized experts.
- Each land parcel targeted for purchase will be entered into the land register (ownership certificate and declaration of land acquisition). The date and method of acquisition of the land by the previous owner will be checked. **Ownership certificates will be provided.**
- Land purchased will be subject to specific restoration measures, management and conservation actions implemented mainly under C.5 action.

In phase 2 The MoE SR would like to purchase approx. 150 ha which in line with the attached PDF expert appraisal will cost 800 000 EUR. The reason why the land purchase planned in the project shall be organised by two different beneficiaries (MoE SR and SNC SR) is that we would like to divide the responsibilities – according to our law on Nature, Biodiversity and Landscape Protection, we have several possibilities for buying/purchasing of the land and both organisations can do so. Therefore, it will be clarified later during the project implementation which of the 2 mentioned beneficiaries will actually organise the purchase, considering the type of land, type of land owners/users, location and our possibilities according to the above mentioned law, etc. It is possible that part of the planned budget for land purchase will be therefore transferred from MoE to SNC or vice versa in phase 2 or 3 of the project.

The conditions for the purchase of land, which are in the Application Guide on pages 48 and 49, would apply to land purchase (70 ha) in case of SNC SR as well as in case of the Ministry of the Environment of SR (approx. 150 ha). The MoE together with the SNC have the necessary competences and experience in purchasing land for nature conservation purposes and have the competencies to own and manage land (once becoming a state owned land). The price ranges varies and the calculation is very difficult to finalize. In general it can be in between 2 000 - 12 000 EUR/ha. The average price for purchase of land parcels in Slovakia is estimated at 5 000 EUR/ha. Therefore, in this case we calculated 750 000 EUR for the land purchase of 150 hectares, plus the associated charges as follows: expert opinion - 16 000 EUR, maps - 21 000 EUR, public tender - 3 000 EUR, administration fees 4000 EUR, notary - 3 000 EUR, taxes - 300 EUR/year * 10 years = 3 000 EUR - SUM 50 000 EUR. Payments were suggested as a general amount, which will be specified during the other pre-activities for C.6 will be finished (especially activities A.1 and A.4).

As mentioned above, the land purchase in project sites should be organised mainly in phase 2 of the project. This is because, in the first phase, number of preparatory studies must be finalized regarding protection, restoration and management needs on particular project lands, especially within the actions A.1 and A.4. This will provide clarity on which land parcels in the project areas will be subject to concrete activities, which particular owners/users and other stakeholders of the project land are affected or should be involved and what specific requirements will have to be met in these areas. After such clarification, there are several legal possibilities how to secure long-term management of the land of private owners, which is subject to project actions.

First of all, there is the option to make a contract about cooperation/financial support with particular land owners or relevant users of the project land. Where it will be possible that owners/users of the land also with professional support and help of experts from relevant organisations and institutions will be able to provide specific protective, restoration or other management requirements, detailed contracts or other agreements will be signed with them.

If these options will not be sufficient and/or the owners refuse this option, according to our law on Nature and Landscape Protection, there is a legal possibility for MoE SR and/or SNC SR to buy project land. Therefore, after the above mentioned clarifications, the process of land purchase according to our national legislation may start.

The purchase of land always has to focus on specific parts of the project area. The specific active management and/or restriction of use or specific restoration that go beyond legal obligations and existing restrictions which require the land purchase involve especially project areas peatlands, Poľana and Muráň and Latorica. In these project areas is currently lack of interest of owners in appropriate management of rare and threatened habitats, such as peatlands and in the long term perspective, it is essential that these conservation values need to be secured by the state, because if this does not happen, there is a high probability, that many of these valuable sites would deteriorate. For other measures targeting rare and extremely endangered species such as Emys orbicularis, the purchase of land shall secure more sustainable solution of water supply and management at the Tajba locality. This would not be possible without the purchase of the land in question. In the case of forest habitats of Poľana and Muráň sites specific management for capercaillie Tetrao urogallus is essential and in the long term, an adequate solution can be offered to private owners in the form of a land purchase and thus this would secure protection of the key habitats for the species on a long run. There are, of course, more similar examples where the need to purchase land can provide the best solution for long-term protection of habitats / species, which can be considered if the plan for targeted species and / or habitats would fail. This may include breeding habitats for Pseudogaurotina excellens in Muranska planina, restored habitats for birds and insects in Muranska planina, close-to-nature managed forests to support capercaillie habitats in Poľana, etc.

Land purchase or ownership settlement is required also in case of Latorica project site to enable implementation of conservation actions proposed under project action C.5.3 on Tajba and Tice sites by SWME.
In the case of Tajba site, it is a property settlement of agricultural land under the connecting canal between the pumping station Streda nad Bodrogom and Tajba area, where SWME must purchase the parcels E-KN no. 706/2,706/1,705, 704,703,702,701,725/2 in cadastral area Streda nad Bodrogom.

In the case of Tice site, it is a property settlement under the Chotárny canal, which belongs to the administration of Hydromelioracie, state enterprise, Bratislava and will be the subject of delimitation to SWME administration. It was preliminarily agreed with Hydromelioracie, state enterprise, that the related assets - channel, will be delimited to SWME. However, the property of the land parcels in which the channel is located is not property-settled. According to cadastre, the canal's bed is formed by land of the water area type, on which no title deed is established in the valid "CKN" register (land register). In the former "EKN" register (land register), the land parcels are registered as agriculture land but no title deeds are listed. The canal bed consists of 41 land parcels of the "EKN" register, on which 128 natural person owners and 5 legal person owners are registered and only 1 land parcel is owned by the Slovak Republic. To enable planned restoration, it is therefore necessary to settle the land forming the canal bed. EKN" register (land register) parcels concerned:
1463/9, 1463/8, 1463/7, 1463/6, 1463/5, 1458/10, 1458/9, 1458/8, 1458/7, 1458/6, 1458/5, 1458/4, 1458/3, 1458/23, 1462/17, 1462/16, 1462/15, 1462/14, 1462/12, 1487/20, 1487/19, 1257, 1487/14, 1487/15, 1487/16, 1487/17, 1487/18, 1487/25, 1488/2, 1488/3, 1488/4, 1488/5, 1488/6, 1488/7, 1488/8, 1488/9, 1488/10, 1489, 1491 (owned by SR), 1490, 1494.

Description (what, how, where and when):

To purchase land parcels in the project demonstration sites SNC had preselected approximately 70 ha of land on peatland habitats, which represents 3,8 % of 2 327 ha - the total size of this project demonstration site. According to preliminary communication with landowners, they are willing to sell these parcels at the market price. The price of parcels will be evaluated by authorized expert appraisal. The expert will be remunerated according to the Regulation of the Ministry of Justice No. 491/2004 Coll.

The price of non-forest parcels was evaluated according to a price map or according to an appraisal from the authorized appraiser. The price depends on locality, type of land and soil

quality. Non-forest parcels, pre-selected for purchase, are registered in the cadaster as permanent grasslands or as other land. Soil is mainly less fertile. These areas are not used as arable land or are classified as intensively managed permanent grasslands with lower productivity and have therefore lowest market prices. **The price ranges between 2 000 - 12 000 EUR/ha. The average price for purchase of land parcels in Slovakia is estimated at 5 000 EUR/ha.**

The MoE together with the SNC have the necessary competences and experience in purchasing land for nature conservation purposes and have the competencies to own and manage land (once becoming a state owned land). The price ranges varies and the calculation is very difficult to finalize. In general it can be in between 2 000 - 12 000 EUR/ha. The average price for purchase of land parcels in Slovakia is estimated at 5 000 EUR/ha. Therefore, in this case we calculated 750 000 EUR for the land purchase of 150 hectares, plus the associated charges as follows: expert opinion - 16 000 EUR, maps - 21 000 EUR, public tender - 3 000 EUR, administration fees 4000 EUR, notary - 3 000 EUR, taxes - 300 EUR/year * 10 years = 3 000 EUR - SUM 50 000 EUR. Payments were suggested as a general amount, which will be specified during the other pre-activities for C.6 will be finished (especially activities A.1 and A.4).

As mentioned above, the land purchase in project sites should be organised mainly in phase 2 of the project. This is because, in the first phase, number of preparatory studies must be finalized regarding protection, restoration and management needs on particular project lands, especially within the actions A.1 and A.4. This will provide clarity on which land parcels in the project areas will be subject to concrete activities, which particular owners/users and other stakeholders of the project land are affected or should be involved and what specific requirements will have to be met in these areas. After such clarification, there are several legal possibilities how to secure long-term management of the land of private owners, which is subject to project actions.

First of all, there is the option to make a contract about cooperation/financial support with particular land owners or relevant users of the project land. Where it will be possible that owners/users of the land also with professional support and help of experts from relevant organisations and institutions will be able to provide specific protective, restoration or other management requirements, detailed contracts or other agreements will be signed with them.

If these options will not be sufficient and/or the owners refuse this option, according to our law on Nature and Landscape Protection, there is a legal possibility for MoE SR and/or SNC SR to buy project land. Therefore, after the above mentioned clarifications, the process of land purchase according to our national legislation may start.

In the case of Tajba site a total area of 22 230 m^2 for permanent as well as temporary coverage will need to be settled. The price of the land for the arable land according to the documents from the Trebišov District Office is about 0,35 €/m^2. The total cost of the property settlement is about 8000 €. To reflect some possible price rise (financial reserve), we planned an amount of 10 000 €.

For the parcel C-KN 651/4 with area 17 556 m2 in cadastral area Bôľ on which the Chotárny canal is located, the average price about 0,40 €/m2 was calculated (according to Trebišov District Office). Total price for property settlement of the Chotarny canal is therefor about 7100 €. Due to enable some financial reserve, we planned an amount of 9 000 €. From the Chotárny canal to Tice site, a new connecting canal is proposed to be built on parcels E-KN No. 1494 and 1546, for its temporary and permanent occupation an area of 11 116 m2 is assumed, the arable land price is about 0,40 €/m2. The total price for the connecting canal is therefore about 4500 €. To be on a safe side we planned an amount of 6 000 €.

To enable detailed identification of land, which is planned to be purchase and which is currently not owned by the state, we need a construction project, topographic and elevation

geodetic survey. This will be developed in the first phase of the project. At this moment, we cannot definitely design the pipeline / channels routes in details. If the connections are solved by pipelines below the ground, then only creation of the easement will suffice. If the interconnections are solved by open channels, then agreement on the future purchase agreement should be concluded for the construction procedure.
The procedure for arrangement of land property rights:
1. Only after the elaboration of the project should it be possible to draw up a geometric plan for the detailed determination of the area of land (Identification of landowners),
2. Evaluation by expert opinion,
3. Call for landowners with a request to conclude agreement. In the case of constructions that will be permanently transferred to the property of SWME, it is best to agree on agreement on future purchase agreement for the parcels in question. In the agreement states that the owner of the land agrees with the implementation of the construction (measures) and at the same time the agreement is treated so that it does not unnecessarily interfere with private ownership, so the real scope will focus on the completed construction,
4. If the owners are not interested in selling the land, a lease agreement can be concluded.
5. Time plan for the arrangement of land in a given area for 6 months if the owners cooperate, otherwise a year or more (until the end of the first project phase 31.12.2022)

In case of a building license, the permitting authority may insist on the creation of the easement, or assess the building as a linear structure and subsequently notify it by a public decree.

Report on the ownership situation and on the availability of land parcels necessary for the implementation of the construction works co-ordinated by SWME will be prepared. It will clearly indicate the selected solutions of the arrangement of the property rights and also will include all the necessary documents confirming the availability of land.
Property rights arrangement of land, the landowner can be obliged on the basis of a future purchase agreement or a future lease agreement. No other statement of their willingness to sell/lease their land for the purposes of the project, even if it has been signed by the landowner, is not binding for the landowner in the future and for SWME legally enforceable. As this is a linear water construction in an extravilan area, which will be implemented due to public interest, it will be announced by means of a public decree. In such case no permits from the landowners will be required. Of course, landowners will be involved in the negotiation process with the opportunity to comment on the proposed solution.

Constraints and assumptions:

- Land owners won´t want to sell the land. Risk management: Site managers will communicate with the landowners early on to explain in detail the reasons why the land is so important from a nature conservation point of view and what benefits will the purchase bring. This risk will also be decreased by fair dealing with the landowners and by offering an adequate price for the land in question from the very beginning.
- Landowners will want a higher price than the price offered by the project. Risk management: Again, this can only be mitigated by correct communication with the landowners and by making sure they got enough information to make a good decision. However, the possibility that landowner will still insist on receiving a higher price remains. In such a case, purchase of a smaller area of the land would be an option.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

Purchased 70 hectares of land to state ownership (SNC SR) to secure key habitats in project demonstration sites and allow demonstration measures to be implemented.

Cost estimation:

Personnel (MoE)
Technical and communication manager: 168 EUR * 35 days = 5 880 EUR
Working tasks: help to prepare expert's report on land purchase, which is a basic requirement before some specific land is purchased, leased or covered by other compensatory payments

Land purchase or long-term lease of land / use rights (MoE)
Land price: 750 000 EUR
- 150 hectares * 5 000 EUR - the average price for purchase of land parcels

Associated charges: 50 000 EUR in detail as follows:
- expert opinion – 16 000 EUR,
- maps – 21 000 EUR,
- public tender – 3 000 EUR,
- administration fees – 4 000 EUR,
- notary – 3 000 EUR,
- taxes – 300 EUR/year * 10 years = 3 000 EUR

MoE after the proper analyses of the lands from the demonstration sites and after discussions with landusers will decide if and which land will be purchased for the nature, biodiversity and landscape protection purposes. This cannot be calculated properly before the analysis is finished and before the MoE and SNC decide, which habitats are the priorities from the long-term perspective.
Payments were suggested as a general amount, which will be specified during the other pre-activities for C.6 will be finished (especially activities A.1 and A.4).

Other (MoE)
Expert´s reports on the land purchase: 21 000 EUR

Expert's report on the land purchase is a required obligatory action necessary for the land purchase, lease or other compensatory payments contracts. Expert's report on the land purchase will in details cover description of those lands, which were selected as a priority of land purchase or long-term lease of land.

Personnel (SNC SR)
Site managers [project localities (3)]: 103 EUR * 660 days = 67 980 EUR

Land purchase or long-term lease of land / use rights (SNC SR)
Purchase of land – 432 195 EUR:
- non-forest peatlands: 70 ha * 5 000 EUR/ha = 350 000 EUR (cost/ha results from consultation with experts)
- related fees like notary fees, maps, administration fees, taxes etc.: 82 195 EUR

Poľana (close-to-nature forest management to support capercaillie habitat): compensation payments – 187 500 EUR:
- 625 EUR/ha * 300 ha = 187 500 EUR

Poľana (forestry measures): compensation payments – 139 358 EUR:
- 1 740 EUR/ha * 80 ha = 139 358 EUR

Other (SNC SR)
Expert´s reports on the land purchase: 16 334 EUR

Land purchase or long-term lease of land / use rights (SWME)
Latorica: 25 000 EUR
- 5 hectares * 5 000 EUR - the average price for purchase of land parcels

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Report on the ownership situation and on the availability of land parcels necessary for the implementation of the construction works co-ordinated by SWME	C.6	12/2022
Ownership certificates for 70 ha (700.000 m2) of land purchased by SNC SR in project demonstration sites	C.6	12/2025

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Agreements on conclusion of future sales contracts with landowners signed	C.6	12/2025
Plat maps elaborated	C.6	06/2026
Sales contracts for land purchase signed in SK	C.6	06/2026
Transcription of SNC SR as landowner in the land register (cadaster)	C.6	12/2026

ACTION C.7: Evaluation of socio-economic benefits and ecosystem services of Natura 2000 network

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **SNC SR**
Role: Overall evaluation of benefits of the Natura 2000 network; coordination and implementation of case studies testing the potential use of ecosystem services; cooperation on the creation of a knowledge base and a database to evaluate socio-economic benefits and costs of the Natura 2000 network from the ecosystem and economic perspective.

Competences: SNC SR has recent experience in the mapping and assessment of ecosystem services, focused on ecosystem approach and protected areas including the management of Natura 2000 network.

Reasons why this action is necessary:

The relationship between nature and humans is closely interwoven. We rely on nature, e.g. for providing food and feed, energy, medicines, genetic resources, a variety of materials and a lot more. Nature contributions of services for humans include trade-offs. The current status of our nature is alarming. Since 1970, agricultural production, fish harvest, bioenergy production and harvest of raw materials have increased, but 14 of the 18 categories of contributions of nature that were assessed, mostly regulating and non-material contributions, have declined. In total, 75% of the land-surface is significantly altered, 66% of the ocean area is experiencing increasing cumulative impacts and over 85% of wetlands area has been lost. Additionally, an average of around 25% of species in assessed animal and plant groups are threatened, suggesting that around 1 million species already face extinction. The global rate of species extinction is already at least tens to hundreds of times higher than the average rate over the past 10 million years and is accelerating. The direct drivers of change in nature with the largest global impact have been (starting with those with the most impact): changes in land and sea use, direct exploitation of organisms; climate change; pollution; and invasion of alien species. Land-use has the largest relative negative impact on nature since 1970 and agricultural expansion is the most widespread form of land-use change (IPBES, 2019).

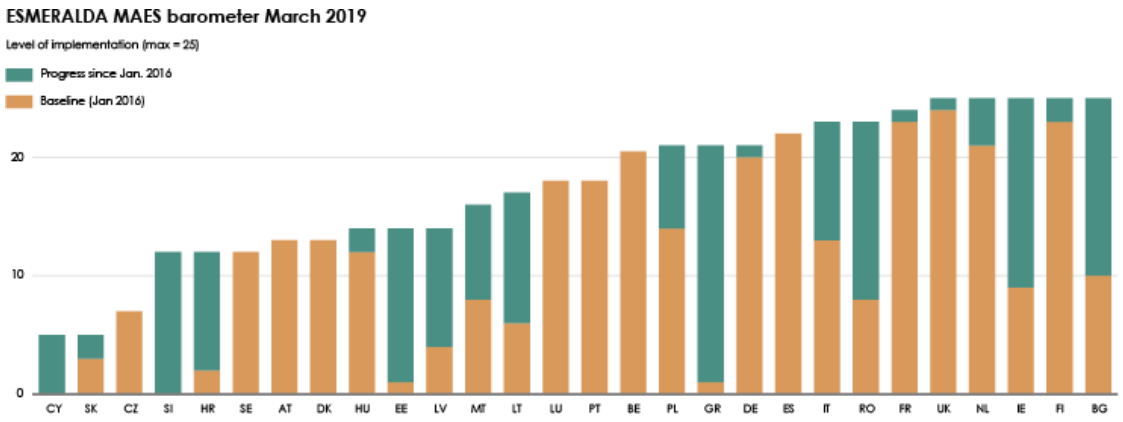
Slovakia suffers from these drivers of change, especially change in land use and direct exploitation of organisms. To counteract this development actions has to be taken.

Although the primary objective of the Natura 2000 network is to protect biodiversity and the most endangered species and natural habitat types in Europe, the social relevance of this type of conservation is broader and covers also economic opportunities for the local economy (protected areas may stimulate income and employment in tourism and recreation sector). Furthermore, it also brings economic benefits at national, European and global level since it reduces costs and potential damage incurred by society due to climate change, natural disasters such as droughts or floods, urbanisation and landscape fragmentation, reduced self-cleaning capacity of water and soil, and, moreover, it provides shelter for socially valuable species such as pollinators, game animals and forest fruits. In this sense, Natura 2000 significantly contributes to the creation of a whole range of economic benefits in the form of ecosystem services that would be supplied in a low quality or would not be supplied at all without its existence.

The EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020 called on Member States to map and assess the state of ecosystems and their services in their national territory with the assistance of the European Commission. They must also assess the economic value of such services, and promote the integration of these values into accounting and reporting systems at EU and national level by 2020 (Target 2, Action 5). This specific action aims to provide a knowledge base on ecosystems and their services in Europe. It underpins the achievement of all 6 targets of the strategy and is also relevant to a number of other EU sectoral policies such as agriculture, maritime affairs and fisheries, and cohesion. Post 2020 strategies strengthen the need for comprehensive ecosystem services mapping.

According to assessment of actual status some countries have already achieved full implementation (not only the ecosystem and ES assessment, but also their integration in national policies) – these include the UK, Netherlands, Ireland, Finland and Bulgaria. Other countries are significantly approaching this objective (Italy, Romania, France). For the period since 2015, Greece, Ireland, Bulgaria, Romania, Estonia and Slovenia have made the largest progress (Mederly & Černecký, 2019).

Figure 1. ESMERALDA MAES barometer: EU Member States' progress in assessment and implementation of the ES concept in the period 01/2016-03/2019.



Source: https://biodiversity.europa.eu/maes/maes_countries

As stated in figure 1., progress Slovakia made in implementation of the ecosystem services concept is the lowest from all of the Member states. This unpleasant actual status in Slovakia demands improvement and immediate actions are needed.

In 2014, an expert working group MAES-SK was established under the Ministry of Environment, focusing on the achievement of Target 2 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy, i.e. mapping and assessing ecosystems and services provided by them. The group consists mainly of representatives of various ministerial professional organizations and institutions, scientific community and local governments. Experts from the State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic (SNC SR) were also part of the expert group and they started preparation of several activities and documents necessary for the assessment of ES at national level.

An initial **map of ecosystems of Slovakia** was prepared (sent for publication 03/2019 - Černecký et al., 2019), using data from various sources.

The results presented in publication "**The Catalogue of Ecosystem Services in Slovakia"** can be considered as the completion of the first stage of ES assessment in Slovakia. The next stage should include the assessment of other aspects of ES provisions - their real flow in the landscape, the demand for individual ES as well as the proposal of the economic (monetary) assessment of the benefits that ecosystems provide.

In terms of nature protection in Slovakia, the ES concept is relatively new and is still not sufficiently implemented in this area. The basic framework is provided by Act No. 543/2002 Coll. in the currently valid version, which was the first to define the ES at national level and provided an initial legislative framework. The ES concept is also incorporated in the updated National Strategy for Biodiversity Protection 2012-2020 and in the Environmental Policy Strategy of the Slovak Republic 2030. Even the Fisheries Act in its latest amendment introduced the concept of ES in relation to fish protection, too.

The ES concept is gradually being introduced in Slovakia, but has so far been underpinned mainly by the international commitments. It is necessary to continue developing it not only within the framework of nature and landscape protection, but also in decision-making related to landscape management, spatial and territorial planning, and assessment of environmental impacts.

As stated in the project proposal, at the beginning of 2020, an article in journal of maps (https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17445647.2019.1689858) was published with the first proposed map of ecosystems in Slovakia, which should be the basis for a more comprehensive assessment of ecosystem services in Slovakia. It originated from various existing background data and since so far there is no full-area mapping of habitats / ecosystems in Slovakia available (studies have always been only partial or focused only on some habitat groups), it is necessary to supplement these data and verify them gradually through field mapping. Verified, or at least partially verified map of the ecosystems will serve as a basis for evaluation of socio-economic benefits and ecosystem services of the Natura 2000 network.

To justify the costs, for appropriate ES assessment there is need of field mapping for all project areas in order to properly verify the mention map of the ecosystems. Without this background data it is not possible to prepare detailed ES assessment on appropriate basis. Project areas covers 140 000 ha in total. This offers approximately €2.85 per hectare (€400 000/ 140 000ha) for field mapping of ES, which is rather low price for expert field work based on our experience. It is impossible to map whole area with internal staff capacities, therefore we need additional significant help from external experts and organisations. For appropriate ES assessment we plan to collect also the basic information on status of ecosystems, which leads to even more difficult task. In our experience one expert i.e. for grasslands mapping is able to map app. 50 ha per working day, which would give us maximum of €142.50/per day (including the travel costs). In case of analysis and processing of the data, again if we take into consideration amount of data collected, need for joining the data set, validation of the data, perform all the analysis, and final ES assessment, all these tasks need to be done for whole project area proposal, where there is €1.57 per hectare (€220 000/140 000 ha) available, which again is not high price for such amount of work based on actual experience. Joining the data from many different experts will be time and financially demanding. Especially there is need to cooperate with universities and scientific sector in order to properly process the data and assess the ES in project areas. The analysis for the ES capacity, differentiation of the ideal status and status based on ecosystem degradation will be comprehensive, including the analysis based on the provision of Natura 2000 sites. There is expected work based internal capacities, however this amount of field verification and analysis need to be distributed also by using external services, otherwise we would not be able to fulfil this task. This work will be done continually through whole project time and the mapping and analysis altogether would not exceed more than €62 000/per year for external services, which is on the edge of fulfilling the task properly already.

For strengthening the need for this task and justify the cost we would like to cite recent EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives. In part related to strengthening the EU legal framework for nature restoration there is part dedicated to ES and mapping: “There is also no requirement to comprehensively map, monitor or assess ecosystem services, health or restoration efforts. These issues are exacerbated by the gaps in implementation that prevent the existing legislation from achieving its objectives. Stronger implementation support and enforcement is required.” Based on this statement it is clear how crucial in close future will the ES and mapping of ecosystems and it`s state and through proposal of this IP LIFE project Slovakia could significantly contribute to this target.

The Project´s expected benefit to PAF implementation

The prioritized measures to be implemented during the next PAF implementation period as set out in Chapter “E.1.3 Monitoring and reporting” include *developing a methodology for assessing ecosystem services*. In addition, this chapter sets out the following measure: *Monitoring to identify the quality of regulatory, production and cultural ecosystem services provided*, with the expected result being *identification of the state of ecosystems and ecosystem services provided*. In chapter “E.1.4 Remaining knowledge gaps and research needs”, which describes the current state and gaps in this area, it is mentioned how necessary is the refinement of methodology and assessment of ecosystem services and one of the priority measures is the *progress in ecosystem services evaluation, protected areas and natural values*, and the expected results in this area should bring the valuation

of ecosystem services of protected areas and their introduction into the national accounts. Chapter “E.1.5 Communication and awareness-raising measures on Natura 2000, environmental education” states that in the new programming period Slovakia intends to incorporate the latest research information in an appropriate form and to increase publicity and awareness on the benefits of NATURA 2000 and ecosystem services, and the expected outcome of this activity is to improve public awareness of ecosystem services. Chapter “2.6 Forests” identifies the need to improve / conserve and assess ecosystem services provided by forest habitats, with the expected outcome being the achievement of ecosystem services and the protection of vulnerable habitats. Similarly, the measures and expected results related to ecosystem services are reported for other habitat groups in PAF, too. The document also presents the Updated National Strategy for the Protection of Biodiversity by 2020, which also includes targets for ecosystems and their services, including a more comprehensive ES assessment at national level. It also mentions the implementation of the National Environmental Strategy 2030, under which point 2.4 aims to assess and sustainably use ecosystem services and also presents the 2030 Agenda, which aims to improve the state of ecosystems and their services. In PAF, Chapter F. Further added value of priority actions is a whole section devoted to ecosystem services and their actual implementation and the need for progress in this area.

Description (what, how, where and when):

Action C.7 consists of the following four sub-actions:

C.7.1 Updating the scientific knowledge base for evaluation of socio-economic effects and ecosystem services resulting from the Natura 2000 network

The aim of this C.7 sub-action is to provide a knowledge base for evaluation of socio-economic benefits of the Natura 2000 network. The knowledge base will be built on systematic literature review for latest research results in scientific databases, including publications and databases on natural processes in ecosystems (protected by the Natura 2000 network) that are responsible for the supply of ecosystem services. On the basis of these background materials, calculations methods (equations, models) and underlying analyses will be drawn up in GIS software. This action will focus on the following issues:

- definition of ecosystems potential to provide goods and/or regulate natural processes underlying ecosystem services in biophysical assessment
- capacity of ecosystems to supply provisioning, regulating and cultural ecosystem services;
- proposal for assessment of status of ecosystem condition
- demand for ecosystem services (how much water, carbon, wood we wish to be retained, or rather produced, as the case may be, by ecosystems), and what are the corresponding cash equivalents of particular types of ecosystem services;
- spatial identification of ecosystems supplying services as well as of their users (municipalities, businesses). They are sometimes separated from each other in terms of space and, therefore, there is a conflict of interests in maintaining the ecosystem service supply and capacity.

C.7.2 Mapping of ecosystems in the Slovak Republic: updating and verification of the map of ecosystems

At the beginning of 2020, an article[1] was published with the first proposed map of ecosystems in Slovakia, which should be the basis for a more comprehensive assessment of ecosystem services in Slovakia. It originated from various existing background data and since so far there is no full-area mapping of habitats / ecosystems in Slovakia available (studies have always been only partial or focused only on some habitat groups), it is necessary to supplement these data and verify them gradually through field mapping. Verified, or at least partially verified map of the ecosystems will serve as a basis for evaluation of socio-economic benefits and ecosystem services of the Natura 2000 network. Based on our experience so far, we assume that other entities will also be interested in

using map of the ecosystems for research or landscape studies. Mapping of the whole Slovakia would be very demanding, therefore in the framework of this project the project areas will be verified only. This would serve as a test for future work on complex mapping of ecosystems on a national level. Map of the ecosystems is basic background dataset for proper ecosystem services assessment in project areas described in subaction C.7.3.

C.7.3 Detailed ecosystem services evaluation in selected Natura 2000 network sites – case studies for project areas

For selected areas more detailed mapping of ecosystem services will be prepared. Results of the case studies will illustrate the socio-economic benefits of the Natura 2000 network in more detail which have not been explicit so far in a clear and comprehensible way. Furthermore, the framework of ecosystem services will make it possible to identify specific synergies, conflicts and trade-offs among respective benefits. The case studies will allow us to verify the applicability of the approaches developed earlier in integrating ecosystem services into decision-making, and to draft a methodology for taking the ecosystem benefits into account in decision-making. Results of the subaction will also provide baseline for monitoring of the impact of projects concrete actions on ecosystem services in project demonstration sites. Part of this activity will be related to preparation of documentary related to ecosystem services in Slovakia to local stakeholders and public.

C7.4 National assessment of ecosystem services and benefits of the Natura 2000 network

Based on prepared databases and documents, comprehensive evaluation of benefits of the Natura 2000 network will be carried out at the national level (i.e. in the entire territory of the Slovak Republic). Based on the conclusions, we will design recommendations for regular evaluation of efficiency of the Natura 2000 network and appropriate forms of communication tools to spread awareness and social significance of the Natura 2000 network. The conclusions of the evaluation will be worded also as a basis to reach the following:

- Target 2 of Action 5 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy;
- National Biodiversity Strategy of the Slovak Republic;
- National Environmental Policy Strategy 2030

etc.

An important goal of the national reporting is to achieve a situation where the results of the evaluation are communicated to all stakeholders who make decisions on the use of ecosystems in order to demonstrate the benefits of decisions that take account of supply of ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation. Therefore, expected users of the evaluation at the national level associated in the National MAES expert group will be engaged.

Given the wide range of activities, part of the underlying data collection and development of studies will be subcontracted to expert institutions.

Constraints and assumptions:

To engage the best experts in Slovakia we further assume that other substantial bodies of experts outside the project consortium will also participate in this action through subcontracts. As the natural science, social and economic knowledge enhances over time, this action will be carried out throughout the entire Project in order to ensure that the methods proposed, evaluation and results are always based on the latest findings. The procedures and methods discussed and applied within the Project will be regularly presented at international workshops and conferences, thus providing the Project partners with necessary and timely expert feedback.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

C7.1:

- Reports on application of proposed methodology of the ecosystem services assessment in selected study areas on local level focused on Natura 2000 sites and surrounding areas.
- Presentation of results at international specialised conferences, involving also the publication in conference summaries/proceedings. At least five times in the course of the Project. Verification source: presentations, travel report.

C7.2:

- Map of the ecosystems for project areas - verified version - complete database published on online map viewer, prepared as GIS shapefile.

C7.3:

- Guidelines for regular monitoring and evaluation of socio-economic benefits.
- Guidelines for potential use of different tools supporting decision-making of various entities when assessing future plans.
- Implementation of the results of ecosystem services assessment in integrated management plan and proposal for implementation of ecosystem services assessment as obligatory chapter into management plans for Natura 2000 sites in Slovakia.

C7.4:

- Map of the overall benefits of the Natura 2000 network in key ecosystem services categories.
- One overall value database for respective ecosystem services and socio-economic benefits of the Natura 2000 network
- Web tool for visualisation of ecosystem services supplied by natural ecosystems in the sites
- Summary publication on overall benefits of the Natura 2000 network from the point of view of the supply of ecosystem services

Field mapping of ecosystems for all project areas:

- on 140 000 ha in total.
- approximately €2.85 per hectare (€400 000/ 140 000ha) for field mapping of ES,
- plan to collect also the basic information on status of ecosystems,
- 50 ha per working day, which would give us maximum of €142.50/per day (including the travel costs).

Analysis and processing of the data:

- need for joining the data set,
- validation of the data, perform all the analysis,
- final ES assessment,
- €1.57 per hectare (€220 000/140 000 ha) available,

The mapping and analysis altogether would not exceed more than €62 000/per year for external services, which is already on the edge of fulfilling the task properly.

Cost estimation:

<u>Personnel (SNC SR)</u>
Expert specialists [on ecosystems services (1), landscape ecology (1), GIS and database (1)]: 125 EUR * 916 days = 114 500 EUR
Expert specialists [on ecosystems services (3)] - ADDITIONAL: 125 EUR * 264 days = 33 000 EUR

Expert - specialist/expert on ecosystem services - working tasks: preparation of articles; preparation of case studies; preparation of data for the documentary about the importance of ecosystem services; preparation and distribution of printed materials about the documentary; preparation of presentations about the Project outputs.

Expert - specialist/landscape ecology Expert - working tasks: preparation of articles; preparation of case studies; preparation of data for the documentary about the importance of ecosystem services; preparation and distribution of printed maerials about the documentary; preparation of presentations about the Project outputs.

Expert - specialist/GIS and database expert - working tasks: preparation of articles; preparation of case studies; preparation of data for the documentary about the importance of ecosystem services; preparation and distribution of printed materials about the documentary; preparation of presentations about the Project outputs.

3x Additional staff - Expert - specialist - working tasks: preparation of articles; preparation of case studies; preparation of data for the documentary about the importance of ecosystem services;

External assistance (SNC SR)
External expertises for verification of the map of the ecosystems – 400 000 EUR:
- need for additional botanists and zoologists for verification of map of the ecosystems
- total area of project sites is app. 140 000 ha.
In order to present adequate results in relation to ecosystem services there must be a detailed map of ecosystems prepared, including field verification of the first version of the map of ecosystem available. For this purpose there is a need for detailed field mapping of the project area, which requires a significant amount of human capacity and resources.

Expert analyses, data processing and cooperation in national assessment of ecosystem services, ecosystem services modelling, consultancy – 240 000 EUR

Consumables (SNC SR)
Purchase of literature: 1 400 EUR

Other (SNC SR)
Conference fees, translations and proofreading of reports and texts: 15 000 EUR
Fees for reviewing and publishing outputs in scientific journals: 9 000 EUR

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Reports on application of proposed methodology of the ecosystem services assessment in selected study areas on local level focused on Natura 2000 sites and surrounding areas	C.7	12/2024
Map of the ecosystems for project areas- verified version	C.7	12/2029
Guidelines for regular monitoring and evaluation of socio- economic benefits and ecosystem services	C.7	12/2025
Guidelines for potential use of different tools supporting decision-making of various entities when assessing future plans	C.7	12/2027
Implementation of the results of ecosystem services assessment in integrated management plan and proposal for implementation of ecosystem services assessment as obligatory chapter into management plans for Natura 2000 sites in Slovakia	C.7	12/2026

Map of the overall benefits of the Natura 2000 network in key ecosystem services categories	C.7	12/2028
Summary publication on overall benefits of the Natura 2000 network from the point of view of the supply of ecosystem services	C.7	12/2029

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Participation in an international professional conference, including presentation of outputs	C.7	12/2024
Start of the field verification of ecosystems on project sites	C.7	06/2022
Completion of case studies on project sites	C.7	12/2024
Creation of a value database for respective ecosystem services and socio-economic benefits of the Natura 2000 network	C.7	12/2028

D. Monitoringoftheimpactoftheprojectactions (obligatory)

ACTION D.1: Monitoring of concrete project actions´ impact on biodiversity

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **FNS CU**
Role: Coordination of monitoring of concrete project actions impact on biodiversity.
Competences: Faculty of Natural Sciences of Comenius University is principal and excellent research and education institution. FNS CU has a multidisciplinary project team, staff involved is experienced in conservation biology, monitoring and survey of biodiversity and other ecological entities, landscape ecology, management of protected areas, vegetation ecology, environmental geochemistry, water quality and other environmental subjects, freshwater ecology and impact of anthropic activities and environmental factors on water organisms.

Responsibilities in case several beneficiaries are implicated:
SNC
Role: SNC will participate in the monitoring of impact of concrete project measures on biodiversity in the Natura 2000 network; assistance in monitoring of project sites.
Competences: SNC SR has experience in the mapping and assessment of biodiversity with focus on species and ecosystems in protected areas including management of Natura 2000 network.

NFC will participate in monitoring the impacts of project actions on forest and agroforestry habitats and species, including capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*).
NFC has vast experience and data on forest habitats and their management as well as on game management.

Reasons why this action is necessary:

The main purpose of this action is to compile information needed for project's reporting purposes, as that is an obligation of the LIFE Programme. The action is also intended to provide the project with important feedback on the effectiveness of implemented measures and its impact on targeted species and habitats types. Preliminary assessment of targeted biodiversity features potentially affected by project actions was done considering the conservation targets of Natura 2000 sites overlapping with project demonstration sites and their potential vulnerability as well as potential positive response of these features on planned project actions. Based on this assessment we have chosen preliminary indicator biodiversity feature groups, which will be monitored on the project demonstration sites in order to assess impact of project actions on them. As we have designed the project actions in close cooperation with experts of State Nature Conservancy, we expect positive effects of project actions on targeted biodiversity. However, in case of the opposite, the monitoring will provide baseline for adaptation of measures employed under particular project action.

In addition, there is biodiversity monitoring in place on the national level which provides national level biodiversity data, trends and overview of main pressures and threats, i.e. surveillance on which Habitats Directive Art. 17 reporting is based. Data from this monitoring can be used as baseline and / or reference.

Through this project action we expect to gather data to report on the following Key project level indicators:

- Habitats - areas progressing towards improvement or restoration or in a favourable conservation status
- Wildlife species - Number of threatened species in improved or secured status

Reports on gradual fulfillment of KPIs will help the project beneficiaries to evaluate progress in light of the results of implemented measures.

The Project´s expected benefit to PAF implementation

E.1.4. Remaining knowledge and research gaps:

- Research of suitability and effectiveness of implemented management measures.

E.3.1 Measures and programs targeting species not included in habitats measures:

- Improvement of the quality and area of suitable habitats on sites with occurence of *Tetrao urogallus* through implementation of active management measures.
- Protection of existing suitable habitats for *Tetrao urogallus* and other species - to secure protection of existing suitable forest habitats in the vicinity of sites with occurrence of this species.

Measures mentioned in chapter E.2.3 Raised bogs and mires and fens in general.

Description (what, how, where and when):

The project action shall be implemented throughout the project duration and will be accomplished in 3 steps:

1. Final selection of indicators and setting up monitoring design - First, we will determine a set of target indicators to enable evaluation of impact of selected concrete project actions on targeted biodiversity, i.e. target species (groups) and habitats to be monitored will be selected. Methods for measuring the indicators will be developed and described depending on the specifics of project demonstration sites and targeted ecosystems, species and habitats. Initial value of indicators will be defined as well as the expected value at the end of the project and 5 years after its completion. The longer interval of monitoring repetition after project end is proposed due to potentially longer response of some targeted habitats, such as forests to changes initiated by proposed project interventions. Each partial biodiversity indicator and parameter measured will be related to the key project indicators listed. Contributions to Key Project-performance Indicators (KPI) will be gathered.
2. Data collection - field monitoring and measurements will be executed to gather data before, during and after implementation of concrete project conservation actions. Data collected for each of these phases will be separately collected, however using a consistent approach and methodology.
3. Evaluation - Impact of the concrete project actions on biodiversity features - selected target species and habitat types will be thoroughly evaluated in relation to the measured values of indicators and parameters. Statistical methods will be used if appropriate, e.g. to test correlation between indicator species presence (abundance, density…) and habitat variables determined by management applied. The evaluation of monitored parameters against Key Project-performance Indicators (KPI) will be evaluated and compiled together with projects' reports.

Monitoring under action D.1 shall include the following:

Peatlands

- Management measures: mowing, mulching, cutting of shrubs and trees, potential application of herbicides to reduce vegetative offsprings Monitoring plots will be defined in selected areas, where impact of different management measures will be monitored to gain comparable data. Part of the monitoring will be focused on testing

differences between the use of light machines and the hand mowing. Testing will be done on at least 3 sites for each treatment.

- Target habitats: 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs, 7230 Alkaline fens, 7120 Degraded raised bogs, 1340* Inland salt meadows
- Target species (potential): *Vertigo geyeri, Vertigo angustior, Vertigo moulinsiana, Drosera rotundifolia, Pinguicula alpina* and *Eriophorum sp.*

Thesium ebracteatum in SCI Hradné lúky

- Management measures: Impact of mulching, removal of trees, shrubs and secondary succession, mowing
- Target species: *Thesium ebracteatum*
- Other species of EU interest on which the management will potentially have an impact: *Eleocharis carniolica, Lycaena dispar, Maculinea teleius* and *Crex crex*

Tetrao urogallus in SPA Poľana and SPA Muránska planina - Stolica

- Management measures: impact of restoration of mountain meadows - removal of shrubs and secondary succession, mowing, thinning of younger forest stands, selective logging, reduction of the tree density, reduction of crown canopy cover
- Target species: *Tetrao urogallus*
- Other species/habitats of Community importance on which the management will have an impact*: Campanulla serrata* and habitat 6230* Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands; monitoring will include measurement of selected forest habitat characteristics as well.

Aquatic and wetland ecosystems

- Management measures: removing the bank reinforcement, riparian zone improvement and meanders restoration, restoration of hydrological regime of highly sedimented meanders, restoration of water regime
- Following target species will be taken into consideration when selecting species for the monitoring: Invertebrates: *Ophiogomphus cecilia, Unio crassus*; Fish: *Aspius aspius, Cobitis taenia, Gobio albipinnatus, Gobio kessleri, Gymnocephalus baloni, Gymnocephalus schraetzer, Misgurnus fossilis, Pelecus cultratus, Rhodeus sericeus amarus, Sabanejewia aurata;* Amphibians: *Bombina bombina, Triturus dobrogicus;* Reptiles: *Emys orbicularis;* Mammals: *Castor fiber, Lutra lutra;* Birds: *Alcedo atthis, Anas querquedula, Anser albifrons, Anser anser, Anser fabalis, Botaurus stellaris, Ciconia ciconia, Circus aeruginosus, Porzana porzana, Zapornia parva, Riparia riparia, Ardea purpurea, Ardea alba.* Plants*: Marsilea quadrifolia.*

Forest habitats and species

- Management measures: impact of thinning of younger forest stands, selective logging, reduction of the tree density, reduction of crown canopy cover, leaving of veteran trees and dead wood, protection of *Lonicera nigra*, planting of native tree species
- Target species: **Pseudogaurotina excellens*, *Cucujus cinnaberinus*, *Rosalia alpina*, *Lucanus cervus*, *Limoniscus violaceus*, *Rhysodes sulcatus*
- Other species: *Glaucidium passerinum*, *Aegolius funereus*, *Dryocopus martius*, *Picoides tridactylus*, *Strix uralensis*, *Bonasa bonasia*, *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*, *Dendrocopos leucotos*, *Ficedula parva*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Microchiroptera*

Non-forest habitats and agro-forestry systems

- Management measures: establishment of wooded meadows / grazed forest grasslands with oaks, removal of shrub and trees encroachment, mulching, mowing, planting of fruit trees and solitaire / group of trees
- Target habitats & species: *Maculinea teleius*, *Maculinea nausithous*, *Bombina bombina*, *Ciconia ciconia*, *Circus aeruginosus*, *Milvus migrans*, *Milvus milvus*, *Lanius minor*, *Saxicola torquatus*; 6430 Hydrophilous tall-herb fringe communities, 6510 Lowland hay meadows.

- Other habitats / species: 5130 *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands, *Lycaena dispar*, *Maculinea teleius*, *Maculinea arion*, *Parnassius apollo*, *Coturnix coturnix*, *Crex crex*, *Anthus trivialis*, *Pulsatilla pratensis* ssp. *hungarica*, *Iris aphylla* ssp. *hungarica*

Constraints and assumptions:

- Possible constraint: Target values set for the indicators will be too ambitious and cannot be met.
  Risk management: The indicators will be revised during the project implementation according to recent knowledge.
- Possible constraint: Overlapping of the monitoring plots with permanently monitored sites (TML) from action C.2
  Risk management: D.1 action will be implemented at different monitoring plots compared to plots under C.2 action

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

- Project's monitoring indicators defined.
- Methodology for monitoring and evaluation of the concrete project actions´ impact on biodiversity features developed.
- 4 Monitoring reports and table with project level indicators (KPIs) completed

Cost estimation:

Personnel (FNC CU)
Experts [monitoring] – non-additional: 123 EUR * 1 228 days = 151 044 EUR
Experts [monitoring] – additional: 123 EUR * 882 days = 108 486 EUR

Travel (FNS CU)
Within country: 46 237 EUR
345 trips of various days and persons (monitoring of biotopes and species) to Latorica, NP Muran, POlana, Zahorie, TANAP, Horna Orava
134 EUR as an average price per trip per person (transport, meal, accommodation (optional) included)

Durable goods: Equipment (FNS CU)
13 750 EUR, indicative items and quantity:
- 3x laptop + office software
- stereomicroscope
- a fishing net
- inflatable boat
- 2x metal detectors
- camera

Consumables (FNS CU)
5 180 EUR, indicative items and quantity:
- protective garment for field research, such as 4x life vests, 3x rubber boots
- 40x dataloggers
- 2x fine metal detectors
- sampling nets and supplies for water, and wetlands animals and for sampling insects
- fixing material for study sites

Personnel (SNC SR)
Site managers [on management planning (2)]: 103 EUR * 50 days = 5 150 EUR

Personnel (NFC)
Experts 6 (agroforestry, forestry, agroforestry and game management) – non-additional: 150 EUR * 35 days = 5 250 EUR

Travel (NFC)
Within country: 1 445 EUR
- subsistence costs: 20 days * 2 persons * 8 eur/per diem
- travel costs: 0,25 Eur/ per km (average distance 150 km)

Consumables (NFC)
Equipment for field work: boots, technical tools, material for designation of monitoring plots (wire, camera traps, sticks, etc.): 5 500 EUR

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Methodology for monitoring of concrete project actions´ impact on biodiversity	D.1	05/2021
1st report on monitoring of concrete project action´s impact on biodiversity - initial status before implementation of concrete project actions in demonstration sites	D.1	12/2022
2nd report on monitoring of concrete project action´s impact on biodiversity - status during implementation of concrete project actions in demonstration sites	D.1	12/2027
3rd report on monitoring of concrete project action´s impact on biodiversity - status after implementation of concrete project actions in demonstration sites	D.1	03/2031
4th report on monitoring of concrete project action´s impact on biodiversity - status 5 years after implementation of concrete project actions in demonstration sites	D.1	03/2036

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Methodology for monitoring of concrete project action´s impact on biodiversity is finalized	D.1	05/2021
Establishment of monitoring - collection of project indicators initial values for relevant species and habitats - status before implementation of concrete project action in demonstration sites is finalized	D.1	12/2022

Mid-term review - monitoring of selected species and habitats during implementation of specific management measures in demonstration sites is finalized	D.1	12/2027
Final review - monitoring of selected species and habitats after implementation of specific management measures in demonstration sites is finalized	D.1	03/2031

ACTION D.2: Monitoring of socio-economic impacts of the Project and ecosystem services

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **WWF**
Role: Responsible for coordination and for execution of socio-economic impact analysis and monitoring of awareness raising, for assessment of the project´s impact on ecosystem functions and ecosystem services in pilot sites and elaboration of cost-benefit analysis of selected management measures in pilot sites.
Competences: WWF provides expertise in socio - economic aspects related to nature conservation, notably in strategic and policy documents.

Responsibilities in case several beneficiaries are implicated:
FNS CU
Role: FNS CU will provide all necessary data and assist in data collection and analysis focus on socio-economic aspects in relations to nature conservation.
Competences: Faculty of Natural Sciences of Comenius University is principal and excellent research and education institution. An integral part of multidisciplinary Project´s team is Dept. of Ecology. Staff involved in Project is experienced in conservation biology, monitoring and survey of biodiversity and other ecological entities, landscape ecology, management of protected areas, geobotany, phytocoenology, environment geochemistry, water quality and other environmental subjects, freshwater ecology and impact of anthropic activities and environmental factors on water organisms.

Reasons why this action is necessary:

A*nalysis of the current state in the area concerned*
Natura 2000 sites are known to play a crucial role in protecting Europe's biodiversity, but they are less known for their provision of a wide range of ecosystem services and other benefits to the society. Socio-economic benefits are still poorly understood and largely unrecognised in society. Evaluating the benefits of Natura 2000 would help to counterbalance the general view that the network is only about economic constraints and instead demonstrate that an appropriately managed Natura 2000 network repays the costs related to its maintenance in long-term.

Description of the problem to be solved through the Project and its actions
In Slovakia, there is a lack of practical experiences with evaluation of socio-economic benefits of Natura 2000 sites and assessment of ecosystem services in concrete sites. The practical example from project pilot sites will serve as an inspiration and case studies for others.
We expect that our project will have a positive impact on local economies, especially with a long term perspective. Forestry and agriculture is a very important source of income in rural communities. Effectiveness of management measures realised on project sites (Action C.5) will be thoroughly assessed, also in terms of their economic feasibility. Resilient diverse forests, properly managed meadows, improvement of hydrological regime of streams and wetlands and creation of new productive areas (grassland forest) may provide continuous benefits to local communities and may ensure a permanent flow of critical ecosystem services provided by Natura 2000 habitats. Level of awareness raising about Natura 2000 species and habitats as well as understanding of ecosystem services among general public and specific target groups as local people, students, tourist, etc. will contribute to protection of these sites in the future (Action E.1).
Implementation of D.2 monitoring action can help to understand, assess and communicate the socioeconomic benefit and value of a Natura 2000 site not only to local people and

relevant stakeholders, but also to the general public, as well as economical and financial sectors. Demonstrating the socioeconomic importance of Natura 2000 can encourage a better regional and local acceptance of the network by promoting a more integrated and multifunctional land use. Implementation of this action will also serve as a case study for the scientific community and possibly also to the future natural accounting system.
Another reason for monitoring and evaluating socio-economic benefits follows from the fact that the management of the Natura 2000 network requires considerable funding to implement and monitor management measures; furthermore, it brings many restrictions to land users in the form of requirements to change forest/agricultural land management of Natura 2000 sites. By local communities and public, these effects are clearly perceived as costs that the users have to bear. On the other hand, the socio-economic benefits of Natura 2000 are unclear and less tangible for the affected stakeholders. In this sense, it is thus equally important to compare the costs with the social benefits of Natura 2000. Action D.2 will create a basis necessary for a consistent analysis of benefits and costs of various policies and investments.
This activity will also help the project beneficiaries to partially evaluate the effectiveness of realised activities and applied measures. Indicators will provide feedback on how concrete project activities are implemented during the different project phases. It will give important information to project management about the strengths and weaknesses of some activities. To have such kind of information during various project implementation phases can help to suggest improvement where necessary.
Detailed reports on the number of people reached by the project and its activities are crucial to monitor whether the expected results and desired objectives are reached. Critical reviews will allow us to adjust activities where needed in order to increase overall performance of the project.

Synergy between the C.7 and D.2 project actions of the proposed LIFE IP project is ensured through subaction C.7.3 Detailed ecosystem services evaluation in selected Natura 2000 network sites – case studies for project areas. This subaction shall provide baseline for monitoring of the impact of projects concrete actions on ecosystem services in project demonstration sites. The evaluation shall thus identify relevant ecosystem services provided by Natura 2000 in the project demonstration sites and provide guidelines for regular monitoring and evaluation of socio-economic benefits provided by ecosystem services.
The action D.2, though implemented by different project beneficiaries, will fully build on the results of the action C.7, especially subaction C.7.3. However, the D.2 action will not focus on general assessment of ecosystem services provided by Natura 2000 sites in selected project demonstration areas (such as C.7.3), but on the specific improvement of ecosystem services provided by Natura 2000 as a result of conservation measures implemented within action C.5. Methods and tools developed and used under action D.2 will going to build on and evolve results of C.7 action with specific focus on concrete conservation measures in project sites.

Expected contribution of the Project to PAF implementation:
The action will contribute to the following PAF priorities:
E.1.3 Monitoring and reporting
- Monitoring focused on the quality of provided regulatory, production and cultural ecosystem services.

E.1.4 Remaining knowledge gaps and research needs
- Research of the feasibility and effectivity of realised management measures

- Research in the area of protected areas' ecosystem services and nature values assessment.

Description (what, how, where and when):

The aim of project's socio-economic impact assessment is to see and measure benefits of project activities for society and how it influences local communities, local economy, specific stakeholders and also society as a whole. Socio-economic impact assessment of the project is therefore an important and obligatory part of project implementation. Obligatory LIFE Key project level socio-economic indicators will be defined, collected, and data inserted in the dynamic indicators database (KPI database) during the first phase of the project, at the end of the project and 5 years after project implementation. Through this project action we expect to gather data to report on the following Key project level indicators:

- Forestry - increase in area under sustainable forest management
- Agriculture - areas of agricultural land under sustainable management
- Replication / Transfer - Nr. of replication / Transfer cases
-

Contribution to other socio-economic indicators, e.g. employment may also be targeted, but the final selection of socio-economic indicators will be defined during 1st phase of the project action

The monitoring will be realized on 2 levels:

1. **Project level: Socio-economic impact analysis of the project and monitoring of awareness raising.** Socio-economic impact of the project on society, stakeholders involved both directly and indirectly in the project and local communities in project demonstration sites – the main goal is to monitor how this project influences the lives of local communities, what are the effects on human welfare, what economic income will project generate in pilot sites, what economic income will it bring to target groups (e.g. local farmers and foresters), how many new jobs will be created (e.g. employees of new management centres). Also it will monitor how the management centres in pilot sites will contribute to the creation of sustainable social and economic project outcomes. This activity will also include monitoring of the number of people reached and involved in the project, change in the knowledge of professionals as well as monitoring of change in awareness of Natura 2000 network and ecosystems services among general public, target groups, etc. WWF SK will be responsible for coordination of this part of the action.
2. **Pilot site level: Assessment of the project´s impact on ecosystem functions and ecosystem services in pilot sites including evaluation of socio-economic impact of selected management measures in pilot sites.** The main goal is to measure the socio-economic impact of management activities realised in pilot sites (action C.5) on ecosystem functions. Cost-benefit analysis will be calculated for management of peatlands, selected agroforestry schemes (restoration of pastureland forest, treatment and planting of fruit trees, restoration of wooded pastures, using of horse power in forestry etc.) as well as for integrated management of landscape. Different management approaches will be evaluated if they can be cost effective and thus attractive for farmers/foresters from an economic point of view and if not, which conditions need to be changed. Cost benefit analysis of applied measures will be prepared and status of ecosystem services of Natura 2000 in each pilot site will be evaluated before and after implementation of concrete conservation actions (action C.5). The results of the analysis will be important

information for replication and transfer of knowledge (action E.3), thus enabling replication of experience from project demonstration sites within country boundaries. WWF SK will be responsible for coordination of this part of the action and FNS CU will support its work with data collection and evaluation.

Monitoring on both these levels will be carried out according following steps:

1st phase

Preparation of methodology - WWF SK will develop a guideline with indicators and questionnaires on how to monitor socio - economic impact of the project, how to monitor socio-economic impact of the management measures in pilot sites and how to monitor the people reached by the project activities. WWF will provide this guideline to all partners. Also baseline assessment of ecosystem services in project demonstration sites as well as guidelines for monitoring of socio-economic benefits prepared within subaction C.7.3 will be used. The following preliminary steps need to be realised in order to prepare most suitable methodology:

- **Working group:** An expert working group for methodology preparation will be created. Project partners' representatives and experts from relevant institutions will be invited to participate in methodology preparation.
- **Selection of key socio-economic indicators** for evaluation of each project activity and management measures in pilot sites. Indicators are at the core of the monitoring systems, since they allow for measuring the achievement ofoutputs (medium-term effects, behaviour change, increased well-being etc.). Relevant key socio-economic indicators will be selected for each project action, as well as for each management measures applied on demonstrative sites and a potential of socio-economic impact will be defined. All activities that involve people (either as participants of workshops or as online-participants of platforms) will be subject to monitoring. All activities (workshops, etc) will be carried out with a standard feedback form that checks attendance, envisaged vs. real changes achieved. Press coverage of the activities will also be documented to estimate the number of people reached indirectly through newspaper articles and other media. Obligatory indicators mentioned in the document "LIFE Key Project Level Indicators Call 2019" will be among the list of indicators.
- **Definition and description of key indicators.** Each indicator will be described in detail. List of attributes for each indicator will be defined, e.g. measure, scale, the way of data collection, availability and access to data, frequency of data collection, cost. Some data might exist already (statistics, publications, reports, etc.), some will have to be collected (by using questionnaire, interview, etc.). Indicator sheets will be prepared and a database of indicators will be created.
- **Target group** will be defined for each type of monitoring (e.g. farmers, foresters, nature conservationists, teachers etc.). Appropriate methods to obtain data from each target group will be suggested (questionnaire, interviews or other methods will be used). The activity will be connected to the outputs of action A.3 *Preparation of strategy for stakeholder involvement and communication with special focus on land users.* Also, a list of institutions which can provide necessary data (e.g. statistics data, economic data) will be prepared.
- **Methodology of data collection** will define which method will be used for collection of data related to each indicator and each target group. For relevant indicators, questionnaires and structured interviews will be prepared for both phases of monitoring (before and after implementation of action).
- **Who** will collect data and **when** - will be defined for each indicator. It will clarify which indicators will be collected by project partners and which will be collected by external providers (e.g. public survey in pilot sites, public survey general…).

It will also clarify when and how often some indicators need to be collected (e.g. at the beginning and at the end of the project, at the beginning and at the end of the activity or after realisation of concrete actions - seminars, workshops etc.). Partners responsible for implementation of activities will identify a person responsible for regular contribution to indicator database.

2nd - 3rd phase

Data collection and monitoring of socio-economic impact itself – all necessary data for assessment of the project's impact on ecosystem functions and ecosystem services in pilot sites will be collected and evaluated. Also the monitoring itself will be realised – data will be collected and evaluated. It will consist of 2 phases:

i) Analysis of current situation (ex-ante monitoring). The monitoring will gather „basic" comparative data. Timing will depend on type of activity. In some cases, first monitoring will have to take place within the first third of the project period to gain comparative data (e.g. public awareness raising realised under the action E.1). In other cases, it can be realised at the beginning of concrete action which can be organized in different project periods (e.g. workshops realised under the action E.2, or education activities realised under E.4).

ii) Analysis of final status (ex-post monitoring). Depending on activities, this monitoring will be realised after implementation of relevant activities and also in the last project period. LIFE Key project indicators will be monitored also 3 years after project implementation, as it is a project obligation.

Partners will be asked to insert all data from the monitoring into an online indicator database. The database will be continuously monitored and cross-referenced with the detailed planning of activities. Preliminary results will help to identify gaps, which can be filled during project implementation

3rd phase

Elaboration of reports and outputs

Final report on socio-economic impact of the project and ecosystem services will be prepared by WWF SK. Most important results as well as Natura 2000 network' socio-economic benefit will be communicated to different target groups through appropriate and attractive means (e.g. infographic, case studies, posters, articles etc.). These outputs will be prepared in close cooperation with the action E.1 and will also be promoted under E.1. Best case studies will be elaborated and will help to transfer knowledge and experience to other regions or to relevant stakeholders (within action E.3). Policy level recommendations will be drafted to influence existing policies and strategies. LIFE Key project level socio-economic indicators will be reported and data will be inserted in the dynamic indicators database (KPI database).

Monitoring of replication and transfer success of the project solutions will be done in the 3rd (replication) phase of the project mainly by analysing the official annual plans reports of relevant state organisations. These plans of main activities cover all activities of the respective organisation for a particular calendar year. MoE approves the annual plans for the State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic as well as SWME (associated beneficiaries of the project), as well as for Slovak Environment Agency, which is one the project stakeholders. This means, through this process MoE can ensure replication and transfer of project results within public environment sector.

In case of state organisations belonging to other ministries their annual plans of main activities are also publicly available on the webpage of each organisation, so can be monitored and analysed similarly. To assess uptake of project solutions by other sectors,

especially private, information can be gathered through ex-post monitoring planned to evaluate socio-economic impact of the project.
The monitoring of replication and transfer success in the private and non-government sector will be organised using questionnaires and/or structured interviews with relevant stakeholders. These will include organizations, which are focusing on nature protection, education, tourism, regional development etc. and are active in pilot sites as well as those, which work on a national level and Natura 2000 is one of their subjects of interest. Both WWF and FNS CU plan to gather the information, while WWF will be responsible for coordination of the action and synthesis of the information.

Constraints and assumptions:

The action requires constant attendance and maintenance of the monitoring system. WWF will lead the action and the partners will contribute with data.

- Low number of respondents in case of public research - Risk management: Professional agency with good experience and long history in public survey will be procured for monitoring of general public awareness.
- Monitoring of several activities will not be realized on time – Risk management: All relevant questionnaires, structured interviews etc. will be prepared at the beginning of the project. Project partners responsible for implementation of activities will be participating on indicators selection and will be obligated to use monitoring tools suggested by the methodology under D.2 and to regularly fill indicators database.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

- Socio-economic impact of the project will be measured.
- Cost-benefit analysis of management measures realised in pilot sites will be elaborated.
- Project key indicators, including LIFE Key Project Level Indicators will be collected and evaluated.
- Detailed numbers on people reached by the project will be obtained.

Cost estimation:

<u>Personnel (WWF)</u>
Junior experts: 135 EUR * 589 days = 79 515 EUR
Senior experts: 185 EUR * 30 days = 5 550 EUR

<u>External assistance (WWF)</u>
Public opinion survey - start: 20 000 EUR Socioeconomic survey: 130 000 EUR
Public opinion survey - end: 20 000 EUR

<u>Personnel (FNS CU)</u>
Experts [monitoring] – non-additional: 123 EUR * 50 days = 6 150 EUR

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Guideline with indicators and questionnaires on how to monitor socio - economic impact of the project and the people reached by the project activities	D.2	11/2021
Methodology for assessment of ecosystem services in pilot sites is developed	D.2	12/2025
Final report on socio-economic impact of the project on local economy and population	D.2	10/2030
Final report on impact of management activities on ecosystem services in project sites	D.2	10/2030

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
External provider for public survey selected	D.2	04/2022
KPI database filled	D.2	12/2021 12/2030 12/2036

ACTION D.3: Monitoring of PAF implementation

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **MoE**
Role: Overall coordination of action; gaining data from other institutions and stakeholders, who also implement projects; preparation of reports.
Competences: MoE is responsible for implementation of the PAF (as well as other strategic documents, which cover or are linked also to PAF). As Coordinating Beneficiary and the highest public body in the field of nature and environment protection in general, has the best opportunities to coordinate this activity and gain data from all relevant resort organisations. Also MoE is closely linked to the work of MoA, therefore it is the most suitable partner which can gain relevant data from the agricultural sector.

Responsibilities in case several beneficiaries are implicated:
SNC
Role: Preparation of database; collection of operational data on PAF implementation and database update.
Competences: The State Nature Conservancy of Slovak Republic is the main management authority for conservation and management of protected sites. It has a long term experience with data collection and is responsible for reporting on the status of Natura 2000 species and habitats. Also, SNC SR is a main administrator of the KIMS database.

Reasons why this action is necessary:

This project is primarily focused on implementation of PAF 2014-2020 and preparation and proper implementation of the new PAF 2021-2027 for Slovakia. The objectives set out in this document will need to be continuously monitored, evaluated and updated in order to provide a regular overview of PAF implementation and see, where are problems and gaps, which should be fulfilled. This will enable the MoE to identify any possible bottlenecks in its implementation and to react to it through re-allocation of available funds or re-formulation of existing policies.

Description (what, how, where and when):

PAF quantifies various measures, which are planned to be implemented both within and outside (measures for connectivity and green/blue infrastructure) of Natura 2000 network. All of these measures will be processed into an operational database, which will be regularly updated by SNC SR staff. They will be responsible for regular recording of measures related to the implementation of PAF. Measures will either be implemented by SNC SR itself, or in cooperation with SNC SR. In addition, MoE will gain data from other institutions and stakeholders, who also implement projects and realise activities related to the Natura 2000 network (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the SR, SEA, NGOs) and this data will be shared with SNC SR.

There will be three reports on PAF implementation elaborated during the lifetime of the project (2024, 2027 and 2030). The reports will be compiled by MoE using data from SNC SR. The horizon 2030 was selected despite the fact that PAF is planned only until 2027, because we expect that some projects contracted during the financial period 2021-2027 will take longer to implement and they will still last in the years 2028-2030.
Except for indicators related to PAF implementation, special attention will also be paid to capacity building and to implementation of complementary actions. All capacity building activities related to the Natura 2000 network will also be registered in the SNC SR database and their impact will be measured by the number of participants recorded. MoE will regularly monitor the implementation of complementary funds in close cooperation with other responsible ministries. Both expenditures and impacts on Natura 2000 network will be recorded.

Constraints and assumptions:

Inadequate communication and personnel changes: The action is highly dependent on good communication between project partners (MoE and SNC SR) and between MoE and other ministries responsible for various complementary funds. In addition, some risks could appear because of frequent personnel changes in partners´ teams. Risk management:

- To avoid misunderstandings and low levels of cooperation, a pro-collaborative mood will be encouraged within a project team. The team will have regular meetings and a responsible MoE project manager will regularly meet with the SNC SR team to ensure responsible monitoring of PAF implementation progress.
- SNC SR internal database on PAF implementation will be shared among several SNC SR staff using institution's repositories. Thus they will be able to substitute any staff leaving the institution.
- MoE will also set up good communication contacts on other responsible ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transport and Regional Development) and other relevant partners (e.g. NGO). They will be regularly invited for the project activities (e.g. workshops, training, conferences) to keep good working relations.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

- Database created, maintained and updated at SNC SR to monitor PAF implementation.
- 3 progress reports on PAF implementation elaborated (2024, 2027, 2030).

Cost estimation:

Personnel (MoE)
Technical and communication officer: 168 EUR * 150 days = 25 200 EUR
Working tasks: close monitoring of PAF implementation, work will be linked to the communication with relevant officers dealing with PAF (mainly within the MoE and SNC).

Personnel (SNC SR)
Expert specialist [on Natura 2000 (1)]: 125 EUR * 180 days = 22 500 EUR

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
1st progress report on PAF implementation	D.3	11/2024
2nd progress report on PAF implementation	D.3	11/2027
3rd progress report on PAF implementation	D.3	10/2030

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Database created	D.3	12/2022

D.4 Monitoring and assessment of KPIs

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **MoE**
Role: Overall coordination and implementation of the action; gaining data from other institutions and stakeholders, who also implement projects; preparation of reports.
Competences: MoE as a coordinating beneficiary to the project is responsible for its overall implementation. On the other hand, as the highest public body in the field of nature and environment protection in general, has the best opportunities to coordinate this activity and gain data from all relevant stakeholders.

Responsibilities in case several beneficiaries are implicated:
SNC, WWF, NFC, DAPHNE, SWME, FNSCU
All other beneficiaries will contribute to the action by providing monitoring and reporting on selected KPIs within action F.1.

Reasons why this action is necessary:
Monitoring and assessment of project progress through monitoring of KPIs helps project beneficiaries to track down the project progress and on a programme level provides important indication on the impact of the project during its implementation as well as after its actual completion (replication effect).

Description (what, how, where and when):
Within the first 9 months of the project implementation Project Coordinator of MoE will enter Key Project Level Indicators into the LIFE KPI webtool. As part of the planned reporting, the Project Coordinator in collaboration with the local project coordinators of associated beneficiaries and other team members (experts) will report also on the Key Project Level Indicators using the LIFE KPI webtool. They will include the "Extract of the project data from the KPI webtool" into the Interim Reports and the Final Report of the project. These reports will also include analysis of the results achieved and/or deviations experienced/expected as compared to the original estimates. The project will also update their KPIs in the LIFE KPI webtool at an interim phase (to be agreed with Contracting Authority during the project) and finally, also at the final report stage.

In 5 years after the project ends, the Coordinating Beneficiary will ensure repeated reporting on the project's KPIs is included in the LIFE KPI webtool.

Constraints and assumptions:
Possible constraint: Unclarity in KPIs and how to report specific project outcomes.
Risk management: Consultation with the project monitor.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):
Project's KPIs reported and entered in the LIFE KPI webtool

Cost estimation: no cost foreseen (included in the Cost estimation of the action F.1)

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
1st interim extract of the project data from the KPI webtool as part of the Mid-term project report	D.4	12/2022
2nd interim extract of the project data from the KPI webtool as part of the Final project report	D.4	12/2027

Final extract of the project data from the KPI webtool as part of the Final project report	D.4	03/2031

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Project's KPIs entered in the LIFE KPI webtool	D.4	09/2021

E. Publicawarenessanddisseminationofresults (obligatory)

ACTION E.1: Dissemination of information and raising awareness about theNatura2000network–public relations

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **WWF**
Role: Overall coordination of action
Competences: WWF is an experienced non-governmental organisation having knowledge in awareness raising, campaigns and media work.

Responsibilities in case several beneficiaries are implicated:
MoE
Role: Development and maintenance of projects' website.
Competences: MoE can guarantee effective functioning and maintenance of the website during and after finalisation of the project. As the highest authority it is also able to collect all the relevant information, including information on complementary activities from other financial sources.
SNC
Role: Production of notice boards and their installation in demonstration sites (5).
Competences: SNC is a governmental organisation responsible also for marking the borders of protected areas. The design of notice boards proposed in this action will be done to match the design already used by SNC for signs and notice boards in the landscape.

Reasons why this action is necessary:

According to a survey Attitudes of Europeans towards Biodiversity (Special Eurobarometer, 481, December 2018) European citizens are increasingly concerned about the state of nature. The overwhelming majority (96%) of the more than 27.000 citizens surveyed consistently stated that we have a responsibility for nature protection and a healthy ecosystem are essential in mitigating climate change as well as coping with its impacts. According to the survey, both recognition of the term "biodiversity" and comprehension of its meaning have increased since 2015. However, there are four Member States where at least half of all respondents have never heard of the term "biodiversity": Poland (54%), Latvia (51%), Slovakia and Cyprus (both 50%). Only 20% of Slovak citizens said that they have heard of the term and they know what it means.

Awareness of Natura 2000 network has increased slightly since the 2015 survey, and it varies widely across the EU Member States. In general, only three in ten Europeans are aware of the Natura 2000 network. 26% of Slovak respondents say that they have heard of Natura 2000 network but do not know what it is and only 10% of Slovaks understand what Natura 2000 network is in comparison to 63% that never heard of it.

Description of the problem to be solved through the Project and its actions
Most EU respondents are unwilling to accept damage to protected nature in exchange for economic development. In Slovakia, the general public is sensitive to environmental damage and 56% of respondents consider that such kinds of developments 'should be prohibited, because these are our most important nature areas' (the EU average is 45%). Overall, the survey indicates that people in Slovakia understand the value of nature and they are concerned over its loss, however, a large proportion of Slovak citizens are not aware of the existence of Natura 2000.

This action is designed to fully communicate the project and its outputs, raise awareness and promote Natura 2000 network goals and its benefits in Slovakia. Different communication channels are proposed in order to reach various target groups. It will also provide for mandatory publicity in accordance with the rules of the LIFE Programme.

The Project´s expected benefit to PAF implementation

The action will contribute to the following PAF priorities:

E.1.5 Measures aimed at communication and increasing the awareness on Natura 2000, education and access for visitors:

- To improve and clarify the information on Natura 2000 and its individual sites which are publicised at the MoE and SNC websites.
- To develop, adopt and implement communication strategy related to biodiversity, Natura 2000 including, which would contain measures for raising levels of education, participation and awareness in various areas.
- To carry out an effective information campaigns, events and other educational activities for wide spectrum of target groups with the aim to increase awareness and participation of public (both professionals and laymen) and to use new technologies, such as mobile phone applications, QR codes, etc. and to present an up-to-date topics in an attractive way.
- To modernise the state list of protected areas, to update the maps containing information on protected areas, land use, water ecosystems, threats and animal migration and to make this information accessible.
- Environmental education and public and children education.

Description (what, how, where and when):

1st phase (2020 - 2022)

At the beginning of the project, a **common visual identity** of the project will be prepared by WWF Slovakia. Project design manual will be prepared and distributed to all project partners. It will define the project logo, project colours and layout of project documents (e.g. attendance lists, letters, minutes of meetings, etc.). Common visual identity will be also applied to a set of promotional and and other material (project posters and flyers, T-shirts, pens, project folders, etc.). Promotional materials will be offered as giveaways to stakeholders and journalists on various project events and meetings. Furthermore, a **project communication plan for the general public** will be created by WWF Slovakia, with active input from all project partners. Materials produced will be made available to and used by all project partners. Following deliverables are planned to ensure effective communication:

A general project website as key information channel will be developed by MoE within 24 months from the start of the project and will be regularly updated during the whole project period. The website will contain description of the project, activities, news and project outputs which will be posted there on an ongoing basis. The website will serve as a main hub of information about the importance of the Natura 2000 sites, principles of nature protection and ecosystem services to the general public in an accessible and attractive way. All materials published within the project for use by different stakeholders will be available on the website. The website will also promote videos, photos, and main medial outputs of the project. It will be presented in Slovak language, basic information about the project will be published also in English. The website will be maintained on-line at least 5 years after the Project's end. The website will be linked to the websites of all project partners.

Notice boards will be produced by SNC and installed in 5 selected project demonstration sites. Attractive interactive notice boards will inform nature visitors about project activities.

Signboards will be made of weatherproof material and designed in an easy to understand way for the general public.

Natura 2000 information portfolio will be prepared as a communication starter set of information material for visitors of protected areas in Slovakia. N2000 portfolio will include information flyer, poster, N2000 map, postcards, tattoos and other merchandising products such as pens, T-shirts and cotton bags. Information materials will be distributed through 10 information/visitor centres run by SNC in Slovakia. Information portfolio will be developed in national language and designed to reach and address a wide audience (public, tourists and nature visitors). The aim is to raise awareness of Natura 2000 and biodiversity of Slovakia and explain ecosystems services.

All actions will start in 1st phase and continue in 2nd phase.

2nd and 3rd phases (2023-2030)

Natura 2000 documentary will be created with the aim to popularise Natura 2000, the importance of biodiversity protection, introduce functions of ecosystems and explain ecosystem services to selected target groups (general public, nature visitors, landusers and tourism agencies). The documentary will primarily focus on localities selected as demonstration sites and the activity will be linked with actions A.4 and C.5. The documentary film will be 30-45 minutes long, produced in the quality that meets criteria for television broadcasting. Apart from television it will be also presented at relevant festivals and in SNC information centres. **Natura 2000 videos** (2 min. videos) will be produced for social media use. 24 short formatted videos will explain the importance of biodiversity, Natura 2000 and ecosystem services. The series of short videos will be released on social media channels of all project partners within a joint campaign (e.g. 24 videos/12 months).

Nature photography contest for amateur photographers and nature lovers will be organised on social media (Instagram, Facebook). The aim is to raise awareness and promote Natura 2000 and the rich biodiversity of Slovakia by huge engagement of public, tourists, hikers and amateur photographers. Winners of the contest will be awarded by a field expedition/field visit, e.g. large carnivores tracking organised by WWF. The best photographs will be selected and used for the development of mobile large-scale outdoor exhibition on Natura 2000. Three sets of outdoor exhibitions will be developed and used by all SNC SR offices for Natura 2000 promotion at special events that are organised regularly (e.g. European Day of Parks, N2000 Day, Biodiversity Earth Day, World Wetland Day).

Natura 2000 Street campaign will be implemented in 3 bigger cities in Slovakia (Bratislava, Banská Bystrica, Košice) in order to bring nature closer to the people living in the cities and to explain the importance of nature and ecosystem services. The idea is to use street art to promote the topic and to engage young people, artists and community centers. Nature visuals promoting Natura 2000 fauna and flora species, natural habitats and ecosystem services will be designed, communicated and installed in open public places. The activity will be implemented in close cooperation with the municipalities.

Media activities of all project partners will be crucial for constant communication with the public to gain their interest in project activities. We plan to produce press releases regularly (at least 10 press releases during the project duration), and at least 20 articles in various printed, online and broadcast media (local, regional, national media). Outputs of the project will be promoted also in magazines, newsletters and blogs regularly published by project beneficiaries. **Press trips** to demonstration sites will be organised by WWF SK in cooperation with other PPs for national, regional and local journalists with the aim to promote concrete conservation actions in 5 selected localities (5 press trips). Journalists are important transmitters of information and messages to the general public and they also represent a very important target group. The objective of this action is to foster dissemination of information on concrete project conservation action to the wide audience.

Social media channels of all project partners will serve as an online tool to deliver project updates, results, images and stories collected within a project. Information will be disseminated mainly through Facebook, Instagram and YouTube. The posts will support website communication and seek to inform and engage the wide audience. Social media is a powerful and cost effective communication channel with good results in achieving communication impact.

Layman´s report will be produced during the last year of the project in printed and electronic formats in Slovak and English languages. The report up to 10 pages will describe project activities and main achievements in non-technical language. Printed version will be available for stakeholders and the public and electronic version will be available at the project website.

Constraints and assumptions:

- Possible constraint: Delay in preparation of information materials. Risk management: Outcomes of individual subactions of the project will be monitored. Deadlines guaranteed by contracts will be strictly controlled.
- Possible constraint: Delay in activities due to public procurement procedure. Risk management: The project is planned for 10 years, which provides enough time buffer to lower this risk.
- Possible constraint: Low quality of materials produced.
  Risk management: Quality of materials will be guaranteed by contract.
- Possible constraint: Low response from the public.
  Risk management: Information materials will be prepared in a way which will make them visually attractive and easy to understand. Information will be released through social media regularly to build up an interest of the public.
- Possible constraint: Reluctance of the media to publish articles. Risk management: Communication strategy will be prepared to sufficiently communicate with the media. Press trips will be organized which will open a possibility for resolving any communication problems personally if necessary.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

Action will significantly contribute to raise public awareness on Natura 2000 in Slovakia. Number of communication tools and products will be developed and the national Natura 2000 campaign will be implemented. Communication, PR and media activities will use both online and offline channels in order to reach wide audiences.

- Project website
- N2000 information portfolio (information flyer, N2000 map, postcards, T-shirts, bags)
- 3 sets of N2000 outdoor exhibition
- 1 documentary and 24 short videos on biodiversity, Natura 2000 and ecosystem services
- 5 press trips for journalists
- 5 notice boards in selected localities
- Layman´s report

Cost estimation:

<u>Personnel (WWF)</u>
Junior experts: 135 EUR * 20 days = 2 700 EUR
Communication experts: 145 EUR * 830 days = 120 350 EUR
Graphic design expert: 130 EUR * 230 days = 29 900 EUR

External assistance (WWF)
Natura 2000 portfolio (printing services): 75 000 EUR
Communication activities: 165 000 EUR
- Natura 2000 documentary, videos (24): 60 000 EUR
- nature photography contest (campaign, printing): 50 000 EUR
- Natura 2000 street campaign: 30 000 EUR
- external communication services (consultancy, influencers): 25 000 EUR

Durable goods: Equipment (WWF)
Photo camera: 2 000 EUR

Personnel (MoE)
Technical and communication manager: 168 EUR * 470 days = 78 960 EUR
Working tasks: responsible for the project website creation and management (together with the SNC SR)

Durable goods: Equipment (MoE)
Digital technology for the project promotion: 14 000 EUR

Personnel (SNC SR)
IT specialist (1): 125 EUR * 200 days = 25 000 EUR

Durable goods: Infrastructure costs (SNC SR)
Production and instalment of 5 notice boards, 1 000 *5 = 5 000 EUR

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Project website	E.1	12/2022
5 notice boards	E.1	12/2023
N2000 information portfolio	E.1	12/2025
Documentary film and short videos for social media	E.1	12/2027
N2000 outdoor exhibition	E.1	12/2025
Layman´s report (version – printed, electronic)	E.1	12/2030

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Project visual identity prepared	E.1	12/2022
Nature photography contest finalized	E.1	12/2025
N2000 Street Campaign implemented	E.1	12/2027
5 press trips organized	E.1	12/2030

ACTION E.2: Dissemination and communication for professionals

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **MoE**
Role: MoE will be responsible for organisation of kick-off conference, 7 trainings in the provisions of new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and other relevant financial mechanisms
Competences: MoE is responsible for implementation of the PAF. The work of MoE is closely linked especially to the work of MoA (agriculture, forestry, fisheries), which administers other financial mechanisms and is aware of the links between legislation and financial tools, which are connected also the nature, biodiversity and landscape protection.

Responsibilities in case several beneficiaries are implicated:
SNC
Role: SNC SR staff will be trained and will also provide expertise in 3 trainings related to species and habitat management.
Competences: SNC is the main management authority of protected sites and therefore needs to keep a high level of expertise in species and habitat management and stakeholder communication. It will implement concrete conservation activities which will be the topic of technical workshops and habitat management trainings.

WWF
Role: WWF will organise the 5 trainings modules in 3 regions related to public relations, communication and crisis communication, stakeholders engagement and habitat management (with expertise from SNC SR, SWME, NFC).
Competences: WWF is the main non-governmental organisation dealing mainly with campaigns, media, press releases and briefings, which help to raise awareness on nature, biodiversity and landscape protection among the general public.

NFC
Role: NFC staff will be trained and will also provide expertise in 3 trainings related to restoration and management of forest habitats and ecosystems, as well as close to nature forest management.
Competences: NFC is an expert organisation established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the SR. It deals with forest protection, management and agroforestry.

NP MP
Role: NP MP staff will be trained and will also provide expertise in trainings related to species and habitat management.
Competences: NP MP is responsible for implementation of action C.5.3. and therefore best in sharing knowledge and experience gained about species (capercaillie) and habitat (meadows) management.

Reasons why this action is necessary:

Analysis of the current state in the area concerned
In Slovakia, the protection and management of landscape is rather scattered among several stakeholders. There are several organisations and institutions which function under the Ministry of Environment of the SR (water, protected areas, non-forest habitats) and several which function under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the SR (agricultural habitats, grasslands, forests). Professional trainings and capacity building is not an integral part of work in case of some of these organisations and an expertise of individuals, gained through the work experience, is many times unexplored by others and therefore its use is limited. Some of these organisations are large and with competence all over the territory of Slovakia and information flow among its local offices is low.

Description of the problem to be solved through the Project and its actions

This project aims to remedy these shortcomings through a set of capacity building training seminars, which will be closely linked to concrete conservation activities of this project. The knowledge of species and habitat management, as well as latest information on legislation, processes and tools which can be used for the benefit of better conservation management are scattered, too. Land managers also need to deal with landowners, land users, local authority officers, media or general public and they need to be able to communicate appropriately. Agri - environmental advisers organised under the MoA and inspectors who control the use of finances provided by CAP to the farmers and foresters in the field will also need to be trained in the provisions of new CAP, implementation of which is planned for 2022 in Slovakia.
The aim of this action is to build the capacity of organisations involved in Natura 2000 network management in areas they need for their everyday work and to interconnect their knowledge and experience for better PAF implementation in general.
The trainings will be also linked to relevant policies, strategies, complementary funds and projects (e.g.implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy measures and tools, the Common Fisheries Fund measures and tools, INTERREG and other transnational programmes, etc.). The agenda of nature, biodiversity and landscape protection is rather a broad topic, where mainstreaming is crucial for successful implementation of legislation, policies, strategies, but also for practical conservation, restoration and management activities, not only in project demonstration sites.
Experts from SNC SR, SWME and NFC will be both involved in trainings and trained. Trainings will also involve decision makers and officers dealing with CAP and other agri environmental schemes. We also plan to provide training for farmers, foresters, SNC SR staff and for inspectors and agri-environmental advisers organised under MoA in the provisions of CAP. The knowledge can be further spread also through the universities (FNS CU) and other organisations of the Ministries with educational roles and competences (Slovak Environmental Agency, SEA).

The Project´s expected benefit to PAF implementation:
Proposed action is indirectly related to the measures set in chapter E.1.5 Measures aimed at communication and increasing the awareness about Natura 2000, education and access for visitors:

- Seminars, workshops and conferences.
- Meetings with landowners and land users of Natura 2000 areas.
- Public awareness and education in relation to large carnivores and species which may cause conflict (e.g. otter).
- Informing the representatives of agri, hunting and conservation institutions, local administrations as well as public on current situation in relation to bear, preventive measures against damages caused by wildlife, how to report and register them, how to gain subsidies, etc.

Description (what, how, where and when):

Kick-off Conference of the project will be organised in the first year of project implementation. Focus will be on presenting the goals of this project with interlinkages on related policies and financial instruments implemented in Slovakia (especially in relation to implementation of the experiences and new structure of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and new strategic plan 2021 – 2027). Each beneficiary will actively participate in the agenda of the meeting according to its field of expertise.

The trainings will be grouped under the following modules:

- **Capacity building on habitat management** (water, forests, non-forest habitats)
- **Communication towards public** (first contact staff, raising public awareness, environmental education)
- **Communication towards landowners and land users** (dealing with management issues, advising best management approaches, advising on subsidies available, advising on legal processes)

- **Crisis communication** for nature conservation staff (in case of damages caused by wildlife, in case of danger posed by an animal, rangers as first contact people, zoologist called to injured animal, to an accident involving protected animal species, etc.)
- **Stakeholders' engagement** in relation to nature conservation (good management of habitats, their involvement in management itself)
- **Provisions of CAP and other relevant financial instruments** - trainings for nature conservation staff, foresters, farmers, MoA inspectors and agri-environmental advisers on the provisions of financial instruments.

Constraints and assumptions:

- Reluctance on the part of staff, landusers, landowners, decision makers to participate in trainings and to subsequently use the best practices and knowledge in their work. - Risk management: good and relevant agenda of the trainings that will help the staff in their everyday work. Trainings will be planned well in advance and promoted to make people interested. Recommendations for participation might be given by managing authority. Willingness to actually use the best practices must be ensured by high-quality products and knowledge of presentations during all trainings.
- Delay in the Project outputs, which serve as a necessary basis for this action. - Risk management: it will be necessary to observe the project schedule and adapt the timing accordingly.
- Lack of experienced trainers. - Risk management: Search for good trainers will start at an early stage.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

Action will contribute to build capacities of organisations dealing with Natura 2000 network management and help to gain knowledge and experiences for better implementation of PAF. Number of trainings will be organised for decision makers and officers dealing with CAP and other agri-environmental schemes and also farmers, foresters, SNC and environmental inspectors.

- Kick- off Conference (1)
- Capacity building on habitat management (3)
- Training on communication towards public (3)
- Training on communication towards landowners and land users (3)
- Training on crisis communication for nature conservation staff (3)
- Training on stakeholders' engagement in relation to nature conservation (3)
- Training on provisions of CAP for farmers, foresters and SNC SR staff (3)
- Training on provisions of CAP for MoA inspectors and agri - environmental advisers (4)

Cost estimation:

<u>Personnel (MoE)</u>
Technical and communication manager: 168 EUR * 255 days = 42 840 EUR
Working tasks: helping mainly with the preparation and organisation of trainings

<u>External assistance (MoE)</u>
Kick-off meeting: 2 000 EUR
1 training moduls on CAP in different locations (venue/accommodation/food): 60 000 EUR
(the final number of trainings as well as the exact locations will be determined taking into account several criteria: logistics, number of potential applicants, etc.)

<u>Personnel (SNC SR)</u>
Site managers [on management planning (2)]: 103 EUR * 73 days = 7 500 EUR

Personnel (WWF)
Junior experts: 135 EUR * 80 days = 10 800 EUR Senior experts: 185 EUR * 30 days = 5 550 EUR
Communication experts: 145 EUR * 540 days = 78 300 EUR

External assistance (WWF)
5 training modules in 3 localities (venue, accommodation, food): 130 000 EUR

Personnel (NFC)
Experts 6 (agroforestry, forestry, agroforestry and game management) – non-additional: 150 EUR * 20 days = 3 000 EUR

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Communication guide on nature protection	E.2	10/2022

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Kick-off conference	E.2	11/2021
1 training on habitat management realised in 3 regions	E.2	11/2022
1 training on communication towards public realised in 3 regions	E.2	11/2023
1 training on communication towards landowners and land users realised in 3 regions	E.2	11/2024
1 training on crisis communication for nature conservation staff realised in 3 regions	E.2	112025
1 training on stakeholders' engagement in relation to nature conservation realised in 3 regions	E.2	11/2026
3 trainings on provisions of CAP/ Rural Development Fund for farmers, foresters and SNC SR staff realised	E.2	11/2022
4 trainings on provisions of CAP/Rural Development Fund for MoA inspectors and agri-environmental advisers realised	E.2	11/2025

ACTION E.3: Dissemination of results, replication and networking with other projects

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **MoE**
Role: overall coordination of action, organization of closing project conference and 5 technical workshops (with expert input from SNC, SWME and NFC).
Competences: MoE, as Coordinating Beneficiary and the highest public body in the field of nature and environment protection, has the best opportunities to coordinate this action and safeguard both the replication of activities as well as networking with other projects.

Responsibilities in case several beneficiaries are implicated:

SNC SR
Role: SNC will provide expertise at 2 technical workshops related to integrated management plans and 1 technical workshop on management of non-forest habitats and management centre.
Competences: SNC is responsible for implementation of action C.5.1. and therefore best in sharing knowledge and experience gained.

NFC
Role: NFC will provide expertise at 2 technical workshops related to agroforestry.
Competences: NFC is the organisation which deals with agroforestry in Slovakia since 2014.

WWF
Role: WWF will contribute with organization of 10 networking activities with other projects, organization of 10 field visits, organisation of 2 specialised workshops for forest taxators, farmers and SNC staff.
Competences: WWF has experience in communication and public relations.

NP MP
Role: NP MP will provide expertise at technical workshops presenting mostly the results of demonstration activities carried out under the action C.5.
Competences: NP MP is responsible for implementation of action C.5.3. and therefore best in sharing knowledge and experience gained.

Reasons why this action is necessary:

Analysis of the current state in the area concerned
This project will implement several concrete conservation actions, which will focus on the three main areas - management of non-forest habitats (peatlands), agroforestry and integrated landscape management. Each activity is planned to demonstrate good practice in the management of the land and each involves and influences several stakeholders.

Description of the problem to be solved through the Project and its actions
There are many subjects involved in the management of land in Slovakia, each of them having special knowledge and experience in the field of their work. However, not always there is an emphasis on sharing knowledge and experience within the organisation or with other organisations. In this project, we would like to ensure that each activity realised will be well communicated and the knowledge gained will be shared among relevant organisations and interested subjects in order to use it for future replication in other areas. On the same principle, we will connect with teams realising similar projects abroad and in Slovakia to bring about the best results.

The Project´s expected benefit to PAF implementation

E.1.2 Site management and communication with stakeholders:

- To continue the cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organisations in activities supporting the conservation of species and habitats,

elimination of illegal activities including.
- To strengthen the cooperation with landowners and land users and to cooperate with organisations, which represent them.
- To strengthen the cooperation with local governments (self governing regions, districts and municipalities), especially in the process of land use plan development.

Description (what, how, where and when):

Sub-action E.3.1. Dissemination of results

Dissemination, transfer and replication of project results is a very important group of activities. Integrated LIFE project serves as a catalyst for other complementary funds to focus more on the implementation of NATURA 2000 network. For this reason, both transfer of knowledge between the ministries and their organizations, as well as transfer of knowledge within the organizations working under the MoE or MoA is very important.

In this project, we plan to organize a set of various activities which will present the results of the project and will stimulate possible replication.

These include:
5 technical workshops presenting mostly the results of demonstration activities carried out under the action C.5. Two workshops will be prepared in relation to integrated management plans and to their implementation. The aim will be to present experience gained during the process of plan preparation to project partners' representatives and to various stakeholders (conservationists from state as well as NGO sector, foresters, water managers, scientists, representatives of local communities and municipalities). Special attention will be paid to plans and practical implementation, therefore each workshop will be accompanied by a field visit to the demonstration sites.
The other two workshops will be related to the topic of agroforestry. They will be focused on experience sharing and practical demonstration of agroforestry measures application. The idea of agroforestry will be presented to a wide audience as it is still quite unknown and unclear despite the fact that it was very widely applied in Slovakia in the past. Variety of interest groups, farmers, foresters, conservationists, scientists, but also representatives of both responsible ministries (Environment and Agriculture) will be invited.
The last technical workshop will be related to the management of peatland non-forest habitats and freshwater habitats. The experience with management centres will be discussed as well as other complementary actions will be presented, such as peatland management using support from CAP, management organized through tendered external companies or long-term contract with landowners or landusers. The workshop will be mostly focused on conservationists (SNC, NGOs), but also representatives of farmers, landowners and ministries will be invited.

Closing project conference will be organized at the end of the project. It will have a broad scope and will provide enough space to present project results as well as lead discussion on future visions of Natura 2000 implementation. Representatives of all relevant stakeholder groups will be invited. It is foreseen that the conference will be organised for about 120 participants. Field visits of selected project sites will be part of the final conference to demonstrate the project conservation measures implemented.

10 field visits to project sites will be focused on the in situ presentation of concrete conservation activities carried out during the project, i.e. hydrological restorations, agroforestry management and restoration management of peatlands. These site visits will

be closely connected to capacity building activities realised under the Action E.2 and they will be focused on the SNC SR staff, farmers, foresters, water managers and decision makers (regional, district and local public bodies).Based on experience gained from concrete conservation activities, **two specialised workshops** will be organized. First will be on preparation of integrated management plans. It will be organised for forest taxators (who are responsible for preparation of forest management plans) and for SNC SR staff (who is responsible for preparation of conservation management plans). The second workshop will focus on agroforestry and will be organised for farmers and foresters. The examples of agroforestry systems will be presented including possible financial tools from a CAP.

Two publications are planned to be elaborated and published for the purposes of project dissemination. The theme of agroforestry is still rather new and poorly known by stakeholders, therefore two publications will be prepared. First will be a popular brochure for farmers and foresters which will present agroforestry in a simple and easy-to-understand way. The second publication will be a scientific monograph focused on classification of agroforestry systems in Slovakia, examples of best practice, history of agroforestry systems, etc.

Project activities and experience will be regularly presented on the **project website and** through **social media.** Technical reports and methodologies prepared will be available for downloading. Establishment of interested groups of stakeholders based on project activities and their results is expected.

Sub-action E.3.2 Development of strategy for replication and transfer of the project solutions

Project coordinator together with communication expert, supported by other project beneficiaries will prepare a detailed strategy for replication and transfer of the project solutions in order to multiply impact of the project. This will built on thorough evaluation of methods and approaches employed especially in C.5 action in project demonstration sites, their efficiency and replication potential, to be done already as part of C.5 action, as well as on the results of monitoring of impacts of project actions on biodiversity (delivered by action D.1), socio-economy and ecosystem services (action D.2). The strategy shall consider potential for replication in different sectors and stakeholders, who are expected to take part in replication of project solutions, such as forest owners and users, farmers, municipalities, etc.
Through dissemination activities, mostly technical workshop and field visits at least 10 concrete replication cases will be prepared in the form of concepts, where measures employed by the project (e.g. in peatland, grassland, forest management, wetland restoration, but also ecological connectivity measures, etc.) and evaluated as effective can be replicated. Exact location of replication cases will be decided during the project depending on the willingness of stakeholders and feasibility of proposed measures. These concept cases will be assisted by the project team to be developed to full proposals and financed by complementary sources. These will represent a minimum, or a starting set of replication cases initiated by the project.

Sub-action E.3.3. Networking with other projects

Networking with other projects (especially those supported from the programme LIFE) is an obligatory part of any LIFE project. We hope that it will bring interesting insights into the activities. First we would like to organize visits of similar integrated projects in the region of Central Europe or in Baltic countries. We have identified, for instance, the projects LIFE17/IPE/CZ0005, LIFE17/IPE/HU0018, LIFE16/IPE/LT0016 or LIFE18/IPE/EE0007.
We will also identify a set of traditional projects, which could bring some inspiration for our activities. We plan to carry out at least **10 networking visits** of other LIFE projects abroad and home. We will also use any other relevant opportunities for networking e.g. bio-geographical process seminars, similar conferences and workshops.

Constraints and assumptions:

Possible constraint: Low interests of stakeholders in field visits.
Risk management: Field visits will be organized in close cooperation with relevant professional organizations (e.g. for farmers and foresters it would be the agricultural chamber or forestry unions). This should ensure that the agenda will be prepared to reflect the needs of participants and to make the field visit relevant to their everyday work. The field visits will be organised well in advance so that participants will be allowed enough time to plan their participation and register. Staff of large state organisations (SNC, SWME, NFC) can take part in the field visits in the frame of capacity building, which is always needed in large organisations with competence over the territory of the whole state. In addition, the activities will be advertised through social media, website and other relevant information channels.

Possible constraint: Low interest of other projects in networking.
Risk Management: Networking is an obligatory activity in the LIFE projects therefore it is expected that other projects will accept our visits. Vice versa, we are prepared to host the visitors from other countries which are interested in our experience.

Possible constraint: Low interest of stakeholders in replication of solutions developed / employed by the project.
Risk management: MoE together with other beneficiaries will assess willingness of stakeholders to replicate solutions proposed / tested / implemented by the project and in case of low willingness it will identify the obstacles may resulting from policy, practices, lack of awareness, etc. Identified obstacles will be addressed through project itself (e.g. awareness raising) or complementary actions (e.g. amendment of laws and policies).

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

Action will implement a number of activities appropriate to disseminate project results. Crucial part is the presentation of demonstration activities carried out in action C.5. Specialised workshops for stakeholders will be implemented and possible replication of project activities will be stimulated by networking visits in Slovakia and abroad.

- 5 technical workshops presenting mostly the results of action C.5
- 1 closing project conference
- 10 field visits with in situ presentation of project concrete activities
- 2 specialised workshops for forest taxators, farmers and SNC staff
- 10 networking activities
- strategy for replication and transfer of the project solutions with 10 concrete replication cases concepts

Cost estimation:

Personnel (MoE)
Technical and communication manager: 168 EUR * 335 days = 56 280 EUR
Working tasks: responsible for the preparation and organisation of workshops, field visits and closing project conference

External assistance (MoE)
Closing conference: 10 000 EUR
5 technical workshops demonstrating the results of C.5 activities: 5 * 10 000 = 50 000 EUR
2 specialised workshops demonstrating the results of agroforestry activities: 2 * 10 000 = 20 000 EUR

Personnel (SNC SR)
Site managers [on management planning (2)]: 103 EUR * 37 days = 3 800 EUR

Personnel (NFC)
Experts 6 (agroforestry, forestry, agroforestry and game management) – non-additional: 150 EUR * 20 days = 3 000 EUR
Experts 3 (agroforestry, horticulture and fruiterer, communication with landusers, project management and monitoring of project progress) – additional: 150 € * 10 days = 1 500 €

Personnel (WWF)
Junior experts: 135 EUR * 20 days = 2 700 EUR
Communication experts: 145 EUR * 280 days = 40 600 EUR

External assistance (WWF)
Organisation of 10 networking activities in SK and other countries: 62 000 EUR
Organisation of 10 field visits, 10 * 2 000 EUR: 20 000 EUR
Organisation of 2 specialised workshops, 2 * 5 000 EUR: 10 000 EUR

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Brochure on agroforestry for farmers and foresters	E.3	11/2024
Monograph on agroforestry systems in Slovakia	E.3	12/2026
Strategy for replication and transfer of the project solutions with 10 concrete replication cases concepts	E.3	12/2028

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
5 technical workshops organized	E.3	11/2029
10 networking activities realised	E.3	11/2030
First 4 field visits organized	E.3	12/2026
All 10 field visits organized	E.3	06/2030
2 Specialised workshops for forest taxators, for farmers and SNC SR staff	E.3	10/2030
Closing project conference organized	E.3	11/2030

ACTION E.4: Environmental education in relation to Natura 2000

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **DAPHNE**
Role: Communicating Natura 2000 themes and ES related scientific findings to the target groups and the public in an understandable way, preparation of methodological materials and underlying documents for education, organization and lecturing of educational activities, events, courses and trainings, active participation in working groups, development of educational tools, media work.

Responsibilities in case several beneficiaries are implicated:
SNC, NP MP
Role: Participation in workshops, working group membership, cooperation in preparation of study materials and realization of events, distribution of materials, provision of educational and didactic tools for working of SNC and NP MP educational staff with various target groups.
Competences: SNC SR and NP MP will ensure the use of project outputs in the environmental education process to raise public awareness of Natura 2000 issues.

Reasons why this action is necessary:

Analysis of the current state in the area concerned
Environmental awareness of citizens in Slovakia is insufficient and does not lead to a change of behaviour and values in the context of sustainable development. According to a survey Attitudes of Europeans towards Biodiversity (Special Eurobarometer, 481, December 2018) only 26% of Slovak respondents say that they have heard of Natura 2000 network, but do not know what it is and just 10% of Slovaks understand what Natura 2000 network is in comparison to 63% that never heard of it (more in Action E.1). Up to three quarters of Slovaks consider nature to be an element that increases their sense of national pride, but only half of respondents are willing to actively participate in civic initiatives aimed at improving the quality of life in the country. Environmental education and training have been in the long term an underestimated social need in Slovakia. It lags behind the needs of today's society.

A formal environmental education (EE) in Slovakia is concentrated in school-type facilities and it is coordinated by the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic. Informal EE is most often implemented by NGOs, SNC, local initiatives, occasionally by schools as after school activities. Quality EE and training not only increase the environmental awareness of the population, but also build an active approach to the environment by developing the skills that are necessary for nature conservation within sustainable development, such as systemic thinking, foresight, strategic and critical thinking, as well as an integrated approach to problem solving. Education needs to be started at a very early age, as children do not have negative environmental habits that need to be eliminated.

Description of the problem to be solved through the Project and its actions
Nature conservation is dependent on acceptance and understanding from the general public. Natural values of NATURA 2000 sites in Slovakia are still insufficiently interpreted to the general public. Low environmental awareness leads to disinterest and might significantly contribute to habitat and species degradation. Environmental education is therefore an essential part of effective nature conservation.

The ES concept is relatively new in Slovakia and is gradually being introduced into the policy documents and legislation. In order to gain general acceptance and importance of the concept, it needs to be introduced to the broad public in an understandable way.
Trainings and further events for enhancing professional development of SNC employees, teachers, activity leaders within nature centres and other opinion-making stakeholders are held on an ad hoc bases, while the high quality systematic expert training in the area of public information, communication and involvement in protection of Natura 2000 network and support of ecosystem services is completely missing.

The technological development and the changes in the society are at a higher pace than ever before. The new school curriculum therefore emphasizes that pupils need to gain a set of skills to form their own opinions and make educated choices in consumers behaviour. The schools need to make plans for their educational programs, and many teachers search for learning resources. With Natura 2000 and ecosystem services as an example, the pupils may acquire new skills in their nearby surroundings: They can investigate biodiversity, perform a local survey and join scientists to study pollinators or various aspects of protected areas. However, there is a lack of good quality materials and no teacher training supporting such a concept – and without them, we miss the opportunity of the new curriculum in changing the attitudes of the public towards habitats and species conservation

The Project´s expected benefit to PAF implementation

Chapter E.1.2 Administration of localities and communication with stakeholders lists among the priority measures to secure guiding activities in caves and on interpretative localities of nature conservation and proper education of SNC employees especially for successful involvement of stakeholders into the process of management of Natura 2000 sites (p. 18).

Chapter E.1.5 Communication and awareness-raising measures on Natura 2000, environmental education states that in the new programming period Slovakia intends to incorporate the latest research information in an appropriate form and to increase publicity and awareness of the benefits of Natura 2000 and ecosystem services, and the expected outcome of this activity is to improve public awareness of ecosystem services. Proposed measures (realization of seminars, workshops and conferences, meetings with landowners and land users of Natura 2000 areas, informing the representatives of agri, hunting and conservation institutions, local administrators as well as public on current situation in relation to bear, preventive measures against damages caused by wildlife, how to report and register them, how to gain subsidies, etc.)

PAF also presents the Updated National Strategy and Action Plan for the Protection of Biodiversity by 2020, which includes targets for building human and institutional capacities for the protection of biodiversity and its sustainable use. Part of this Biodiversity Action Plan is also a preparation of the detailed information and communication strategy for the protection of biodiversity in Slovakia (which should be finalised already, but it will be probably postponed after 2020 and in the new strategy and action plan for biodiversity). It also mentions the implementation of the National Environmental Strategy 2030, under which point 13 Environmental Education and Learning for People of All Ages aims for 13.1 Improvement of Environmental Education in Formal Education and 13.2 Heading Towards the Responsible Production, Consumption and Nature Conservation Through Informal Learning.

Description (what, how, where and when):

The action serves as an instrument to increase publicity and awareness of the benefits of Natura 2000 and ecosystem services in order to gain support of the general public and important stakeholders in management and protection of Natura 2000 sites, habitats and species. This action supports information campaign in action E1 with deeper involvement of selected target groups. By means of repeated trainings and educational events, principles and relevant outputs of the project actions will be communicated to target groups focusing on effective ways of cooperation with the public and stakeholders in nature conservation at the local level.

This action will focus mainly on SNC employees responsible for environmental education and on teachers and activity leaders in nature centers. The objective is to train them to effectively communicate the benefits of Natura 2000 and ecosystem services to various age groups in order to gain positive attitudes towards nature and active involvement in nature conservation at the local level.

The first part of this action focuses on environmental education activities for the employees of protected areas (National parks, Protected landscape areas, regional centre, Slovak Caves Administration) as well as important institutions and organizations dedicated to environmental education (e.g. rescue stations, centres of informal education).

The second part of this action will be focused on environmental education activities for schools, public and tourists. The results of the science literacy testing (PISA) show, the way science is taught significantly affects the level of science literacy students achieve (https://www.minedu.sk/zverejnenie-vysledkov-slovenskych-ziakov-v-medzinarodnej-studii-oecd-pisa-2018/). If we can be a provider of facts, hands-on experiences and teaching material for the schools, then we have an opportunity to interconnect science teaching with nature conservation, to convey the different values of the ecosystems to the younger generation. The school as an arena for communication, offers an opportunity to convey a comprehensive understanding of ecosystem services. Every year new pupils start at school. These pupils are tomorrow's employees, tomorrow's consumers, and tomorrow's decision-makers.

While implementing the „Learning Outside the Classroom“ concept, several outdoor educational programs and tools will be developed during the project. Educational materials and events will help to underline the importance of protected areas and their species and bring them closer to the public, tourists and schools in an inspiring way.
Set of educational events (trainings, workshops, programs in schools) together with an educational box of tools (training materials, identification keys, interactive educational tools, worksheets, activity ideas) on Natura 2000 network and ecosystem services will be elaborated to help to increase awareness and practical protection of Natura 2000 sites in the whole Slovakia.

In order to achieve whole country coverage, we will cooperate with media and use social media. We will prepare at least 6 Press Releases during the project. Surveys show that many young people are less watching TV or listening to the radio and receive information mainly through social networks. Therefore, we will also concentrate on social media. Social media refers to websites and applications that are designed to allow people to share content quickly, efficiently, and in real-time. At the same time, the available social media statistics make it possible to evaluate the success of individual posts and to respond continuously

Based on these evaluations, it will be clear how to set up further posts on social media in order to reach the largest audience. In social media work we will concentrate on Facebook, Instagram and YouTube. Some posts will be sponsored to maximize the reach of the posts in the selected target audience. The external experts in social media will help to set up the sponsored posts. Slovak social media influencers will be involved in the promotion of environmental education activities. A properly selected influencer has the tools and authenticity to attract many viewers consistently and can motivate others to expand their social reach. This effect is very necessary in context of the dissemination of the project outcomes. During the project we will publish 400 posts on Facebook, YouTube and Instagram. Depending on the currently available statistics (e.g. number of likes, organic and paid reach, shares of the posts, etc.), we will continuously evaluate the impact of the campaign and the number of people addressed, as well as the correct setting of target group reach.

1st phase (2020 - 2022)

Working group consisting of environmental education experts from 5 project demonstration sites will be created. Demand for environmental education products will be identified.

Set of environmental education products for 5 project demonstration sites (Záhorie, Muránska planina, Poľana, Horná Orava and Latorica) will be developed for public, basic schools, high school students and tourists. Set will mainly consist of educational materials and ideas for educational activities and tools to be used for those activities. We will develop and provide the relevant facts translated into understandable language, hands- on experiences and teaching materials for the schools and the general public.

We will develop **training** (type 1) and train the environmental education providers (SNC employees, activity leaders and others) in proper communication and education techniques to be used to promote Natura 2000 and ecosystem services.

We will identify key topics and prepare **10 educational outdoor programs** for kindergartens, basic schools, public and tourists in cooperation with enviro-education staff of 5 project demonstration sites. Each demonstration site will benefit from 1 program for schools and 1 program for public and tourists.

We will organize "**Natura 2000 Days**" at secondary and high schools in 5 project demonstration sites. Principles of and obstacles to nature conservation will be part of debate events for this target group. In cooperation with the local experts from praxes, these educational events for high school students will be aimed at increasing awareness and knowledge of students on the actual status and concrete possibilities for practical protection of the close by Natura 2000 sites.

In terms of the implementation of educational activities, there will be so called "**Natura 2000 Pilot weeks**" at selected project demonstration sites. The "pilot weeks" will be running if possible within the important International days (e.g. International Day for Biological Diversity, Outdoor Classroom Day, Earth Day etc.) and will be connected with presentation of educational programs and educational materials (worksheets and educational tools) directly in the protected areas. Educational materials will also be available online (on the project web page and web page of Daphne www.daphne.sk) for better dissemination of environmental education in relation to Natura 2000.

Educational infostands will be organized at various occasions to promote project goals, activities and outcomes (promotional material from E1 will be used).

SNC educational staff will be provided with the educational tools and didactic aids to interpret nature conservation issues to various target groups in an attractive way. The set will contain e.g. binoculars, portable microscopes, thematic magnetic boards, animal footprints, eye loupes and magnifying glasses for small animal observation etc.

2nd phase and 3rd phase (2023-2030)

The experience gained during 1st phase will be used to extend the activities to Natura 2000 sites around the whole Slovakia. Consequently, set of interactive educational tools for EE providers will be developed together with best practice toolkit to be used in Natura 2000 sites around Slovakia.

We will develop **teacher trainings** (4 types) in order to incorporate the topics of Natura 2000 and ecosystem services into the primary school curriculum. There will be teacher training taking place in each county of Slovakia (8 counties). Training materials will be available online for all teachers and educators. **Educational box**, including toolkit with interactive activities and games as well as set of teaching tools will be developed in order to help teachers to get topics of nature conservation into various school subjects.

We will continue organizing educational infostands and “Natura 2000 Days” for general public, and secondary schools and high schools based on best practice from 1st phase.

We will plan, develop and implement a **teaching course for universities** on Natura 2000 and ecosystem services and will launch it during two semesters at two Slovak universities.

We will organize a **working group of environmental education providers** from the whole Slovakia. Based on their demands we will use the best experiences from activities in project demonstration sites (1st phase), will develop **trainings** (7 types) and education materials and will train EE providers in proper communication and education techniques in order to raise awareness on Natura 2000 and gain understanding of ecosystem services among the broad public.

We will organize a **3-day excursion for environmental education providers** to neighbouring countries. Thanks to the visit we will get-to-know the best practice examples of communication of Natura 2000 and ecosystem services to public and local stakeholders.

Interesting **excursions** (15), including guided canoe trips (5) will be organized for schools to project sites. We will participate at conferences and workshops and share our experiences and project knowledge among target groups in Slovakia and abroad.

Trained SNC staff will organize **events** for the public in Natura 2000 sites around the whole Slovakia. Information materials (5 types of brochures/leaflets) intended for the general public and visitors of protected areas will be produced with the aim to create understanding and support for nature conservation and Natura 2000. Brochures will present appropriate management measures in protected areas, the impact of climate change in these areas and the measures for mitigation, ecosystem services and other current topics.

Materials will be produced in language and content appropriate for the general public with attractive design.

Electronic versions of brochures will be provided on the project webpage.

Constraints and assumptions:

- Reluctance on the part of SNC employees/teachers/activity leaders to participate in trainings and to subsequently actually use the best practices in their work. Risk management: good promotion of the educational activities will be necessary. Managing employees of SNC – regional authorities and administrators of national parks/protected landscape areas – will be motivated to send the employees to trainings based on the recommendation to be made by the superior body – MoE. Willingness to actually use the best practices must be ensured by high-quality products.
- Reluctance of schools to participate in educational programs or events. Risk management: all educational materials will be adjusted to the school curriculum in order to perfectly fit into the teaching lessons and topics, what will increase the acceptance from the side of teachers and school principals.
- Reluctance of Universities to accept teaching course. Risk management: cooperation with universities will be established already in 1st phase, university experts will be involved in course development in order to best fit the course to university needs and possibilities.
- Delay in the Project outputs, which serve as a necessary basis for this action. Risk management: it is necessary to observe the Project schedule.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

Action will contribute to improve competencies and skills of professional environmental education providers in state institutions. Innovative approaches and products for teaching environmental topics will be developed for education providers. Supported by educational outdoor programmes for school children, excursions and outdoor events for general public action will contribute to raise awareness about nature conservation, Natura 2000 and ecosystem services.

- Eight types of trainings/workshops prepared for environmental education providers – preparation of workshops in terms of their methodology and content, including documents for workshop participants; verification sources: programs and documents prepared for workshop participants.
- Four types of trainings/workshops prepared for teachers/activity leaders - preparation of workshops in terms of their methodology and content, including documents for workshop participants; verification sources: programs and documents prepared for workshop participants. At least 20 trainings for 15–25 participants from among SNC employees, teachers and activity leaders (4–5 trainings/courses to be held per year starting from the 2nd year of Project); verification sources: attendance lists.
- 400 training/course participants; verification sources: attendance lists
- 10 Educational outdoor programs for kindergartens, basic schools, public and tourists.

verification sources: the document; photographs; list of participants

- 20 “Natura 2000 Days” for secondary and high school students during the project verification sources: photo documentation, attendance lists.
- At least 500 pupils and students addressed, verification sources: attendance lists.
- 1 set of environmental education products for environmental education providers

verification sources: list of content parts of the box, the documents, photos of products

- 1 educational box for teaching with worksheets, ideas for activities, educational tools for basic schools. verification sources: list of content parts of the box, the documents, photos of tools
- at least 5 “Natura 2000 pilot weeks” at selected project demonstration sites

verification sources: photos, attendance lists.

- university teaching course on Natura 2000 and ecosystem services

verification sources: document, photos, attendance lists.

- 1 working group of environmental education providers from the whole Slovakia

verification sources: list of members.

- 3-day excursion for environmental education staff to neighbouring countries

verification sources: photo documentation, attendance lists.

- 15 excursions for schools, including 5 canoe trips

verification sources: photo documentation, attendance lists.

- At least 6 Press Releases about the

Project verification sources: a link or a hard
copy

- 400 posts on Facebook, YouTube and Instagram: verification sources – print screen of the posts
- attending at least 10 conferences and/or workshops - in order to share our experiences and project knowledge among target groups in Slovakia and abroad
- 10 events for public organized
- 30 educational infostands
- 5 types of information materials
- set of educational tools for SNC staff

Cost estimation:

Personnel (DAPHNE)
Senior experts [education (2) – environmental]: 140 EUR * 1145 days = 160 300 EUR
Working tasks: responsible for overall coordination of EE activities (primarily ensures elaboration of the methodological materials, programs and pilot weeks; developing and realization of at least 20 trainings/workshops prepared for EE providers and for teachers/activity leaders; coordination of working group of EE providers; communication with experts and EE specialists/enviro-education staff).

Senior experts [education (2) – education]: 120 EUR * 1145 days = 137 400 EUR
Working tasks: ensures elaboration of the educational tools; elaboration of educational programs and realization of the pilot weeks; developing and realization of at least 20 trainings/workshops prepared for EE providers and for teachers/activity leaders; organization of working group of EE providers.

Senior expert [PR (1)]: 140 EUR * 1125 days = 157 500 EUR
Working tasks: PR communication of the whole action including press releases; posts on Facebook, YouTube and Instagram; responsible for delivery of outputs

Senior experts [education (5)]: 145 EUR * 149 days = 21 605 EUR

External assistance (DAPHNE)
Administration of DAPHNE sub-website of the project (webhosting, web design, web administration): 4 500 EUR
Educational tools and worksheets (graphic design and print): 44 500 EUR

Equipment (DAPHNE)
Computing equipment (3x laptops): 3 300 EUR

Other (DAPHNE)
Participation fee for conferences and/or workshops: 3 000 EUR
- at least 10 conferences/workshops including accommodation
- 3 persons
- 100 EUR/conference/person

Catering for workshops, trainings and Natura 2000 Days: 4 600 EUR
- for 20x trainings/workshops and 20x Natura 2000 Days for students
- 400 participants of trainings and 400 participants of Natura 2000 Days + 3 people from Daphne/training;
- together 920 portions
- 5 EUR/portion

Educational tools: 3 000 EUR

Personnel (SNC SR)
Environmental education specialists (4): 103 EUR * 928 days = 95 584 EUR

External assistance (SNC SR)
Education - graphic design and print of promotion materials, canoe trips with expert guidance, canoe rent – 10 000 EUR:
- graphic design and print of promotion materials (5 types of brochures/leaflets, each type 5 000 pcs.): 8 500 EUR
- canoe trips with expert guidance (1 trip, each appr. 30 persons, incl. transportation and canoe rent): 1 500 EUR

Travel (SNC SR)
3-day excursion for environmental education staff of SNC to neighbouring countries (30 persons, transportation, accommodation for 30 persons/2 nights, food for 30 persons x 3 days) in the amount of 6 000 EUR will be covered by the SNC travel costs.

Consumables (SNC SR)
Set of educational and didactic tools: 32 500 EUR

Other (SNC SR)
Participation fee for conferences/workshops - 10 conferences/workshops including accommodation x 100 Eur/conference/person x 3 persons: 3 000 EUR

Personnel (NP MP)
Environmental education specialist: 103 EUR * 231 days = 23 793 EUR

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
5 Natura 2000 pilot weeks organized	E.4	09/2025
3-days excursion for EE staff completed	E.4	10/2026
20 Natura 2000 Days organized	E.4	06/2030

20 trainings for 15-25 participants from among EE providers and teachers completed	E.4	06/2030
1 educational box completed	E.4	06/2030
Set of educational and didactic tools	E.4	12/2021
Brochures on Natura2000 produced	E.4	12/2023
6 Press Releases produced	E.4	12/2030
400 posts published on social media	E.4	12/2030

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
10 educational programs developed	E.4	12/2022
Working group of EE providers established	E.4	12/2023
Survey on training needs of SNC employees	E.4	09/2021
15 excursions for schools organized	E.4	10/2026
Four types of trainings for teachers developed	E.4	03/2028
Eight types of trainings for environmental education providers developed	E.4	03/2030

F. ProjectManagementandmonitoringofproject progress (obligatory)

ACTION F.1: Project management

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **MoE**
Role: Overall management of the IP LIFE project
Competences: MoE is responsible for the whole implementation of the nature, biodiversity and landscape protection in Slovakia, which means all relevant legislation, policies, strategies, etc. This IP LIFE project should during these 10 years help to achieve some of it goals, especially in relation to EU Nature Directives and Natura 2000 establishment, closely linked to the implementation of PAF.

Responsibilities in case several beneficiaries are implicated:
SNC, WWF, NFC, DAPHNE, SWME, FNSCU, NP MP (management of partners´ activities) All above mentioned beneficiaries will help to implement this IP LIFE project together with their own specific activities, which they will lead. MoE will coordinate the whole project and be aware of all actions, as well as problems, which some of beneficiaries might have during the project implementation; beneficiaries should inform MoE, if any help will be needed.

Reasons why this action is necessary:

Project management is an important and necessary part of the project. Its aim is to ensure smooth and competent implementation of project activities and to promote good cooperation among project partners.

Description (what, how, where and when):

Necessary structures for the project management will be created immediately after the project starts and project permanent staff will be hired in the first 3 months of the project duration.

Project will be led by a full-time project manager nominated by co-ordinating beneficiary (MoE). Project manager will be responsible for overall project management, reporting, communication with CINEA and with external monitoring team. He/she will check timely and appropriate implementation of project actions and monitor spending of project budget.

Project manager will be assisted by a project assistant and financial manager. Project assistant will be mainly responsible for administrative issues like contracting, collecting necessary administrative documentation for reporting and administrative issues of a coordinating beneficiary. Financial manager will be responsible for the overall financial management of the project. He/she will prepare regular reports for the project manager and elaborate financial part of formal reports to CINEA. He/she will also guide and supervise financial managers of project partners. Project management on a partner level will be ensured through contact persons nominated by each partner and local financial managers directly communicating with a project manager and financial manager. Conservation activities will be supervised by a scientific coordinator nominated by the coordinating beneficiary who will be coordinating an expert team at SNC responsible for the implementation of site conservation activities. Expert team at SNC will supervise site

managers and workers at site level.

Teams responsible for the implementation of A, D and E-actions will be created ad hoc from the persons responsible for the actions. These executive teams will be established for each project action and each team will be led by a person nominated by a beneficiary leading the action. The teams will be created immediately after the start of the projects for the actions, which are planned to be implemented from an early beginning of the project and then created step-by-step always just before the start of an action. The project assistant will register the members of the action teams and their leaders and will help to assist with their creation. The leaders will report to the members of the project management group (see below) and if necessary directly to the project manager.

Project management will consist of project manager, project assistant, project financial manager and project scientific coordinator representing coordinating beneficiary and then of one person representing each project beneficiary. The group will meet personally once every 2 months. In between time, regular remote calls will be organized to promote smooth communication. If necessary, a group may invite project team members for the meeting. The aim of the group is to help project manager and his/her team with operational project management to plan actual project activities, to report any problems and delays and to promote communication in a project team.

Project steering committee will be created from the representatives of all project partners (1 member per partner). In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the SR will be asked to nominate one additional member of the committee as a strategic stakeholder. Project manager will chair the meetings of the committee, but has no voting right. It can be agreed to invite ad hoc for the meetings also other team members or external experts and guests. Steering committee will discuss project implementation, any problems and delays and may agree on the recommendations for further project implementation. It will be responsible for the strategic decisions on future project implementation.

Monitoring of project progress will be organized by a project manager assisted by a project assistant. Members of the project management group will collect the information about the progress of actions under their responsibilities. They will quarterly prepare the brief reports for a project manager about progress of their actions, results and any delays and problems which appear. The same reports about the expenditures will be quarterly prepared by the financial managers of project beneficiaries and provided to the project financial manager. Project manager and project financial manager will then use these quarterly reports to draft formal activity and financial reports to CINEA and to the external monitoring team. They will also assist in organizing monitoring missions. If necessary, members of a project team will be asked to take part in the missions as well. Project manager and project financial manager will be the only contact persons towards CINEA and external monitoring team.

Project consortium is led by the Ministry of the Environment of the SR. It consists of 6 partners. Two of them are agencies under the responsibility of MoE (SNC, SWE), two are NGOs (DAPHNE, WWF) and two partners represent academic and applied research sector (CU, NFC). Such a consortium well represents relevant stakeholder groups and is well-balanced. Compared to the concept note, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the SR is not among the project partners, but will be informed about the project implementation, especially in relation to the agenda of CAP (and payments and measures in demonstration areas). They decided to stay only in a position of a stakeholder, but NFC, which is under their responsibility was nominated as a project partner.

Audit of the project expenditures will be organized at the end of project. The audits will be performed at the partners with an EU contribution exceeding 750 000 EUR.

Ministry of Environment as the coordinating beneficiary of the project has the overall responsibility for the project implementation and thus needs to ensure smooth and timely cooperation of all associated beneficiaries of the project. The project coordination, especially activities in project demonstration sites will include numerous site visits and outdoor meetings to number of locations far from the seat of the ministry and hardly accessible by public transport. For the given circumstances, using of a car seems to be the best option. However, the locations and the access possibilities to project sites would require car of an off-road or at least 4x4 Sport Utility Vehicle category, capable of ride out of paved roads. Ministry of Environment has currently no such vehicle in its fleet. Therefor purchase of 4x4 SUV project car is considered. It will be used exclusively for the project purposes. Apart from the travelling to project actions only possible exceptions may include service or maintenance rides (e.g. visits to service, insurance company, purchase of additional equipment, etc.).

Organisation	Position	Role in the project
MoE SR	**Project coordinator**	F.1 • Full time project manager nominated by coordinated beneficiary MoE SR • Responsibility for overall project management, reporting, communication with CINEA and with external monitoring team • Monitoring of the implementation of project actions • Coordination of partners and stakeholders while arranging meeting with action leaders and officers in charge for each subject involved in the project • Responsibility for an accomplishment of project objectives within time schedule & budget constraints; • Overall project planning and scheduling and chairing the Project Steering Committee;
MoE SR	**Financial manager**	F.1 • Assisting to the project manager in accordance with the financial matters • Responsible for overall financial management of the project • Preparing of the regular financial reports of the project • Elaborating financial part of the reports to CINEA
MoE SR	**Technical and communication manager**	A.3, C.3, C.4, C.6, D.3, D.4, E.1, E.2, E.3, F.1, F.2 • Assisting to the project manager with the technical matters • Responsible for virtual or physical technical meetings • Representation of the LIFE IP project and partnership to external stakeholders and initiatives; and • Communication with the EC

SNC SR	**Site manager/expert on application procedures**	A1 • coordination of the technical documentation and permits for the implementation of nature conservation activities in all pilot sites and acquiring building permits for management centre
SNC SR	**Site manager/ expert on management plannig**	A2 • preparation of integrated management plan, coordinating of other subjects during their preparing, preparation of catalogue of management measures for implementation of management plans in Natura 2000 sites A3, D1 • providing information and expertise on stakeholders in relation to management plans in Natura 2000 sites, comment the stakeholder strategy, participate on the monitoring of impact of concrete project measures on biodiversity in the Natura 2000 network; assistance in monitoring of project sites E2 • will be trained and will also provide expertise in trainings related to species and habitat management
SNC SR	**Expert specialist**	A2 • preparation of catalogue of management measures for implementation of management plans in Natura 2000 sites C5 • responsible for overall coordination of the C.5 action C7 • preparation of articles; preparation of case studies; preparation of data for the documentary about the importance of ecosystem services E3 • will provide expertise at 2 technical workshops related to integrated management plans and 1 technical workshop on management of non-forest habitats and management centre during the 3rd project phase
SNC SR	**Expert specialist/expert on management measures**	A2 • preparation of basic methodology and integrated management plan
SNC SR	**Site manager - stakeholder/landuser specialist**	A4, C6 • identification of landowners and land users in demonstration sites, implementation of stakeholder communication strategy, work and communication with stakeholders in the project area
SNC SR	**Expert specialist/ expert on Natura 2000**	C1 • participate in designing and performing field verification of habitat types and species presence on site level, participate on revision on the conservation objectives of target features in the 20 sites D3

		• collection of operational data on PAF implementation
SNC SR	**Expert specialist/expert on connectivity**	C3, C4 • consultations and comments of documents and creation of GIS documents • participate in the process of definition of practical measures for mitigation of climate change effects on target NATURA 2000 features and will formulate new or revised objectives and measures to management plans of particular sites. It will also provide experts input data for climate change modelling/analysis, site categorization according to their sensitivity to climate change etc. • participate on identification of target conservation features in need of ecological connectivity, provide collection and processing of desktop data (biodiversity and spatial) in their possession, participate on field data collection to fill data gaps, provide expertise for analysis/modelling of ecological corridors for selected species and habitats
SNC SR	**Site manager**	C5 • responsible for communication with local stakeholders, coordination with project and external partners
SNC SR	**Field assistant**	C5 • responsible particular for implementation of concrete conservation actions under sub-action C.5.1. It will also participate on implementation of sub-action C.5.2 and C.5.3 in project demonstration sites Poľana, Záhorie, Muránska Planina and Latorica, where it will provide technical expertise in implementing restoration and management measures
SNC SR	**Expert specialist/expert on ecosystems services**	C7 • preparation of articles; preparation of case studies; preparation of data for the documentary about the importance of ecosystem services; preparation and distribution of printed materials about the documentary; preparation of presentations about the Project outputs.
SNC SR	**Expert - specialist/Landscape ecology Expert**	C7 • preparation of articles; preparation of case studies; preparation of data for the documentary about the importance of ecosystem services; preparation and distribution of printed materials about the documentary; preparation of presentations about the Project outputs.
SNC SR	**Expert - specialist/GIS and database expert SNC**	C7 • preparation of articles; preparation of case studies; preparation of data for the documentary about the importance of ecosystem services; preparation and distribution of printed materials about the

		documentary; preparation of presentations about the Project outputs.
SNC SR	**Expert - specialist/forestry**	C5 • expertise in forestry and game management for project area Poľana
SNC SR	**IT specialist (project website)**	E1 • responsible for project website management
SNC SR	**Project coordinator SNC SR**	F1 • responsible for project management at SNC
SNC SR	**Financial Manager**	F.1 • responsible for the control and efficient use of funds, project budget processing, cooperate during the public procurements of the SNC tenders, works on project financial reports of SNC
SNC SR	**Environmental education specialist**	E4, E1 • ensuring the production of notice boards and their installation in demonstration sites (5), participation in workshops, working group membership, cooperation in preparation of study materials and realization of events, distribution of materials, provision of educational and didactic tools for working with various target groups
WWF	**Nature conservation expert**	A.1 • Participation on preparation of feasibility study for the implementation of the nature conservation activities in Polana and Muranska Planina. • Participation on preparation of technical report for reopening of site arms and revitalization of Morava river banks and participation on preparation of feasibility study and hydrological model for Morava river restoration. • Participation on consultations of feasibility study. A.2 • Participation on preparation of integrated management plan and catalogue of management measures for implementation of management plans in Natura 2000 sites. C.3 • Leading elaboration of conservation and restoration measures needed in NATURA 2000 sites to mitigate effects of climate change on sites' target conservation features. • Expert input into analysis of NATURA 2000 resilience towards climate change. • Participation on preparation of expert study on possible impacts of climate change. • Participation on elaboration of measures to mitigate effects of climate change on NATURA 200, siter target conservation features • Participation in elaboration of proposals and amendments to legal and policy instruments.

		C.4 • Participation on identification of conservation features in need of ecological connectivity, participating on data gaps filling, identification and field verification of ecological corridors and stepping stone habitats. • Analysing policy instruments • Participation on preparation of catalogue of measures for securing ecological connectivity for selected species and habitats. • Amendments of regional spatial plans and recommendations for EU funds 20208-2034 • Participation in the preparation of training material on ecological connectivity. C.5 • Participation for concrete conservation activities in pilot sites Muranska Planina and Záhorie. • Participation in forest, freshwater and animal species protection for project sites Polana and Latorica. • Participation on establishing, testing and evaluating agroforestry systems of demonstration character E.3 • Participation on networking activities with other projects and field visits • Expert participation on specialised workshops for forest taxators, farmers and SNC staff •
WWF	**Wildlife expert**	A.1 • Coordination of feasibility study for the implementation of the nature conservation activities in Muranska Planina. • Participation on elaboration of expertise and permits necessary for implementation of the nature conservation actions related to grassland habitats in pilot sites. • Participation on consultations of feasibility study A.2 • Contributing with expertise (ecological corridors, species protection, nature-based solution) to integrated management plan and catalogue of management measures for implementation of management plans in Natura 2000 sites C.4 • Overall coordination of action, communication with experts, identification of conservation features in need of ecological connectivity, organising data gaps filling, identification and field verification of ecological corridors and stepping stone habitats. • Analysing policy instruments • Participating on preparation of catalogue of measures for securing ecological

		connectivity for selected species and habitats. • Amendments of regional spatial plans and recommendations for EU funds 20208-2034 • Participation in the preparation of training material on ecological connectivity. C.5 • Coordination and expertise for concrete conservation activities and stakeholder involvement in pilot sites Muranska Planina • Providing expertise in animal species protection for project sites Polana. • Participating on establishing, testing and evaluating agroforestry systems of demonstration character E.3 • Participation on networking activities with other projects and field visits • Expert participation on specialised workshops for forest taxators, farmers and SNC staff
WWF	**Freshwater expert**	A.1 • Participation on preparation of technical report for reopening of site arms and revitalization of Morava river banks. • Participation on preparation of technical documents necessary for restoration work in Latorica site. • Participation on preparation of feasibility study and hydrological model for Morava river restoration and participation on consultations of feasibility study A.2 • Contributing with expertise to integrated management plan and catalogue of management measures for implementation of management plans in Natura 2000 sites E.3 • Participation on networking activities with other projects and field visits
WWF	**Forest expert**	A.1 • Coordination of feasibility study for the implementation of the nature conservation activities in Poľana. • Participation on elaboration of expertise and permits necessary for implementation of the nature conservation actions related to forest habitats in pilot sites. • Participation on consultations of feasibility study A.2 • Contributing with expertise (forest) to integrated management plan and catalogue of management measures for implementation of management plans in Natura 2000 sites C.3 • Participating on elaboration of conservation and restoration measures needed in NATURA 2000 sites to mitigate

		effects of climate change on sites' target conservation features. • Expert input into analysis of NATURA 2000 resilience towards climate change • Participation in elaboration of proposals and amendments to legal and policy instruments. C.5 • Coordination and expertise for concrete conservation activities and stakeholder involvement in pilot sites Poľana • Providing expertise in forest protection for project sites Poľana. • Participating on establishing, testing and evaluating agroforestry systems of demonstration character
WWF	**Stakeholder and data expert**	A.1 • GIS and data support on preparation of feasibility study for the implementation of the nature conservation activities in Polana and Muranska Planina and participation on preparation of revitalization study and technical project documentation in Zahorie and Latorica (GIS, data processing) A.2 • GIS and data support for preparation of integrated management plan and catalogue of measures • Enhancement of cooperation, involvement of land users, local partners and stakeholders in pilot sites A.3 • Overall coordination of activity A.3 • Data collection, data analysis within the activity • Coordination of elaboration of a strategy of stakeholder involvement C.4 • Participation on collecting of data from experts, participating on data gaps filling, participation on identification and field verification of ecological corridors and stepping stone habitats, GIS • Analysing policy instruments • Participation on preparation of drafting catalogue of measures for securing ecological connectivity for selected species and habitats. C.5 • Supporting concrete conservation activities and stakeholder involvement D.2 • Coordination of methodology preparation • Preparation of indicator database • Participation on questionnaire preparation • Processing data from PPs and stakeholders • Participation on analysis of current situation and final status (ex-ante, ex-post monitoring)

		• Participation of elaboration of final reports on socio-economic impact of the project and ecosystem services and other outputs (infographic, case studies, posters…) E.2 • Participation on organization of 5 trainings modules in 3 regions related to public relations, communication and crisis communication, stakeholder´s engagement and habitat management E3 • Participation on organization of 10 networking activities with other projects, organization of 10 field visits, organisation of 2 specialised workshops for forest taxators, farmers and SNC staff
WWF	**Communication manager**	E.1 • Overall coordination of action E1 • Preparation of common visual identify, project design manual and promotional materials • Preparation of project communication plan for the general public • Participation on preparation of project website coordinated by MoE • Preparation of Natura 2000 information portfolio • Coordination of preparation of Natura 2000 documentary and Natura 2000 videos • Coordination of organization of Nature photography contest and Natura 2000 Street campaign • Coordination of PR communication of the whole project • Preparation of Press Releases and posts on social media, evaluation of social media performance • Organization of press trips to demonstration sites • Commenting of other PR outputs prepared by partners (e.g. common press releases, Layman´s report, information materials etc.) • Coordination of events for public E.2 • Organisation of 5 trainings modules in 3 regions related to public relations, communication and crisis communication, stakeholder´s engagement and habitat management E.3 • Participation on organization of 10 networking activities with other projects, organization of 10 field visits
WWF	**Communication officer**	A.3 • Participation on preparation of stakeholder analysis • Participation on elaboration of strategy for stakeholder involvement • Preparation of communication trainings

		• Communication with PPs D.2 • Responsible for coordination of overall activity • Organizing of working group meetings • Participation on questionnaire distribution • Participating on collecting data from PPs and stakeholders • Coordination of preparation of final reports on socio-economic impact of the project and ecosystem services and other outputs (infographic, case studies, posters…) E.1 • Overall coordination of action E.1 • Participation on organizing PR activities under competency of WWF • Participation on preparation of PR outputs under competency of WWF
WWF	**Administration and Financial manager**	F.1 • Financial management of the WWF project activities • Elaboration financial part of regular quarterly reports • Purchasing and preparation of relevant public procurements • Administration of bookkeeping, contracting and salaries for project personnel
WWF	**Project coordinator**	F.1 • General coordination of WWF project activities within WWF • Coordinating of WWF project team • Collecting information about the progress of actions under responsibilities of WWF • Preparation of quarterly reports for a project manager about progress of actions, results and any delays and problems which appear.
WWF	**Graphic design expert**	E.1 • graphic design of the N2000 portfolio products and their preparation, graphic work related to the preparation of the outdoor exhibition and campaign in the streets
WWF	**Junior expert [field mappers]**	A.1 • species mapping as part of the preparation of the expert's studies at Muránska planina and Poľana sites C.4 • collection of missing data on selected species using field mapping after preparation of a study on conservation features threatened by habitat fragmentation
NFC	**Expert - agroforestry**	A.2, C.3, C.4, C.5, E.3 • qualification, education and knowledge in areas forestry, agroforestry and ecology • skills /experience in biodiversity protection, agroforestry and monitoring of natural habitats

		• participation on activities A2, C3, C4, C5.2, C5.3, E3 • participation on improving resilience of Natura 2000 target features towards climate change and implementation of agroforestry practices in project demonstration sites and development of innovative management approaches • cooperation on monitoring of obsolete varieties and landraces in project demonstration site • participation on communication with different stakeholders and dissemination of results, PR communication of individual project activities including Press Releases and social media
NFC	**Expert - forestry**	A.2, A.4, C.3, C.4 • qualification, education and knowledge in forestry • skills /experience in area forestry management • participation on activities A2, A4, C3, C4 • elaboration of the adaptation models/measures for increasing forest resistance and resilience to climate change (via change of tree species composition, reconstruction of declining forests, and/or conversion to close-to-nature forest management) • proposal of particular quantitative and qualitative indicators of the models implementation impact within project model areas
NFC	**Expert - agroforestry and game management**	A.1, A.2, A.3, C.3, C.4, C.5, E.3 • qualification, education and knowledge in forestry and game management • skills /experience in biodiversity protection, forest and game management - focused on endangered species-friendly forestry and agroforestry • participation on activities A1, A2, A3, C3, C4, C5.2. C5.3, E3 • participation on model of specific forest/agroforest management for selected areas • participation on implementation of concrete conservation action and implementation of forestry, agroforestry and game management practices in project demonstration sites and development of innovative management approaches • monitoring and evaluation of the impact of different types of management activities on the objects of protection
NFC	**Expert 7 (horticulture, fruiterer)**	A.1, A.2, C.5 • qualification, education and knowledge in agriculture, ecology and pomology

		• skills /experience in biodiversity protection, agroecology and monitoring of landscape elements and fruit trees • participation on activities A1, A2, C5.2 • coordination of elaboration of methodology for monitoring of obsolete varieties and landraces and data collection related inventories of fruit trees • cooperation on activities in project demonstration sites
NFC	**Expert on communication with landusers, project management and monitoring of project progress**	C.4, C.5 • university education • experience in project management and good communication skills • will be responsible for communication with landusers, project management and monitoring of project progress
NFC	**Forest nursery manager**	C.5 • qualification, education and knowledge in forestry • skills /experience in forest nursery management • responsibility for the preparation of planting material for agroforestry systems established within the activity C.5.2
NFC	**Field assistant**	A.2, C.3, C.4, C.5, E.3 • secondary education • skills / experience in technical and field work • participation on all field activities
NFC	**Technical assistant and field technician**	C.5 • secondary education • skills / experience in technical and field work participation in field and office activities related to activity C.5.2
DAPHNE	**Senior environmental specialist**	E.4 • responsible for the activity E.4 • primarily ensures elaboration of educational tools, programmes and pilot weeks; • developing and realization at least 20 trainings/workshops prepared for SNC employees and for teachers/ activity leaders; • communication with experts and enviro-education staff;
DAPHNE	**Senior education specialist**	E.4 • elaboration of educational tools, elaboration of educational programmes; • realization of the „Natura 2000 pilot weeks “; coordination/realization of educational info stands; • co-organization of working groups of environmental education providers; • realization of events for public, assurance of suitable conferences and workshops;

		• expertise in different topics – to select (plant/animal) species for 10 types of educational tools, to consult the worksheets, to host during the educational events “Natura 2000 Days” for students and to develop a teaching course on Natura 2000 and ecosystem services; • social media analyses and influencing;
DAPHNE	**PR Expert**	E.4 • PR communication of the whole activity including Press Releases; • posts on social media – e.g. Facebook, YouTube and Instagram and evaluation of social media performance; • coordination of events for public; • responsible for delivery of outputs associated therewith; • active participation on 3-day excursion for enviro. educational staff to neighbouring countries
DAPHNE	**Senior biodiversity expert – coordinator**	C.1 • overall responsibility for the activity C.1; • coordination of elaboration of methodology for data collection related to the target features status in sites; • coordination of elaboration of methodology for system of rolling evaluation of the target features status in Natura 2000 sites (SCIs/SACs) and their trends; • Coordination of analysis and update 20 management plans;
DAPHNE	**Senior biodiversity expert – habitats**	C.1, A.2 • coordination of inventories of missing non-forest and forest habitats; • evaluation of the target features (habitats) status in Natura 2000 sites (SCIs/SACs); • analysis and update 20 management plans; • assessment of effectiveness of 20 Natura 2000 sites management;
DAPHNE	**Senior biodiversity expert – evaluation**	C.1, A.2 • elaboration of methodology for data collection related to the target features status in sites; • coordination of inventories of missing mammals, fish and invertebrates; • evaluation of the target features (species) status in Natura 2000 sites (SCIs/SACs) ; • enhancement of Information system of SNC (KIMS) to evidence of the performed management measures; • gathering of missing data on habitats and species – forest habitats, non-forest habitats, invertebrates, fish, and mammals;
DAPHNE	**Project coordinator**	F.1 • will coordinate DAPHNE activities under the Project; • as member of the project management group he/she will collect the information about the progress of actions under responsibilities of DAPHNE;

		• Quarterly he/she will prepare the brief reports for a project manager about progress of their actions, results and any delays and problems which appear;
DAPHNE	**Financial manager**	F.1 • will be responsible for the financial management of the DAPHNE project activities; • he/she will elaborate financial part of regular quarterly reports; • he/she will administer bookkeeping, contracting and salaries for project personnel;
SWME	**Site manager coordinator**	A.1, A.2 • responsible for the smooth implementation of project activities in the ZAHORIE site • manages activities of the project team, ensures compliance with project schedule, • participate on preparation of studies, technical documentation and permission procedures, • coordinate works on project site of SWME activities during the project implementation. • plans, organizes, manages, secures and controls of project activities. • cooperate during the reporting procedures.
SWME	**Site manager coordinator**	A.1, A.2 • responsible for the smooth implementation of project activities in the LATORICA site • manages activities of the project team, ensures compliance with project schedule, • participate on preparation of studies, technical documentation and permission procedures, • coordinate works on project site of SWME activities during the project implementation. • plans, organizes, manages, secures and controls of project activities. • cooperate during the reporting procedures.
SWME	**Financial manager**	F.1 • responsible for the control and efficient use of funds, project budget processing, cooperate during the public procurements of the SWME tenders, works on project financial reports of SWME
SWME	**Project coordinator**	F.1 • responsible for project management SWM
SWME	**Deputy of Project coordinator**	F.1 • responsible for project management in the absence of project coordinator
SWME	**Technical assistant**	F.1 • purchasing and preparation of relevant public procurements • administration of bookkeeping, contracting and salaries for project personnel • assisting to the project manager with the technical matters
SWME	**Technical staff**	C.5 • tractor drivers - ensuring the necessary

		work for action C5.3 in project site Latorica.
FNS CU	**Expert monitoring**	C.3 • overall responsibility for the Action C.3 (Improving resilience of Natura 2000 target features towards climate change); • coordination of experts/teams of Action C.3 beneficiaries; • selection/modification/elaboration of method(s) usable for definition/estimation of resilience of Natura 2000 target features (both habitat types and species) towards climate change; • coordination of/participation in sampling, processing and evaluation of data (available and/or additionally obtained) related to the target features status; • elaboration of expert study evaluating and/or estimating (possible/probable/ongoing) impacts of climate change on annex species and habitats present in Slovakia; prioritization of Natura 2000 sites, annex habitats and species regarding to climate change impact; elaboration of recommended conservation and restoration measures to mitigate effects of climate change on sites' target conservation features D.1 • overall responsibility for the Action D.1 (Monitoring of concrete project actions' impact on biodiversity); • coordination of experts/teams of Action D.1 beneficiaries; • selection of indicators; selection/modification/elaboration of monitoring method(s) usable for evaluation of project actions' impact on biodiversity in regard to data gaps • coordination of/participation in sampling, processing and evaluation of data (available and/or additionally obtained) • elaboration of monitoring reports D.2 • providing of needed data; • assistence in data collection and analysis focused on socio-economic aspects in relationship to nature conservation
FNS CU	**Project coordinator**	F.1 • implementing of this IP LIFE Project together with FNS UC education process
NP MP	**Site manager**	A.4 • identification of landowners and land users in demonstration sites, implementation of stakeholder communication strategy, work and communication with stakeholders in the project area C.5 • responsible for communication with local stakeholders, coordination with project and external partners

NP MP	**Environmental education specialist**	E.4 • ensuring the production of notice boards and their installation in demonstration sites (5), participation in workshops, working group membership, cooperation in preparation of study materials and realization of events, distribution of materials, provision of educational and didactic tools for working with various target groups
NP MP	**Project coordinator**	F.1 • responsible for project management at NP MP
NP MP	**Expert specialist forestry**	C.5 • qualification, education and knowledge in forestry management • participation on model of specific forest management for selected areas • participation on implementation of concrete conservation action and implementation of forestry practices in project demonstration sites and development of innovative management approaches • monitoring and evaluation of the impact of different types of management activities on the objects of protection

Constraints and assumptions:

- Possible constraint: Changes in project team personnel, possible low technical and financial capacity of project beneficiaries.
  Risk management: The relations in the project team will be set up in a way to promote team spirit and cooperative mood among project partners. This will be supported by regular meetings of the project management group and the meetings of actions groups. In addition, all important documents will be shared using data repositories, so exchange of persons in a project team would not influence access to project data. Project manager will regularly monitor project progress and performance of all beneficiaries. Any deviation from a project plan will be immediately solved and partners will have to propose adequate solutions to mitigate problems. If some partner would not have sufficient capacity to carry out his tasks, the responsibilities and related budget will be re-distributed among other partners of the project consortium (with approval of CINEA and external monitor).
- Possible constraint: Problem to hire project staff.
  Risk management: Immediately after the decision about the project funding, the beneficiaries will identify suitable candidates for the positions in project management. Project manager and his/her team has to start to implement the project from its very early start. Similar proactive approach will be used also for other positions, where additional or temporary staff is planned.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

- Smooth project management and regular reporting.
- Project management group and steering committee formed and their regular

meetings organized (once in 2 months for project management group and once in a year for a steering committee).
- Quarterly internal progress reports elaborated by a project management group.
- Regular formal reporting to CINEA.

Cost estimation:

Personnel (MoE)
Project coordinator: 218 EUR * 2150 days = 468 700 EUR
Financial manager: 198 EUR * 2150 days = 425 700 EUR
Technical and communication manager: 168 EUR * 551 days = 92 568 EUR

Travel (MoE)
Within country: 23 221 EUR
Indicative quantity: 2 trips a month * 2 persons
55 EUR as an average price per trip (transport, meal, accommodation (occasionally) included)

Within Europe: 5 850 EUR
5 trips * 2 persons * 3 days
- meal allowance: 45 EUR (per day)
- accommodation: 125 EUR (per night)
- transport: 100 EUR (one way)

Durable goods: Equipment (MoE)
Car (SUV 4x4 with hybrid engine): 40 000 EUR
Computing equipment for the technical support of the project actions (3x laptops, office software and IT storage place): 13 200 EUR

Other (MoE)
Car insurance: 8 000 EUR
Servicing of car: 5 000 EUR
Financial audits: 17 684 EUR
GIS software: 7 000 EUR

Personnel (SNC SR)
Project coordinator (1): 110 EUR * 1720 days = 189 200 EUR
Financial manager (1): 103 EUR * 1854 days = 190 962 EUR

Other (SNC SR)
Financial audits: 26 000 EUR
Travel costs of persons not charged under personnel costs (20): 2 360 EUR

Personnel (WWF)
Administration and financial manager: 175 EUR * 530 days = 92 750 EUR
Project coordinator: 170 EUR * 800 days = 136 000 EUR

Other (WWF)
Financial audits: 15 000 EUR
Proof reading and printing: 10 000 EUR

Personnel (DAPHNE)
Project coordinator: 170 EUR * 273 days = 46 425 EUR
Financial manager: 150 EUR * 206 days = 30 900 EUR

Other (DAPHNE)
Financial audits: 6 000 EUR

Personnel (SWME)
Project coordinator (1): 150 EUR * 100 days = 15 000 EUR
Deputy of Project coordinator (1): 130 EUR * 100 days = 13 000 EUR
Financial manager (1): 110 EUR * 300 days = 33 000 EUR
Technical assistant (1): 110 EUR * 100 days = 11 000 EUR

Other (SWME)
Financial audits: 15 000 EUR
Travel costs of persons not charged under personnel costs (50): 5 000 EUR

Personnel (NFC)
Financial manager: 92 EUR * 476 days = 43 792 EUR

Personnel (FNS CU)
123 EUR * 250 days = 30 750 EUR

Travel (FNS CU)
Within country: 953 EUR (transport, meal, accommodation included)
5 trips * 3 days * 1 person * 190 EUR as an average price per trip per person

Within EU: 2 200 EUR (transport, meal, accomodation included)3 trips * 3 days * 2 persons * 374 EUR as an average per trip per person

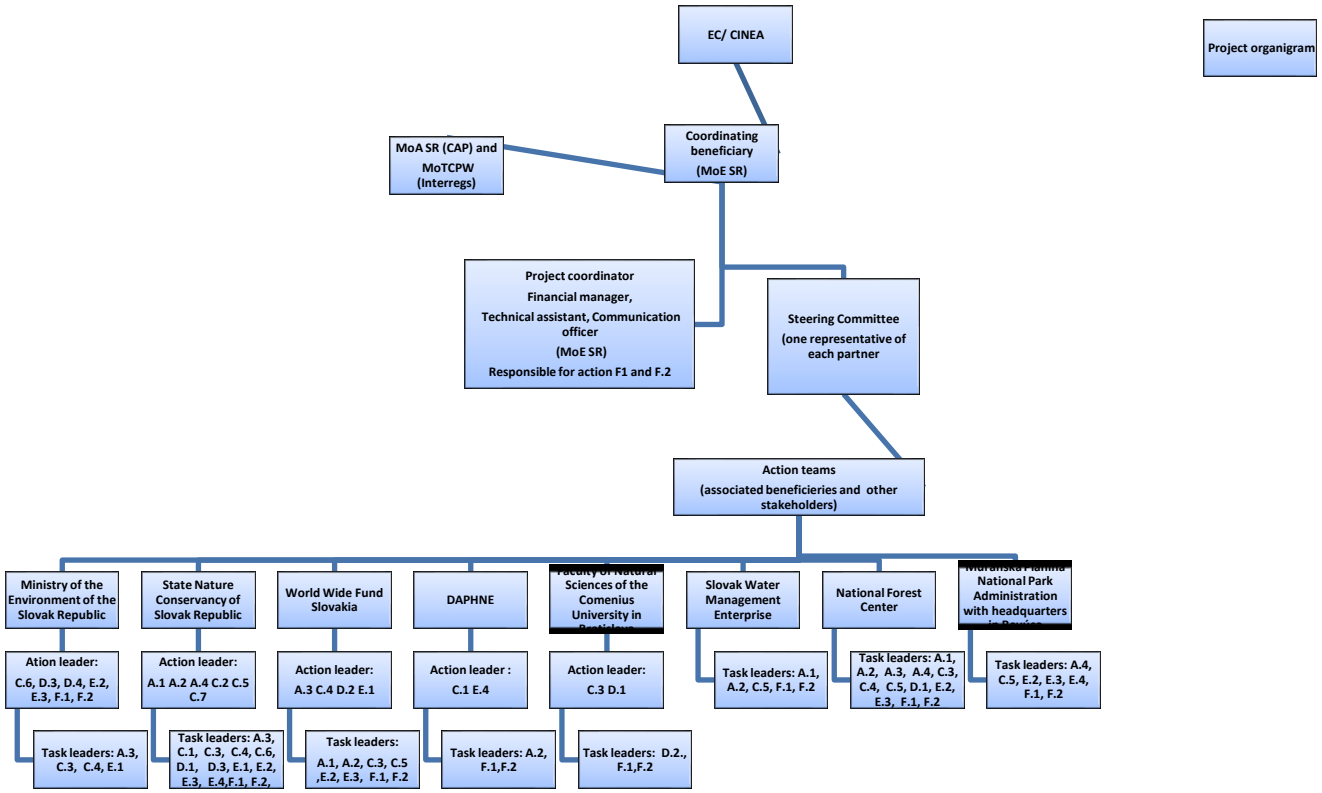
Personnel (NP MP)
Project coordinator (1): 110 EUR * 430 days = 47 300 EUR

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
1st interim report	F.1	03/2023
2nd interim report	F.1	03/2025
3rd interim report	F.1	03/2027
4th interim report	F.1	03/2029
Final report	F.1	03/2031
Minutes from 1st meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2021
Minutes from 2nd meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2022
Minutes from 3rd meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2023
Minutes from 4th meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2024
Minutes from 5th meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2025
Minutes from 6th meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2026
Minutes from 7th meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2027
Minutes from 8th meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2028
Minutes from 9th meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2029
Minutes from 10th meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2030
Minutes from 11th meeting of steering committee	F.1	11/2030

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Project manager, financial manager, scientific manager and project assistant hired	F.1	12/2020
First meeting of project management group	F.1	01/2021



ACTION F.2: Preparation of the After-LIFE Plan

Beneficiary responsible for implementation: **MoE**

Role: Overall coordination of the action and responsible for follow-up actions and activities related to this IP LIFE (mainly with SNC). If there will be will and possibility, there might be some ideas in relation to new IP LIFE or other projects linked to PAF and Natura 2000 implementation, but also to broader actions and activities.

Competences: MoE is and will be (mainly together with the SNC) responsible for all continuation of Natura 2000 sites and other nature, biodiversity and landscape related protection, restoration and management, in which it will continue also after the closing of this IP LIFE project.

Responsibilities in case several beneficiaries are implicated:

SNC, WWF, NFC, DAPHNE, SWME, FNSCU, NP MP (contributions to the plan)

All above mentioned beneficiaries will help to implement this IP LIFE project together with their own specific activities, which they will lead. MoE will try to coordinate the whole project and be aware of all actions, as well as problems, which some of beneficiaries might have during the project implementation; beneficiaries should inform MoE, if any help will be needed.

Reasons why this action is necessary:

After-Life plan is an obligatory document, which has to be elaborated for any LIFE project.

Description (what, how, where and when):

After-LIFE plan is an important document, which defines the continuation of the project activities after the end of the project. In the plan there will be defined which project activities require further continuation and how it will be ensured; either by the MoE/SNC or other relevant partners (which could be also from associated beneficiaries, but also from possible other stakeholders). Concrete responsibilities will be dedicated for the actions and the available sources of financing will be identified. They will include EU funds (Cohesion funds, Common Agricultural Policy, Structural funds (incl. INTERREG projects), etc.), but also the national sources (state budget, Environmental Fund or possible new ones); it will all depend on the actual structure of available financial resources. Slovakia should work on resource mobilisation also from other new and innovative financial sources coming also from the private sector, etc.

Special attention will be paid to the replication and transfer of the project experiences as well as dissemination of results from the project demonstration activities to all relevant stakeholders, and possibly also to new beneficiaries and stakeholders.

The preparation of the plan will be coordinated by MoE/SNC, but all project partners will contribute with their expertise for the actions they are responsible for. The plan will be submitted to CINEA, but it will also be published on the project web pages. It will be prepared in both languages - Slovak and English.

Constraints and assumptions:

IP LIFE will be implemented during the next 10 years, when also the new programming period will be under the preparation and not all results will still be possible till then. Only partial suggestions from the project period could be used till the end of the project, and other results will be used only later, when the programming period will be ongoing.

Expected results (quantitative information when possible):

Political instability and the changes in the funding documents

However, the planning of strategic documents is done for 7-year periods, it is strongly influenced by the political priorities of the government as well as the priorities presented on the EU level. The plan will identify the best option, how to continue project actions from the financial and administrative point of view. But contingency planning will be used in the plan (alternative solutions) to make a plan more flexible to the changes in the funding priorities.

Cost estimation:

Personnel (MoE)
Technical and communication manager: 168 EUR * 107 days = 17 976 EUR
Working tasks: the preparation of After-LIFE plan

Deliverables:

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
After-LIFE plan will be detailed plan with all suggestions coming from the ongoing IP LIFE project. Plan (or strategy) will cover all actions, which were successfully finished, which will still need ongoing measures, continuation of management, but also gaps, which might be an outcome of the IP LIFE. Most important will be also suggestions for other relevant projects or ideas, which could be covered either by new IP LIFE project, or by several other projects and activities financially supported from different funds.	F.2	12/2030

Milestones:

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Final meeting of the project management group	F.2	11/2030

DELIVERABLE, MILESTONES AND REPORTING SCHEDULE

MAIN DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS OF THE PROJECT

Name of the Deliverable	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Technical documentation for management centre	A.1	12/2022
Feasibility study and technical project documentation for Záhorie sites	A.1	12/2022
Technical project documentation for Latorica sites	A.1	12/2022
Feasibility study for Poľana and Muranska planina	A.1	12/2022
Prepared integrated management plan for Zahorie area	A.2	12/2024
Catalogue of management measures for implementation of management plans in Natura 2000 sites	A.2	12/2024
Strategy for stakeholder involvement and communication	A.3	12/2021
Guidelines for communication with land users	A.4	12/2021
Revised conservation objectives of target features in the 20 Natura 2000 sites	C.1	03/2022
The methodology for management effectiveness evaluation	C.1	04/2024
Information system of SNC (KIMS) enhanced to store evidence of the performed management measures	C.1	10/2024
20 updated management plans for Natura 2000 sites	C.1	10/2025
The management effectiveness evaluation system related to target features in SCIs/SACs being part of SNC information system	C.1	10/2026
Methodology for the assessment of conservation status on site level	C.2	12/2025
Report on the status of the species and habitats of European interest (Reporting)	C.2	12/2025
Expert study on possible impacts of climate change	C.3	12/2026
Measures to mitigate effects of climate change on NATURA 2000 sites target conservation features	C.3	12/2027
Study on conservation features threatened by habitat fragmentation	C.4	04/2021

Catalogue of measures to maintain or enhance connectivity for selected conservation features	C.4	12/2026
Amendments for 8 regional spatial plans and recommendations for EU funds 2028-2034	C.4	12/2027
Training material on ecological connectivity	C.4	12/2028
Operational plans for 2 management centres	C.5	12/2023
Field reports from measures implemented by management centres after 2 years	C.5	01/2025
Field reports from measures implemented by management centres after 4 years	C.5	01/2027
Field reports from measures implemented by management centres after 6 years	C.5	01/2029
Field reports from measures implemented by management centres after 8 years	C.5	12/2030
Conventions with landowners on peatland restoration to ensure long-term sustainability of investment / restoration	C.5	12/2030
Catalogue of local varieties of fruit trees for Poľana	C.5	12/2024
Recommendations for policy documents and legal instruments and EU funds 2028-2034	C.5	12/2027
Conventions with landowners on agroforestry measures to ensure long-term sustainability of investment / restoration	C.5	12/2030
Photo-documentary from implementation of concrete conservation measures in project demonstration sites	C.5	12/2029
Conventions with landowners on integrated nature and landscape management to ensure long-term sustainability of investment / restoration	C.5	12/2030
Report on the ownership situation and on the availability of land parcels necessary for the implementation of the construction works co-ordinated by SWME	C.6	12/2022
Ownership certificates for 70 ha (700.000 m2) of land purchased by SNC SR in project demonstration sites	C.6	12/2025

Reports on application of proposed methodology of the ecosystem services assessment in selected study areas on local level focused on Natura 2000 sites and surrounding areas	C.7	12/2024
Map of the ecosystems for project areas- verified version	C.7	12/2029
Guidelines for regular monitoring and evaluation of socio-economic benefits and ecosystem services	C.7	12/2025
Guidelines for potential use of different tools supporting decision-making of various entities when assessing future plans	C.7	12/2027
Implementation of the results of ecosystem services assessment in integrated management plan and proposal for implementation of ecosystem services assessment as obligatory chapter into management plans for Natura 2000 sites in Slovakia	C.7	12/2026
Map of the overall benefits of the Natura 2000 network in key ecosystem services categories	C.7	12/2028
Summary publication on overall benefits of the Natura 2000 network from the point of view of the supply of ecosystem services	C.7	12/2029
Methodology for monitoring of concrete project actions´ impact on biodiversity	D.1	05/2021
1st report on monitoring of concrete project action´s impact on biodiversity - initial status before implementation of concrete project actions in demonstration sites	D.1	12/2022
2nd report on monitoring of concrete project action´s impact on biodiversity - status during implementation of concrete project actions in demonstration sites	D.1	12/2027
3rd report on monitoring of concrete project action´s impact on biodiversity - status after implementation of concrete project actions in demonstration sites	D.1	12/2030
4th report on monitoring of concrete project action´s impact on biodiversity - status 5 years after implementation of concrete project actions in demonstration sites	D.1	03/2036
Guideline with indicators and questionnaires on how to monitor socio - economic impact of the project and the people reached by the project activities	D.2	11/2021

Methodology for assessment of ecosystem services in pilot sites is developed	D.2	12/2025
Final report on socio-economic impact of the project on local economy and population	D.2	10/2030
Final report on impact of management activities on ecosystem services in project sites	D.2	10/2030
1st progress report on PAF implementation	D.3	11/2024
2nd progress report on PAF implementation	D.3	11/2027
3rd progress report on PAF implementation	D.3	10/2030
1st interim extract of the project data from the KPI webtool as part of the Mid-term project report	D.4	12/2022
2nd interim extract of the project data from the KPI webtool as part of the Final project report	D.4	12/2027
Final extract of the project data from the KPI webtool as part of the Final project report	D.4	03/2031
Project website	E.1	12/2022
5 notice boards	E.1	12/2023
N2000 information portfolio	E.1	12/2025
Documentary film and short videos for social media	E.1	12/2027
N2000 outdoor exhibition	E.1	12/2025
Layman´s report (version – printed, electronic)	E.1	12/2030
Communication guide on nature protection	E.2	10/2022
Brochure on agroforestry for farmers and foresters	E.3	11/2024
Monograph on agroforestry systems in Slovakia	E.3	12/2026
Strategy for replication and transfer of the project solutions with 10 concrete replication cases concepts	E.3	12/2028
5 Natura 2000 pilot weeks organized	E.4	09/2025
3-days excursion for EE staff completed	E.4	10/2026
20 Natura 2000 Days organized	E.4	06/2030
20 trainings for 15-25 participants from among EE providers and teachers completed	E.4	06/2030
1 educational box completed	E.4	06/2030
Set of educational and didactic tools	E.4	12/2021
Brochures on Natura2000 produced	E.4	12/2023
6 Press Releases produced	E.4	12/2030
400 posts published on social media	E.4	12/2030
1st interim report	F.1	03/2023
2nd interim report	F.1	03/2025
3rd interim report	F.1	03/2027

4th interim report	F.1	03/2029
Final report	F.1	03/2031
Minutes from 1st meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2021
Minutes from 2nd meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2022
Minutes from 3rd meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2023
Minutes from 4th meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2024
Minutes from 5th meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2025
Minutes from 6th meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2026
Minutes from 7th meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2027
Minutes from 8th meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2028
Minutes from 9th meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2029
Minutes from 10th meeting of steering committee	F.1	01/2030
Minutes from 11th meeting of steering committee	F.1	11/2030
After-LIFE plan	F.2	12/2030

MAIN MILESTONES OF THE PROJECT

Name of the Milestone	Code of the associated action	Deadline
Technical documentation for management centre approved	A.1	12/2022
Consultation of feasibility study and technical documentation for Záhorie and Latorica sites	A.1	06/2022
Consultation of feasibility study for Poľana and Muranska planina	A.1	06/2022
Expert meeting and definition of work plan for IMP and Catalogue of measures	A.2	12/2021
Comments on the draft of catalogues of measures and integrated management plan for Zahorie and Polana areas.	A.2	12/2023
Stakeholder strategy drafted	A.3	02/2021
Identification of landusers and landowners	A.4	12/2021
Data on missing target features are in SNC information system	C.1	06/2024
The methodology for management effectiveness evaluation approved	C.1	11/2024
20 updated management plans approved	C.1	06/2026

The management effectiveness evaluation system launched	C.1	06/2027
Additional Permanent Monitoring Sites on site level established	C.2	12/2023
Methodology for assessment of conservation status on site level	C.2	12/2025
Amendments in relevant national policies and plans accepted	C.3	12/2029
Target Natura 2000 features in need of ecological connectivity identified and data gaps filled	C.4	12/2022
Ecological corridors and stepping stone habitats for target features identified and verified	C.4	12/2025
Proposals for revision of policies and strategic documents prepared	C.4	12/2027
Data on ecological connectivity published	C.4	12/2027
Training on ecological connectivity for professionals prepared	C.4	12/2028
Management centres established and fully equipped	C.5	12/2022
Technical managers for management centres employed	C.5	12/2022
Improved status of 1500 ha of peatlands area after implementation of ecological restoration	C.5	01/2031
Established agroforestry systems of demonstration character in project sites on 60ha	C.5	12/2025
Established agroforestry systems of demonstration character in project sites on total area of 120 ha	C.5	12/2029
Recommendations for policy documents and legal instruments and EU funds 2028-2034 elaborated	C.5	12/2027
Finalised restoration management activities for *Thesium ebracteatum* in SCI Hradné lúky	C.5	03/2025
Finalised restoration of selected grassland habitats in SPA Poľana for capercaillie	C.5	03/2025
Thinning of forests to restore habitat for capercaillie in SPA Poľana on 70 ha done	C.5	12/2028
Plan of modified game management for SPA Poľana and SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica	C.5	12/2023
Close-to-nature forest management to support capercaillie habitat introduced on 300 ha in SPA Poľana	C.5	12/2028
Restoration of grassland habitats for birds and insects in Muránska Planina project site	C.5	12/2027

Thinning of forests to restore habitat for capercaillie in SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica on 120 ha done	C.5	12/2028
Close-to-nature forest management to support capercaillie habitat introduced on 300 ha in SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica	C.5	12/2028
Protection of 100 ha of breeding habitats for **Pseudogaurotina excellens* in project site Muránska planina	C.5	12/2027
Bank reinforcement removed at four sites on Morava River in Záhorie project site	C.5	12/2026
Restored habitats for rheophilic species - reconnection of selected river meander	C.5	12/2027
Old drainage canals removed on a total length 10 000 metres to improve wetlands in Záhorie project demonstration site	C.5	12/2025
Small-scale wetland habitats on a total area of 10 ha created in Záhorie project demonstration site	C.5	12/2025
Restored habitats for endangered European pond turtle *Emys orbicularis* on 30 ha	C.5	12/2027
Restored freshwater habitat 3150 with Marsilea quadrifolia in Tice oxbows on 875 ha	C.5	12/2027
Restored grasslands on 20 ha on SKUEV0019 Tarbucka	C.5	12/2027
Agreements on conclusion of future sales contracts with landowners signed	C.6	12/2025
Plat maps elaborated	C.6	06/2026
Sales contracts for land purchase signed in SK	C.6	06/2026
Transcription of SNC SR as landowner in the land register (cadaster)	C.6	12/2026
Participation in an international professional conference, including presentation of outputs	C.7	12/2024
Start of the field verification of ecosystems on project sites	C.7	06/2022
Completion of case studies on project sites	C.7	12/2024
Creation of a value database for respective ecosystem services and socio-economic benefits of the Natura 2000 network	C.7	12/2028
Methodology for monitoring of concrete project action´s impact on biodiversity is finalized	D.1	05/2021
Establishment of monitoring - collection of project indicators initial values for relevant species and habitats - status before implementation of concrete project	D.1	12/2022

action in demonstration sites is finalized		
Mid-term review - monitoring of selected species and habitats during implementation of specific management measures in demonstration sites is finalized	D.1	12/2027
Final review - monitoring of selected species and habitats after implementation of specific management measures in demonstration sites is finalized	D.1	12/2030
External provider for public survey selected	D.2	04/2022
KPI database filled	D.2	12/2021
KPI database filled	D.2	12/2030
KPI database filled	D.2	12/2036
Database created	D.3	12/2022
Project's KPIs entered in the LIFE KPI webtool	D.4	09/2021
Project visual identity prepared	E.1	12/2022
Nature photography contest finalized	E.1	12/2025
N2000 Street Campaign implemented	E.1	12/2027
5 press trips organized	E.1	12/2030
Kick-off conference	E.2	11/2021
1 training on habitat management realised in 3 regions	E.2	11/2022
1 training on communication towards public realised in 3 regions	E.2	11/2023
1 training on communication towards landowners and land users realised in 3 regions	E.2	11/2024
1 training on crisis communication for nature conservation staff realised in 3 regions	E.2	11/2025
1 training on stakeholders' engagement in relation to nature conservation realised in 3 regions	E.2	11/2026
3 trainings on provisions of Rural Development Fund for farmers, foresters and SNC SR staff realised	E.2	11/2022
4 trainings on provisions of Rural Development Fund for MoA inspectors and agri-environmental advisers realised	E.2	11/2025
5 technical workshops organized	E.3	11/2029
10 networking activities realised	E.3	11/2030
First 4 field visits organized	E.3	12/2026
All 10 field visits organized	E.3	06/2030
2 Specialised workshops for forest taxators, for farmers and SNC SR staff	E.3	10/2030

Closing project conference organized	E.3	11/2030
10 educational programs developed	E.4	12/2022
Working group of EE providers established	E.4	12/2023
Survey on training needs of SNC employees	E.4	09/2021
15 excursions for schools organized	E.4	10/2026
Four types of trainings for teachers developed	E.4	03/2028
Eight types of trainings for environmental education providers developed	E.4	03/2030
Project manager, financial manager, scientific manager and project assistant hired	F.1	12/2020
First meeting of project management group	F.1	01/2021
Final meeting of the project management group	F.2	11/2030

ACTIVITY REPORTS FORESEEN

Type of report	Deadline
1st interim report	03/2023
2nd interim report	03/2025
3rd interim report	03/2027
4th interim report	03/2029
Final report	03/2031

LIFE Integrated Projects 2019 - C3

TIMETABLE

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

Action		2020	2021				2022				2023				2024			
Action Number	Name of the Action	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	Preparation of studies, technical documentation and permission procedures		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
A.2	Preparation of integrated management plan		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
A.3	Preparation of strategy for stakeholder involvement		x	x	x	x												
A.4	Consultation with landusers		x	x	x	x												
C. Concrete (conservation/implementation) actions :																		
C.1	Increasing the effectiveness of Natura 2000 sites management		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
C.2	Monitoring and evaluation of conservation target features' status at sites level		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
C.3	Improving resilience of Natura 2000 target features towards climate change										x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
C.4	Enhancement of Natura 2000 network connectivity		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
C.5	Implementation of concrete conservation actions in project demonstration sites and development of new management approaches										x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
C.6	Land purchase, lease or other compensatory payments in project demonstration sites		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
C.7	Evaluation of socio/economic benefits and ecosystem services of Natura 2000 network		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
D. Monitoring of the impact of the project actions																		
D.1	Monitoring of concrete project actions' impact on biodiversity		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
D.2	Monitoring of socio- economic impacts of the project and ecosystem services		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
D.3	Monitoring of PAF implementation		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
E. Public awareness and dissemination of results :																		
E.1	Dissemination of information and raising awareness about the Natura 2000 network - public relations		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
E.2	Dissemination and communication for professionals		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
E.3	Dissemination of results, replication and networking with other projects		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
E.4	Environmental education in relation to Natura 2000		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
F. Project management and monitoring of project progress:																		
F.1	Project management		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
F.2	Preparation of the After-LIFE plan																	

LIFE Integrated Projects 2019 - C3

Action		2025				2026				2027				2028			
Action Number	Name of the Action	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	Preparation of studies, technical documentation and permission procedures																
A.2	Preparation of integrated management plan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
A.3	Preparation of strategy for stakeholder involvement																
A.4	Consultation with landusers																
C. Concrete (conservation/implementation) actions :																	
C.1	Increasing the effectiveness of Natura 2000 sites management	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
C.2	Monitoring and evaluation of conservation target features' status at sites level	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
C.3	Improving resilience of Natura 2000 target features towards climate change	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
C.4	Enhancement of Natura 2000 network connectivity	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
C.5	Implementation of concrete conservation actions in project demonstration sites and development of new management approaches	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
C.6	Land purchase, lease or other compensatory payments in project demonstration sites	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
C.7	Evaluation of socio/economic benefits and ecosystem services of Natura 2000 network	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
D. Monitoring of the impact of the project actions																	
D.1	Monitoring of concrete project actions' impact on biodiversity	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
D.2	Monitoring of socio- economic impacts of the project and ecosystem services	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
D.3	Monitoring of PAF implementation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
E. Public awareness and dissemination of results :																	
E.1	Dissemination of information and raising awareness about the Natura 2000 network - public relations	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
E.2	Dissemination and communication for professionals	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
E.3	Dissemination of results, replication and networking with other projects	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
E.4	Environmental education in relation to Natura 2000	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
F. Project management and monitoring of project progress:																	
F.1	Project management	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
F.2	Preparation of the After-LIFE plan																

Action		2029				2030											
Action Number	Name of the Action	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV								
A. Preparatory actions, elaboration of management plans and/or action plans :																	
A.1	Preparation of studies, technical documentation and permission procedures																
A.2	Preparation of integrated management plan																
A.3	Preparation of strategy for stakeholder involvement																
A.4	Consultation with landusers																
C. Concrete (conservation/implementation) actions :																	
C.1	Increasing the effectiveness of Natura 2000 sites management	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
C.2	Monitoring and evaluation of conservation target features' status at sites level	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
C.3	Improving resilience of Natura 2000 target features towards climate change	x	x	x	x												
C.4	Enhancement of Natura 2000 network connectivity																
C.5	Implementation of concrete conservation actions in project demonstration sites and development of new management approaches	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
C.6	Land purchase, lease or other compensatory payments in project demonstration sites																
C.7	Evaluation of socio/economic benefits and ecosystem services of Natura 2000 network	x	x	x	x												
D. Monitoring of the impact of the project actions																	
D.1	Monitoring of concrete project actions' impact on biodiversity	x	x	x	x	x	x										
D.2	Monitoring of socio- economic impacts of the project and ecosystem services	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
D.3	Monitoring of PAF implementation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
E. Public awareness and dissemination of results :																	
E.1	Dissemination of information and raising awareness about the Natura 2000 network - public relations	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
E.2	Dissemination and communication for professionals																
E.3	Dissemination of results, replication and networking with other projects	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
E.4	Environmental education in relation to Natura 2000	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
F. Project management and monitoring of project progress:																	
F.1	Project management	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
F.2	Preparation of the After-LIFE plan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								

PROPOSAL ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT I:	LIFE19_Financial_Application_Form
ATTACHMENT II:	IP LIFE19 Expert appraisal
ATTACHMENT III:	LIFE19_IP_Key Project Level Indicators Call 2019
ATTACHMENT III:	PAF 2021 - 2027

LIFE Integrované Projekty 2019

Časť 2 – Plný návrh

Technický formular žiadosti

Časť B – technické zhrnutie a celkový kontext projektu

SÚHRNNÝ OPIS PROJEKTU (slovenská verzia)

1. Celkový kontext/pozadie/geografický rozsah

Sústava Natura 2000 predstavuje spolu 29,84 % rozlohy Slovenskej republiky (SR). Národný zoznam SPA obsahuje 41 lokalít. Pôvodný zoznam predstavený v apríli 2004 s 38 lokalitami, ktorý SR predložila EK, bol aktualizovaný v roku 2010. Na základe rokovaní s EK boli 2 lokality vylúčené a 5 nových lokalít bolo pridaných a EK považuje zoznam SPA za dostatočný. SPA zaberajú spolu 1 284 806 ha (26,34% územia SR).

Slovensko vypracovalo svoj národný zoznam SCI rovnako v apríli 2004, teda pred vstupom do EÚ. Obsahoval spolu 382 lokalít, z ktorých 6 bolo po rokovaniach s EK neskôr vylúčených ako vedecké omyly. Po rokovaniach s EK bol národný zoznam SCI aktualizovaný v roku 2011 (doplnenie 97 lokalít) a v roku 2017 (169 nových lokalít). Celkový počet SCI/SAC je v súčasnosti 642 a ich celková rozloha je 615 261 ha (12,5% územia SR). Dostatočnosť aktualizovaného národného zoznamu SCI/SAC bola predmetom ďalších rokovaní s ES v rokoch 2018 a 2019 a v súčasnosti je predmetom postupu v prípade nesplnenia povinností zo strany EK proti Slovenskej republike podľa článku 258 Zmluvy o fungovaní EÚ. V závislosti od počtu hodnotených druhov a typov biotopov je dostatočnosť sústavy SCI/SAC v rozmedzí 93 až 97%.

Ako bolo zdokumentované vyššie, sústava Natura 2000 na Slovensku (SPA aj SCI) sa môže považovať za viacmenej dokončenú, až na zopár výnimiek. To však neplatí, pokiaľ ide o zákonné označovanie lokalít a zabezpečenie ich správy podľa článku 6 smernice o biotopoch. V roku 2014 Štátna ochrana prírody Slovenskej republiky stanovila ciele ochrany pre každý druh a typ biotopu vo všetkých SCI/SAC. Stanovenie cieľov sa uskutočnilo na základe databáz Štandardných dátových formulárov (SDF) a Správy krajiny podľa článku 17 smernice o biotopoch. Podľa zákona o ochrane prírody a krajiny sa vypracúvajú plány riadenia SAC a SPA. Do septembra 2019 boli plány riadenia vypracované iba pre 133 SAC (z toho 100 schválených). Zo 41 SPA má vypracované plány riadenia 34 (18 schválených).

<u>Samotný IP:</u>

Projekt musí riešiť nasledujúce nedostatky:

- Celkovo 32% cieľových znakov biotopov uvedených v prílohe 1 a 37% cieľových znakov druhov uvedených v prílohe 2 pre SCI/SAC nemá v informačnom systéme ŠOPSR (KIMS) žiadne údaje (ani na úrovni prítomnosti/neprítomnosti), takže stanovenie ich cieľov ochrany nie je možné
- Súčasný systém monitorovania ŠOPSR poskytuje údaje na biogeografickej úrovni na vypracovanie správy podľa čl. 17 smernice o biotopoch, ale nie je dostatočný na poskytnutie údajov o stave cieľových vlastností konkrétnych SCI/SAC.
- Metodika hodnotenia stavu ochrany biotopov/druhov na úrovni lokality chýba.
- V plánovacom cykle manažmentu chýba hodnotenie účinnosti zavedených manažmentových opatrení. V skutočnosti sa nevykonávajú žiadne záznamy o zavedených manažmentových zásahoch, čo znamená, že nie je možné posúdiť ich účinky/účinnosť na stav cieľových biotopov a/alebo druhov.
- Existujú aj niektoré ďalšie metodické nedostatky, napríklad subjektivita hodnotení vykonaných odborníkmi v teréne počas monitorovacích návštev atď.
- Možné vplyvy zmeny klímy na biotopy a druhy Natura 2000 a zraniteľnosť konkrétnych lokalít

Natura 2000 voči zmene klímy nie sú známe.

- Pre niektoré druhy a typy biotopov, ako je hmyz, malé cicavce a sladkovodné biotopy chýbajú vedomosti o požiadavkách na ekologické prepojenie. Koherencia sústavy Natura 2000 nie je prostredníctvom existujúcich ekologických sietí správne zabezpečená, pretože je založená na starých údajoch a metodických prístupoch. Transpozícia do relevantných politických nástrojov, ako sú územné plány, je obmedzená.
- Pre niektoré osobitné typy biotopov, ako sú rašeliniská a vnútrozemské slaniská a slané lúky, v súčasnosti chýbajú manažmentové opatrenia, pretože existujúce programy PRV nie sú pre poľnohospodárov ekonomicky atraktívne.
- Niektoré tradičné krajinné prvky, ako napríklad agrolesnícke systémy, zanikajú v dôsledku zmien vo využívaní pôdy a nevhodných dotácií. Tým je ohrozená aj biodiverzita, ako napríklad osobitné typy biotopov a druhy spojené s týmto typom krajiny.
- Obhospodarovanie lesov a vodné hospodárstvo nedostatočne zohľadňujú požiadavky na ochranu prírody, a tým ohrozujú citlivé a endemické druhy, ako je tetrov hlucháň (Tetrao urogallus) alebo *fúzač karpatský (Pseudogaurotina excellens).
- Existuje veľká nedôvera v prírode blízke obhospodarovanie lesov a riešenia vo vodnom hospodárstve/povodňovom manažmente založené na prírode. Príklady najlepších postupov chýbajú alebo sú málo známe.
- Plány obhospodarovania lesov a plány manažmentu povodňového rizika nedostatočne integrujú požiadavky sústavy Natura 2000, integrácia ochrany prírody do súčasného manažmentu krajiny je slabá.
- Ekosystémové služby poskytované sústavou Natura 2000 sú málo známe, a preto sa v plánoch a politikách, a ani v procese rozhodovania nezohľadňujú.

Doplnkové opatrenia:

Je potrebné dokončiť sústavu SCI/SAC, aby sa zabezpečila jej dostatočnosť pre všetky typy biotopov uvedené v prílohe I a druhy uvedené v prílohe II smernice o biotopoch, ako to vyžaduje smernica, vrátane doplnenia chýbajúcich údajov o druhoch a typoch biotopov s vedeckou rezervou.

Pre zvyšných 416 SCI/SAC bude potrebné pokračovať v rozvoji, konzultáciách a schvaľovaní plánov riadenia. V prípade plánov obhospodarovania lesov a plánov manažmentu povodňového rizika je potrebné zabezpečiť ich súlad s plánmi riadenia sústavy Natura 2000, aj prostredníctvom uplatňovania článku 6.3 smernice o biotopoch. Základné monitorovanie typov biotopov a druhov európskeho významu a podávanie správ podľa čl. 17 smernice o biotopoch bude pokračovať.
Koherencia ekologických sietí na vnútroštátnej úrovni a investície do zelenej infraštruktúry budú pokračovať alebo sa dokonca zvýšia.

Opakovaný manažment v lokalitách Natura 2000 týkajúci sa poľnohospodárstva a lesného hospodárstva sa zabezpečí predovšetkým prostredníctvom Strategického plánu SPP na roky 2021-2027. Plány manažmentu povodia môžu zabezpečiť obnovu bočnej a pozdĺžnej prepojenosti riečnych ekosystémov, obnovu mokradí a nív.

2. Ciele projektu:

Samotný IP:
Hlavným cieľom Integrovaného projektu LIFE „Úloha sústavy Natura 2000 a manažment niektorých prioritných biotopov v rámci integrovanej ochrany krajiny Slovenskej republiky“ je implementácia prioritného akčného rámca financovania pre sústavu Natura 2000 v Slovenskej republike na roky 2021-2027, v zmysle článku 8 smernice o biotopoch 92/43/EHS. Tento cieľ nám umožní dosiahnuť cieľ 1

stratégie EÚ v oblasti biodiverzity a všeobecné ciele smerníc EÚ o biotopoch a vtákoch, pokiaľ ide o prínos k zlepšeniu stavu ochrany niektorých konkrétnych a prioritných druhov a typov biotopov, a môže zahŕňať aj širšie činnosti v oblasti zelenej infraštruktúry, ktoré prispievajú k lepšej koherencii sústavy Natura 2000 v širšom a cezhraničnom kontexte.

Medzi konkrétne ciele, ktoré má projekt zabezpečiť, patria nasledujúce:

- Zabezpečiť, aby sa ciele ochrany a manažment lokalít Natura 2000 stanovovali na základe spoľahlivých údajov, a aby sa doplnili existujúce údaje a metodické medzery v manažmente lokalít Natura 2000. Umožniť vyhodnotenie stavu cieľových prvkov ochrany na úrovni lokality.
- Zabezpečiť, aby sa v rámci sústavy Natura 2000 vykonávalo hodnotenie účinnosti manažmentových opatrení a zásahov, a aby bolo súčasťou plánovacieho cyklu a hodnotenia manažmentu.
- Posúdiť dopady zmeny klímy na sústavu Natura 2000 a zraniteľnosť konkrétnych druhov a typov biotopov a navrhnúť zmierňujúce opatrenia a politické/manažmentové odporúčania.
- Koherencia sústavy Natura 2000 je zabezpečená identifikáciou prvkov ekologickej prepojenosti (ekologické koridory, nášľapné kamene...) a uplatňovaním opatrení na ich ochranu prostredníctvom príslušných politík a nástrojov, napríklad územných plánov.
- Zabezpečiť ochranu biotopov rašelinísk prostredníctvom vytvorenia špecializovaných manažmentových stredísk a preukázaním opatrení na obnovu a manažment.
- Vytvoriť, testovať a hodnotiť agrolesnícke systémy demonštračného charakteru, ktoré podporujú ohrozené druhy a typy biotopov.
- Obnoviť biotopy a zaviesť osobitný manažment pre vysoko ohrozené druhy, ako je tetrov hlucháň (Tetrao urogallus), *fúzač karpatský (Pseudogaurotina excellens), korytnačka močiarna (Emys orbicularis), ľanolistník bezlistencový (Thesium ebracteatum) a marsilea štvorlistá (Marsilea quadrifolia), preukázaním špecializovanej a integrovanej ochrany prírody a starostlivosti o krajinu.
- Vyhodnotiť účinnosť a replikovať skúsenosti a znalosti z demonštračných miest prostredníctvom existujúcich a nových nástrojov politiky vrátane poskytovania odporúčaní pre programovanie fondov EÚ.
- Vyhodnotiť sociálno-ekonomické prínosy a ekosystémové služby, ktoré poskytuje sústava Natura 2000.
- Zvýšiť povedomie a prijatie sústavy Natura 2000 verejnosťou medzi zainteresovanými stranami a širokou verejnosťou vrátane povedomia o ekosystémových službách poskytovaných sústavou Natura 2000.

<u>Doplnkové opatrenia:</u>

- Dokončiť sústavu SCI/SAC, aby sa zabezpečila jej dostatočnosť pre všetky typy biotopov uvedené v prílohe I a druhy uvedené v prílohe II smernice o biotopoch, ako to vyžaduje smernica.
- Doplniť údaje o druhoch a typoch biotopov s vedeckou rezervou v národnom referenčnom zozname.
- Zaistiť zákonné označenie pre všetky zvyšné SCI.
- Pokračovať v rozvoji, konzultáciách so zainteresovanými stranami a schvaľovaní plánov riadenia pre zvyšné SCI/SAC a SPA.
- Zabezpečiť jednotnosť plánov obhospodarovania lesov a plánov manažmentu povodňového rizika so sústavou Natura 2000 okrem iného prostredníctvom použitia článku 6.3 smernice o biotopoch.
- Zabezpečiť monitorovanie typov biotopov a druhov európskeho významu a podávanie správ podľa čl. 17 smernice o biotopoch v sieti trvalých monitorovaných lokalít.
- Revidovať metodiky monitorovania a hodnotenia stavu typov biotopov a druhov na odstránenie nedostatkov a nejasností.

- Mobilizovať financovanie manažmentových opatrení v sústave Natura 2000 prostredníctvom Strategického plánu SPP, implementácie rámcovej smernice o vode, európskych programov územnej spolupráce a ďalších zdrojov.

3. Využité opatrenia a prostriedky:

Samotný IP:

A. Prípravné opatrenia (vypracovanie manažmentových/akčných plánov, nadobudnutie licencií a povolení, školenia atď.)

V prvej fáze projektu je potrebné vyhodnotiť prípravné štúdie, technickú dokumentáciu a postupy udeľovania povolení na konkrétne ochranné opatrenia určené na obnovu a ochranu vybraných biotopov a druhov. Integrované plány riadenia budú vyhodnotené ako inovatívny a demonštračný nástroj na harmonizáciu a integráciu komplexných ochranných opatrení v lesných, sladkovodných a nelesných biotopoch v lokalitách NATURA 2000. Účinná implementácia integrovaného plánu riadenia a konkrétnych ochranných opatrení si vyžaduje komunikáciu s rôznymi zainteresovanými stranami so zvláštnym zameraním na užívateľov pôdy v lokalitách Natura 2000. Preto sa vyhodnotí stratégia zapojenia zainteresovaných strán a komunikácie s nimi a uskutočnia sa konzultácie s užívateľmi pôdy vo všetkých pilotných lokalitách.

C. Konkrétne (ochranné/implementačné) opatrenia

Vplyv vykonaných opatrení na stav ochrany cieľových typov biotopov sa posúdi prostredníctvom hodnotenia účinnosti manažmentových opatrení v lokalitách Natura 2000. Hodnotenie stavu ochrany cieľových prvkov sa zlepší monitorovaním druhov a biotopov v jednotlivých SCI/SAC a SPA prekrývajúcich sa s lokalitami projektu. Hodnotenie potenciálnej zraniteľnosti (alebo naopak odolnosti) biotopov uvedených v prílohe I a druhov uvedených v prílohe II smernice o biotopoch voči účinkom zmeny klímy ďalej prispeje k zlepšeniu odolnosti cieľových prvkov sústavy Natura 2000 voči zmene klímy. Prepojenie sústavy Natura 2000 sa zvýši zlepšením ekologických koridorov pre vybrané prvky ochrany - druhy a typy biotopov, ktoré sú najzraniteľnejšie alebo najviac ohrozené fragmentáciou biotopov. Zavedenie konkrétnych ochranných opatrení v demonštračných lokalitách projektu a vývoj nových prístupov manažmentu prispejú najmä k ochrane a obnove biotopov rašelinísk, tetrova hlucháňa, obnove alebo zavedeniu nových biotopov, ako sú agrolesnícke systémy, a k preukázaniu integrovanej ochrany prírody a starostlivosti o krajinu. Na zabezpečenie dlhodobej ochrany a zachovanie biotopov a druhov sa konkrétne ochranné opatrenia realizujú kúpou pozemku, prenájmom alebo inými kompenzačnými platbami. Nakoniec sa vykoná hodnotenie sociálno-ekonomických prínosov a ekosystémových služieb sústavy Natura 2000 s cieľom preukázať udržateľnosť a pridanú hodnotu prírodných lokalít.

D. Monitorovanie vplyvu opatrení projektu (povinné)

Počas projektu sa bude monitorovať vplyv konkrétnych ochranných opatrení na biodiverzitu s cieľom analyzovať účinnosť zavedených opatrení na cieľové druhy a typy biotopov. Uskutoční sa miestna sociálno-ekonomická analýza na zistenie a meranie prínosov projektových aktivít pre spoločnosť v pilotných lokalitách a ich vplyv na miestne komunity, miestnu ekonomiku, konkrétne zainteresované strany. Súčasťou aktivity je správa o kľúčových ukazovateľoch na úrovni projektu, ktoré pomôžu príjemcom projektu čiastočne vyhodnotiť účinnosť realizovaných aktivít a prijatých opatrení. Projekt je primárne zameraný na implementáciu PAF, a preto bude potrebné neustále monitorovať, hodnotiť a aktualizovať

ciele stanovené v tomto dokumente, aby bol poskytnutý pravidelný prehľad o implementácii PAF. Prevádzková databáza, v ktorej sa spracujú všetky opatrenia vyčíslené v PAF.

E. Povedomie verejnosti a zverejňovanie výsledkov (povinné)

Celková komunikačná a PR činnosť bude zameraná na zverejňovanie výsledkov projektu a zvyšovanie povedomia širokej verejnosti o sústave Natura 2000, význame biodiverzity a ekosystémových službách. Národná kampaň Natura 2000 sa bude realizovať a komunikovať prostredníctvom rôznych online komunikačných kanálov a offline podujatí. Odborníci v organizáciách zaoberajúcich sa manažmentom sústavy Natura 2000 a zainteresované strany budú vyškolení v komunikácii a získajú vedomosti a skúsenosti na lepšiu implementáciu PAF. Opatrenia budú zahŕňať zverejňovanie výsledkov a prezentáciu demonštračných aktivít realizovaných v opatrení C.5 a replikácia bude stimulovaná sieťovými návštevami na Slovensku a v zahraničí. Opatrenia v oblasti environmentálneho vzdelávania budú zamerané na poskytovateľov vzdelávania a žiakov. Environmentálni pedagógovia budú vyškolení na zvýšenie ich kompetencií a zručností a na prácu s inovatívnymi prístupmi a produktmi na výučbu environmentálnych tém. Bude sa realizovať množstvo programov, exkurzií a podujatí vonku pre žiakov a širokú verejnosť s cieľom zvýšiť povedomie o biodiverzite, sústave Natura 2000 a ekosystémových službách.

F. Projektové riadenie a monitorovanie priebehu projektu (povinné)

Projektové riadenie a monitorovanie priebehu projektu zabezpečí plynulú a kompetentnú implementáciu projektových aktivít. Podporí tiež dobrú spoluprácu medzi partnermi projektu. V rámci opatrení F sa bude realizovať celkové finančné riadenie projektu a pravidelne sa budú vypracovávať správy. Pre každé projektové opatrenie sa vytvoria výkonné tímy a každý tím bude viesť osoba menovaná príjemcom, ktorý vedie opatrenie. Tím projektového riadenia sa bude podieľať na plánovaní projektových aktivít. Tím tiež nahlási akékoľvek problémy a oneskorenia a bude presadzovať komunikáciu v projektovom tíme. Riadiaci výbor projektu budú tvoriť zástupcovia všetkých partnerov projektu. Bude diskutovať o implementácii projektu, akýchkoľvek problémoch a oneskoreniach a bude zodpovedný za strategické rozhodnutia o budúcej implementácii projektu. Pokračovanie projektových aktivít po ukončení projektu bude definované v pláne After-LIFE, ktorý bude vypracovaný v rámci opatrenia F.2. V pláne budú definované projektové aktivity, ktoré si vyžadujú ďalšie pokračovanie, a spôsob ich zabezpečenia.

Doplnkové opatrenia:

Doplnkové opatrenia k tomuto integrovanému projektu LIFE budú zahŕňať zhromažďovanie údajov na určenie ďalších SCI, vrátane organizovania zoznamov druhov a typov biotopov vo vedeckej rezervácii. Na základe toho sa pripraví návrh ďalších SCI, aby sa zabezpečila dostatočnosť sústavy Natura 2000. Vypracujú sa projekty týkajúce sa zákonného označenia SAC v kategóriách národných chránených území, ako aj plány riadenia pre zvyšné SCI/SAC a SPA bez zavedeného plánu riadenia. Konzultácie so zainteresovanými stranami budú súčasťou vymenovania a zákonného označenia. Požiadavky na manažment typov biotopov a druhov európskeho významu budú zahrnuté do existujúcich a nových plánov obhospodarovania lesov a plánov manažmentu povodňového rizika.

Monitorovanie typov biotopov a druhov európskeho významu a podávanie správ podľa čl. 17 smernice o biotopoch v sieti trvalých monitorovaných lokalít bude pokračovať. Metodiky monitorovania a hodnotenia stavu typov biotopov a druhov budú revidované na odstránenie nedostatkov a nejasností.

Budú sa vykonávať činnosti na mobilizáciu financovania sústavy Natura 2000 zo Strategického plánu SPP, implementácie plánov manažmentu povodia, európskych programov územnej spolupráce a ďalších zdrojov. Tieto doplnkové zdroje financovania zahŕňajú najmä opakované manažmentové opatrenia v poľnohospodárstve a lesnom hospodárstve, investície do infraštruktúry vrátane zelenej infraštruktúry,

obnovu prepojenia riečnych ekosystémov (bočné a pozdĺžne), opatrenia na zlepšenie kvality vody, odkúpenie pôdy a výmenu pozemkov v chránených územiach, špeciálne dotácie a kompenzácie pre súkromných vlastníkov za najohrozenejšie biotopy a bezzásahové lokality atď.

4. Očakávané výsledky (hlavné výstupy a úspechy, kvalitatívne a kvantitatívne):

Medzi najdôležitejšie výsledky projektu patria nasledujúce:

1. Budú vypracované dva integrované plány riadenia pre Chránenú krajinnú oblasť Záhorie a Národný park Poľana.

2. Úplná a konečná verzia Katalógu opatrení na základe najlepších postupov a inovatívnych spôsobov ochrany chránených biotopov.

3. Stratégia zapojenia zainteresovaných strán a komunikácie s cieľom nadviazať spoluprácu s rôznymi zainteresovanými stranami. Vypracujú sa usmernenia na komunikáciu s užívateľmi pôdy v chránených územiach na Slovensku a zvýši sa kapacita ŠOPSR.

4. Doplnia sa chýbajúce údaje a vyhodnotí sa stav cieľových prvkov v SCI/SAC pre 37% cieľových znakov druhov a 32% znakov biotopov vypracovaných a zverejnených v KIMS, ktoré slúžia okrem iného ako vstup pre aktualizáciu plánov riadenia.

5. Systém hodnotenia efektívnosti riadenia súvisiaci s cieľovými prvkami v SCI/SAC, vrátane jeho implementácie v rámci informačného systému ŠOPSR (KIMS) v praxi. 20 aktualizovaných plánov riadenia pre oblasti Natura 2000.

6. Je potrebná štúdia odhadujúca možný vplyv zmeny klímy na druhy a typy biotopov uvedené v prílohách (prílohy I a II k smernici o biotopoch) prítomnej na Slovensku a vplyv na lokality Odporúčaní o opatreniach na ochranu a obnovu v lokalitách NATURA 2000 na zmiernenie účinkov zmeny klímy na cieľové ochranné prvky lokalít.

7. Migračné koridory a nášľapné kamene pre biotopy sú identifikované a zabezpečené prostredníctvom upravených územných plánov 8 samosprávnych krajov a miestnych územných plánov. Katalóg opatrení na úpravu Územného systému ekologickej stability a plány riadenia príslušných lokalít Natura 2000.

8. Obnovené biotopy rašelinísk na ploche 1 500 hektárov a zlepšené podmienky pre 4 biotopy: 7140, 7230, 7120, 1340* a 10 druhov. Založené 2 manažmentové strediská.
9. Obnovené agrolesnícke systémy na celkovej ploche 120 hektárov a vylepšené biotopy pre 5 druhov: modráčik krvavcový (Maculinea teleius), modráčik bahniskový (Maculinea nausithous), kunka červenobruchá (Bombina bombina), strakoš kolesár (Lanius minor), pŕhľaviar čiernohlavý (Saxicola torquatus) a postup.

10. Obnovený biotop pre druh európskeho významu ľanolistník bezlistencový (Thesium ebracteatum) v SCI Hradné lúky na 30 ha. Obnovený biotop pre druhy ohniváčik veľký (Lycaena dispar), modráčik krvavcový (Maculinea teleius), chriašteľ poľný (Crex crex) a iné druhy vtákov a hmyzu na 100 ha v SCI Hradné lúky v lokalite projektu Pol'ana a v SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica.
11. Obnovené horské lúky a iné kŕmne biotopy pre tetrova hlucháňa (Tetrao urogallus) na ploche 30 hektárov, vylepšené kŕmne biotopy pre tetrova hlucháňa (Tetrao urogallus) na ploche 190 ha lesov v SPA Pol'ana a SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica (obhospodarovanie lesa „ohľaduplné k tetrovi“)

preriedením existujúcich lesov.

12. Zavedené osobitné obhospodarovanie lesa blízke prírode, selektívna ťažba dreva na spestrenie druhovej skladby lesných štruktúr na 600 ha v SPA Poľana a SPA Muránska Planina. Osobitný manažment poľovníctva na zníženie rizika predácie (až o 30-40 %) na populáciu tetrova hlucháňa v dvoch pilotných lokalitách. Ochrana 100 ha chovných biotopov pre
*fúzača karpatského (Pseudogaurotina excellens) v lokalite projektu Muránska planina.

13. Na dĺžke 2 400 m sú brehové biotopy obnovené odstránením spevnenia brehov a sladkovodné biotopy pre reofilné druhy - znovu spojený riečny meander na rieke Morava.
Odstránených 10 000 m starých odvodňovacích kanálov na zlepšenie mokradí na demonštračnej lokalite projektu Záhorie. Vytvorené malé mokraďové biotopy na doplnenie sezónnych rybníkov atď. na celkovej ploche 10 ha. Obnovené biotopy pre ohrozenú európsku korytnačku močiarnu (Emys orbicularis) na 30 ha. Obnovené sladkovodné biotopy 3150 s marsileou štvorlistou (Marsilea quadrifolia) v mŕtvych ramenách rieky Tice na 875 ha. Obnovené trávnaté porasty na 20 ha v SKUEV0019 Tarbucka odstránením cudzích drevín a zavedením pravidelného obhospodarovania.

14. Odkúpených 70 hektárov pôdy do vlastníctva štátu (ŠOPSR) s cieľom zabezpečiť kľúčové biotopy na demonštračných lokalitách projektu a umožniť pridanie demonštračných opatrení do integrovaného plánu riadenia.

15. Databáza celkovej hodnoty pre príslušné ekosystémové služby a sociálno-ekonomické prínosy sústavy Natura 2000. Webový nástroj na vizualizáciu ekosystémových služieb poskytovaných prírodnými ekosystémami v lokalitách

16. Vypracované 4 monitorovacie správy a tabuľka s ukazovateľmi na úrovni projektu (KPI). Vytvorená, udržiavaná a aktualizovaná databáza v ŠOPSR na monitorovanie implementácie PAF. Vypracované 3 správy o pokroku v implementácii PAF (2024, 2027, 2030).

17.3 súbory vonkajšej výstavy N2000, 1 dokumentárny film a 24 krátkych videí o biodiverzite, sústave Natura 2000 a ekosystémových službách, 5 press tripov pre novinárov.

18. 22 školení pre zamestnancov Štátnej ochrany prírody na zlepšenie kapacít v 6 moduloch (manažment biotopov, komunikácia s verejnosťou, komunikácia s vlastníkmi a užívateľmi pôdy, krízová komunikácia, zapojenie zainteresovaných strán, ustanovenia SPP pre poľnohospodárov, lesníkov a zamestnancov ŠOPSR, ustanovenia SPP pre inšpektorov MPVR SR a agroenvironmentálnych poradcov).

19. 5 technických workshopov prezentujúcich predovšetkým výsledky opatrenia C.5, 1 záverečná projektová konferencia, 10 terénnych návštev s predstavením konkrétnych aktivít projektu na mieste, 2 špecializované workshopy, 10 sieťových aktivít. Pripravených 8 druhov školení/workshopov pre poskytovateľov environmentálnej výchovy, 4 druhy školení/workshopov pre učiteľov/vedúcich aktivít. Minimálne 20 školení pre 15-25 účastníkov, 400 účastníkov školenia/kurzu; zdroje overenia: prezenčné listiny.

20. 10 vzdelávacích programov v prírode pre materské školy, základné školy, verejnosť a turistov. 20 dní „Natura 2000“ pre študentov druhého stupňa a stredných škôl počas projektu, zdroje overenia: fotodokumentácia, prezenčné listiny. Oslovených aspoň 500 žiakov a študentov, zdroje overenia: prezenčné listiny. 1 súbor produktov environmentálnej výchovy pre poskytovateľov

environmentálnej výchovy. 15 exkurzií pre školy, z toho 5 výletov na kanoe.

21. Najmenej 6 tlačových správ o projekte, 400 príspevkov na Facebooku, YouTube a Instagrame: zdroje overenia - snímky obrazovky príspevkov, 10 podujatí pre verejnosť, 30 vzdelávacích infostánkov, 5 druhov informačných materiálov, súbor vzdelávacích nástrojov pre zamestnancov ŠOPSR

Doplnkové opatrenia:

Pokiaľ ide o očakávané výsledky, nie je možné ich veľmi podrobne opísať, pretože pre finančné obdobie 2021-2027 regionálnych fondov EÚ boli doteraz vypracované iba hlavné priority na národnej úrovni a ešte nie sú stanovené podrobné opatrenia a očakávané výsledky. Týka sa to najmä manažmentových opatrení, ktoré sa majú financovať z SPP. Uvádzame preto iba výsledky, ktoré sa v súčasnosti vyznačujú vysokou istotou:

- Dokončená sústava SCI/SAC, ktorá zabezpečuje dostatočnosť pre všetky typy biotopov uvedené v prílohe I a druhy uvedené v prílohe II smernice o biotopoch.
- Vyplnené medzery v údajoch pre druhy a typy biotopov s vedeckou rezervou v národnom referenčnom zozname (napr. 9110, Bolbelasmus unicornis, Mustella eversmannii)
- Vypracované, prekonzultované a schválené plány riadenia pre zvyšných 416 SCI/SAC a 7 SPA.
- Vykonané monitorovanie typov biotopov a druhov európskeho významu na sústave 11 000 trvalých monitorovaných lokalitách; vykonaných 40 000 monitorovacích návštev.
- Aktualizovaný Komplexný informačný a monitorovací systém (KIMS) Štátnej ochrany prírody.

Dokončené pravidelné podávanie správ podľa čl. 17 smernice o biotopoch.

5. Očakávaný prínos projektu k implementácii cieľového plánu/stratégie

IP LIFE:
Opatrenie PAF 1 „Horizontálne opatrenia a administratívne náklady súvisiace so sústavou Natura 2000“ sa odráža v niekoľkých opatreniach projektu: Opatrenie A.1 je zamerané na vypracovanie základných štúdií a štúdií uskutočniteľnosti na identifikáciu ochranných opatrení v sústave Natura 2000, opatrenie A.2 sa zaoberá vypracovaním integrovaných plánov riadenia a viacerými opatreniami sa zavádzajú komunikačné aktivity smerom k príslušným zainteresovaným stranám (A.3, A.5, E.1, E.4). Monitorovaním biotopov a druhov Natura 2000 sa zaoberá opatrenie C.2. Opatrenie C.3 by malo vyplniť medzery vo vedomostiach týkajúcich sa dopadu zmeny klímy na sústavu Natura 2000.
Opatrenie PAF 2a „Opatrenia na zachovanie a obnovu biotopov a druhov v lokalitách sústavy Natura 2000“ riešia opatrenia C.1 a C.5, ktorými sa zavádzajú konkrétne ochranné opatrenia zamerané na biotopy a druhy Natura 2000. Obidve opatrenia sa majú realizovať aj mimo sústavy Natura 2000 s cieľom posilniť zelenú infraštruktúru a zlepšiť súdržnosť sústavy Natura 2000. Okrem toho sa plánuje osobitné opatrenie C.4 na zlepšenie prepojenosti sústavy Natura 2000 v širšom národnom, ale aj cezhraničnom kontexte.
Všetky tri opatrenia (C.1, C.4, C.5) prispievajú k zavedeniu opatrenia PAF 2b „Dodatočné opatrenia na zlepšenie zelenej infraštruktúry (nad rámec sústavy Natura 2000)“, ktoré zlepšuje súdržnosť sústavy Natura 2000.
Opatreniami C.1 a C.5 sa súčasne zavádzajú opatrenia týkajúce sa ochrany druhov, ktoré priamo nesúvisia s biotopmi uvedenými v opatreniach 2a a 2b. (napr. opatrenie PAF 3 „Ďalšie opatrenia zamerané na druhy nesúvisiace s konkrétnymi ekosystémami a biotopmi“).
Prínos projektu k implementácii PAF sa bude priebežne hodnotiť prostredníctvom projektového opatrenia D.3. MŽP bude v úzkej spolupráci s ostatnými zodpovednými ministerstvami pravidelne monitorovať implementáciu doplnkových finančných prostriedkov. Zaznamenajú sa výdavky aj vplyvy na sústavu

Natura 2000.

Doplnkové opatrenia:
Očakáva sa, že doplnkové opatrenia k tomuto IP LIFE prispejú najmä k nasledovnému:

- Kapitola 1 „Horizontálne opatrenia a administratívne náklady súvisiace so sústavou Natura 2000“, opatrenia 1.1 a 1.3
- Kapitola 2a „Opatrenia na zachovanie a obnovu druhov a biotopov v lokalitách sústavy Natura 2000“, opatrenia 2.1.a, 2.2a, 2.4.a, 2.6.a, 2.7.a, 2.9.a,
- Kapitola 2b „Dodatočné opatrenia na zlepšenie zelenej infraštruktúry (nad rámec sústavy Natura 2000)“,
- Kapitola 3 „Ďalšie opatrenia zamerané na druhy nesúvisiace s konkrétnymi ekosystémami a biotopmi“, opatrenia 3.2

6. Hlavné zainteresované strany zapojené do projektu:

Projekt zahŕňa všetky zainteresované strany relevantné pre implementáciu PAF. Najdôležitejšie zainteresované strany sú:

- Ministerstvo pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka Slovenskej republiky (MPRV), ako vládny orgán zodpovedný za implementáciu Spoločnej poľnohospodárskej politiky na Slovensku, je zapojené ako správca doplnkových finančných zdrojov a ako orgán vykonávajúci štátnu správu v lesníctve, rybárstve a poľovníctve. Keďže tento projekt podporuje ochranu biodiverzity, ich zapojenie má kľúčový význam. Pridružený príjemca Národné lesnícke centrum je odborná organizácia zriadená priamo pod MPRV.
- Štátny podnik Lesy SR je štátna organizácia zodpovedná za správu lesných pozemkov vo vlastníctve Slovenskej republiky. Ich podpora a súhlas s projektovými aktivitami je rozhodujúca pre ich implementáciu a budúcu udržateľnosť.
- Slovenská agentúra životného prostredia (SAŽP) je odborná organizácia založená Ministerstvom životného prostredia Slovenskej republiky s osobitným zameraním na ochranu krajiny a environmentálnu výchovu. Ich vstup sa očakáva v aktivitách súvisiacich s prepojením sústavy Natura 2000 prostredníctvom územného plánovania a v aktivít súvisiacich so zvyšovaním povedomia verejnosti o Natura 2000 a environmentálnej výchove.
- Vedeckú komunitu zastupuje Technická univerzita vo Zvolene, Fakulta ekológie a environmentalistiky (TUZVO FEE) a Slovenská akadémia vied. Ich odborné znalosti sa očakávajú pri viacerých opatreniach, ako je príprava integrovaných plánov riadenia, monitorovanie biotopov a druhov, hodnotenie účinnosti sústavy Natura 2000 a hodnotenie ekosystémových služieb, ako aj monitorovanie vplyvu projektu na biodiverzitu.
- Užívatelia a vlastníci pôdy a ich zapojenie je kľúčovým faktorom pre dlhodobú stabilitu výsledkov projektu. Očakáva sa, že budú intenzívne zapojení do prípravných aktivít, kde je potrebný ich súhlas, ako aj do priamych ochranných opatrení. Budú tiež zapojení do aktivít zvyšovania povedomia a do workshopov, ktoré by im mali pomôcť v procese uchádzania sa o dotácie v rámci EFRR. Všetky činnosti vrátane vlastníkov pôdy sú zamerané na lepšie prijatie cieľov sústavy Natura 2000.
- Miestne a regionálne orgány: Obce, krajské úrady a okresné úrady sú subjektmi s rozhodovacou právomocou, ktoré významne ovplyvňujú ochranu SCI a ich manažment. Pre túto skupinu zainteresovaných strán sa uskutočnia školenia zamerané na budovanie kapacít za účelom lepšieho porozumenia dôležitosti sústavy Natura 2000.
- Samosprávne kraje a obce budú zapojené prostredníctvom aktivít zameraných na udržanie prepojenia sústavy Natura 2000 prostredníctvom ich kompetencií v procesoch územného plánovania.

- Slovenský zväz včelárov, Slovenský rybársky zväz, Slovenský poľovnícky zväz budú zapojení do konkrétnych ochranných opatrení prebiehajúcich v ich oblasti pôsobnosti, ako je dôležitosť sústavy Natura 2000 súvisiaca s ochranou opeľovačov, zavedené agrolesnícke opatrenia a revitalizácia vodných ekosystémov.
- Katastrálny úrad bude zapojený do procesu odkúpenia pozemkov.
- Široká verejnosť, miestni obyvatelia budú zapojení najmä prostredníctvom aktivít na zvýšenie povedomia o projekte zameranom na sústavu Natura 2000, ochranu prírody a ekosystémové služby. Budú tiež súčasťou ďalších aktivít, ako je prieskum týkajúci sa sociálno-ekonomických prínosov sústavy Natura 2000 a sociálno-ekonomických dopadov projektu.

7. Dlhodobá udržateľnosť (vrátane budovania kapacít)

Dlhodobá implementácia aktivít PAF súvisí najmä s opakovanými aktivitami, ako je pravidelný manažment nelesných biotopov, agrolesnícke systémy a pravidelné aktivity na šírenie a zvyšovanie povedomia. Po ukončení projektu bude potrebné pokračovať v niekoľkých opatreniach, ako je manažment rašelinísk, pravidelné národné monitorovanie vybraných druhov a biotopov Natura 2000, aktivity monitorujúce vplyv projektu a celkovú implementáciu dokumentov PAF a opatrenia, ktoré predstavujú stálu komunikáciu a zvyšovanie povedomia. Manažment nelesných biotopov sa bude väčšinou zabezpečovať prostredníctvom opatrení budúcej Spoločnej poľnohospodárskej politiky (SPP) a prostredníctvom osobitne zacielených a zameraných opatrení, ktoré sú v súčasnosti najmä v rámci Programu rozvoja vidieka (PRV). Aktivity na budovanie kapacít, povedomie a komunikáciu sa ustanovia ako systém pravidelných školení a neustáleho zvyšovania povedomia a komunikácie. Očakáva sa, že na zabezpečenie dlhodobého pokračovania v uvedených opatreniach sa použijú rôzne zdroje, ako sú platby zo Spoločnej poľnohospodárskej politiky, štrukturálnych fondov pre životné prostredie a zo štátneho rozpočtu alebo nórskeho alebo švajčiarskeho finančného mechanizmu, ak sú ešte k dispozícii. Väčšina zamestnancov prijatých na realizáciu projektu bude v budúcnosti pokračovať v práci na implementácii PAF. Akékoľvek vybavenie zakúpené v rámci projektu bude zahrnuté do účtovného systému príjemcov projektu a použije sa na aktivity spojené s ochranou prírody aj po ukončení projektu v súlade s víziami a zodpovednosťami príjemcov projektu. Skúsenosti z projektu sa budú aktívne zdieľať a šíriť počas celého trvania projektu a tiež po jeho ukončení. Príjemcovia projektu využijú všetky príležitosti na toto šírenie, bilaterálne stretnutia, konferencie a workshopy na zdieľanie skúseností s vedeckou komunitou alebo inými ochranármi. Do informovania budú zapojené všetky cieľové skupiny, pričom pozornosť sa bude venovať širokej verejnosti.

8. a) Je váš projekt významne spojený s klímou? Áno **Nie**

b) Je váš projekt významne spojený s biodiverzitou? **Áno** Nie

Ak považujete svoj projekt za významne spojený s klímou alebo biodiverzitou (označili ste „áno“), vysvetlite prečo:

Celý projekt je zameraný na implementáciu stratégie EÚ v oblasti biodiverzity a všeobecných cieľov smernice EÚ 92/43/EHS o biotopoch (HD) a smernice 2009/14/ES o vtákoch (BD) s ohľadom na prínos k zlepšeniu stavu ochrany niektorých špecifických a prioritných druhov a typov biotopov. Tento cieľ sa dosiahne najmä riadnym vykonávaním PAF podľa článku 8 smernice o biotopoch. Na Slovensku je to Prioritný akčný rámec financovania pre sústavu NATURA 2000 v Slovenskej republike vo viacročnom finančnom rámci EÚ na roky 2014 - 2020 a Prioritný akčný rámec financovania pre sústavu NATURA 2000 v Slovenskej republike vo viacročnom finančnom rámci EÚ na roky 2021 - 2027.

VŠEOBECNÝ OPIS OBLASTÍ PROJEKTU

Názov/definícia oblastí projektu: Rašeliniská severnej a strednej časti Slovenska

Rozloha: 2 327,20 ha

Status ochrany EÚ:
SKUEV0144 Belianske lúky
SKUEV0191 Rašeliniská Bielej Oravy
SKUV0354 Hnilecká jelšina
SKUV0112, SKUEV2112 Slovenský raj
SKUEV0307 Tatry
SKUEV0290 Horný tok Hornádu
SKUEV0057 Rašeliniská Oravskej kotliny
SKUEV0945 Trstinné lúky
SKUEV0145 Medzi bormi
SKUEV0306 Pod Suchým hrádkom
SKUEV0228 Švihrová
SKUEV0225 Muránska planina
SKUEV0185 Pramene Hruštínky
SKUEV0222 Jelešňa
SKUEV0187 Rašeliniská Oravských Beskýd
SKUEV0963 Osadská
SKUEV0190 Slaná voda
SKUEV0143 Biely Váh
SKUEV0308 Machy
SKUEV0188 Pilsko
SKUEV0203 Stolica
SKUEV0281 Tŕstie
SKUEV0310 Kráľovohoľské Tatry
SKUEV0060 Chraste
SKUEV0400 Detviansky potok
SKUEV0282 Tisovský kras
SKUEV0384 Klenovské Blatá
SKUEV0101, SKUEV2101 Klokočovské rašeliniská
SKUEV0729 Rosiarka
SKUEV0684 Jelšovec
SKUEV0838 Rakovsko-milošovské rašeliniská
SKUEV0856 Dolná Zálomská
SKUEV0647 Bystrické sihly
SKUEV0728 Podpoľana

SKUEV0664 Uholníky
SKUEV0671 Olešnianske rašeliniská
SKUEV0302 Ďumbierske Tatry
SKUEV0930 Lúčanská Fatra
SKUEV0288 Kysucké Beskydy
SKUEV0252 Malá Fatra
SKUEV0251 Zázrivské lazy
SKUEV0657 Malý Polom
SKUEV0335 Malé osturnianske jazerá
SKUEV02378 Veľká Fatra
SKUEV0830 Polesie
SKUEV0709 Poš
SKUEV0151 Pohorelské vrchovisko
SKUEV0319 Pol'ana
SKUEV0056 Habáňovo
SKUEV0334 Vel'ké osturnianske jazero
SKUEV0297, SKUEV1297
Brezinky
SKUEV0831 Zemanovská sihla
SKUEV2304 Oravská vodná nádrž
SKUEV0192 Prosečné
SKUEV0254 Močiar
SKUEV0221 Varinka
SKUEV0289 Chmúra
SKUEV0139 Gánovské slaniská
SKUEV0299 Baranovo
SKUEV0337, SKUEV1337 Pieniny
SKUEV0382 Turiec a Blatnický potok
SKUEV0643 Ráztocké penovcové pramenisko
SKUEV0663 & SKUEV0164 Revúca
SKUEV0196 Pastierske (Brezové)
SKUEV0140 Spišskoteplické slatiny
SKUEV0197 Salatín
SKUEV0861 Rakšianske rašelinisko
SKUEV0834 Ladonhora
SKUEV0152, SKUEV1152 Sliačske travertíny
SKUEV0832 Alúvium Markovho potoka
SKUEV0782 Vydrnícka slatina
SKUEV0862 Predajnianska slatina
SKUEV0305 Choč
SKUEV0303 Alúvium Hrona
SKUEV0283 Lúky pod Besníkom
SKUEV0061 Demänovská slatina

SKUEV0828 Vahanov
SKUEV0253 Váh
SKUEV0146 Blatá
SKUEV0193 Zimník
SKUEV0194 Hybická tiesňava

Iný status ochrany podľa národnej alebo regionálnej legislatívy:
Chránená krajinná oblasť Poľana
Chránená krajinná oblasť Horná Orava
Chránená krajinná oblasť Kysuce
Národný park Pieniny
Tatranský národný park
Národný park Nízke Tatry
Národný park Malá Fatra
Národný park Veľká Fatra
Národný park Slovenský raj
Národný park Muránska planina
Národná prírodná rezervácia Belianske lúky
Národná prírodná rezervácia Belianske Tatry
Národná prírodná rezervácia Mokriny
Národná prírodná rezervácia Dolina Bielej vody
Národná prírodná rezervácia Skalnatá dolina
Národná prírodná rezervácia Pramenište
Prírodná rezervácia Kút
Prírodná rezervácia Slavkovský jarok
Národná prírodná rezervácia Studené doliny
Národná prírodná rezervácia Mraznica
Národná prírodná rezervácia Velická dolina
Národná prírodná rezervácia Uhliščatká
Národná prírodná rezervácia Furkotská dolina
Prírodná rezervácia Vrchovisko pri Pohorelskej Maši
Prírodná rezervácia Martalúzka
Prírodná rezervácia Meandre Hrona
Národná prírodná rezervácia Hnilecká jelšina
a mnoho ďalších prírodných rezervácií a chránených oblastí

Prekrýva sa tiež s územím medzinárodného významu:
Ramsarská lokalita Mokrade Turca Ramsarská lokalita Mokrade Oravskej kotliny Ramsarská lokalita Rieka Orava a jej prítoky

Hlavné využitie územia a status vlastníctva oblasti projektu: Vlastnícka štruktúra oblasti je veľmi rôznorodá. Niektoré z týchto oblastí sú vo vlastníctve štátu, zatiaľ čo iné časti sú v súkromnom vlastníctve.

Všeobecný opis oblasti

Rašeliniská v oblasti projektu sa nachádzajú v severnej a strednej časti Slovenska. Nachádzajú sa v nižších polohách najvyšších pohorí Slovenska (Tatry, Nízke Tatry, Veľká Fatra, Malá Fatra, Poľana, Muránska planina, Slovenský raj, Pieniny), v regióne Orava, Kysuce, Spiš a tiež v Liptovskej kotline, Popradskej kotline, Turčianskej kotline a na Horehroní. V tejto oblasti je hlavné rozptýlenie rašelinísk.

Niektoré časti regiónu sú v kontakte. Reliéf je veľmi dynamický, od vysokých pohorí až po rovinaté kotliny. Nadmorské výšky sa pohybujú od 572 do 2 533 metrov. Geologická štruktúra obsahuje kryštalické jadro, ktoré tvorí primárnu časť línie hrebeňa a ich južných svahov. Pozostáva predovšetkým z magmatických hornín, konkrétne zo žuly a bridlice. Sekundárne horninové sedimenty sú uložené na kryštalickom jadre a vytvárajú kryciu vrstvu, ktorú tvorí najmä kremenec, vápenec, dolomit a bridlica.

Časť lokality projektu (v Liptovskej a Popradskej kotline) sa nachádza v mierne chladnej klimatickej podoblasti s hodnotami v júli od 12 do 16 stupňov. Oblasti v nižších častiach Tatier sa nachádzajú v chladnej horskej klimatickej podoblasti s hodnotami v júli od 10 do 12 stupňov.

Obe klimatické podoblasti sú veľmi vlhké, charakterizované vysokými ročnými zrážkami, s priemernými ročnými úhrnmi zrážok v oblastiach s vysokými výparmi od 800 mm do 1 200 mm a nízkymi výparmi (Ministerstvo životného prostredia SR, SAŽP, Esprit, s.r.o, 2002: Atlas krajiny Slovenskej republiky, elektronická verzia).

Lesné spoločenstvá tvoria biotopy európskeho významu, napr. acidofilné smrekové lesy, rašeliniskové lesy a lužné lesy (s druhmi jelša lepkavá *(Alnus glutinosa)* a jaseň štíhly *(Fraxinus excelsior))* a biotopy národného významu ako *jedľové lesy* a *jedľovo-smrekové* lesy.
Diverzita biotopov v tejto oblasti je vysoká, bez rašelinísk a lesov sa tu nachádzajú aj biotopy lúk a pasienkov, krovinatých borovicových lesov, alpínskych a subalpínskych trávnatých porastov.

Cieľové biotopy Natura 2000 (verzia SDF, október 2019):
1340* (Sl2) Vnútrozemské slaniská a slané lúky
7120 (Ra2) Degradované vrchoviská schopné prirodzenej obnovy
7140 (Ra3) Prechodné rašeliniská a trasoviská
7230 (Ra6) Slatiny s vysokým obsahom báz
91D0* (Ls7.1, Ls7.2, Ls7.3) Brezové, borovicové a smrekové lesy na rašeliniskách

Cieľové biotopy národného významu:
Prírodne zmenené slatiny

V oblasti projektu sa nachádza takmer 1 650 druhov a rodov rias a siníc, 1 200 druhov lišajníkov, viac ako 720 druhov machov a pečeňovníkov a 1 400 druhov cievnatých

rastlín. Mnoho rastlín sa nachádza iba v týchto oblastiach na Slovensku alebo v celých Západných Karpatoch. Mnohé z nich sú ohrozené a zákonom chránené (zákon č. 543/2002 Z. z. o ochrane prírody a krajiny v znení neskorších predpisov). Z chránených druhov rastlín sa v tejto oblasti vyskytujú napr. *Carex limosa, Carex lasiocarpa, Carex dioica, Comarum palustre, Scheuchzeria palustris, Menyanthes trifoliata, Pedicularis sceptrum- carolinum, Dactylorhiza maculata, Dactylorhiza pulchella, Dactylorhiza incarnata, Drosera rotundifolia, Oxycoccus microcarpus, from mooses Paludella squarrosa, Calliergon trifarium, Hamatocaulis vernicosus, Meesia triquetra.*

Vnútrozemské slané lúky sú domovom mnohých halofytických a polohalofytických druhov, ako sú *Schoenus ferrugineus, Plantago maritima, Glaux maritima, Trichophorum pumilum, Triglochin maritima, Primula farinosa, Juncus gerardii ssp. gerardii, Centaurium littorale ssp. uliginosum.*

Stavovce sú v regióne zastúpené 6 druhmi obojživelníkov (napr. *skokan hnedý (Rana temporaria), ropucha bradavičnatá (Bufo bufo)),* 5 druhmi plazov (napr. *vretenica obyčajná (Vipera berus), jašterica živorodá (Lacerta vivipara)),* 102 druhmi hniezdiacich vtákov (napr. *tetrov hoľniak (Tetrao tetrix), tetrov hlucháň (Tetrao urogallus), jariabok hôrny (Tetrastes bonasia), orol skalný (Aquila chrysaetos), orol krikľavý (Aquila pomarina), myšiak hôrny (Buteo buteo), chrapkáč poľný (Crex crex), sokol myšiar (Falco tinnunculus))* a 14 druhmi cicavcov (napr. *medveď hnedý (Ursus arctos), vlk dravý (Canis lupus), rys ostrovid (Lynx lynx), vydra riečna (Lutra lutra), myšovka horská (Sicista betulina), hranostaj čiernochvostý (Mustela erminea)).*
Rašeliniská sú domovom aj *pimprlíka mokraďného (Vertigo angustior)* a *pimprlíka močiarneho (Vertigo geyeri).*

Názov/definícia oblastí územia projektu: Záhorie

Rozloha: 45 927 ha

Status ochrany EÚ:
SPA SKCHVU016 Záhorské Pomoravie

SCI
SKUEV0314 Morava
SKUEV0125 Gajarské alúvium Moravy
SKUEV1125 Gajarské alúvium Moravy
SKUEV0113 Dlhé lúky
SKUEV0313 Devínske jazero
SKUEV0905 Holíčske alúvium Moravy
SKUEV0315 Skalické alúvium Moravy
SKUEV0904 Gbelský les
SKUEV0161 Suchohradské alúvium Moravy
SKUEV0163 Rudava
SKUEV1316 Šranecké piesky
SKUEV0172 Bežnisko
SKUEV0170 Mešterova lúka
SKUEV0213 Kazarka
SKUEV0226 Vanišovec
SKUEV0311 Kačenky
Iný status ochrany podľa národnej alebo regionálnej legislatívy:
Chránená krajinná oblasť Záhorie
Chránený areál Jubilejný les
Prírodná rezervácia Vanišovec
Prírodná rezervácia Jasenácke
Národná prírodná rezervácia Zelienka
Národná prírodná rezervácia Červený rybník
Národná prírodná rezervácia Dolný les
Chránený areál Bežnisko
Chránený areál Šranecké piesky
Chránený areál Kazarka

Prekrýva sa tiež s územím medzinárodného významu:
Ramsarská lokalita Alúvium Rudavy
Ramsarská lokalita Moravské luhy

Hlavné využitie územia a status vlastníctva oblasti projektu: Vlastnícka štruktúra oblasti je veľmi rôznorodá. Niektoré oblasti sú vo vlastníctve štátu - napr. staré riečne meandre a vojenské lesy, zatiaľ čo iné časti sú v súkromnom vlastníctve - najmä pasienky. Analýza vlastníctva poskytuje informácie o tom, že 35% oblasti

projektu je vo vlastníctve štátu a 65% predstavuje súkromný pozemok.

Všeobecný opis projektového územia

Záhorská nížina sa nachádza na juhozápadnom Slovensku. Západná a južná časť je prevažne rovinatá, smerom na sever a na východ sa jej vzhľad približuje pahorkatine. Reliéf územia je výsledkom fluviálnych a eolických procesov. Roviny stredného úseku Záhorskej nížiny sú menej úrodné, piesočnaté a pokryté borovicovými lesmi, ale terasy rieky Morava obsahujú úrodné pôdy.
Z fytogeografického hľadiska (Futak 1980) patrí územie do fytogeografickej oblasti panónskej flóry - Pannonicum (Panónska oblasť, časť Eupannonicum, región Záhorská nížina). Vznik nivných trávnych ekosystémov v alúviách nížinných riek je výsledkom činnosti záplav a trvalo udržateľného využívania človekom. Tieto biotopy považujeme za najcennejší krajinný prvok. Druhovo bohaté lužné lúky sú nielen najrozšírenejším trávnatým porastom alúvia rieky Moravy, ale sú aj najväčším komplexom lúk v strednej Európe s rozlohou približne 3 450 ha na Slovensku, v Českej republike a Rakúsku (Šeffer, Stanová, 1999). Z najvzácnejších rastlín môžeme nájsť: *plamienok celistvolistý (Clematis integrifolia), skorocel najvyšší (Plantago altissima), kosatec sibírsky (Iris sibirica), bleduľa letná (Leucojum aestivum), cesnak hranatý (Allium angulosum).* Terénne depresie, kanály, priekopy a rybníky poskytujú biotopy pre hydrofyty a hygrofyty, ako sú: *stolístok praslenatý (Myriophyllum verticillatum), riečňanka menšia (Najas minor), leknica žltá (Nuphar lutea), lekno biele (Nymphaea alba), kotvica plávajúca (Trapa natans).* Pre piesočné duny a lesy sú typické: *kyjanka sivá (Corynephorus canescens), dúška materina (Thymus serpyllum), kostrava Dominova (Festuca dominii), ostrica Fritschova (Carex fritschii), klinček neskorý (Dianthus serotinus)* a lišajník *Cladonia portentosa.* Vlhké miesta sú vhodné na tvorbu rašeliniska. Nachádza sa tu tiež veľa orchideí ako: *vstavačovec strmolistý (Dactylorhiza incarnate), vstavačovec májový (D. majalis), vstavačovec škvrnitý sedmohradský (D. maculata subsp. transsilvanica), vstavačovec škvrnitý mokraďný (Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. elodes), vstavač ploštičný (Orchis coriophora).* Lesy na Záhorí majú špecifický charakter a sú výrazne ovplyvnené prírodnými podmienkami, napr. podložie, reliéf, úrodnosť pôdy a tiež podzemná voda. Vďaka týmto prírodným podmienkam boli v dubovom výškovom vegetačnom pásme vytvorené dve skupiny výrazne odlišných lesných typov.

Prevažujúcou skupinou sú lesy na eolických pieskoch, v ktorých má dominantné postavenie borovica najmä vďaka podpore v rámci obhospodarovania lesa. Dub je v tejto skupine menej častý a nachádza sa iba na vhodných miestach. Druhú skupinu tvoria lužné lesy pri vodných tokoch, najmä pri rieke Morava, s výrazne lepšími hydrickými a pôdnymi podmienkami. Do smernice EÚ o biotopoch patrí celkovo 8 machov, 1 papraďorast a 3 pravé rastliny.

Aktivity projektu budú mať pozitívny vplyv na 1~~9~~8 biotopov sústavy NATURA 2000: (2340* Vnútrozemské panónske pieskové duny (stav ochrany U1), 3140 Oligotrofné až mezotrofné vody s bentickou vegetáciou chár (stav ochrany U1), 3150 Prirodzené eutrofické stojaté vody s vegetáciou rastlín *Magnopotamion* alebo *Hydrocharition* , 3160 Prirodzené dystrofné stojaté vody (stav ochrany U1), 3260 Nížinné až horské vodné toky s vegetáciou zväzu *Ranunculion fluitantis* a *Callitricho-Batrachion* , 3270 Rieky s bahnitými brehmi s vegetáciou zväzov *Chenopodion rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p.* (stav ochrany U1), 4030 Európske suché vresoviská, 6410 Lúky s porastom *molinia* na kriede a hline *(Molinion caeruleae)* (stav ochrany U1), 6430 Vlhkomilné vysokobylinné lemové spoločenstvá na poriečnych nivách od nížin do alpínskeho stupňa, ~~6440~~

~~Aluviálne lúky zväzu *Cnidion venosi,*~~ 6510 Nížinné a podhorské kosné lúky *(Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)* (stav ochrany U1), 7140 Prechodné rašeliniská a trasoviská, 7230 Slatiny s vysokým obsahom báz (stav ochrany U2), 9190 Staré acidofilné dubové lesy s *Quercus robur* na pieskových rovinách (stav ochrany U2), 91E0* Lužné vŕbovo-topoľové a jelšové lesy s *Alnus glutinosa* a *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)* (stav ochrany U2), 91F0 Lužné dubovo-brestovo-jaseňové lesy okolo nížinných riek *(Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis* a *Ulmus minor, Fraxinus excelsior* alebo *Fraxinus angustifolia, Ulmenion minoris)* (stav ochrany U2), 91G0* Panónske dubovo-hrabové lesy *(Quercus petraea* a *Carpinus betulus)* (stav ochrany U1), 91I0* Eurosibírske dubové lesy na spraši a piesku *(Quercus spp.)* (stav ochrany U1), 91T0 Stredoeurópske lišajníkovo-borovicové lesy (stav ochrany U2).
Z faunistického hľadiska sa v oblasti vyskytujú prevažne xerotermné druhy charakteristické pre piesočné roviny a borovicové lesy. Na druhej strane západná časť oblasti predstavuje krajinu vytvorenú a výrazne ovplyvnenú nížinnou riekou - s typickými riečnymi terasami a impozantnými nivami. Medzi týmito dvomi skupinami rôznych biotopov sa nachádzajú aluviálne trávnaté porasty a lúky. Tieto tri hlavné krajinné štruktúry predstavujú rozmanitý a dynamický systém vhodný pre širokú škálu živočíšnych druhov.

Aktivity projektu budú mať pozitívny vplyv na 42 živočíšnych druhov sústavy NATURA 2000 v oblasti projektu:
i) bezstavovce: *kotúľka štíhla (Anisus vorticulus)* (stav ochrany U1), *rak riečny (Astacus astacus)* (stav ochrany U2), *plocháč červený (Cucujus cinnaberinus)* (stav ochrany U1), *potápnik (Graphoderus bilineatus)* (stav ochrany U1), *pijavica lekárska (Hirudo medicinalis)* (stav ochrany U1), *vážka (Leucorrhinia pectoralis)* (stav ochrany U1), *roháč obyčajný (Lucanus cervus)* (stav ochrany U1), *ohniváčik veľký (Lycaena dispar)* (stav ochrany U1), *modráčik bahniskový (Maculinea nausithous)* (stav ochrany FV), *modráčik krvavcový (Maculinea teleius)* (stav ochrany U1), *klinovka hadia (Ophiogomphus cecilia)* (stav ochrany U1), *Rhysodes sulcatus* (stav ochrany U2)
ii) obojživelníky: *kunka červenobruchá (Bombina bombina)* (stav ochrany U1), *ropucha zelená (Bufo viridis)* (stav ochrany U1), *rosnička zelená (Hyla arborea)* (stav ochrany U1), *hrabavka škvrnitá (Pelobates fuscus)* (stav ochrany U1), *skokan ostropyský (Rana arvalis)* (stav ochrany U2), *skokan štíhly Rana dalmatina* (stav ochrany U1), *skokan krátkonohý (Rana lessonae)* (stav ochrany U2), iii) hady a plazy: *užovka hladká (Coronella austriaca)* (stav ochrany U1), *jašterica krátkohlavá (Lacerta agilis)* (stav ochrany U1), *jašterica zelená (Lacerta viridis)* (stav ochrany U1) a iv) vtáky: *rybárik riečny (Alcedo atthis), bocian čierny (Ciconia nigra), fuzáč veľký (Cerambyx cerdo)* (stav ochrany U2) - od začiatku 19. storočia bolo zo Záhorskej nížiny nahlásených najmenej 290 druhov vtákov. Aj z tohto dôvodu bola oblasť vyhlásená za Chránené vtáčie územie a Ramsarskú lokalitu. Zaujímavý je výskyt druhov cicavcov, ktoré budú ovplyvnené aktivitami projektu: *bobor európsky (Castor fiber)* (stav ochrany U1) a *vydra riečna (Lutra lutra)* (stav ochrany U1).

Rieka Morava (meandre a mŕtve ramená)

Rieka Morava patrí medzi najväčšie prítoky Dunaja. Je tiež hraničnou riekou. V dolnej časti tvorí hranicu medzi Slovenskou republikou a Rakúskom a Českou republikou. Dolná časť nivy Moravy sa nachádza v najzápadnejšej časti Slovenska a celé územie bolo až do roku 1989 pod silnou vojenskou ochranou a dnes je prístupné verejnosti - táto časť povodia Moravy vytvára prírodný mokraďový ekosystém s cennými nivami, ktorý je v strednej Európe ojedinelý (Holubová a Lisický). Morava prenáša rôzne usadeniny, pričom

brehy tvoria pieskové štrky na dne a súdržné bahno. Frakcia jemnozrnného sedimentu (bahno a íl) sa neusadzuje na dne a akumuluje sa iba v nive počas mimokorytového prúdenia. Piesočné duny, ktoré sú lokálne exponované bočnou eróziou, vytvárajú nestabilné svahy brehov. V prírodných podmienkach tvoria nivy mozaiku biotopov vystavených kontinuu hydrologických podmienok, v ktorých sú pozdĺž oboch strán dna usporiadané bočné ramená, mŕtve ramená, meandre a paleomeandre, ktoré predstavujú biotopy rôzneho stupňa prepojenia a poskytujú „horúce miesta“ biodiverzity (Ward et al. 2002). Tieto biotopy slúžia ako prietokové kanály, najmä v obdobiach s vysokou hladinou vody, a ponúkajú miesta na rozmnožovanie vodných, obojživelných a suchozemských organizmov (Reckendorfer 2004).

V 50. rokoch došlo v rámci regulácie riek k zmene pôvodne výrazného meandrovaného koryta a mnohé meandre boli prerušené (Holubová 1997). Celkové antropogénne premeny riečnej siete zahŕňali vyrovnanie kanála, opevnenie brehov skalnatým zásypom, zmeny prierezu, posunutie toku, presun polohy ústia toku, zanedbanie určitých tokov a vybudovanie siete umelých odvodňovacích priekop. Menej priame boli základné vplyvy na dynamiku fluviálnych (hydrologických a geomorfologických) procesov v hlavnom koryte Moravy a v jej nive.

Najnovšia rybia fauna Moravy pozostáva z takmer 50 druhov, z toho sedem cudzích a 20 vzácnych druhov rýb. Častejšie obdobia nízkej hladiny vody však majú veľmi negatívny vplyv na štruktúru ichtyocenóz. Často možno nájsť početnú populáciu všadeprítomných druhov ako *piest zelenkavý (Abramis bjoerkna), brlička európska (Alburnus alburnus)* a *A. brama.* Hustota iných druhov rýb je nižšia ako 2%. Aktivity projektu budú mať pozitívny vplyv na tieto druhy rýb: *boleň dravý (Aspius aspius)* (stav ochrany U1), *mrena severná (Barbus barbus)* (stav ochrany U1), *pĺž severný (Cobitis taenia)* (stav ochrany U1), *Gobio vladykovi* (stav ochrany U1), *hrebenačka vysoká (Gymnocephalus baloni)* (stav ochrany U2), *hrebenačka pásavá (Gymnocephalus schraetzer)* (stav ochrany U2), *čík európsky (Misgurnus fossilis)* (stav ochrany U2), *pižmovec hnedý (Osmoderma eremita)* (stav ochrany U1), *lopatka dúhová (Rhodeus sericeus amarus)* (stav ochrany U1) and *mlok dunajský (Triturus dobrogicus)* (stav ochrany U2), *kolok vretenovitý (Zingel streber)* (stav ochrany U2), *kolok veľký (Zingel zingel)* (stav ochrany U2).

Názov/definícia oblastí projektového územia: Muránska planina

Rozloha: 23 361 ha

Status ochrany EÚ:

SPA SKCHVU017 Muránska planina - Stolica **SCI**
SKUEV0285 Alúvium Muráňa
SKUEV0225 Muránska planina
SKUEV0203 Stolica
SKUEV0003 Rimava
SKUEV0728 Podpoľana
SKUEV0729 Rosiarka
SKUEV0281 Tŕstie
SKUEV0282 Tisovský kras
SKUEV0399 Bacúšska jelšina

Iný status ochrany podľa národnej alebo regionálnej legislatívy:
Národný park Muránska planina
Prírodná rezervácia Zlatnianske skalky
Prírodná rezervácia Suché doly
Prírodná rezervácia Hlboký jarok
Prírodná rezervácia Fabova hoľa
Prírodná rezervácia Čertova dolina
Prírodná rezervácia Mokrá Poľana
Prírodná rezervácia Havrania dolina
Prírodná rezervácia Nad Furmancom
Prírodná rezervácia Mašianske skalky
Prírodná rezervácia Bacúšska jelšina
Prírodná rezervácia Rosiarka
Prírodná rezervácia Tŕstie
Prírodná rezervácia Zdychavské skalky
Národná prírodná rezervácia Zlatnica
Národná prírodná rezervácia Šiance
Národná prírodná rezervácia Cigánka
Národná prírodná rezervácia Malá Stožka
Národná prírodná rezervácia Veľká Stožka
Národná prírodná rezervácia Hrdzavá
Národná prírodná rezervácia Javorníková
Národná prírodná rezervácia Šarkanica
Národná prírodná rezervácia Kášter
Národná prírodná rezervácia Hradová

Národná prírodná pamiatka Bobačka
Chránený areál Tunel pod Dielikom

Hlavné využitie územia a status vlastníctva oblasti projektu: Vlastnícka štruktúra oblasti je rôznorodá. Väčšina z týchto oblastí sú vo vlastníctve štátu, najmä lesy, zatiaľ čo iné časti sú v súkromnom vlastníctve. 77 % vlastní štát, 23 % je v súkromnom vlastníctve.

Rieka Muráň a alúvium

Horná časť rieky Muráň (SKUEV0285 Alúvium Muráňa, SKUEV0002 Lúky pod Ukorovou, SKUEV0018 Lúka pod cintorínom) predstavuje vzor nenarušeného podhorského vodného toku obklopeného cennou pobrežnou vegetáciou a zachovanými fragmentárnymi zvyškami aluviálnych biotopov (lúk). Rieka stále obsahuje minimum antropogénnych bariérových prvkov. Snahy o zachovanie lokality sa zameriavajú na ochranu miestnej početnej populácie druhu *mihuľa potiská (Eudontomyzon danfordi),* ktorej nepretržitá prítomnosť bola zaznamenaná na celom vodnom toku. Hustota populácie uvedených druhov je najvyššia, aká kedy bola zdokumentovaná na území Slovenska. Neporušenosť hornej časti rieky dobre ilustruje výskyt ďalších druhov rýb európskeho významu, ako aj všeobecne veľmi rozmanitá druhovo bohatá prítomnosť rýb a nepretržitá prítomnosť vydry riečnej *(Lutra lutra)* v povodí (ŠOP SR, biomonitoring). Podľa rámcovej smernice o vode patrí celá rieka k trom rôznym vodným útvarom. Všetky z nich sú kategorizované ako prírodné. Horná časť rieky dosahuje dobrý (2) ekologický stav, dolná a stredná časť však dosahuje stredný (3) ekologický stav - tento stav je pravdepodobne spôsobený zlým stavom miestnej populácie rýb v tejto časti rieky, ktorá trpí následkami existujúceho reťazca umelých prekážok.
Mokré a podhorské lúky utrpeli niekoľkoročnou absenciou pravidelného obhospodarovania lúk a sekundárnych sériových procesov a penetrácie oblasti inváznymi druhmi flóry.

Muránska planina

Muránska planina (SKCHVU017 Muránska planina - Stolica, SKUEV0225 Muránska planina, SKUEV0728 Podpoľana, SKUEV0729 Rosiarka, SKUEV0399 Bacúšska jelšina, SKUEV0281 Třstie) je mimoriadna prírodná oblasť v strednej časti Slovenskej republiky na hranici dvoch krajov - Banskobystrický a Košický, v západnej časti Slovenského rudohoria. V tejto oblasti sa stretávajú 4 geomorfologické celky - Veporské vrchy, Spišsko-gemerský kras, Stolické vrchy a Horehronské podolie. Z tohto dôvodu je reliéf veľmi heterogénny, väčšinou ho tvorí kras - triasový vápenec a kryštalická bridlica. Najvyšším bodom oblasti je vrch Stolica s výškou 1 476 m a najnižším bodom je dolná časť Hrdzavej doliny s výškou 413 m. Tieto podmienky predpovedajú, že Muránska planina je rozmanitou oblasťou vzácnych biotopov a organizmov. Z tohto dôvodu je oblasť Muránskej planiny chránená od roku 1977, kedy bola vyhlásená za Chránenú krajinnú oblasť. Z dôvodu mimoriadnych hodnôt bola v roku 1997 preklasifikovaná na národný park s rozlohou 20 338 ha a nárazníkové pásmo s rozlohou 21 716 ha. Priamo v národnom parku sa nachádzajú národné prírodné rezervácie (11), prírodné rezervácie (9), chránený areál (1) a národná prírodná pamiatka (1). Spolu predstavujú 3 027,3 ha (13%) prísne chráneného územia a 496,1 ha územia so 4. stupňom ochrany. Od roku 2004 túto oblasť prekrývajú SPA Muránska planina - Stolica a SAC Muránska planina. Z hľadiska typov biotopov tvoria MP lesné oblasti (88,3%), trávnaté porasty (11%) a iné (menej ako 1%). Nárazníkové pásmo NP tvoria lesné oblasti (75,4%), trávnaté porasty (21%), orná pôda (1,1%) a iné (menej ako 4%). Oblasť je charakteristická nízkou hustotou ľudskej populácie, ktorú zaberajú vidiecke sídla

v pohraničných častiach nárazníkového pásma. Oblasť MP obýva 49 živočíšnych druhov sústavy NATURA 2000 napr. *tetrov hlucháň (Tetrao urogallus), pôtik kapcavý (Aegolius funereus), orol skalný (Aquila chrysaetos), bocian čierny (Ciconia nigra), sova dlhochvostá (Strix uralensis), ďubník trojprstý (Picoides tridactylus), syseľ pasienkový (Spermophilus citellus), rys ostrovis (Lynx lynx), medveď hnedý (Ursus arctos), vlk dravý (Canis lupus),* netopiere, obojživelníky, hmyz - chrobáky (e.g. *fúzač karpatský (Pseudogaurotina exelens)).* Celkovo sa v MP vyskytuje 270 stavovcov, 850 druhov motýľov a 970 druhov chrobákov s tromi endemickými druhmi (napr. *behúnik Duvalius szaboi ssp.* Szaboi). Veľké množstvo neprístupných jaskynných útvarov (asi 400) je najlepšou zárukou kvalitného zimoviska pre početné druhy netopierov (25 domácich druhov, z toho 10 druhov európskeho významu).

Táto oblasť je cenná aj z botanického hľadiska s 8 druhmi rastlín sústavy NATURA 2000, ako *kyjanôčka zelená (Buxbaumia viridis), črievičník papučkový (Cypripedium calceolus)* s endemický druhom *lykovec muránsky (Daphne arbuscula).* Podľa najnovších poznatkov je v MP viac ako 300 machorastov. Z ohrozených druhov uvedených na červenom zozname (KUBINSKA et al. 2001) sa tu vyskytuje 38 druhov, z toho jeden kriticky ohrozený (CR). V MP bolo identifikovaných 340 druhov lišajníkov, z ktorých podľa červeného zoznamu (PISUT et al. 2001) dva sú označené ako EX, 31 CR, 12 EN. Cievnaté rastliny zastupuje 1480 taxónov, z ktorých je 32 endemických.

Nachádza sa tu 35 biotopov sústavy NATURA 2000, ktoré spolu vytvárajú rozmanitú mozaiku konkrétnych podmienok. Najhustejším lesným biotopom sú bukové a jedľovo-bukové kvetnaté lesy (9130), ktoré sa nachádzajú v strednej časti Muránskej planiny. Práve z tohto dôvodu sa pohorie Muránska planina považuje za jednu z najcennejších chránených oblastí Slovenska.

Aj keď ide o mimoriadnu oblasť s veľmi hodnotnými prírodnými lokalitami chránenými národnou a európskou legislatívou, skutočný stav ochrany je nedostatočný a obhospodarovanie cenných biotopov lesov a trávnatých porastov nie je vhodné na dlhodobú existenciu mnohých z týchto biotopov a druhov. Táto skutočnosť odráža aj prehľad nepriaznivého stavu biotopov a druhov, z ktorých je 25% biotopov, 51,5% druhov živočíchov a 32% druhov rastlín klasifikovaných ako v nepriaznivom stave a 5 % druhov živočíchov, 5,4 % druhov rastlín a 6,5 % biotopov sú v nepriaznivom - zlom stave. To je spôsobené neprimeraným intenzívnym obhospodarovaním lesov a trávnatých porastov, ktoré nezohľadňuje ekologické nároky druhov.

Obhospodarovanie lesov (okrem prírodných rezervácií) je dlhodobo orientované predovšetkým na ekonomický záujem (v poslednom desaťročí sa posilňuje), kde je dominantným ukazovateľom množstvo produkcie dreva. Túto skutočnosť spôsobuje najnovšia klasifikácia lesných porastov, ktoré sa z väčšej časti klasifikujú ako produkčné (59%), než chránené lesy (38%) a lesy osobitného určenia (iba 3%). Legislatívna situácia umožňuje ťažiť drevo aj v chránených lesoch, najmä ak dôjde k prírodnému narušeniu (ohnisko podkôrneho hmyzu) - v takom prípade je povolená kalamitná ťažba. Kalamitná ťažba spôsobuje rýchle zmeny v lesných biotopoch, čo vedie k degradácii biotopov. Preto je mimoriadne dôležité upraviť súčasné obhospodarovanie lesa z hľadiska prírode blízkeho obhospodarovania lesa zameraného na podporu prirodzených regeneračných procesov a tých druhov, ktoré sú prirodzené pre konkrétne výškové vegetačné pásma, ktoré budú zohľadňovať ekologické nároky chránených druhov a zachovajú lesné biotopy.

Z pohľadu trávnatých porastov nastala situácia, kedy za posledné desaťročia zaniká alebo úplne zaniklo prirodzené obhospodarovanie (kosenie, pasenie) miestnych zainteresovaných strán aj so špecifickou faunou a flórou. V dôsledku toho sú nelesné biotopy, ktoré zaberajú viac ako 10% Muránskej planiny, v procese degradácie. V poslednej dobe nie je zavedená žiadna systematická stratégia financovania na podporu ochranných aktivít vedúcich k zmene tohto negatívneho trendu. Na udržanie týchto biotopov v priaznivom stave je dôležité zabezpečiť dostatočné množstvo finančných prostriedkov, ktoré budú nástrojom na systematické opatrenia obhospodarovania (pasenie, kosenie, odstraňovanie pionierskych drevín).

Stolica

Lokalita pokrýva stredný, najvyšší úsek hrebeňa Stolických vrchov v úseku medzi Malým Kohútom, Kohútom, Stolicou a Kyprovom. Jej geologické podložie tvoria horniny kryštalického komplexu, a to rula a žula s kremennými žilami. Severné časti hrebeňa sú známe výskytom niekoľkých vzácnych spoločenstiev rastlín spojených s kremičitanovými sutinami.

Lokalita (SKUEV0203 Stolica, SKCHVU017 Muránska planina - Stolica) s rozlohou viac ako 2 800 ha bola vybraná pre svoj cenný komplex lesných biotopov typických pre bukovo-jedľové až smrekové lesné výškové vegetačné pásma. Lesy sú charakteristické dobre zachovaným prírodným druhovým zložením stromov. Lokalita Stolica je súčasťou navrhovaných SPA Muránska planina a Stolické vrchy a je známa vysokou rozmanitosťou druhov vtákov typických pre karpatský les horských polôh (napr. *pôtik kapcavý (Aegolius funereus), jariabok hôrny (Bonasa bonasia), orol skalný (Aquila chrysaetos), kuvičok vrabčí (Glaucidium passerinum), ďubník trojprstý (Picoides tridactylus) a tetrov hlucháň (Tetrao urogallus)).* Rovnako charakteristická je aj pravidelná prítomnosť významných predátorov slovenskej fauny, ako je vlk sivý *(Canis lupus),* medveď hnedý *(Ursus arctos)* a rys ostrovid *Lynx lynx.* Lokalita je tiež súčasťou biologického koridoru národného významu národnej siete Územného systému ekologickej stability. Niektoré časti lokality v súčasnosti spadajú do nárazníkového pásma Národného parku Muránska planina.

Obhospodarovanie lesov sa zameriava na posilnenie samoregulačných procesov miestnych smrekových lesov oslabených prebiehajúcimi klimatickými zmenami, procesmi okysľovania a nevhodnými opatreniami obhospodarovania uplatňovanými v lesoch v minulosti. Obhospodarovanie trávnatých porastov by sa malo orientovať na pasenie biotopov, ktoré boli vytvorené v čase kolonizácie pastierov a pretrvávali až donedávna. Zníženie tohto typu obhospodarovania spôsobuje postupnú degradáciu biotopov so špecifickou faunou a flórou (napr. vyhynutie tetrova hoľniaka *(Tetrao tetrix)).*

Podľa výsledkov monitorovania (ŠOP SR, 2012) je v nepriaznivom stave viac ako 33% biotopov (európskeho významu). Po 7 rokoch je podľa posledných trendov vysoká pravdepodobnosť, že toto percento nepriaznivého stavu bude výrazne vyššie.

Tisovský kras

Tisovský kras (SKUEV0282 Tisovský kras) s rozlohou 1469,370 ha predstavuje západné rozšírenie Muránskej planiny s typicky rozvinutou krasovou topografiou. Medzi významné znaky lokality patrí vápencová formácia Hradová a krasová depresia Suché doly s výnimočne dobre vyvinutými znakmi typického povrchového krasu vrátane krasových dier a ponorov. Lokalitu ohraničujú dve krasové rokliny Furmanec a Hlboký jarok podobné údoliam. Okrem toho sa v tejto lokalite vyskytujú xerotermné pastviny s teplomilnými druhmi flóry, ako napr. *čistec nemecký (Stachys germanica)* a *hrachor trávolistý (Lathyrus nissolia).* Tieto pastviny sa čiastočne nachádzajú na skalných útesoch a kameňoch. Oblasť Suché doly zahŕňa aj zvyšky spoločenstiev slatín.

Táto lokalita je známa výskytom množstva druhov a biotopov európskeho významu. Z miestnych druhov flóry je určite najdôležitejší paleostenoendemit lykovec muránsky *(Daphne arbuscula)* , ktorý sa nachádza len v krasovej oblasti Tisovec - Muráň pozostávajúcej z Tisovského krasu a susednej Muránskej planiny, ďalšej lokality nominovanej na SCI. V lokalite sa nachádza viac ako 30 rôznych jaskýň, z ktorých 3 predstavujú európske významné podzemné úkryty druhov netopierov uvedené na zozname lokalít netopierov podľa Dohody o ochrane populácií európskych netopierov (iniciatíva EUROBATS). Doteraz bolo v okolí lokality zaznamenaných 12 rôznych druhov netopierov. Lokalita spadá do hraníc SPA Muránska planina a Stolické vrchy, na území ktorých sa nachádza viac ako 70 rôznych druhov vtákov. Lokalita je významná pravidelným výskytom chriašteľa poľného *(Crex crex).* Ďalšie významné druhy vtákov sú napríklad *včelár lesný (Pernis apivorus), sokol sťahovavý (Falco peregrinus), bocian čierny (Ciconia nigra)* a *strnádka cia (Emberiza cia).* Jednotlivé časti lokality sú pod neustálou ochranou od roku 1953, kedy bola vytvorená Prírodná rezervácia Suché doly. V súčasnosti patrí takmer celé územie lokality do nárazníkového pásma NP Muránska planina. Lokalita sa skladá z troch rôznych prírodných rezervácií.

Medzi kľúčové faktory ohrozenia patrí veľmi intenzívna poľnohospodárska výroba a v menšej miere aj lesnícke hospodárstvo. Určité časti lokality sú tiež ohrozené sekundárnymi následnými procesmi spôsobenými nedostatočnou úrovňou pastvy.

Toto nevhodné obhospodarovanie spôsobilo, že 41% živočíšnych druhov (EI), 50% druhov rastlín (EI) a 14,3% biotopov (EI) je v nepriaznivom stave.

Na zlepšenie tohto trendu je potrebné upraviť obhospodarovanie trávnatých porastov špecifickými ochrannými opatreniami, najmä v oblasti výskytu sysľa pasienkového *(Spermophilus citellus)* .

Po viac ako 20 rokoch pristúpila Štátna ochrana prírody SR k vypracovaniu odborného návrhu na zonáciu NP s cieľom upraviť stav ochrany na žiadosť ochrany prírody 21. Storočie s 50% zóny A, 27% zóny B a 23% zóny C.

Kľúčové zainteresované strany - štátna a súkromná správa obhospodarovania lesa, poľnohospodárske organizácie, obce, súkromní vlastníci pôdy, miestne mimovládne organizácie.

Názov/definícia oblastí projektu: Latorica

Rozloha: 34 898 hektárov

Status ochrany EÚ:

SCI

SKUEV0006 Latorica
SKUEV0007 Čičarovský les
SKUEV0012 Bešiansky polder
SKUEV0019 Tarbucka
SKUEV0026 Raškovský luh
SKUEV0029 Veľký kopec
SKUEV0030 Horešské lúky
SKUEV0032 Ladmovské vápence
SKUEV0034 Boršiansky les
SKUEV0037 Oborínsky les
SKUEV0038 Oborínske jamy
SKUEV0236 Bodrog
SKUEV0329 Kováčske lúky
SKUEV0843 Dolný tok Ondavy
SKUEV0844 Dolný tok Laborca
SKUEV1007 Čičarovský les
SKUEV2019 Tarbucka

SPA SKCHVU015 Medzibodrožie

Iný status ochrany podľa národnej alebo regionálnej legislatívy:

Chránená krajinná oblasť	Latorica
Národná prírodná rezervácia	Latorický luh
Národná prírodná rezervácia	Tajba
Národná prírodná rezervácia	Botiansky luh
Prírodná rezervácia	Zatínsky luh
Prírodná rezervácia	Dlhé Tice
Prírodná rezervácia	Krátke Tice
Prírodná rezervácia	Boľské rašelinis
Prírodná rezervácia	Veľké jazero
Prírodná rezervácia	Biele jazero
Prírodná rezervácia	Poniklecová lúč
Prírodná rezervácia	Horešské lúky
Prírodná rezervácia	Tarbucka
Prírodná rezervácia	Raškovský luh
Chránený areál	Bešiansky polde
Chránený areál	Boršiansky les
Chránený areál	Oborínske jamy
Chránený areál	Veľký kopec

Prekrýva sa tiež s územím medzinárodného významu:
Ramsarská lokalita Latorica

Hlavné využitie územia a status vlastníctva oblasti projektu: Využitie a vlastníctvo pôdy oblasti projektu je značne diverzifikované, od súkromného a zákonného vlastníctva (prípadne podielové vlastníctvo dvoch alebo viacerých vlastníkov) až po štátne vlastníctvo (Slovenský pozemkový fond - väčšinou trávnaté porasty, Slovenský vodohospodársky podnik - vodné útvary a ich brehy, Správa štátnych lesov - lesy). 15% pozemkov v oblasti projektu je vo vlastníctve štátu, zvyšok je v súkromnom vlastníctve.

Všeobecný opis oblasti

Oblasť projektu sa nachádza v juhovýchodnej časti Slovenskej republiky v Košickom kraji. Územie oblasti projektu patrí do intramontánnej nížinnej krajiny mierneho pásma. Ide o teplú rovinnú akumulačnú krajinu. Územie patrí do panónskej biogeografickej oblasti.

Oblasť projektu tvorí veľmi rozmanité územie s výskytom 16 biotopov európskeho významu podľa smernice o biotopoch (smernica Rady 92/43/EHS). 9 z nich je v nepriaznivom - nevyhovujúcom (U1) stave ochrany, napr. 3130 Oligotrofné a mezotrofné stojaté vody s vegetáciou tried *Littorelletea uniflorae* a/alebo *Isoeto-Nanojuncetea,* 40A0* Subkontinentálne peri-panónske kroviny, 6120* Suché pieskové vápencové lúky, 6210 Poloprírodné suché lúky a krovinaté fácie na vápenatých substrátoch, 6240* Subpanónske travinnobylinné porasty, 6260* Panónske travinnobylinné porasty na spraši, 6440 Aluviálne lúky zväzu Cnidion venosi, 6510 Nížinné a podhorské kosné lúky, 91G0* Panónske dubovo-hrabové lesy s druhmi Quercus petraea a Carpinus betulus a najvzácnejšími a najohrozenejšími sú biotopy v nepriaznivom - zlom (U2) stave ochrany napr. 1340* Vnútrozemské slaniská a slané lúky a 91E0* Lužné lesy s *jelšou lepkavou Alnus glutinosa* a *jaseňom štíhlym Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae).*

Na území oblasti projektu rastie 8 druhov rastlín európskeho významu podľa smernice o biotopoch, z ktorých druhy *marsilea štvorlistá (Marsilea quadrifolia)* a *poniklec lúčny maďarský (Pulsatilla pratensis* subsp. *hungarica)* sú v nepriaznivom - zlom (U2) stave ochrany a druhy *pichliač úzkolistý (Cirsium brachycephalum), lindernia puzdierkatá (Lindernia procumbens)* a *poniklec veľkokvetý (Pulsatilla grandis)* sú v nepriaznivom - nevyhovujúcom (U1) stave ochrany.

Väčšina zo 74 rastlinných a živočíšnych druhov európskeho významu sa na území oblasti projektu vyskytuje v nepriaznivom stave ochrany. 14 druhov bolo ohlásených podľa článku 17 smernice o biotopoch v nepriaznivom - zlom (U2) stave ochrany, napr. *marsilea štvorlistá (Marsilea quadrifolia), poniklec lúčny maďarský (Pulsatilla pratensis spp hungarica), fuzáč veľký (Cerambyx cerdo), korytnačka močiarna (Emys orbicularis), hrúz Kesslerov (Gobio kessleri), hrebenačka vysoká (Gymnocephalus baloni), hrebenačka pásavá (Gymnocephalus schraetzer), čík európsky (Misgurnus fossilis), skokan ostropyský (Rana arvalis), skokan krátkonohý (Rana lessonae), plž zlatistý (Sabanejewia aurata), syseľ pasienkový (Spermophilus citellus), blatniak tmavý (Umbra krameri), kolok vretenovitý (Zingel streber)* a 43 druhov v nepriaznivom - nevyhovujúcom (U1) stave ochrany. Územie SCI Latorica predstavuje mozaiku lužných lesov, mokradí, mŕtvych ramien a lužných lúk v alúviu rieky Latorica. Unikátne biotopy tejto oblasti poskytujú vhodné životné podmienky pre mnoho vzácnych druhov rastlín a živočíchov napr. *hrúz Kesslerov (Gobio kessleri), hrebenačka vysoká (Gymnocephalus baloni), hrebenačka pásavá (Gymnocephalus schraetzer), marsilea štvorlistá (Marsilea quadrifolia), čík európsky (Misgurnus fossilis) alebo kolok vretenovitý (Zingel streber).* Geologické podložie tvoria íly, piesky a štrk. Reliéf je väčšinou nížinný a lužný s depresiami a početnými piesočnými dunami.
Územie SCI Tarbucka by sa malo rozdeliť na dve časti. Prvú časť tvorí andezitový kopec s naviatym pieskom a sekundárne xerofilné trávnato-bylinné spoločenstvá s výskytom endemitu východnej panónskej nížiny *kosatec bezlistý uhorský (Iris aphylla subsp. hungarica)* a v druhej časti SCI sa nachádza izolované mŕtve rameno rieky Bodrog s mokraďovou vegetáciou. Lokalita Tajba má z celoštátneho hľadiska najväčší význam v prípade rozmnožovania nášho najvzácnejšieho druhu obojživelníkov *korytnačky močiarnej (Emys orbicularis).* Na pieskoch Východoslovenskej nížiny rastie vzácny druh rastliny *klinček neskorý (Dianthus serotinus)* (jediná

lokalita s týmto druhom na Slovensku) a *poniklec lúčny (Pulsatilla pratensis).*

SCI Bodrog predstavuje rieka Bodrog pretekajúca poľnohospodárskou pôdou. Rieka je ohraničená hrádzami. Geologické podložie tvoria prachovce, ílovce a pieskovce. V rieke Bodrog sa nachádza množstvo vzácnych druhov rýb, napr. *pĺž severný (Cobitis taenia), hrúz bieloplutvý (Gobio albipinnatus), hrebenačka vysoká (Gymnocephalus baloni), hrebenačka pásavá (Gymnocephalus schraetzer), lopatka dúhová (Rhodeus sericeus amarus), kolok veľký (Zingel zingel)* a iné významné druhy ako *korýtko riečne (Unio crassus)* , ktoré boli hlavným dôvodom na vyhlásenie tohto územia za Územie európskeho významu.

Názov/definícia oblastí projektu: Poľana

Rozloha: 32 315 hektárov

Status ochrany EÚ:

SCI

SKUEV0008 Repiská
SKUEV0009 Koryto
SKUEV0045 Kopa
SKUEV0046 Javorinka
SKUEV0248 Močidlianska skala
SKUEV0249 Hrbatá lúčka
SKUEV0319 Poľana
SKUEV0400 Detviansky potok
SKUEV0694 Vrchslatina
SKUEV0856 Dolná Zálomská
SKUEV0969 Hradné lúky

SPA

SKCHVU022 Poľana

Iný status ochrany podľa národnej alebo regionálnej legislatívy:

Chránená krajinná oblasť	
Prírodná rezervácia	Poľana
Chránený areál	Kopa
Prírodná rezervácia	Horná Chrapková
Prírodná pamiatka	Havranie skaly
Prírodná pamiatka	Spády
Prírodná pamiatka	Havranka
Národná prírodná rezervácia	Veporské skalky
Národná prírodná rezervácia	Zadná Poľana
Národná prírodná rezervácia	Ľubietovský Vepor
Národná prírodná rezervácia	Hrončecký grúň
Prírodná rezervácia	Vrchslatina
Prírodná rezervácia	Pod Dudášom
Prírodná pamiatka	Kalamárka
Národná prírodná pamiatka	Vodopád Bystrého potoka
Prírodná pamiatka	Bátovský balvan
Prírodná rezervácia	Pri Bútľavke
Prírodná rezervácia	Príslopy
Chránený areál	Dolná Zálomská
Chránený areál	Hrochotská Bukovina
Prírodná rezervácia	Mačinová
Prírodná pamiatka	Melichova skala
Prírodná pamiatka	Kamenistý potok
Prírodná rezervácia	Periská
Chránený areál	Meandre Kamenistého potoka
Prírodná pamiatka - Jánošíkova skala	

Prekrýva sa tiež s územím medzinárodného významu:

Biosférická rezervácia Poľana

Hlavné využitie územia a status vlastníctva oblasti projektu: Využitie a vlastníctvo pôdy oblasti projektu je značne diverzifikované, od súkromného a zákonného vlastníctva (prípadne podielové vlastníctvo dvoch alebo viacerých vlastníkov) až po štátne vlastníctvo (Slovenský pozemkový fond - väčšinou trávnaté porasty, Slovenský vodohospodársky podnik - vodné útvary a ich brehy, Správa štátnych lesov - lesy). Celkovo je 53 % oblasti projektu vo vlastníctve štátu, zvyšok je v súkromnom vlastníctve.

Všeobecný opis oblasti

Projektová oblasť Poľana sa nachádza v strednej časti Slovenskej republiky. Táto oblasť sa rozprestiera v štyroch okresoch. Na severozápade zasahuje do okresu Banská Bystrica, na severovýchode do okresu Brezno. Južnú časť tvoria okresy Zvolen na juhozápade a Detva na juhu a juhovýchode. Oblasť pokrýva 18 katastrálnych území.

Územie Poľany predstavuje najvyššie sopečné pohorie v Západných Karpatoch a najzachovalejšiu treťohornú sopku na Slovensku. Geologické podložie Poľany tvoria veporidy vo východnej časti a treťohorné vulkanity v strednej a západnej časti Poľany. Sopečnú štruktúru predstavuje striedanie stabilných andezitových príkrovov a tokov s vrstvami menej stabilných tufov a tufitov. V dôsledku depresie a erózie vznikla v strednej časti Poľany kaldera. Južné časti tvorí typický vidiecky typ osídlenia so zachovanou mozaikou rozsiahle obhospodarovaných lúk, pasienkov, starých ovocných sadov a orných polí.

Rieky Slatina a Hron sú najdôležitejšími vodnými útvarmi v projektovej oblasti Poľana. Menšie vodné útvary ako rybník pri Očovej a významnejšie priehlbiny naplnené vodou najmä počas jarnej migrácie vtákov sa nachádzajú pri Očovej a Hradnej.
Poľana patrí do alpínskej biogeografickej oblasti, ale v skutočnosti sa tam nachádzajú druhy charakteristické pre panónsku (južná a juhozápadná časť do 800 metrov nad morom), ako aj pre karpatskú zoogeografickú oblasť (najmä v strednej, severnej a východnej časti nad 800 metrov nad morom).

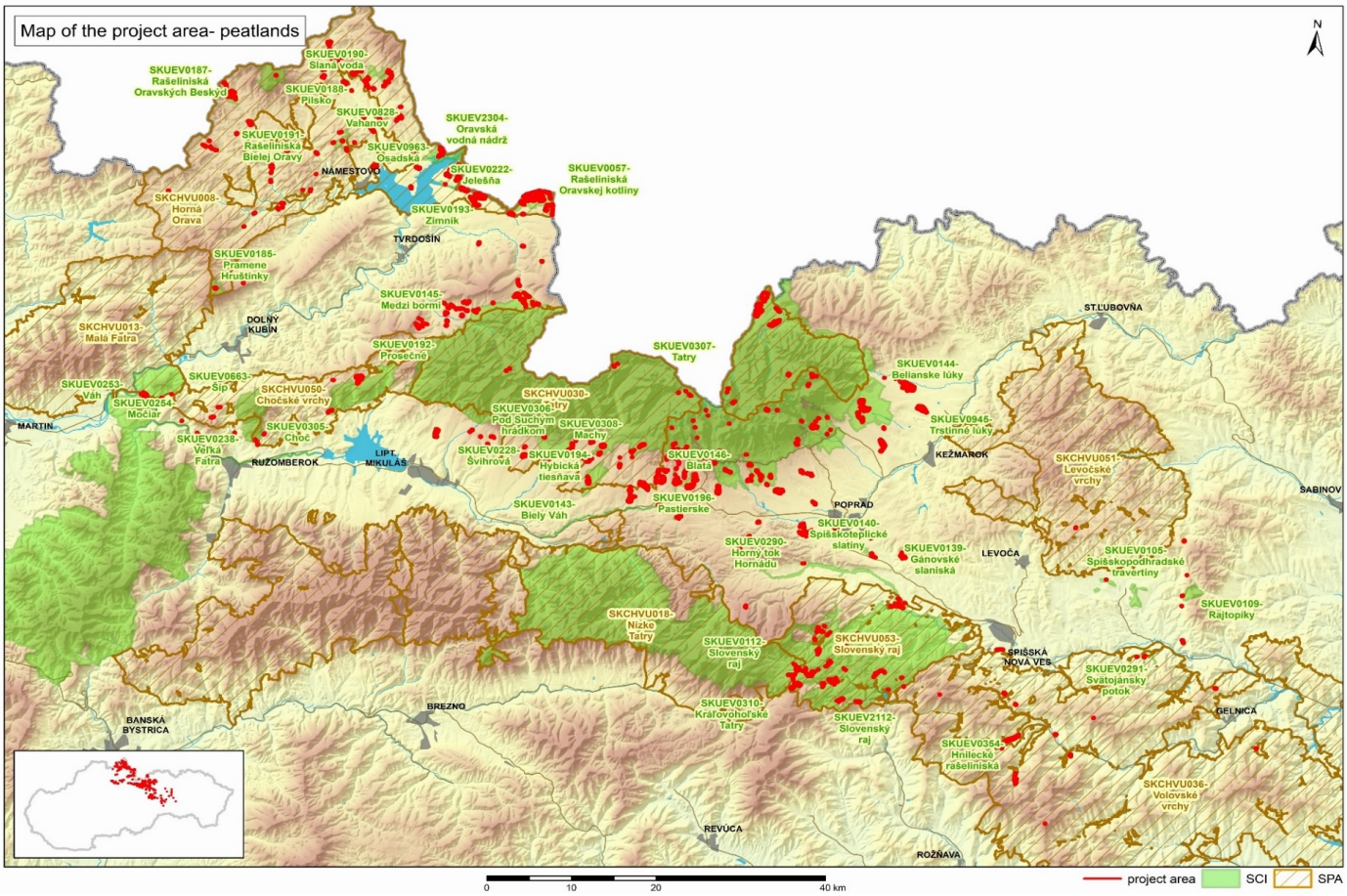
Poľana má veľmi rozmanité územie s výskytom 15 biotopov európskeho významu podľa smernice o biotopoch (smernica Rady 92/43/EHS). Väčšina z nich je v nepriaznivom - nevyhovujúcom (U1) stave ochrany, napr. 6210 Poloprírodné suché lúky a krovinaté fácie na vápenatých substrátoch, 6230* Kvetnaté vysokohorské a horské psicové porasty na silikátovom substráte, 6410 Bezkolencové lúky s porastom *Molinia* , 6520 Horské kosné lúky, 7140 Prechodné rašeliniská a trasoviská, 9130 Bukové a jedľové kvetnaté, 9180* Lipovo-javorové sutinové lesy, 9410 Horské až alpínske smrekové acidofilné lesy, 91G0* Panónske dubovo-hrabové lesy *(Quercus petraea* a *Carpinus betulus),* 91D0* Rašeliniskové lesy.
Pre túto projektovú oblasť je typická aj veľmi vysoká rozmanitosť živočíšnych a rastlinných druhov. Na území Poľany bolo zaznamenaných 92 druhov európskeho významu (podľa smernice o biotopoch), štyri z nich sú v nepriaznivom - zlom (U2) stave ochrany, napr. ryby *boleň dravý (Aspius aspius)* a *lipeň tymiánový (Thymallus thymallus),* rastlinné druhy *kosáčik (Hamatocaulis vernicosus)* a *ľanolistník bezlistencový (Thesium ebracteatum).*
Približne 30 druhov v tejto oblasti je v nepriaznivom - nevyhovujúcom (U1) stave ochrany. Mnohé z týchto druhov a biotopov sú spolu s ostatnými chránené v rámci súčasných lokalít NATURA: SKUEV0008 Repiská: 9130, bystruška potočná (Carabus variolosus); SKUEV0009 Koryto - 9130, 9180; SKUEV0045 Kopa - 9130, 9180, 8220, 8150; *kunka žltobruchá (Bombina variegata), medveď hnedý (Ursus arctos), rys ostrovid (Lynx lynx);* SKUEV0046 Javorinka - 6430, 6510, *zvonček hrubokoreňový (Campanula serrata)*; SKUEV0248 Močidlianska skala - 9130, 9110, 9180, 8220, 6510; *kunka žltobruchá (Bombina variegata), fúzač alpský (Rosalia alpina);* SKUEV0249 Hrbatá lúčka - 9180, 9110, 9130; kunka žltobruchá (Bombina variegata), fúzač alpský (Rosalia alpina); KUEV0319 Poľana - 6430, 6510, 8220, 9130, 91G0, 9180, 7140, 9110, 9140, 9410, 6520, 6230, 8150, kunka žltobruchá (Bombina variegata), mlok karpatský (Triturus montandoni), plocháč červený (Cucujus cinnaberinus), bystruška potočná (Carabus variolosus), fúzač alpský (Rosalia alpina), rys ostrovid (Lynx lynx), vlk dravý (Canis lupus), netopier veľkouchý (Myotis bechsteinii), uchaňa čierna (Barbastella barbastellus), medveď hnedý (Ursus arctos), fúzač karpatský (Pseudogaurotina excellens), kyjanôčka zelená (Buxbaumia viridis), zvonček hrubokoreňový (Campanula serrata), kosáčik (Hamatocaulis vernicosus); SKUEV0400 Detviansky potok - 9180, 7140, 9130, 6510, 6430, 6410, 8220, 8150, mlok karpatský (Triturus montandoni), kunka žltobruchá

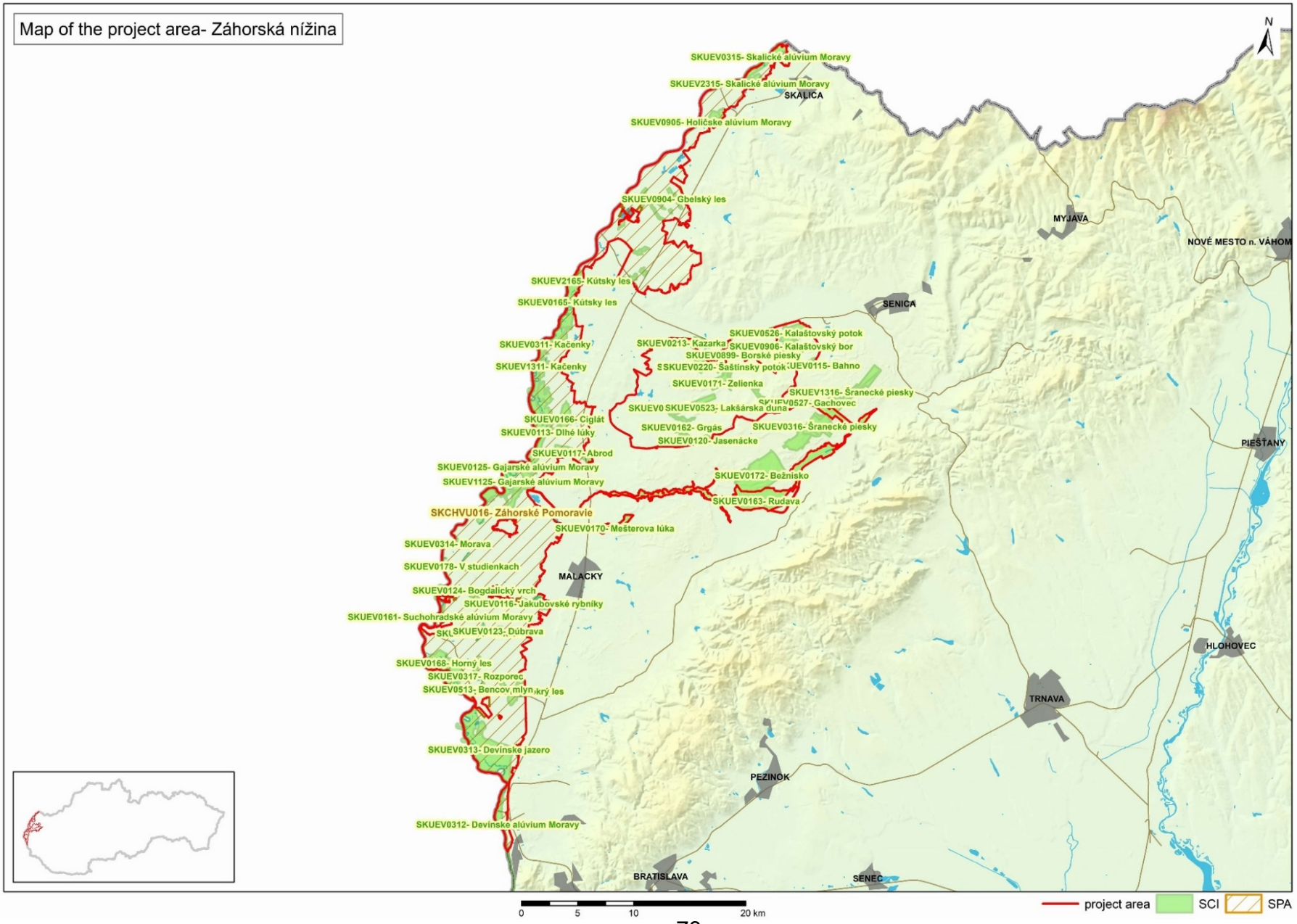
(Bombina variegata), bystruška potočná (Carabus variolosus), SKUEV0694 Vrchslatina - 91D0, mlok karpatský (Triturus montandoni), kunka žltobruchá (Bombina variegata), SKUEV0856 Dolná Zálomská - 6520, 6430, 6510, 7140, zvonček hrubokoreňový (Campanula serrata), SKUEV0969 Hradné lúky - 6410, 6510, 6430, ohniváčik veľký (Lycaena dispar), modráčik krvavcový (Phenagris teleius), ľanolistník bezlistencový (Thesium ebracteatum)
Oblasť Poľana je jednou z troch najdôležitejších oblastí na Slovensku pre hniezdenie druhov strakoš kolesár (Lanius minor) a škovránok stromový (Lullula arborea). Pravidelne tu hniezdi viac ako 1% národnej populácie druhov muchárik bielokrký (Ficedula albicollis), muchárik červenohrdlý (Ficedula parva), jariabok hôrny (Bonasa bonasia), ďateľ čierny (Dryocopus martius), žlna sivá (Picus canus), ďateľ trojprstý (Picoides tridactylus), chriašteľ poľný (Crex crex), ďateľ bielochrbtý (Dendrocopos leucotos), včelár lesný (Pernis apivorus), přhľaviar čiernohlavý (Saxicola torquata), prepelica poľná (Coturnix coturnix) (druhy vtákov podľa smernice o vtákoch).

Oblasť SCI Hradné luky je dôležitým územím posledných zvyškov zachovaných lúk *Molinia* s výnimočnou rozmanitosťou mnohých vzácnych a chránených druhov rastlín a živočíchov napr. *ohniváčik veľký (Lycaena dispar), modráčik krvavcový (Maculinea teleius) a ľanolistník bezlistencový (Thesium ebracteatum)* (jediná lokalita na Slovensku). Ide o rozsiahlo využívané kosné lúky, vŕbové kríky a lužné jelšové lesy.

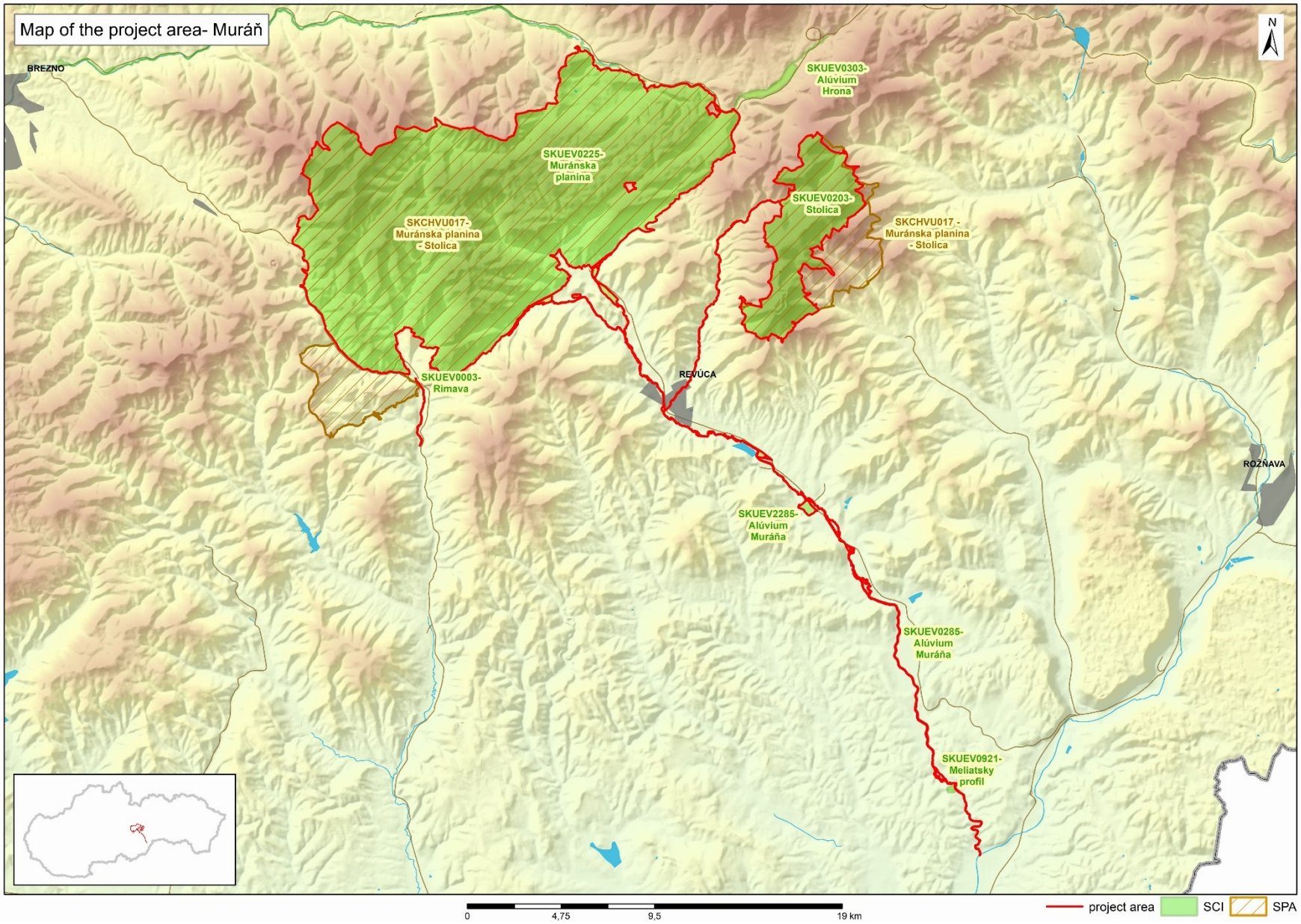
MAPY Projektových území

Rašeliniská severnej a strednej časti Slovenska

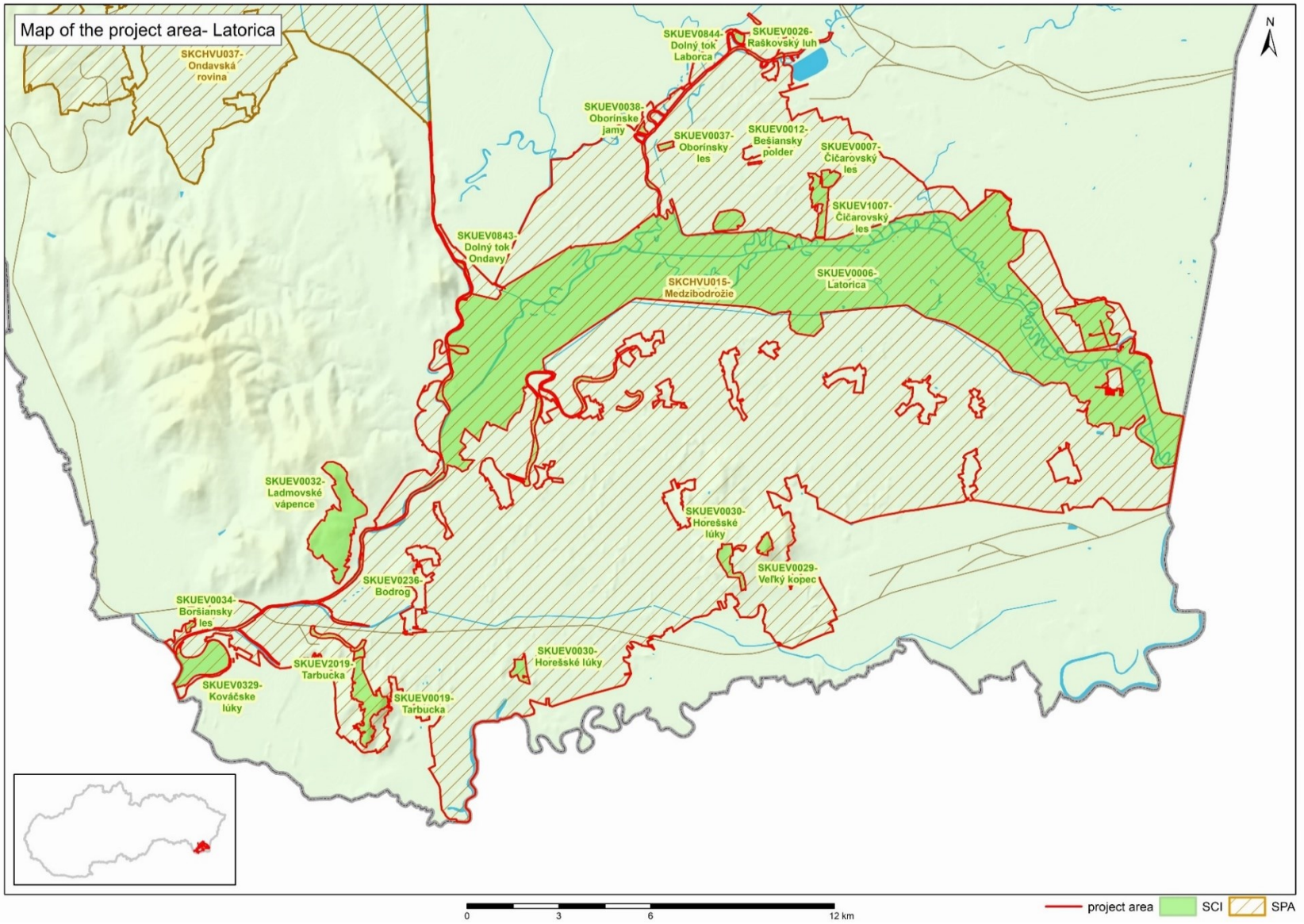



Map of the project area- Záhorská nížina
N
SKUEV0315- Skalické alúvium Moravy
SKUEV2315- Skalické alúvium Moravy
SKALICA
SKUEV0905- Holičské alúvium Moravy
SKUEV0904- Gbelský les
MYJAVA
NOVÉ MESTO n. VÁHOM
SKUEV2165- Kútsky les
SKUEV0165- Kútsky les
SENICA
SKUEV0526- Kalaštovský potok
SKUEV0311- Kačenky
SKUEV0213- Kazarka
SKUEV0906- Kalaštovský bor
SKUEV0899- Borské piesky
SKUEV1311- Kačenky
SKUEV0220- Šaštínsky potok
SKUEV0115- Bahno
SKUEV0171- Zelienka
SKUEV1316- Šranecké piesky
SKUEV0527- Gachovec
SKUEV0 SKUEV0523- Lakšárska duna
SKUEV0166- Ciglát
SKUEV0162- Grgáš
SKUEV0316- Šranecké piesky
SKUEV0113- Dlhé lúky
SKUEV0120- Jasenácke
PIEŠŤANY
SKUEV0117- Abrod
SKUEV0125- Gajarské alúvium Moravy
SKUEV0172- Bežnisko
SKUEV1125- Gajarské alúvium Moravy
SKUEV0163- Rudava
SKCHVU016- Záhorské Pomoravie
SKUEV0170- Mešterova lúka
SKUEV0314- Morava
SKUEV0178- V studienkach
MALACKY
SKUEV0124- Bogdalický vrch
SKUEV0116- Jakubovské rybníky
SKUEV0161- Suchohradské alúvium Moravy
SKUEV0123- Dúbrava
HLOHOVEC
SKUEV0168- Horný les
SKUEV0317- Rozporec
SKUEV0513- Bencov mlyn
TRNAVA
SKUEV0313- Devínske jazero
PEZINOK
SKUEV0312- Devínske alúvium Moravy
BRATISLAVA
SENEC
0 5 10 20 km
project area
SCI
SPA

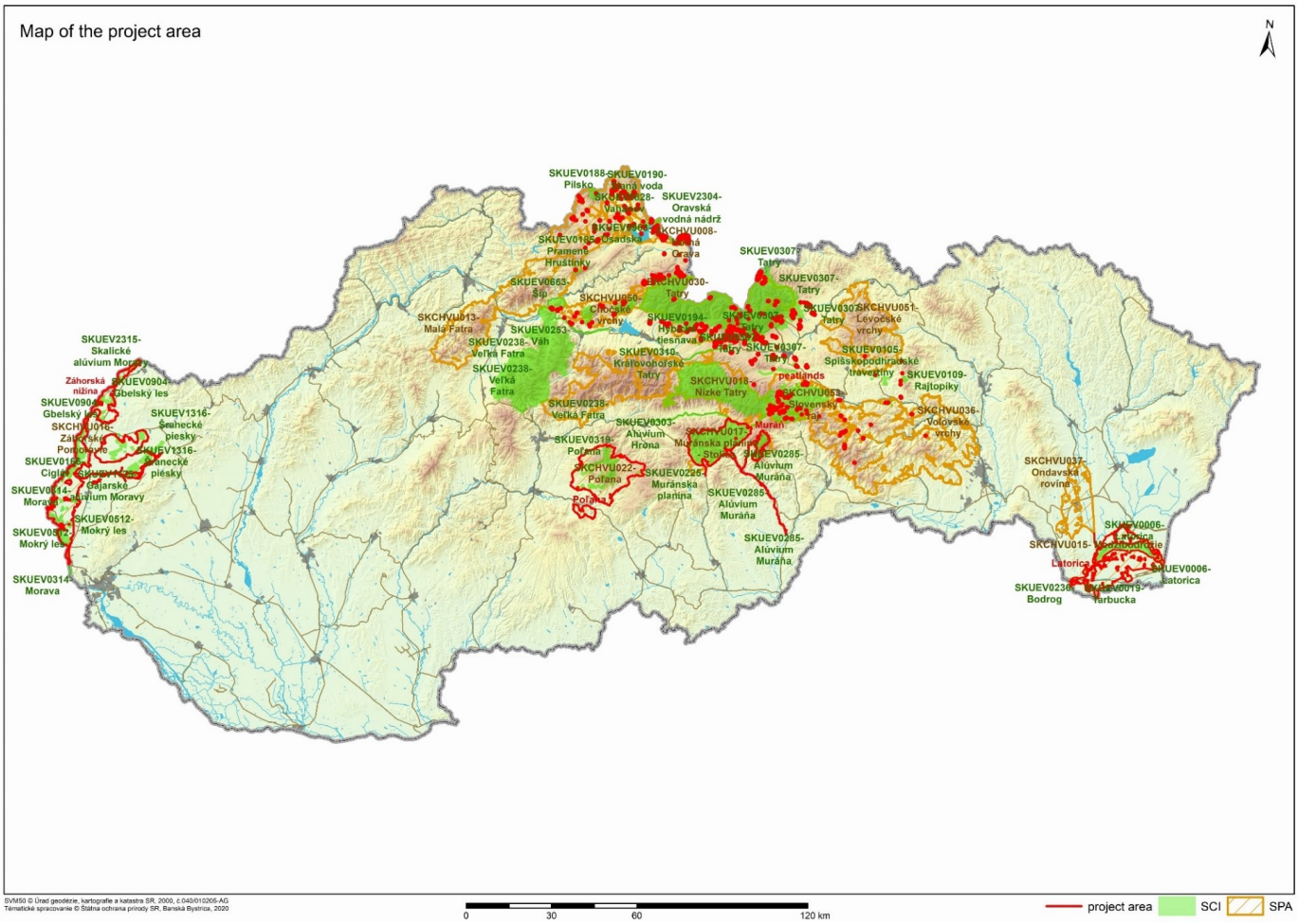
Muránska planina



Latorica


Map of the project area- Latorica
SKCHVU037- Ondavská rovina
SKUEV0844- Dolný tok Laborca
SKUEV0026- Raškovský luh
SKUEV0038- Oborínske jamy
SKUEV0037- Oborínsky les
SKUEV0012- Bešiansky polder
SKUEV0007- Čičarovský les
SKUEV1007- Čičarovský les
SKUEV0843- Dolný tok Ondavy
SKCHVU015- Medzibodrožie
SKUEV0006- Latorica
SKUEV0032- Ladmovské vápence
SKUEV0030- Horešské lúky
SKUEV0029- Veľký kopec
SKUEV0236- Bodrog
SKUEV0034- Boršiansky les
SKUEV2019- Tarbucka
SKUEV0329- Kováčske lúky
SKUEV0019- Tarbucka
SKUEV0030- Horešské lúky
N
0
3
6
12 km
project area
SCI
SPA

MAPA projektových území



OPIS STRATÉGIE NA IMPLEMENTÁCIU CELKOVÉHO PLÁNU

Prioritný akčný rámec (PAF) na roky 2021 - 2027 je veľmi zložitá implementácia dokumentu, ktorá sa má financovať z viacerých zdrojov. Medzi tieto zdroje patria najmä poľnohospodárske fondy súvisiace so Spoločnou poľnohospodárskou politikou (SPP), ako aj štrukturálne fondy predovšetkým z Operačného programu Kvalita životného prostredia. Medzi ďalšie príslušné finančné nástroje patria programy Interreg (bilaterálne a multilaterálne), nórske a švajčiarske fondy, prostriedky zo štátneho rozpočtu a z Environmentálneho fondu a v neposlednom rade investície prostredníctvom tradičných projektov LIFE realizovaných na Slovensku.
Tento integrovaný projekt LIFE je zameraný predovšetkým na prioritné biotopy a druhy, ktoré majú nepriaznivý stav ochrany. Osobitná pozornosť sa venuje nielen osvedčeným postupom súvisiacim s manažmentom týchto biotopov a druhov, ale aj implementácii vybraných demonštračných aktivít, ktoré testujú koncepcie a prístupy manažmentu, ktoré na Slovensku nie sú bežné. Ide napríklad o koncepciu fungujúcich manažmentových stredísk, agrolesnícke systémy a integrované plány riadenia.

Opakovaný manažment nelesných biotopov je väčšinou financovaný z 1. a 2. piliera dotačnej podpory SPP, ktorú je možné teoreticky použiť pre všetky biotopy trávnatých porastov Natura 2000. Realita však ukazuje, že poľnohospodári nemajú záujem o obhospodarovanie týchto biotopov, pretože z agronomického hľadiska sú považované za okrajové. Preto sa musí uplatniť alternatívny spôsob zabezpečenia pravidelného manažmentu týchto biotopov. Existujúci Operačný program Kvalita životného prostredia umožňuje určitý dočasný opakovaný manažment na obnovu populácií biotopov a druhov. Projekty v rámci tohto programu však bývajú skôr krátkodobé, a preto tento finančný zdroj predstavuje nerealizovateľný alternatívny zdroj SPP. Z tohto dôvodu sa v rámci projektu navrhuje testovanie koncepcie manažmentových stredísk. Ak sa táto koncepcia preukáže ako uskutočniteľná, mohlo by sa v budúcnosti zriaďovanie a prevádzkovanie ďalších stredísk financovať z národných zdrojov. Zabezpečil by sa tak systematický manažment nelesných biotopov sústavy Natura 2000 v rámci relevantného dosahu týchto stredísk.

Na Slovensku boli v minulosti rozšírené agrolesnícke systémy. Bežná bola pastva domácich zvierat v lesoch, ale aj pastviny so solitérnymi stromami a kríkmi. Zmena nastala v časoch kolektivizácie, keď väčšina tradičných agrolesníckych systémov zmizla. Pusté trávnaté porasty prešli rozsiahlou prírodnou zmenou a dnes je asi 350 000 ha bývalých trávnatých porastov porastených stromami a kríkmi, a teda sú vylúčené z poľnohospodárskeho využívania. S cieľom zvrátiť tento trend sa v rámci projektu navrhuje testovanie agrolesníckych systémov. Tento návrh tiež dopĺňa návrh na implementáciu agrolesníckych systémov v rámci Programu rozvoja vidieka (PRV). PRV by mal byť hlavným zdrojom financovania implementácie agrolesníckych opatrení, jeho kapacity však neboli v minulom ani súčasnom finančnom období plne využité. Aj keď odvetvie lesného hospodárstva prejavuje záujem o agrolesnícke systémy, chýbajú argumenty, ktoré by viedli k zlepšeniu podmienok a požiadaviek PRV v prospech implementácie agrolesníckeho systému. Z toho dôvodu zostávajú konkrétne kapacity PRV nevyužité.

Príprava plánov riadenia lokalít Natura 2000 je väčšinou financovaná z Operačného programu Kvalita životného prostredia alebo z národných zdrojov. Tieto plány riadenia sú podrobne prerokované s vlastníkmi pôdy a inými príslušnými zainteresovanými stranami a ich obsah je upravený tak, aby odrážal ich požiadavky. Existujú však aj ďalšie dokumenty a plány

vypracované inými sektormi, ako napríklad lesníctvo alebo vodné hospodárstvo, ktoré sa zaoberajú aj lokalitami Natura 2000. Tieto musia byť vypracované podľa požiadaviek ďalších príslušných právnych predpisov EÚ a vnútroštátnych právnych predpisov, čo určuje napr. využívanie prírodných a poloprírodných biotopov v sústave Natura 2000 bez dostatočnej harmonizácie. Z tohto dôvodu vychádza návrh na testovanie prípravy integrovaných plánov riadenia, ktoré by mohli harmonizovať rôzne plány riadenia a navrhnúť jasné pravidlá pre každodennú prevádzku v rámci lokalít Natura 2000. Aj keď sa takáto myšlienka na Slovensku nikdy neimplementovala, má veľmi vysoký potenciál na zlepšenie procesu plánovania riadenia pre lokality Natura 2000.

Okrem vyššie uvedených demonštračných aktivít je cieľom tohto projektu tiež vyplniť medzery v implementácii PAF, ktoré nie sú pokryté z iných fondov. Súvisia so zlepšením efektívnosti sústavy Natura 2000 alebo s hodnotením ekosystémových služieb. Obidve aktivity majú zásadný význam na zvýšenie efektívnosti implementácie sústavy Natura 2000 na Slovensku a tiež majú potenciál odôvodniť potrebu implementácie ochranných aktivít širšej verejnosti (ekosystémové služby), ako aj hospodárskym a finančným sektorom v budúcnosti. Príroda, biodiverzita, ekosystémy a ekosystémové služby sa budú musieť chápať ako povinnosť na dlhodobý ekonomický, environmentálny a sociálny rozvoj a mali by byť základom správneho a udržateľného využívania prírodných zdrojov na Slovensku.

Všetky uvedené aktivity pragmaticky súvisia s vybranými prioritnými biotopmi a druhmi, ktoré sú hodnotené ako v najhoršom stave ochrany a sú zamerané na oblasti s najvyšším potenciálom na zlepšenie (napr. biotopy rašelinísk).

Partnerstvo projektu zahŕňa národnú agentúru ochranu prírody (Štátna ochrana prírody Slovenskej republiky), ktorá nesie zodpovednosť za implementáciu sústavy Natura 2000, ako aj národnú inštitúciu zodpovednú za vodné hospodárstvo (Slovenský vodohospodársky podnik). Okrem toho sú zapojené dve mimovládne organizácie ochrany prírody (WWF, DAPHNE), aby využili svoje odborné kapacity. Zapojenie týchto mimovládnych organizácií má navyše potenciál vytvoriť spojenie medzi MŽP a ŠOPSR na jednej strane a zainteresovanými stranami na druhej strane. Aj keď Ministerstvo pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka Slovenskej republiky nie je partnerom projektu, jeho rezortný výskumný ústav Národné lesnícke centrum je zapojený ako pridružený príjemca a očakáva sa, že prinesie cenné odborné znalosti týkajúce sa agrolesníckych systémov. Plánuje sa množstvo odborných školení a informačných kampaní na posilnenie komplementarity najmä so Spoločnou poľnohospodárskou politikou (napr. školenia pre poľnohospodárov, pre zamestnancov platobných agentúr, ako sú inšpektori a poradcovia v teréne atď.). MPRV je vnímané ako najdôležitejšia zainteresovaná strana a predpokladá sa jeho aktívne zapojenie do implementácie projektu. V neposlednom rade je zapojená Univerzita Komenského ako dôležitý akademický partner zodpovedný za monitorovanie biodiverzity.

Hoci za implementáciu PAF sú zodpovedné predovšetkým MŽP a ŠOPSR, dokument obsahuje aj opatrenia, ktoré majú implementovať iné sektory. Z toho dôvodu sa plánuje výrazné zvýšenie kapacity pracovníkov ŠOPSR a MŽP na komunikáciu so zainteresovanými stranami a poskytovanie spoľahlivých poradenských služieb pre zainteresované strany (aj na miestnej úrovni). Projekt je navrhnutý v súlade so Spoločnou poľnohospodárskou politikou a očakáva sa, že významne zvýši efektívnosť implementácie štrukturálnych fondov vyplnením medzier, ktoré stále existujú a ktoré nie sú dostatočne pokryté žiadnym z uvedených finančných zdrojov.

PRIDANÁ HODNOTA EÚ PRE PROJEKT A JEJ OPATRENIA

Rozsah a kvalita prínosu pre ciele LIFE

Základným cieľom tohto Integrovaného projektu LIFE pre prírodu je dosiahnuť Cieľ 1 stratégie EÚ v oblasti biodiverzity a všeobecné ciele smernice EÚ 92/43/EHS o biotopoch (HD) a smernice 2009/14/ES o vtákoch (BD) s ohľadom na prínos k zlepšeniu stavu ochrany niektorých špecifických a prioritných druhov a typov biotopov. Tento cieľ sa má dosiahnuť predovšetkým správnou implementáciou PAF podľa článku 8 smernice o biotopoch, čo môže zahŕňať aj širšie aktivity v oblasti zelenej infraštruktúry, ktoré prispievajú k lepšej prepojenosti a súdržnosti sústavy Natura 2000 v širšom kontexte chránených území, krajiny a cezhraničnom kontexte.

Ďalej existuje niekoľko podporných dokumentov, ktoré prispievajú k efektívnej implementácii PAF na národnej úrovni. Po prvé, Zelenšie Slovensko - Stratégia environmentálnej politiky Slovenskej republiky do roku 2030 predstavuje ciele, ktoré prispievajú k prioritným cieľom PAF, ako je predchádzanie a zmierňovanie klimatických dopadov ochranou ekosystémov a ich služieb, zadržiavanie vody v krajine, zabezpečenie účinnej ochrany ťažby dreva prostredníctvom udržateľného obhospodarovania pôdy, hodnotenia a udržateľného využívania ekosystémových služieb, rozvoja zelenej infraštruktúry, zastavenia straty biodiverzity, environmentálneho vzdelávania a mnohých ďalších.

Po druhé, ciele Koncepcie ochrany prírody a krajiny (ktoré sú ešte v procese prípravy) sú tiež v súlade s implementáciou PAF. Tento dokument predstavuje ciele ako spolupráca so zainteresovanými stranami a verejnosťou, transparentnosť procesu definovania CHÚ atď.

Po tretie, Národná stratégia a Akčný plán na ochranu biodiverzity do roku 2020 (ktoré sa budú aktualizovať do roku 2030 podľa globálneho rámca pre biodiverzitu a stratégie EÚ v oblasti biodiverzity). Táto stratégia a akčný plán sa vzťahuje na 167 opatrení a aktivít spojených nielen s implementáciou PAF, ale aj so širším prihliadnutím na ciele a zámery biodiverzity.

A nakoniec, Národná stratégia adaptácie na zmenu klímy na Slovensku (aktualizovaná v roku 2018), ktorá je národnou adaptáciou stratégie EÚ a prispieva tiež k dosahovaniu cieľov PAF, ako aj ďalších národných, európskych a globálnych cieľov, v ktorých príroda a biodiverzita, ako aj ekosystémové služby zohrávajú rozhodujúcu úlohu.

Projekt IP LIFE predstavuje opatrenia, ktoré sú v súlade so všetkými opatreniami PAF pre Slovensko naplánovanými na roky 2021-2027.

Opatrenie PAF 1 „Horizontálne opatrenia a administratívne náklady súvisiace so sústavou Natura 2000“ sa odráža v niekoľkých opatreniach projektu: Opatrenie A.1 je zamerané na vypracovanie základných štúdií a štúdií uskutočniteľnosti na identifikáciu ochranných opatrení v sústave Natura 2000, opatrenie A.2 sa zaoberá vypracovaním plánov integrovaného riadenia a viacerými opatreniami sa zavádzajú komunikačné aktivity smerom k príslušným zainteresovaným stranám (A.3, A.5, E.1, E.4). Monitorovaním biotopov a druhov Natura 2000 sa zaoberá opatrenie C.2. Opatrenie C.3 by malo vyplniť medzery vo vedomostiach a dopade zmeny klímy na sústavu Natura 2000.

Opatrenie PAF 2a „Opatrenia na zachovanie a obnovu biotopov a druhov v lokalitách sústavy Natura 2000“ riešia opatrenia C.1 a C.5, ktorými sa zavádzajú konkrétne ochranné opatrenia zamerané na biotopy a druhy Natura 2000. Obidve opatrenia sa majú realizovať aj mimo sústavy Natura 2000 s cieľom posilniť zelenú infraštruktúru a zlepšiť súdržnosť sústavy Natura

2000. Okrem toho sa plánuje osobitné opatrenie C.4 na zlepšenie prepojenosti sústavy Natura 2000 v širšom slovenskom, ale aj medzinárodnom kontexte.
Všetky tri opatrenia (C.1, C.4, C.5) prispievajú k zavedeniu opatrenia PAF 2b „Dodatočné opatrenia na zlepšenie zelenej infraštruktúry (nad rámec sústavy Natura 2000)“, ktoré zlepšuje súdržnosť sústavy Natura 2000 v širšom slovenskom, ale aj medzinárodnom kontexte.
Opatreniami C.1 a C.5 sa súčasne zavádzajú opatrenia týkajúce sa ochrany druhov, ktoré priamo nesúvisia s biotopmi uvedenými v opatreniach 2a a 2b. (napr. opatrenie PAF 3 „Ďalšie opatrenia zamerané na druhy nesúvisiace s konkrétnymi ekosystémami a biotopmi“)

Projekt IP LIFE by mal prispieť k dokončeniu sústavy Natura 2000 na Slovensku, stanoveniu priorít a implementácii manažmentových opatrení (na základe PAF) a následne ku konkrétnym opatreniam súvisiacim s ochranou, manažmentom a rehabilitáciou lokalít Natura 2000 a ich širšieho životného prostredia.

Zelená infraštruktúra ako nástroj prepojenia medzi chránenými územiami je tiež prioritnou potrebou Slovenska, pretože je potrebné riešiť problémy nad rámec sústavy Natura 2000, a to aj v širšom kontexte krajiny a cezhraničnom kontexte, ak je to potrebné na dosiahnutie priaznivého stavu ochrany biotopov a druhov. Tento projekt obsahuje prípadové štúdie, ktoré odrážajú nedávno diskutované témy straty biodiverzity, ako je ochrana opeľovačov na Slovensku, hodnotenie súčasného stavu a prínos sústavy Natura 2000 k zabezpečeniu regulátorov ES (opelenie) a opatrenia potrebné na zabezpečenie dobrého stavu opeľovačov (10-ročný horizont). Ochrana opeľovačov a vysvetlenie ES v súvislosti s opeľovaním sa majú tiež použiť ako jeden z hlavných nástrojov na zvyšovanie povedomia a komunikáciu.

Rozsah a kvalita mobilizácie ďalších fondov

Na implementáciu PAF sa využívajú dva hlavné doplnkové fondy: Operačný program Kvalita životného prostredia (OPKŽP) a Spoločná poľnohospodárska politika (SPP), najmä s jej Programom rozvoja vidieka (PRV).
OPKŽP na roky 2014 - 2020 obsahuje niekoľko opatrení zameraných na ochranu prírody, ktoré sú uvedené v prioritnej osi 1, investičnej priorite 3 (sú uvedené aj vo finančnej tabuľke pre doplnkové fondy). Opatrenia sa týkajú ochranných aktivít v rámci sústavy Natura 2000 aj mimo nej, širšieho manažmentu chránených území, ako aj budovania zelenej infraštruktúry, monitorovania druhov a biotopov sústavy Natura 2000 a osvetových aktivít zameraných najmä na užívateľov a vlastníkov pôdy, ale aj na širokú verejnosť. Aj keď sa implementácia programu skončí v decembri 2023, očakávame jeho výrazný prínos k implementácii PAF na roky 2021-2027, pretože na posledné 4 roky implementácie programu sú plánované hlavné aktivity ochrany prírody.
Neočakáva sa, že dôjde k prekrytiu medzi operačným programom a naším projektom (IP LIFE by mal skôr vyplniť medzery v programe a projektoch OPKŽP). V rámci operačného programu je oprávnenosť žiadateľov pomerne obmedzená (verejné orgány ochrany prírody, užívatelia a vlastníci pôdy sú oprávnení na praktické projekty, mimovládne organizácie sú oprávnené iba na projekty na zvyšovanie povedomia) a projekty nie je možné realizovať v širšom partnerstve, ako skôr pre 1 - 2 orgány. V tomto projekte by sme chceli otestovať a predstaviť iný prístup založený na integrovanom plánovaní riadenia, ktorý zosúladí potreby rôznych sektorov. Konkrétne ochranné aktivity sa budú realizovať v širšom partnerstve aj za pomoci širšej skupiny odborníkov a zainteresovaných strán. Ak by sa tento prístup vyhodnotil ako uskutočniteľný, dalo by sa o ňom uvažovať pri návrhu budúcich štrukturálnych fondov (po roku 2027).
Okrem toho by sme tiež chceli otestovať koncepciu manažmentových stredísk ako nástroja na

systematický manažment nelesných biotopov (t. j. rašelinísk). SPP/PRV a OPKŽP umožňujú financovanie obnovy a opakovaných aktivít na nelesných biotopoch v prípade, že ich realizujú priamo užívatelia a vlastníci pôdy. Z dôvodu vysokých nákladov a prísnych podmienok je však ich záujem zaviesť takéto opatrenia veľmi nízky. Alternatívnym spôsobom zabezpečenia pravidelnej starostlivosti o nelesné biotopy by mohli byť navrhované manažmentové strediská prevádzkované Štátnou ochranou prírody SR. Zriadenie takýchto stredísk nepredstavuje oprávnené náklady v existujúcom OPKŽP. Chceli by sme to otestovať a ak to bude uskutočniteľné, mohlo by sa to replikovať v iných regiónoch Slovenska so zameraním aj na iné typy nelesných biotopov. V budúcnosti by sa mohli financovať zo štrukturálnych fondov alebo iných fondov.
Okrem toho môžu aktivity na šírenie a komunikovanie nášho projektu LIFE slúžiť ako katalyzátor záujmu užívateľov a vlastníkov pôdy o implementáciu projektov z OPKŽP.

Druhým kľúčovým doplnkovým fondom je Spoločná poľnohospodárska politika (SPP) prostredníctvom jej priamych platieb, najmä však prostredníctvom opatrení Plánu rozvoja vidieka na roky 2014 - 2020. Aktuálny PRV je v poslednom roku implementácie; aj keď sa predpokladá predĺženie do roku 2021/2022 z dôvodu oneskorenia celkového návrhu novej poľnohospodárskej politiky EÚ (po roku 2020). PRV bude preto náš projekt dopĺňať iba okrajovo v prvom roku jeho implementácie. Očakáva sa, že od roku 2022 bude PRV nahradený Strategickým plánom SPP, ktorý by mal obsahovať tak piliere, ako aj opatrenia zamerané na biodiverzitu, jeho príprava je však vo veľmi predbežnej fáze a financovanie ešte nie je dohodnuté.
Súčasný PRV nepochybne ponúka značné prostriedky najmä na opakovaný manažment trávnatých biotopov a na ochranné aktivity zamerané na vybrané druhy. Na Slovensku sa implementuje schéma pravidelného manažmentu poloprírodných a prírodných trávnatých porastov na 134 806 ha, schéma na ochranu dropa veľkého (Otis tarda) na 1787 ha a schéme pre sysľa pasienkového (Spermophilus citellus) na 410 ha. Okrem toho sa poskytujú platby za poľnohospodársku pôdu v rámci sústavy Natura 2000, aj keď iba vo veľmi obmedzených oblastiach s najvyšším stupňom ochrany existujúcich SAC.

Na lesnej pôde sú 2 typy opatrení PRV, ktoré majú priamy pozitívny vplyv na ciele PAF: platby sústavy Natura 2000 za pasívne obhospodarovanie lesov a platby za lesnícko-environmentálne schémy na podporu prírode blízkeho obhospodarovania lesov. Obidve opatrenia je možné zaviesť iba v obmedzenej oblasti a s obmedzenými finančnými prostriedkami.
Prevažná časť finančných zdrojov na lesnícke opatrenia sa vynakladá na jednorazové opatrenia, ako je rekonštrukcia lesa po vetrolamoch, transformácia monokultúr na diverzifikované lesy alebo výstavba lesných ciest. Tieto majú veľmi často kontroverzný alebo pochybný vplyv na ciele ochrany a nemôžu sa považovať za doplnkové aktivity k tomuto projektu. Poľnohospodárske zdroje vo všeobecnosti pokrývajú väčšinou opakovaný manažment, čo je len mierne zahrnuté v našom projekte v opatrení C.5, manažment rašelinísk. Aj keď je podpora ich pravidelného manažmentu možná zo zdrojov PRV, záujem poľnohospodárov je veľmi nízky a kvalita starostlivosti je väčšinou neprijateľná. Z tohto dôvodu je potrebné otestovať vyššie uvedenú koncepciu manažmentových stredísk v rámci štandardnej štruktúry Štátnej ochrany prírody SR. Opakovaný manažment sa bude realizovať až počas projektu LIFE, potom bude pokračovať pravidelný manažment z národných zdrojov.
Väčšina našich projektových aktivít sa nebude opakovať ani prekrývať, takže vzájomné dopĺňanie by bolo zjavné. Obnova sa bude realizovať zo zdrojov LIFE a následný manažment sa bude realizovať zo zdrojov Strategického plánu SPP. Navrhuje sa testovanie a

demonštrácia implementácie agrolesníckych opatrení. Pravdepodobne budú zahrnuté do Strategického plánu SPP, podrobnosti však stále nie sú jasné. Ich testovanie v rámci tohto projektu LIFE
by mohlo slúžiť na preukázanie ich uskutočniteľnosti.
Okrem OPKŽP a SPP/PRV bolo možné identifikovať aj niektoré ďalšie menšie doplnkové zdroje. Ide o projekty INTERREG (bilaterálne aj multilaterálne). Sú rozhodujúce pre vytvorenie eko-koridorov spájajúcich lokality NATURA 2000. Ďalšími relevantnými zdrojmi by mohli byť projekty z nórskeho alebo švajčiarskeho finančného mechanizmu, ktoré tiež realizujú rôzne projekty na ochranu, no zatiaľ neboli špecifikované.

Kvalita viacúčelového mechanizmu, synergií a integrácie

Zmiernenie zmeny klímy a adaptácia na zmenu klímy sú ďalšou z kľúčových strategických prioríť PAF, a teda aj dôležitým cieľom tohto IP LIFE 2019. Cieľom projektu je posúdiť možný vplyv zmeny klímy na chránené biotopy a druhy, navrhnúť adaptačné opatrenia a stanoviť priority ochrany v súvislosti so zmenou klímy. Tým sa zdôrazní význam a úloha sústavy Natura 2000 (tvoriacej základ všetkých CHÚ na Slovensku) pri poskytovaní ekosystémových služieb (ES) v kontexte adaptácie na zmenu klímy. Koncepcia ES bude podrobne popísaná, najmä vo vzťahu k opeľovačom, keďže ide o prezentovanie ES pre zainteresované strany a širokú verejnosť a prostredníctvom opelenia je ES najjednoduchším spôsobom, ako na to v rámci tejto koncepcie.
Rašeliniská a mokrade sú dôležitými zásobárňami uhlíka. Aktivity v tomto projekte, ako napríklad zlepšenie vodného režimu rašelinísk a ich pravidelný manažment, prispievajú k ich schopnosti absorbovať uhlík a zmierňovať zmenu klímy.
Plánovaná obnova mokradí a obnova bočného prepojenia riek tiež významne prispejú k cieľom rámcovej smernice o vode (WFD) a smernice o povodniach a môžu byť príkladom toho, ako je možné zlepšiť biodiverzitu aj dobrý stav riek. Projekt sa tiež veľmi významne prekrýva s lesníckou a poľnohospodárskou politikou. Významné oblasti lesov na Slovensku sú zahrnuté v sústave Natura 2000, preto je naliehavo potrebné nájsť optimálny spôsob udržateľného a prírode blízkeho obhospodarovania lesov. Integrované plány riadenia by mohli byť dôležitým nástrojom na spustenie celého procesu.
Je možné predpokladať, že tento projekt prispeje k integrácii cieľov ochrany biodiverzity do uplatnenia Spoločnej poľnohospodárskej politiky (SPP) na Slovensku. Chceli by sme otestovať a predstaviť nové opatrenia (napr. agrolesníctvo), ale plánujeme tiež zorganizovať významné aktivity zamerané na budovanie kapacít pre odborníkov z poľnohospodárskeho sektoru. Môžu prispieť k lepšej a odbornejšej implementácii opatrení SPP zameraných na ochranu prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny.

Opakovateľnosť a prenosnosť

Opakovateľnosť a prenos poznatkov získaných v tomto projekte sú samotnými piliermi projektu. Plánujeme testovať a demonštrovať niekoľko nových prístupov k manažmentu chránených lokalít a biotopov (implementácia integrovaných plánov riadenia, pravidelná starostlivosť o nelesné biotopy prostredníctvom manažmentových stredísk), ako aj niektoré nové techniky, ktoré sa zatiaľ v krajine príliš nevyužívajú (napr. agrolesnícke opatrenia). Nové prístupy a opatrenia budú dôkladne monitorované (najmä opatrenia D.1 a D.2). Súčasťou monitoringu bude nielen štandardné biologické a sociálno-ekonomické monitorovanie, ale aj metódy na hodnotenie ekonomickej a technickej efektívnosti použitých metód.

Skúsenosti z projektu a výstupy z monitorovania budú široko prezentované a komunikované prostredníctvom rôznych aktivít (workshopy, konferencie, školenia, webové prezentácie a vedecké práce) v rámci E-aktivít projektu. Prenos poznatkov bude väčšinou zameraný na rôzne skupiny odborníkov (ochranári zo štátneho i mimovládneho sektora, lesníci, poľnohospodári, vedci, pracovníci z rôznych sektorov vrátane sektora lesného hospodárstva, poľnohospodárstva a využívania pôdy). Očakáva sa, že masívny prenos poznatkov prispeje k rýchlejšej implementácii nových prístupov, ktoré predstavujú nový a efektívny prístup k ochrane prírody.
Ďalej sa očakáva, že skúsenosti z tohto projektu by sa mohli všeobecne zopakovať v celej krajine. Prístup integrovaného manažmentu je možné uplatniť aspoň vo všetkých lokalitách sústavy Natura 2000 a manažmentové strediská by sa mohli zriadiť aj v iných regiónoch Slovenska. Vzhľadom na zapojenie rôznych zainteresovaných strán do aktivít šírenia a komunikácie sa očakáva, že nové prístupy by sa mohli zahrnúť aj do nových programových dokumentov (najmä štrukturálnych fondov a politiky rozvoja vidieka).

Nadnárodný charakter, zelené obstarávanie, využívanie výsledkov výskumu:

Projekt nemá nadnárodný charakter (možný iba prostredníctvom aspektu prepojenosti v niektorých regiónoch Slovenska).
Predpokladáme, že zelené obstarávanie bude neoddeliteľnou súčasťou aktivít projektu. Nielen verejné obstarávanie, ale aj bežný nákup spotrebného materiálu v rámci projektu v maximálnej možnej miere zohľadnia environmentálne aspekty (emisie CO2, minimalizácia odpadu, minimálny negatívny vplyv na životné prostredie). Osobitná pozornosť sa bude venovať nákupu vybavenia, pri ktorom sa bude ekologický výkon uvádzať medzi najdôležitejšími kritériami. Ekologické verejné obstarávanie sa bude organizovať pomocou oficiálnej príručky GPP vydanej Európskou komisiou
(https://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/Buying-Green-Handbook-3rd-Edition.pdf).
Pri aktivitách projektu sa zohľadnia skúsenosti z predchádzajúcich projektov financovaných EÚ, konkrétne z projektu ALTERFOR v rámci programu Horizont 2020, ktorý vypracúva alternatívne modely európskeho lesného hospodárstva.

OSVEDČENÉ POSTUPY / INOVÁCIE / DEMONSTRAČNÝ CHARAKTER PROJEKTU

OSVEDČENÉ POSTUPY:

Väčšina opatrení projektu je založená na osvedčených postupoch, ktoré sa rozsiahlo používajú v ochranárskej praxi v strednej Európe. Zahŕňajú napríklad opätovné zavedenie opakovaného manažmentu (kosenia) na biotopoch rašelinísk, odstraňovanie stromov a kríkov zo zarastených nelesných biotopov, obnovenie bočného prepojenia vodných útvarov atď. Plánované opatrenia rešpektujú rôzne usmernenia na obnovu a manažment biotopov a druhov, napr. modely manažmentu biotopov trávnych porastov vypracované partnerom projektu DAPHNE - Inštitút aplikovanej ekológie v roku 2011.

Podrobnosti o osvedčených metódach použitých v projekte budú poskytnuté v prvej fáze projektu, keď budú vypracované potrebné technické štúdie na definovanie podrobností navrhovaných konkrétnych ochranných opatrení. Štúdie sa budú pripravovať v úzkej spolupráci s vedeckou komunitou, aby sa zabezpečilo uplatňovanie najnovších techník.

DEMONŠTRÁCIA:

Z technického hľadiska je možné takmer všetky opatrenia projektu hodnotiť ako osvedčené postupy, pretože sa v nich uplatňujú obvyklé opatrenia a techniky, ktoré sa v regióne strednej Európy bežne používajú. Kontext pre uplatnenie týchto metód sa však môže považovať za špecifický a má demonštračný charakter v niekoľkých prípadoch:

1) **Integrované manažmentové plánovanie**

Súčasnú prax v manažmentovom plánovaní chránených území na Slovensku predstavujú veľmi fragmentované manažmentové plány, pri ktorých má každá zainteresovaná strana svoj vlastný plán (ochrana prírody, lesníctvo, vodné hospodárstvo, poľnohospodárstvo, cestovný ruch atď.). Plány sú harmonizované iba okrajovo a veľmi často obsahujú protichodné opatrenia. Plány vypracované orgánmi na ochranu sa konzultujú s rôznymi zainteresovanými stranami. Získanie ich súhlasu sa výslovne nevyžaduje; plány však zvyčajne nie sú schválené, kým sa nedosiahne dohoda aspoň s kľúčovými zainteresovanými stranami. Ak sa nedosiahne konsenzus, plány sa na dlhé obdobie zablokujú. Takáto prax má veľmi negatívny vplyv na manažment mnohých lokalít sústavy Natura 2000, pretože v nej chýba systematický manažment lokalít z dôvodu absencie manažmentového plánu.

Preto v tomto projekte plánujeme otestovať a demonštrovať alternatívny prístup, pri ktorom sa vo vybraných demonštračných oblastiach vypracujú integrované manažmentové plány (opatrenie A.2). Budú integrovať prinajmenšom plány hlavných zainteresovaných strán lokality (najmä lesného a vodného hospodárstva) s plánom orgánov ochrany prírody. Plány sa vypracujú na základe participatívneho prístupu s rozsiahlym zapojením príslušných zainteresovaných strán. Ak sa prístup bude považovať za uskutočniteľný, integrované manažmentové plánovanie by sa mohlo použiť v celej krajine.

2) **Koncepcia manažmentových stredísk**

Opakovaný manažment nelesných biotopov sústavy Natura 2000 na Slovensku je väčšinou financovaný z finančných zdrojov Spoločnej poľnohospodárskej politiky (SPP), najmä z Programu rozvoja vidieka, ktorý zahŕňa agroenvironmentálne schémy a platby ANC. Takýto návrh je relevantný v prípade biotopov, ktoré poľnohospodársky využívajú a spravujú poľnohospodári. Agroenvironmentálny program je pomerne dobre nastavený a platby môžu v mnohých prípadoch poskytnúť dostatočné stimuly. Niektoré biotopy sú však z poľnohospodárskeho hľadiska okrajové (napr. slatiny alebo suché trávne porasty), a preto ich

poľnohospodári obhospodarujú iba zriedka a sú väčšinou opustené. Štátna ochrana prírody SR sa usiluje o zorganizovanie pravidelného obhospodarovania týchto biotopov, avšak iba malá oblasť je skutočne pravidelne obhospodarovaná z dôvodu nedostatku technických a finančných kapacít. Pravidlá štrukturálnych fondov okrem toho zvyčajne neumožňujú nákup vybavenia, preto sa opatrenia na manažment a obnovu často zadávajú externe s možnými negatívnymi dopadmi na kvalitu práce. Chceli by sme otestovať a demonštrovať myšlienku regionálnych manažmentových stredísk, ktoré by boli zodpovedné za manažment nelesných biotopov v konkrétnom regióne krajiny (opatrenie C.5). Strediská by spravovala Štátna ochrana prírody SR, ktorá by mala kapacity na systematický a pravidelne sa opakujúci manažment chránených nelesných biotopov. Túto koncepciu otestujeme v regióne Orava na severnom Slovensku, kde je vysoká koncentrácia biotopov rašelinísk, ktoré si vyžadujú pravidelný manažment. Ak počas projektu preukážeme uskutočniteľnosť tejto koncepcie, mohla by sa rozsiahlejšie uplatniť v iných regiónoch Slovenska.

3) Agrolesníctvo

Agrolesnícke systémy sa na Slovensku rozsiahlo využívali až do druhej svetovej vojny. Vtedy bolo bežné pásť domáce zvieratá v lesoch a využívať veľké plochy pasienkov s rozptýlenými stromami a kríkmi. Kolektivizácia poľnohospodárskej pôdy z 50. rokov a zákaz pasenia v lesoch viedli k veľkému úpadku agrolesníckych systémov, ktoré sa tak stali veľmi zriedkavými. Ich potenciál na Slovensku je však mimoriadne veľký, pretože sa tu nachádza asi 350 000 ha trávnatých porastov prerastených stromami a kríkmi. Mnohé z nich by bolo možné obnoviť na chránených biotopoch sústavy Natura 2000, ale poľnohospodári majú iba obmedzené zdroje na odstraňovanie stromov a kríkov a pravidlá dotácií neumožňujú vyššie pokrytie stromov a kríkov v rámci produkčných blokov. Nový strategický plán SPP pre Slovensko na roky 2021 - 2027 predpokladá, že sa vynaložia určité peniaze na podporu agrolesníckych systémov, no skutočné uplatňovanie schémy je stále nejasné. Preto by sme chceli demonštrovať a otestovať príklady agrolesníctva, napr. lesnícko-pastierske systémy (opatrenie C.5). Ak by sa potvrdila uskutočniteľnosť tejto koncepcie, mohla by sa uplatniť rozsiahlejšie, napr. prostredníctvom opatrení SPP.

PILOTNÝ ROJEKT
(INOVÁCIE): n/a

SNAHY O ZNÍŽENIE „UHLÍKOVEJ STOPY“ PRODUKTU

Príjemcovia projektu a všetci partneri projektu budú uplatňovať nasledujúce zásady Zelenej kancelárie. Zelené rámcové podmienky budú súčasťou všetkých relevantných obstarávaní materiálov a služieb.

Cestovanie Na zníženie stopy projektu sa zlúčia stretnutia, aby sa minimalizoval počet ciest. Príjemcovia a partneri projektu budú maximálne využívať verejnú dopravu. Miesta stretnutí sa budú vyberať prednostne na miestach s dobrým dopravným spojením. Autá sa budú používať iba v prípade, ak nie je k dispozícii hromadná doprava alebo je to z časových alebo miestnych dôvodov nepohodlné. Cestovanie autom bude nevyhnutné v prípade prác v teréne a návštev na mieste pri kontrole vykonávania manažmentu a monitorovania. V takýchto prípadoch sa počet ciest minimalizuje zdieľaním auta s ostatnými partnermi projektu alebo zainteresovanými stranami.
Cestovanie lietadlom sa využije iba v nevyhnutných prípadoch, t. j. ak je príliš komplikované dostať sa do cieľa verejnou dopravou alebo ak to trvá nevhodne dlho.
Stretnutia zamerané na podobné zainteresované strany sa budú kombinovať, aby sa znížil celkový počet stretnutí a ciest, kedykoľvek to bude možné. Niektoré zo stretnutí partnerov projektu sa nahradia konferenčnými hovormi s využitím vysokokvalitnej infraštruktúry konferenčných služieb.
Tieto zásady cestovania minimalizujú znečistenie ovzdušia a emisie skleníkových plynov, ako sa odporúča v príručke GPP.

Miestni dodávatelia
Projekt sa bude realizovať s využitím miestnych dodávateľov, aby sa minimalizoval pohyb osôb, materiálov a potravín, ak je to možné. Miestni dodávatelia sa oslovia pri organizovaní workshopov a seminárov a prednostne sa budú využívať miestne výrobky šetrné k životnému prostrediu. Vlastníci pôdy, užívatelia pôdy alebo miestni obyvatelia sa oslovia ako prví pri implementácii manažmentových opatrení v oblastiach projektu.

Redukcia odpadu a šetrenie prírodných zdrojov
V súlade so zásadami Zelenej kancelárie sa bude odpad triediť v budovách príjemcov projektu. Uprednostnia sa výrobky šetrné k životnému prostrediu zakúpené pre potreby verejných služieb a ako občerstvenie na stretnutiach v rámci projektu. Jednorazové balenia nebudú povolené (napr. plastové fľaše, plastové uzávery, kapsuly, malé balenia cukru, mlieka a sušienok atď.). Budú sa uprednostňovať miestni dodávatelia, ktorí sú schopní zabezpečiť udržateľný výber.
Projektový tím sa bude usilovať o minimalizáciu množstva papiera použitého na komunikáciu projektu. Primárne sa bude využívať elektronická komunikácia. E-maily a ďalšie dokumenty sa vytlačia iba v prípade potreby, najlepšie v ekonomickom režime. Pre všetky výstupy sa uprednostnia online verzie PDF pred tlačeným médiom. Tlačené verzie sa využijú iba v prípade, ak sa to považuje za najlepší prostriedok pre daných cieľových príjemcov, napr. miestne zainteresované strany. V takom prípade sa výstupy vytlačia na recyklovaný alebo FSC certifikovaný papier.

ZAINTERESOVANÉ STRANY ZAPOJENÉ DO PROJEKTU

Tento integrovaný projekt zahŕňa všetky zainteresované strany zapojené do implementácie sústavy Natura 2000. Lepšia implementácia zásad sústavy Natura 2000 si vyžaduje dobrú spoluprácu medzi zainteresovanými stranami založenú na spoločnom chápaní tejto záležitosti. Aktivity projektu sú zamerané na podporu tejto spolupráce a komunikácie medzi zainteresovanými stranami. Opatrenia projektu povedú k vytvoreniu výstupov a nástrojov, ktoré majú používať skupiny zainteresovaných strán, ktoré majú vplyv na lokality Natura 2000. Pri vývoji týchto nástrojov sa využije participatívny prístup, aby sa zaistila ich relevantnosť a použitie v budúcnosti. Celkové komunikačné aktivity projektu sú určené na zvýšenie povedomia verejnosti o sústave Natura 2000.
Hlavnými príjemcami projektu sú organizácie, ktoré sa priamo podieľajú na implementácii smernice o biotopoch a smernice o vtákoch na Slovensku: Ministerstvo životného prostredia SR (MŽP), Štátna ochrana prírody SR (ŠOP SR), Národné lesnícke centrum (NLC) a Slovenský vodohospodársky podnik (SVP). Medzi nich patrí tiež mimovládna organizácia WWF Slovensko a DAPHNE - Inštitút aplikovanej ekológie, ktorí svojou prácou prispievajú k dosiahnutiu tohto cieľa.
Zapojených je tiež niekoľko zainteresovaných strán projektu, ktoré budú podporovať prácu hlavných príjemcov: Ministerstvo pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka Slovenskej republiky (MPRV), Technická univerzita vo Zvolene (TUZVO) a Slovenská agentúra životného prostredia (SAŽP). Okrem toho budú dôležitými aktérmi projektu aj ďalšie skupiny zainteresovaných strán, ako sú orgány verejnej správy a organizácie, ktoré sú prostredníctvom svojich odborných znalostí zapojené do ochrany alebo manažmentu a obnovy niektorých biotopov a druhov v sústave Natura 2000. Ďalšími aktívnymi skupinami zainteresovaných strán budú súkromní a štátni vlastníci a užívatelia lesnej alebo poľnohospodárskej pôdy. A nakoniec aktivity projektu, ako aj informačné kampane budú mať vplyv na širokú verejnosť.

Hlavné zainteresované strany a ich úloha v Projekte:

Ministerstvo pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka Slovenskej republiky (MPRV) je hlavný vládny orgán zodpovedný za navrhovanie a implementovanie zákonov a nariadení v oblasti pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka na Slovensku. Vykonáva štátnu správu v lesníctve, rybárstve a poľovníctve. Okrem iných úloh zodpovedá za ochranu a využívanie poľnohospodárskej a lesnej pôdy, za jej konsolidáciu, zavlažovanie a odvodňovanie. Zodpovedá za implementáciu právnych predpisov v súlade so Spoločnou poľnohospodárskou politikou (SPP) a vykonávanie opatrení Programu rozvoja vidieka v súlade so SPP. Konkrétne ochranné opatrenia tohto projektu (opatrenia C.1 - C.5) sa významne prekrývajú s lesníckou a poľnohospodárskou politikou. V tejto súvislosti sa zapojením MPRV zabezpečuje dobrý kontakt s kľúčovými zainteresovanými stranami z odvetvia poľnohospodárstva a lesného hospodárstva.
Projekt prispeje k lepšej integrácii cieľov ochrany prírody a biodiverzity do Spoločnej poľnohospodárskej politiky na Slovensku a k jej implementácii. MPRV bude podporovať prípravné aktivity pre agrolesnícke systémy v rámci opatrenia A.1, ako aj ich realizáciu v demonštračných oblastiach projektu v rámci opatrenia C.5. Prostredníctvom agrolesníctva sa tak predstavia a otestujú nové opatrenia a zlepšia sa agroenvironmentálne a lesnícke schémy (opatrenie C.5). Integrovaný manažmentový plán vypracovaný v rámci opatrenia A.2 s

podporou MPRV prispeje k hľadaniu optimálneho spôsobu trvalo udržateľného a prírode blízkeho obhospodarovania lesa. Odborníci z odvetvia poľnohospodárstva sú tiež dôležitou cieľovou skupinou aktivít zameraných na budovanie a rozširovanie kapacít, a prispejú k lepšej a odbornejšej implementácii opatrení SPP zameraných na ochranu prírody (opatrenie E.2 a E.3).

Štátny podnik Lesy SR je štátna organizácia zodpovedná za správu lesnej pôdy vo vlastníctve Slovenskej republiky. Je to hospodárska organizácia oprávnená vykonávať podnikateľskú činnosť, výrobu a obchod. Má oprávnenie poskytovať služby s cieľom získania príjmu. Je tiež jednou z hlavných organizácií obhospodarujúcich pozemky Natura 2000 na Slovensku a dôležitým vlastníkom lesnej pôdy v chránených územiach. Na Slovensku tvoria lesné biotopy značné územie sústavy Natura 2000 (19 typov lesných biotopov európskeho významu pokrýva 600 000 hektárov). Z toho dôvodu je štátny podnik Lesy SR veľmi dôležitou zainteresovanou stranou tohto projektu, aj keď nie je pridruženým príjemcom. Dôvodom je, že štátny podnik Lesy SR sa podieľa na viacerých činnostiach obhospodarovania lesa, ktoré prinášajú zisk (predaj vyťaženého dreva alebo biomasy). Ale keďže projekt sa zameriava najmä na znázorňovanie agrolesníckych opatrení prostredníctvom pridruženého príjemcu NLC (ako vedeckej lesníckej inštitúcie), štátny podnik Lesy SR sa rozhodol, že je postačujúce monitorovať implementáciu projektu IP LIFE ako zainteresovaná strana.
Očakáva sa jeho aktívna účasť na vypracovaní integrovaných manažmentových plánov vo vybraných oblastiach (opatrenie A.2) a ako vlastníci pôdy bude predmetom konzultácií v rámci opatrenia A.4. Ich účasť/ súhlas sa predpokladá aj v konkrétnych ochranných opatreniach, ako sú manažmentové opatrenia v rámci opatrenia C.1, zlepšenie odolnosti cieľových prvkov sústavy Natura 2000 voči zmene klímy v rámci opatrenia C.3, implementácia ochranných opatrení v demonštračných lokalitách projektu (opatrenie C.5) a pri každom zakúpení pôdy (opatrenie C.6). Zamestnanci štátneho podniku Lesy SR budú tiež vyzvaní, aby sa zúčastnili na činnostiach budovania kapacít, najmä v súvislosti so školením odborných pracovníkov (opatrenie E.2) a na činnostiach replikovania a vytvárania sietí (opatrenie E.3).

Slovenská agentúra životného prostredia (SAŽP) je odborná organizácia založená Ministerstvom životného prostredia Slovenskej republiky s kompetenciami v oblasti ochrany krajiny a životného prostredia. Agentúra sa podieľa na implementácii nástrojov environmentálnej politiky a zabezpečuje prístup k informáciám o životnom prostredí. SAŽP sa intenzívne zúčastňuje na aktivitách zameraných na zvyšovanie povedomia verejnosti v oblasti ochrany prírody, a preto môže podporiť prácu na opatrení E.1. Realizuje rôzne aktivity v oblasti environmentálnej výchovy, workshopy a tiež vypracúva informačné materiály o lokalitách Natura 2000, ktoré budú užitočné pri realizácii aktivít E2, E3 a E4.

Vedecká komunita, ktorú zastupuje Technická univerzita vo Zvolene, Fakulta ekológie a environmentalistiky (TUZVO FEE) a Slovenská akadémia vied, bude zapojená do viacerých aktivít. Po prvé počas prípravy integrovaných manažmentových plánov (opatrenie A.2), štúdií a technickej dokumentácie konkrétnych ochranných opatrení (opatrenie A.1) a po druhé pri monitorovaní a hodnotení ekosystémov (opatrenie C.1) a implementácii manažmentových opatrení v lokalitách Natura 2000 (opatrenie C.5). Kvalitný manažment druhov si vyžaduje vedecky podložené vedomosti o výskyte, stave, populácii a životnom cykle druhov a medzi partnermi projektu nie je veľa odborníkov, ktorí by mali tieto vedomosti. Tímy biológov, zoológov a hydrobiológov sa budú zúčastňovať diskusií o vhodnom manažmente druhov a biotopov a tiež monitorovacích aktivít vo vybraných lokalitách (opatrenie C.2).
Vedecké znalosti budú dôležité aj pri hodnotení ekosystémových služieb poskytovaných lokalitami Natura 2000 (opatrenie C.7) a pri vypĺňaní medzier a zlepšovaní metodík a materiálov na posudzovanie a hodnotenie sociálno-ekonomických prínosov sústavy Natura

2000 a jej ekosystémových služieb (opatrenie D.1 a D.2).
Vedecká komunita sa tiež zapojí do výskumu týkajúceho sa posúdenia možného vplyvu zmeny klímy na chránené biotopy a druhy (opatrenie C.3) s cieľom navrhnúť adaptačné opatrenia a ustanoviť primeraný manažment ochrany. Výskum bude zameraný na zmeny stavu ochrany biotopov, geografický posun domovskej oblasti biotopov a druhov, inváziе druhov, vysychanie mokradí, zmeny hydrologických pomerov lokalít, zmeny v hibernácii, migrácii a reprodukcii zvierat atď. TUZVO FEE uchováva priestorové údaje týkajúce sa oblastí projektu, a preto môže poskytnúť podporu aj pri práci na opatrení C.4 v súvislosti so zelenou infraštruktúrou a Územným systémom ekologickej stability.
Fakulta ekológie a environmentalistiky Technickej univerzity sa tiež zúčastní konferencií a workshopov organizovaných v rámci projektu aj mimo neho, na ktorých môžu prezentovať svoje odborné skúsenosti a tiež šíriť výsledky projektu medzi študentmi, akademickou spoločnosťou a odbornou verejnosťou a aj ďalších projektov v rámci sieťových aktivít (opatrenie E.3). Zapájajú sa tiež do environmentálnej výchovy a budú pomáhať pri implementácii opatrenia E4.

Užívatelia a vlastníci pôdy, najmä v demonštračných oblastiach. Dobrá spolupráca s vlastníkmi a užívateľmi pôdy je predpokladom dobrého manažmentu pozemkov sústavy Natura 2000. Vlastnia alebo obhospodarujú pôdu, a preto je ich schválenie a súhlas s akoukoľvek činnosťou realizovanou alebo plánovanou v tejto oblasti nevyhnutnou zákonnou podmienkou.
Cieľom projektu je získať dlhodobú podporu užívateľov pôdy pre ciele ochrany prírody. To je možné dosiahnuť iba správnou a dlhodobou spoluprácou. Na Slovensku nie je vypracovaný dostatočný systém pre dlhodobú spoluprácu, čo spomaľuje všetky procesy súvisiace s označovaním a neskôr s manažmentom týchto oblastí. Z dôvodu časových a kapacitných obmedzení sa komunikácia s užívateľmi pôdy mnohokrát zúži iba na jedno osobné stretnutie, zvyčajne na začiatku procesu označovania lokalít Natura. Namiesto toho je v prípade skutočného manažmentu lokalít potrebný častejší kontakt a podrobnejšia komunikácia s užívateľmi pôdy. Na odstránenie tohto nedostatku je cieľom tohto projektu vytvoriť program budovania kapacít na školenie pracovníkov, zameraný výlučne na komunikáciu a riešenie akýchkoľvek problémov sústavy Natura 2000 s užívateľmi pôdy. V komunikácii sa bude klásť dôraz na to, aby užívatelia pôdy vo všeobecnosti porozumeli myšlienke sústavy Natura 2000 a jej dôležitosti. Začne sa procesom označovania (ak sa vykonáva) a bude pokračovať uplatňovaním správneho manažmentu až po pomoc so žiadosťou o možné dotácie na manažment/kompenzáciu.
Budú musieť existovať rôzne prístupy ku komunikácii v závislosti od typu zapojeného užívateľa pôdy. Hlavné organizácie zodpovedné za správu štátnych pozemkov pokrývajúcich aj lokality Natura 2000 na Slovensku sú:

- Lesy SR
- Štátne lesy TANAPu
- Lesopoľnohospodársky majetok Ulič, štátny podnik
- Vojenské lesy a majetky SR
- Slovenský pozemkový fond (SPF) - je zodpovedný za správu poľnohospodárskych pozemkov vo vlastníctve štátu. Rieši tiež pozemky nezistených vlastníkov. Slovenský vodohospodársky podnik (SVP)

Hlavní súkromní vlastníci pozemkov lokalít Natura 2000 na Slovensku sú:

- Únia regionálnych združení vlastníkov neštátnych lesov Slovenska

- Iné urbariáty s právnickou osobou
- Iné pozemkové spoločenstvá s právnickou osobou

Na podporu uvedenej otvorenej komunikácie budú vlastníci a užívatelia pôdy pozvaní na všetky príslušné stretnutia, vrátane bilaterálnych stretnutí, počas trvania projektu a po ňom. Budú sa podieľať na implementácii konkrétnych ochranných opatrení v demonštračných lokalitách projektu (opatrenie C.5). Budú zohrávať dôležitú úlohu v opatrení C.6 vo vzťahu k odkúpeniu/prenájmu pozemkov alebo kompenzačným platbám za demonštračné lokality. Budú tiež zapojení do aktivít šírenia a zvyšovania povedomia (opatrenie E.1) a šírenia výsledkov a replikácie projektu (opatrenie E.3).

Miestne a regionálne orgány: Samosprávy, krajské úrady a okresné úrady (najmä odbor ochrany životného prostredia a krajiny, pozemkový a lesný odbor, odbor výstavby) sú subjektmi s rozhodovacími právomocami v súvislosti s označovaním a riadením prírodných oblastí a ekosystémov. Všetky činnosti v oblasti riadenia a obnovy realizované v lokalitách Natura 2000 alebo v iných chránených lokalitách musia byť schválené príslušným orgánom. Plány riadenia pre novozaložené SCI sa predkladajú na schválenie okresným úradom. Projekty na ochranu, ktoré sú potrebné na označenie SCI ako chráneného územia v rámci národnej siete CHÚ, sa predkladajú okresným úradom spolu s plánmi riadenia.
Zamestnanci miestnych aj regionálnych orgánov potrebujú budovanie kapacít, aby mohli prijímať informované rozhodnutia, a preto sa pre túto skupinu zainteresovaných strán plánujú aj školenia odborných pracovníkov (opatrenie E.2 a E.3).
V tejto súvislosti bude na implementáciu projektu dôležitá efektívna a úzka spolupráca s regionálnymi orgánmi. Samosprávy budú tiež zohrávať podpornú úlohu a budú pozývať miestnych vlastníkov a užívateľov v príslušných lokalitách a pracovať s nimi. Môžu pozitívne ovplyvniť názor miestnych obyvateľov a môžu zohrávať úlohu v pozitívnom vnímaní projektu miestnymi ľuďmi. So samosprávami sa bude rokovať aj o výbere umiestnenia oznámení.

Samosprávne kraje a obce budú tiež zapojené do územného plánovania, pretože podstatne ovplyvňujú krajinu a jej vlastnosti. Pred vypracovaním územných plánov strategického významu je potrebná podrobná komunikácia a dobrá spolupráca. Musia sa zaviesť limity pre územné plány týkajúce sa lokalít Natura 2000. Do procesu označovania chránených území vstupujú aj samosprávne kraje a obce. V tomto projekte budú zapojené prostredníctvom budovania kapacít (opatrenia E.1, E.2 a E.3), konkrétnych ochranných opatrení (opatrenia C.1, C.4 a C.5) a prostredníctvom témy prepojenosti krajiny (opatrenie C.4).

Miestni poľnohospodári sa budú podieľať na niektorých manažmentových činnostiach. Poľnohospodári, ktorí prejavia záujem o manažment vybraných biotopov, budú vyškolení v oblasti vhodných a udržateľných postupov využívania pôdy. Budú pozvaní na informačné stretnutia organizované pre kľúčové cieľové zainteresované strany v regiónoch projektu. Hlavnou témou diskusie budú informácie o projekte a osvedčené metódy potrebné na manažment určitých biotopov a opatrenia, ktoré môžu pomôcť zlepšiť prepojenosť pôdy na migráciu zvierat. Vypracuje sa špeciálna brožúra o postupoch manažmentu, ktorá sa distribuuje medzi miestnymi poľnohospodármi. Miestni

poľnohospodári

budú tiež zapojení do opatrení C.7, D.1 a D.2 na hodnotenie sociálno-ekonomických prínosov ekosystémových služieb lokalít Natura 2000 a sociálno-ekonomického dopadu projektu.

Slovenský zväz včelárov bude oslovený, aby sa zúčastnil na diskusiách týkajúcich sa ochrany opeľovačov na Slovensku a ich manažmentu v najbližších desiatich rokoch a opatrení potrebných na zabezpečenie ich dobrého stavu (opatrenie C.4). Keďže ochrana opeľovačov a

vysvetlenie ekosystémových služieb v súvislosti s opeľovaním sa budú využívať aj ako jeden z hlavných nástrojov na zvyšovanie povedomia a komunikáciu, budú tiež zapojení do opatrení E.1, E.2 a E.3. **Slovenský rybársky zväz** bude pozvaný na stretnutia o revitalizácii vodných ekosystémov vo vybraných oblastiach projektu (opatrenie C.5).
Slovenský poľovnícky zväz bude pozvaný na stretnutia o integrovaných manažmentových plánoch vo vybraných oblastiach projektu (opatrenie A.2).

Široká verejnosť - Široká verejnosť, miestni obyvatelia a návštevníci lokalít majú priamy aj nepriamy vplyv na stav ekosystému lokalít Natura 2000 (napr. prostredníctvom cestovného ruchu) a môžu zohrávať podstatnú úlohu pri ochrane týchto lokalít. Sú tiež priamymi a nepriamymi užívateľmi sociálno-ekonomických výhod týchto lokalít. Povedomie širokej verejnosti o sústave Natura 2000, ekosystémových službách a zásadách ochrany prírody je však na Slovensku stále veľmi nízke. Široká verejnosť bude preto cieľovou skupinou pri zvyšovaní povedomia o projekte (opatrenie E.1). Budú tiež predmetom prieskumu o sociálno-ekonomických prínosov sústavy Natura 2000 (opatrenie C.7) a sociálno-ekonomických dopadov projektu (opatrenie D.2). Tento prieskum poskytne tiež podrobnejšie informácie o nedostatkoch v úrovni ich povedomia a znalostí. Široká verejnosť bude tiež hlavnou cieľovou skupinou informačnej kampane (súbor materiálov distribuovaných prostredníctvom informačných stredísk ŠOP SR, krátke videá a dokument zverejnený na sociálnych médiách) zameranej na zvyšovanie povedomia o sústave Natura 2000, ochrane prírody a ekosystémových službách.

Katastrálny úrad môže byť zapojený v prípade, ak bude potrebné v niektorých lokalitách Natura 2000 odstrániť akékoľvek nezrovnalosti v definovaní hraníc lokalít alebo ak bude potrebné vylepšiť ich vymedzenia v teréne a dodatky v registri katastra. Budú tiež zapojení do opatrenia C.6 týkajúceho sa nákupu pozemkov.

MINISTRY
OF ENVIRONMENT
OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

LIFE – IP NATURA 2000 SK

CONFIRMATION OF INTEREST

To confirm the interest of the organisation listed below and its involvement in the LIFE – IP NATURA 2000 SK as „Other Stakeholder“

Organisation: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of The Slovak Republic
Representative: Ing. Ján Marcinek on behalf of the Peter Kicko – the director general of the Forestry and Wood processing Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of SR

Communication details below:

From: Marcinek Ján <jan.marcinek@land.gov.sk>
Sent: Thursday, December 19, 2019 2:15 PM
To: Borárošová Simona <Simona.Borarosova@enviro.gov.sk>
Cc: Kicko Peter <peter.kicko@land.gov.sk>; Čarný Alexander <alexander.carny@land.gov.sk>
Subject: RE: KIND REMINDER: Úloha výberu území na IP LIFE - STRETNUTIE IP LIFE - 26.11.2019

Dobrý deň,

na základe pokynu generálneho riaditeľa sekcie lesného hospodárstva a spracovania dreva Ministerstva pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka SR, v súvislosti s Vašou požiadavkou, adresovanou na stretnutí 26. 11. 2019 a v žiadosti o participáciu (list 8220/2019-6.4 z 03. 12. 2019), zasielame nasledovné stanovisko:

1. V súvislosti s pozíciou, ktorú bude MPRV SR zastávať pri projekte – vzhľadom k tomu, že MPRV nie je obhospodarovateľom lesa, **bude zastávať pozíciu stakeholder**.
2. V súvislosti s možnými územiami a tým pádom aj prípadnými associated beneficiary odporúčame osloviť Národné lesnícke centrum Zvolen (ladislav.kulla@nlcsk.org pre zameranie 2a), bucko@nlcsk.org pre zameranie 2b)) pre riešenie nasledovných cieľových zameraní, podľa Vami predloženého projektového zámeru:

   a) **Prepojenie výsledkov výskumu prebudovy smrekových porastov do praxe**

   Kde: demonštračný objekt rekonštrukcie smrečín výskumno – demonštračného objektu Kysuce

   Čo: adaptačné a mitigačné opatrenia v súvislosti s klimatickou zmenou prostredníctvom rekonštrukcie odumierajúcich smrečín na prírode blízke lesy

Výsledok: expertný systém prebudovy lesov s možným využitím aj v oblastiach NATURA 2000

b) **Prepojenie výsledkov výskumu zlepšenia environmentálnych vlastností lesov v lokalitách s výskytom vybraných druhov a biotopov sústavy NATURA 2000**

Kde: vhodne vybraná lokalita ako demonštračný objekt
Čo: lesohospodárska činnosť realizovaná s ohľadom na zlepšenie environmentálnych vlastností lesov, ako vhodné životné prostredie pre vybrané druhy živočíchov
Výsledok: stanovenie a vplyv lesohospodárskych postupov, najmä na vybrané druhy a biotopy v územiach NATURA 2000

Podobné zameranie – výstavbu demonštračného objektu, ako je uvedené v bode 2a) by možno bolo vhodné riešiť aj v rámci borovicových porastov na Záhorskej nížine s cieľom vybudovania demonštračného objektu zameraného na možnosť a podmienky vnášania listnatých drevín (najmä dubov) do rovnorodých borovicových porastov v tejto lokalite v nadväznosti na územia NATURA 2000. V tejto súvislosti, v prípade Vášho záujmu o spoluprácu, odporúčame osloviť dominantných obhospodarovateľov lesov v lokalite, t. j. Vojenské lesy a majetky, š. p. a LESY Slovenskej republiky, š. p.

S úctou a želaním pokojných sviatkov

Ing. Ján Marcinek
Odbor lesníckej politiky a ekonomiky lesného hospodárstva
Sekcia lesného hospodárstva a spracovania dreva

MINISTERSTVO PÔDOHOSPODÁRSTVA A ROZVOJA VIDIEKA SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY

Dobrovičova 12 I 812 66 Bratislava I Slovenská republika
tel.: +421 2 59 266 537
jan.marcinek@land.gov.sk I www.mpsr.sk I

From: Borárošová Simona
Sent: Friday, November 29, 2019 9:12 AM
To: 'Miroslava Plassmann' <mplassmann@wwfdcp.org>; 'Libor Ulrych' <libor.ulrych@sopsr.sk>; 'peter.kicko@land.gov.sk' <peter.kicko@land.gov.sk>; 'Marta Mútňanová' <marta.mutnanova@sopsr.sk>; 'martin.lakanda@sopsr.sk' <martin.lakanda@sopsr.sk>; 'Monika.Supekova@svp.sk' <Monika.Supekova@svp.sk>; 'mjanak@wwfdcp.org' <mjanak@wwfdcp.org>; 'jaroslav.jankovic@nlcsk.org' <jaroslav.jankovic@nlcsk.org>; 'zuzana.durbakova@svp.sk' <zuzana.durbakova@svp.sk>; 'Kindernay Daniel' <Daniel.Kindernay@svp.sk>; 'Jan Cernecky' <jan.cernecky@sopsr.sk>; 'Michal Pástor' <michal.pastor@nlcsk.org>; 'jan.marcinek@land.gov.sk' <jan.marcinek@land.gov.sk>
Cc: Butkovská Katarína <katarina.butkovska@enviro.gov.sk>; Maňka Peter <peter.manka@enviro.gov.sk>; Viestová Eva <eva.viestova@enviro.gov.sk>; Durkošová Jana <jana.durkosova@enviro.gov.sk>
Subject: STRETNUTIE IP LIFE - 26.11.2019

Vážená páni/ Vážený pán,

V mene pani generálnej riaditeľky Sekcie ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny Mgr. Kataríny Butkovskej by som vám rada poďakovala za účasť a podnety na utorkovom stretnutí partnerov a zúčastnených strán k integrovanému projektu LIFE - IP NATURA 2000 SK.

Na stretnutí sa prediskutovali nasledujúce úlohy:

- Navrhnúť vhodné **územia** pre tento integrovaný projekt LIFE v súlade s prílohou PAF (viď príloha), ktorých návrhy vás poprosím zaslať na moju emailovú adresu simona.borarosova@enviro.gov.sk do **06.12.2019.**
- Zvážiť **pozíciu** v tomto IP LIFE (či subjekt bude v pozícii associated beneficiary alebo stakeholder).
- Navrhnúť vhodných stakeholderov pre čo najefektívnejšiu spoluprácu na projekte.

V nasledujúcich dňoch vám pošleme oficiálny list – žiadosť o spoluprácu na tomto integrovanom projekte. Zatiaľ vám v prílohe posielame dokument - Technical forms (TF) pre IP LIFE v oblasti NATURE, ktorý je relevantný od časti STAGE 2- FULL PROPOSAL (prvá časť dokumentu poslúžila na prípravu projektového zámeru), pričom priamo na Associated beneficiary sa viažu strany TF, ktoré som vygenerovala do dokumentu AB LIFE Integrated Projects 2019 (viď príloha). Tento dokument TF treba pozerať v súlade s guidelines (viď príloha) (časť 3.3 od strany 62), kde sú detaily k jednotlivým formulárom podrobnejšie popísané. Zároveň posielam aj prílohu k PAF k sústave NATURA 2000, ktorý bude nápomocný pri výbere území.

Ďalej, sa budem obracať na EASME s otázkami, ktoré boli predmetom stretnutia ohľadom veľkosti pilotných území (či malé a viac alebo väčšie), či ohľadom financovania (či sa financovanie doplnkových aktivít, považuje za kofinancovanie, a či je možné financovať z projektu aj pozemkové úpravy). Vo vyhodnotení projektového zámeru sa EASME, čo je agentúra Európskej Komisie, vyjadrila, že je otvorená akýmkoľvek otázkam z našej strany. Preto ma prosím v prípade otázok ku projektu neváhajte ma kontaktovať a ja zosumarizujem jednotlivé otázky s ktorými sa obrátim na EASME. Ďakujem.

Tešíme sa na spoluprácu.

S pozdravom
Best regards

Mgr. Simona Borárošová

Odbor ochrany biodiverzity a krajiny | Department for Biodiversity and Landscape Protection
Sekcia ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny | Directorate for Nature, Biodiversity and Landscape Protection

MINISTERSTVO ŽIVOTNÉHO PROSTREDIA SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Námestie Ľ. Štúra 1 | 812 35 Bratislava | Slovenská republika
tel.: +421 2 5956 2558
e-mail: simona.borarosova@enviro.gov.sk | www.minzp.sk

MINISTRY
OF ENVIRONMENT
OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

LIFE – IP NATURA 2000 SK

CONFIRMATION OF INTEREST

To confirm the interest of the organisation listed below and its involvement in the LIFE – IP NATURA 2000 SK as „Other Stakeholder“

Organisation: Slovak Environment Agency (SAŽP)
Representative: Zdenka Dobrotová on behalf of Richard Muller– the director general of the SAŽP

Communication details below:

From: Zdenka Dobrotová <zdenka.dobrotova@sazp.sk>
Sent: Wednesday, January 15, 2020 5:10 PM
To: Borárošová Simona <Simona.Borarosova@enviro.gov.sk>
Cc: Richard Muller2 <richard.muller@sazp.sk>; Veronika Beňadiková <veronika.benadikova@sazp.sk>; 'Patrícia Čunderlíková' <patricia.cunderlikova@sazp.sk>
Subject: Žiadosť o participáciu na integrovanom projekte LIFE - odpoveď

Dobrý deň,

v mene GR RNDr. Richarda Müllera, PhD. si Vám dovoľujem zaslať participáciu na integrovanom projekte LIFE - IP NATURA 2000 SK v zmysle výzvy Európskej komisie na vypracovanie integrovaného projektu LIFE v podprograme „Environment“ – časť „Nature“, ktorá je prílohou tohto e-mailu.

S pozdravom

Zdenka Dobrotová
asistentka kancelárie generálneho riaditeľa /assistent of Director General Office

SLOVENSKÁ AGENTÚRA ŽIVOTNÉHO PROSTREDIA
SLOVAK ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

Tajovského 28
975 90 Banská Bystrica
SLOVAKIA **Tel.:** +421 / 48 / 437 41 20
Mob.: +421 918 959 050
www.sazp.sk

From: Borárošová Simona <Simona.Borarosova@enviro.gov.sk>
Sent: Tuesday, December 17, 2019 2:05 PM
To: shmu-gr@shmu.sk; Richard Müller <richard.muller@sazp.sk>; frantisek.valuska@sazp.sk; Peter Bognár <peter.bognar@sazp.sk>; daphne@daphne.sk; peter.fedor@uniba.sk; schwarz@tuzvo.sk
Cc: Maňka Peter <Peter.Manka@enviro.gov.sk>; Butkovská Katarína <Katarina.Butkovska@enviro.gov.sk>; Durkošová Jana <Jana.Durkosova@enviro.gov.sk>; Viestová Eva <Eva.Viestova@enviro.gov.sk>
Subject: Žiadosť o participáciu na integrovanom projekte LIFE

Dobrý deň,

v mene pani generálnej riaditeľky Sekcie ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny Mgr. Kataríny Butkovskej si Vás dovoľujem požiadať o participáciu na integrovanom projekte LIFE - IP NATURA 2000 SK v zmysle výzvy Európskej komisie na vypracovanie integrovaného projektu LIFE v podprograme „Environment“ – časť „Nature“.

Predmetná žiadosť je prílohou tohto emailu.

Spolu so žiadosťou pripájam aj projektový zámer k projektu LIFE – IP NATURA 2000 Sk, pokyny pre žiadateľov projektu, technické formuláre k žiadosti a Nariadenie Eur. Parlamentu a Rady č.1293/2013.

Ďakujeme.

S pozdravom
Best regards

Mgr. Simona Borárošová
Odbor ochrany biodiverzity a krajiny | Department for Biodiversity and Landscape Protection
Sekcia ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny | Directorate for Nature, Biodiversity and Landscape Protection
MINISTERSTVO ŽIVOTNÉHO PROSTREDIA SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
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MINISTRY
OF ENVIRONMENT
OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

LIFE – IP NATURA 2000 SK

CONFIRMATION OF INTEREST

To confirm the interest of the organisation listed below and its involvement in the LIFE – IP NATURA 2000 SK as „Other Stakeholder“

Organisation: Technical Univerzity in Zvolen (TUZVO)
Representative: Ing. Ingrid Belčáková on behalf of prof. Ing. Marián Schwarz, CSc. Dean of the Faculty of Ecology and Environmental Sciences

Communication details below:

-----Original Message-----
From: belcakova <belcakova@tuzvo.sk>
Sent: Thursday, January 30, 2020 11:15 AM
To: Borárošová Simona <Simona.Borarosova@enviro.gov.sk>
Subject: IP LIfe

Milá pani Borárošová,
Ďakujeme Vám veľmi pekne za informáciu. Ak budete mať sfinalizovaný návrh projektu, budeme vďační , ak budeme vedieť pre aké aktivity projektu uvažujete s nami ako so stakeholdermi.

S pozdravom a prianím pekného dňa
I.Belčáková

-----Original Message-----
From: Borárošová Simona <Simona.Borarosova@enviro.gov.sk>
Sent: Friday, January 24, 2020 15:33 PM
To: belcakova <belcakova@tuzvo.sk>
Cc: Butkovská Katarína <Katarina.Butkovska@enviro.gov.sk>; Maňka Peter <Peter.Manka@enviro.gov.sk>; Viestová Eva <Eva.Viestova@enviro.gov.sk>
Subject: RE: IP LIfe

Dobrý deň pani Belčáková,

Ďakujeme Vám za ponuku gestorstva a expertíz pre pripravovaný projekt IP Life s pracovným názvom " Role of Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection in the Slovak Republic s akronymom LIFE-IP NATURA 2000 SK. Vašu ponuku zvážime a v najbližších dňoch Vás budeme kontaktovať.
Ďakujeme

S pozdravom
Best regards

Mgr. Simona Borárošová
Odbor ochrany biodiverzity a krajiny | Department for Biodiversity and Landscape Protection
Sekcia ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny | Directorate for Nature, Biodiversity and Landscape Protection
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Námestie Ľ. Štúra 1 | 812 35 Bratislava | Slovenská republika
tel.: +421 2 5956 2558
e.mail: simona.borarosova@enviro.gov.sk | www.minzp.sk

-----Original Message-----
From: belcakova <belcakova@tuzvo.sk>
Sent: Friday, January 24, 2020 1:40 PM
To: Borárošová Simona <Simona.Borarosova@enviro.gov.sk>
Cc: mplassmann@wwfdcp.org
Subject: IP Life

Vážená pani Borárošová,

dovoľujem si Vám za FEE TUZVO zaslať ponuku gestorsrva a expertíz pre pripravovaný projekt IP Life s pracovným názvom " Role of Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection in the Slovak Republic s akronymom LIFE-IP NATURA 2000 SK

Fakulta ekológie a environmentalistiky TUZVO - Ponuka gestorstva a expertíz aktivít pre Integrovaný projekt LIFE „ The role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection in the Slovak Republic.

Expertízy pre projekt v oblastiach, ktorým sa Fakulta ekológie a environmentalistiky dlhodobo venuje :

- *Integrovaný manažment krajiny vrátane metodológie pre ďalších stakeholderov*
- Mapovanie, hodnotenie a monitoring ekosystémov (monitoring abio aj bio), na Fakulte je multidisciplinárny tím botanikov, zoológov, hydrológov, krajinných ekológov a chemikov
- Hodnotenie ekosystémových služieb
- Environmentálna výchova a vzdelávanie, globálne vzdelávanie (veľmi dobrá spolupráca so Živicou, združením Slatinka a pod.; priamo pracovníčka FEE je priamo zainteresovaná na celoštátnom projekte „Zelená škola“
- Networking

Pozn: Je to prakticky celý bod g (str.11), túto časť projektu by vedela FEE TUZVO gestorovať

Expertízy pre projekt v týkajúcich sa jednotlivých vybraných území:

FEE TUZVO dlhodobo vykonáva aplikovaný výskum v Biosferickej rezervácii Poľana a v Kremnických vrchoch. S BR Poľana má zmluvu o spolupráci s nasledovnými aktivitami:

1. Podpora a propagácia biosférických rezervácií (ďalej len BR) ako lokalít, ktoré aktívne prispievajú k dosiahnutiu cieľov udržateľného rozvoja
2. Využívanie BR ako prioritných lokalít/observatórií pre výskum a monitoring zmeny klímy, zmierňovanie zmeny klímy a adaptáciu na zmeny klímy vrátane podpory
   Parížskej dohody
3. Vytváranie a realizovanie programov pre globálne vzdelávanie, budovanie kapacít
4. Organizovanie národných, regionálnych a lokálnych programov pre vzdelávanie, budovanie kapacít a školenia
5. Vytváranie medzinárodnej siete vedeckých pracovníkov, ktorí pracujú v BR alebo s nimi spolupracujú
6. Podpora aktivít na zachovanie biodiverzity
7. Zaradenie problematiky UNESCO lokalít do vzdelávacích programov

Fakulta ekológie a environmentalistiky TUZVO má vo všetkých vybraných lokalitách (niva Moravy, Poľana, Kremnické vrchy, Latorica) komplet aktuálne abio priestorové údaje v GIS vrstvách a vie zabezpečiť aj údaje o týkajúce sa zelenej infraštruktúry a prvkov ÚSES.

Projektový manažment: Fakulta ekológie a environmentalistiky pôsobila v poslednom *období ako hlavný partner a partner v projektoch Horizont 2020, Interreg a Erasmus +.*

From: Borárošová Simona <Simona.Borarosova@enviro.gov.sk>
Sent: Tuesday, December 17, 2019 2:05 PM
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Cc: Maňka Peter <Peter.Manka@enviro.gov.sk>; Butkovská Katarína <Katarina.Butkovska@enviro.gov.sk>; Durkošová Jana <Jana.Durkosova@enviro.gov.sk>; Viestová Eva <Eva.Viestova@enviro.gov.sk>
Subject: Žiadosť o participáciu na integrovanom projekte LIFE

Dobrý deň,

v mene pani generálnej riaditeľky Sekcie ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny Mgr. Kataríny Butkovskej si Vás dovoľujem požiadať o participáciu na integrovanom projekte LIFE - IP NATURA 2000 SK v zmysle výzvy Európskej komisie na vypracovanie integrovaného projektu LIFE v podprograme „Environment“ – časť „Nature“.

Predmetná žiadosť je prílohou tohto emailu.

Spolu so žiadosťou pripájam aj projektový zámer k projektu LIFE – IP NATURA 2000 Sk, pokyny pre žiadateľov projektu, technické formuláre k žiadosti a Nariadenie Eur. Parlamentu a Rady č.1293/2013.

Ďakujeme.

S pozdravom
Best regards

Mgr. Simona Borárošová
Odbor ochrany biodiverzity a krajiny | Department for Biodiversity and Landscape Protection
Sekcia ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny | Directorate for Nature, Biodiversity and Landscape Protection
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OČAKÁVANÉ OBMEDZENIA A RIZIKÁ SÚVISIACE S IMPLEMENTÁCIOU PROJEKTU A STRATÉGIA ICH ZMIERŇOVANIA

Aj keď sme venovali pozornosť starostlivému plánovaniu projektových aktivít, projekt je naplánovaný na veľmi dlhé obdobie (10 rokov). Je vysoko pravdepodobné, že nastanú určité obmedzenia a problémy. Z toho dôvodu boli do plánovania projektu zahrnuté zmierňujúce opatrenia na prekonanie možných problémov.

Boli identifikované nasledujúce možné obmedzenia a riziká:

1. Zmeny priorít programov financovania.
Úplná implementácia PAF závisí predovšetkým od dvoch hlavných doplnkových fondov (operačné programy zamerané na životné prostredie v rámci štrukturálnych fondov a fondy v rámci Spoločnej poľnohospodárskej politiky, najmä Program rozvoja vidieka). Keďže Ministerstvo životného prostredia SR je koordinujúci príjemca, môže to mať vplyv na tvorbu štrukturálnych fondov pre životné prostredie. Tento projekt sa zohľadní pri plánovaní týchto fondov a navrhnú sa opatrenia kompatibilné s opatreniami tohto projektu. Za prípravu opatrení Spoločnej poľnohospodárskej politiky je zodpovedné Ministerstvo pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka SR. Ministerstvo životného prostredia SR sa aktívne podieľa na procese jej plánovania a Ministerstvo pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka SR súhlasilo so spoluprácou v rámci tohto projektu ako zainteresovaná strana (nie ako pridružený partner, ako bolo uvedené v koncepcii). Okrem toho sa plánuje zapojiť odvetvie poľnohospodárstva a lesného hospodárstva do aktivít budovania kapacít v rámci projektu na lepšie prijatie environmentálnych myšlienok medzi užívateľmi pôdy (poľnohospodári a lesníci).

2. Osobná nestabilita projektového tímu, technická a finančná nespôsobilosť príjemcov projektu.
Vzťahy v projektovom tíme sa nastavia tak, aby podporovali tímového ducha a spoluprácu medzi partnermi. To sa podporí pravidelnými stretnutiami a spoločnými aktivitami projektového tímu. Okrem toho sa budú všetky dôležité dokumenty zdieľať pomocou úložísk údajov, aby žiadna zmena v projektovom tíme nemala vplyv na prístup k údajom o projekte. Projektový manažér bude so svojím tímom pravidelne monitorovať priebeh projektu a výkon všetkých príjemcov. Akákoľvek odchýlka od plánu projektu sa bude ihneď riešiť a partneri budú musieť navrhnúť primerané riešenia na zmiernenie problémov. Ak by partner nemal dostatočné kapacity na vykonávanie svojich úloh, zodpovednosti a súvisiaci rozpočet sa prerozdelia medzi ostatných partnerov (so súhlasom ~~EASME~~ CINEA a externého monitora).

3. Nízka účasť zainteresovaných strán
Hlavné zainteresované strany sa aktívne podieľajú na príprave projektu prostredníctvom pravidelných stretnutí a diskusií o opatreniach projektu, aby sa predišlo príprave aktivít, o ktoré nemajú záujem. Bolo tiež zriadené osobitné opatrenie na rokovania s dôležitými zainteresovanými stranami (opatrenie A.3). ŠOPSR okrem toho vytvorí sieť správcov lokalít zodpovedných za komunikáciu so zainteresovanými stranami (opatrenie A.4). Zainteresované strany sú tiež súčasťou aktivít E, pri ktorých sa poskytuje školenie (opatrenie E.2 a E.3). Školenia budú mať zaujímavý a relevantný program a budú zamerané na poskytovanie

najlepších dostupných vedomostí a školení, Budú tiež pripravené včas, aby poskytli dostatočný čas na registráciu zainteresovaných strán.

4. Nedostatočný čas na implementáciu projektových opatrení

Nedostatočný čas je obvyklým problémom, ktorý nastáva v bežných projektoch LIFE. Z tohto dôvodu bol projekt naplánovaný na dlhé (10-ročné) obdobie, aby sa získala dostatočná časová rezerva na realizáciu projektových aktivít. Časová rezerva je dôležitá najmä pre výberové konania, ktoré sú na Slovensku veľmi komplikované a nesmierne zdĺhavé. Projektový manažér bude starostlivo monitorovať výkon príjemcov v súvislosti s časovým harmonogramom projektu a akékoľvek odchýlky sa budú ihneď riešiť.

5. Nedostatok odborných znalostí, nedostatok odborníkov (alebo ich kapacít) vo vzťahu k ekológii niektorých druhov alebo typov biotopov alebo vo vzťahu k odbornej príprave, budovaniu kapacít a komunikácii

Niektoré druhy alebo typy biotopov sústavy Natura 2000 sú veľmi špecifické a existuje len málo odborníkov s dostatočnými znalosťami o ich biológii a ekológii. Niektorí odborníci nemusia mať kapacitu venovať sa projektu. Z toho dôvodu bude náborový proces pre akýchkoľvek externých odborníkov inzerovaný včas a rozsiahle prostredníctvom verejných informačných zdrojov a odborných kontaktov. Odborníci budú vybraní na základe ich predchádzajúcich skúseností a práce v príslušnej oblasti. V prípade potreby je možné najať odborníkov zo zahraničia (napr. z Českej republiky alebo Maďarska), ak sa nenájdu miestni odborníci.

6. Nedostatok potrebných údajov od externých poskytovateľov

Ministerstvo životného prostredia a Štátna ochrana prírody vlastnia väčšinu vedeckých údajov potrebných na realizáciu projektu. Okrem toho ďalší projektový partner, Národné lesnícke centrum, je výskumný ústav spravovaný Ministerstvom pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka, a preto môže poskytnúť ďalšie údaje týkajúce sa lesov.

7. Politická nestabilita a nedostatok politického záujmu o prírodu, biodiverzitu a ochranu krajiny na Slovensku (ale čiastočne aj v rámci EÚ)

Je veľmi ťažké predvídať zmeny politiky v nasledujúcich 10 rokoch, ale je možné, že záujem politikov o prírodu, biodiverzitu a ochranu krajiny poklesne z dôvodu iných vážnejších problémov, ktoré sa môžu vyskytnúť. Ambíciou projektu je ovplyvňovať osoby s rozhodovacími právomocami a vedúcich pracovníkov prostredníctvom PR a komunikačných aktivít. Pokúsime sa upriamiť ich pozornosť na problematiku ochrany prírody a ponúknuť možné riešenia. Pravidelne sa budú pozývať na dôležité projektové aktivity (t. j. konferencie a workshopy) na presadzovanie myšlienok projektu.

8. Nezáujem vlastníkov pôdy o predaj ich pozemkov

Odkúpenie pozemkov a dlhodobý prenájom sa budú väčšinou využívať v prípadoch, ak vlastníci pozemkov neschvália projektové aktivity na svojich pozemkoch a radšej ich predajú/prenajmú štátu. Opatrenie je navrhnuté flexibilne a presné umiestnenie odkúpeného alebo prenajatého pozemku bude doladené počas realizácie projektu v súlade s navrhnutými technickými riešeniami príslušných opatrení.

9. Dlhé administratívne a byrokratické procesy

Administratívne a byrokratické procesy môžu brániť implementácii určitých aktivít (opatrenie C.5). Toto obmedzenie sa musí zmierniť už v rámci prípravného opatrenia A.1, ak príslušná technická dokumentácia vypracovaná certifikovanými odborníkmi zmierňuje riziko neskoršieho

zamietnutia. Opatrenie A.1 tiež poskytuje dostatok času na autorizačné postupy, ak sú potrebné. Zmiernenie tohto rizika sa bude realizovať aj v rámci opatrenia A.4, pri ktorom sa uskutočnia konzultácie so zainteresovanými stranami. Okrem toho je na hlavnú fázu implementácie projektu (5 rokov) vyhradený dostatočný čas na dokončenie navrhovaných zásahov.

10. Nesúhlas vlastníkov pôdy s navrhovanými zásahmi

Súhlas vlastníkov pôdy s navrhovanými zásahmi plánovanými v rámci opatrenia C.5 predstavuje základný predpoklad udržateľnosti navrhovaných riešení. Vlastník sa musí zaviazať, že nepodnikne žiadne kroky, ktoré by ohrozili investície/obnovu v rámci projektu, ideálne na obdobie 30 rokov alebo dlhšie. V prípade nesúhlasu vlastníkov pôdy s činnosťou bude potrebné určiť alternatívne miesta pre navrhované činnosti, pri ktorých bude možné zabezpečiť súhlas vlastníkov. Toto riziko je možné zmierniť aj intenzívnejšími konzultáciami s vlastníkmi (opatrenie A.4), ako aj komunikáciou a zvyšovaním povedomia v rámci opatrenia E.1.

11. Prírodné prekážky, ktoré sa môžu vyskytnúť počas realizácie navrhovaných zásahov

Toto riziko súvisí najmä s opatrením C.5, keďže v rámci neho sa plánujú zásahy, ktoré zahŕňajú zemné práce. Tieto prekážky zahŕňajú objavenie nebezpečného odpadu, prítomnosť chránených druhov v lokalite, ktorá si vyžaduje zásah (napr. bezstavovce), vysoké riziko erózie v lokalite a ďalšie, ktoré nemusia byť predvídateľné pred začatím realizácie opatrenia. V obidvoch prípadoch sa navrhuje opatrenie na riadenie rizík, ako napríklad vykonanie chemickej analýzy, profesionálny transport chránených druhov alebo prijatie opatrení na zabránenie erózii. Ak nastane akákoľvek iná nepredvídateľná situácia, bude sa riešiť podľa dostupných osvedčených postupov.

POKRAČOVANIE / VALORIZÁCIA A DLHODOBÁ UDRŽATEĽNOSŤ PO SKONČENÍ PROJEKTU

Ako zabezpečíte dlhodobú implementáciu plánu?

Dlhodobá implementácia aktivít PAF súvisí najmä s opakovanými aktivitami, ako je pravidelný manažment nelesných biotopov a pravidelné aktivity na šírenie a zvyšovanie povedomia. Manažment nelesných biotopov sa bude väčšinou zabezpečovať prostredníctvom opatrení budúcej Spoločnej poľnohospodárskej politiky (SPP) a prostredníctvom osobitne zacielených a zameraných opatrení, ktoré sú v súčasnosti najmä v rámci Programu rozvoja vidieka (PRV). Zabezpečia, aby bol manažment biotopov pomerne rozšírený a aby sa riadne poľnohospodársky manažovali a finančne podporovali. Vzácnejšie biotopy, ktoré nie sú atraktívne pre poľnohospodárov, sa budú väčšinou manažovať prostredníctvom manažmentových stredísk prevádzkovaných v rámci Štátnej ochrany prírody SR. Štátna ochrana prírody SR sa bude tiež snažiť o zapojenie miestnych a iných zainteresovaných strán do manažmentu menej atraktívnych biotopov prostredníctvom osobitných zmlúv zo zdrojov MŽP SR.

Opatrenia na budovanie kapacít, zvyšovanie povedomia a komunikáciu budú počas projektu organizované spôsobom, ktorý umožní/uľahčí ich pokračovanie aj po ukončení projektu. Ustanovia sa ako systém pravidelných školení a neustáleho zvyšovania povedomia a komunikácie. Pokračovať sa bude aj v obnove agrolesníckeho manažmentu trávnych porastov iniciovaného týmto projektom. Konkrétne ochranné aktivity v rámci opatrenia C.5, ako aj špecializované školenia, technické workshopy a návštevy v teréne v rámci opatrení E2 a E3 by mali zvýšiť mieru záujmu a preukázať uskutočniteľnosť tohto manažmentu medzi príslušnými zainteresovanými stranami. Budúca finančná podpora sa očakáva od budúcej SPP.

Ktoré opatrenia sa budú musieť vykonať alebo v ktorých sa bude musieť pokračovať po skončení projektu?

Po skončení projektu sa bude musieť pokračovať vo viacerých opatreniach. Opatrenie C.1, ktoré zahŕňa opakovaný manažment rašelinísk, opatrenie C.2 zamerané na pravidelné národné monitorovanie vybraných druhov a biotopov sústavy Natura 2000, opatrenia D.1, D.2 a D.3, ktoré monitorujú dopad projektu a celkovú implementáciu dokumentov PAF a opatrenia E.1-E.4, ktoré predstavujú stálu komunikáciu a zvyšovanie povedomia.

Ako sa to dosiahne? Aké zdroje budú potrebné na uskutočnenie týchto opatrení a ako sa tieto kapacity zabezpečia?

Očakáva sa, že na zabezpečenie dlhodobého pokračovania v uvedených opatreniach sa využijú rôzne zdroje. Tieto zdroje zahŕňajú platby zo Spoločnej poľnohospodárskej politiky s jej novou štruktúrou pre opakovaný manažment prevažne nelesných biotopov. Ďalšie aktivity na obnovu, ako napríklad hydrologická obnova riečnych systémov, budú väčšinou financované zo štrukturálnych fondov pre životné prostredie a zo štátneho rozpočtu. Povinné monitorovanie biodiverzity súvisiace so sústavou Natura 2000 sa bude financovať prevažne z národných zdrojov MŽP, čiastočne tiež z budúcich štrukturálnych fondov a prípadne ďalších fondov. Ministerstvo životného prostredia SR a ďalšie príslušné inštitúcie využijú aj iné dostupné zdroje, napríklad nórsky alebo švajčiarsky finančný mechanizmus, ak sú ešte k dispozícii. Očakáva sa tiež, že niektoré náklady na ochranu prírody by sa mohli financovať prostredníctvom platieb za ekosystémové služby alebo iných podobných inovatívnych finančných schém, ktoré by mohli byť navrhnuté počas realizácie projektu.

Budú pracovníci prijatí/vyškolení počas projektu naďalej pracovať na implementácii plánu?

Väčšina zamestnancov prijatých na realizáciu projektu bude v budúcnosti pokračovať v práci na implementácii PAF. Očakáva sa to najmä od manažérov lokalít, ktorí budú zodpovední za komunikáciu so zainteresovanými stranami, a od zamestnancov prijatých do novovytvoreného manažmentového strediska. Príjemcovia projektu sa pokúsia udržať ďalšie pozície vytvorené počas tohto projektu s využitím dostupných zdrojov.

Vyškolení pracovníci ŠOP SR a MŽP, ako aj pracovníci ďalších organizácií riadených Ministerstvom pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka SR budú prispievať k implementácii PAF aj po skončení projektu. Budú schopní využívať nové prístupy testované v tomto projekte a so získanými skúsenosťami budú napríklad schopní lepšie určiť optimálne finančné nástroje na podporu manažmentu sústavy Natura 2000, ale aj širších chránených území a manažmentu krajiny vo všeobecnosti.

Ako, kde a kto bude používať získané vybavenie po skončení projektu? (ak je to relevantné)

Keďže tento projekt je pomerne dlhý (10 rokov), plánuje sa kúpiť vybavenie s lepšou odolnosťou, aby slúžilo počas celého projektu. Vybavenie bude zahrnuté do účtovného systému príjemcov projektu a použije sa na aktivity spojené s ochranou prírody aj po ukončení projektu v súlade s víziami a zodpovednosťami príjemcov projektu.

Do akej miery sa budú po skončení projektu výsledky a zistenia z projektu aktívne poskytovať osobám alebo organizáciám, ktoré by ich mohli využiť najlepšie (uveďte tieto osoby/organizácie)?

Skúsenosti z projektu sa budú aktívne zdieľať a šíriť počas celého trvania projektu a tiež po jeho ukončení. Príjemcovia projektu využijú všetky príležitosti na takéto šírenie, napríklad aj na interných stretnutiach (v rámci Štátnej ochrany prírody SR), na ktorých sú prítomní všetci príslušní zamestnanci z celej organizácie. Príjemcovia využijú tiež organizované konferencie a workshopy na zdieľanie skúseností s vedeckou komunitou alebo inými ochranármi. Partneri z Národného lesníckeho centra môžu prezentovať výsledky projektu aj počas kurzov dištančného vzdelávania lesníkov organizovaných v ich inštitúcii. Hlavnými cieľovými skupinami šírenia výsledkov projektu a získaných poznatkov sú pracovníci štátnych orgánov ochrany prírody a mimovládnych organizácii na ochranu prírody, odborníci z ďalších inštitúcií riadených MŽP (Slovenská agentúra životného prostredia, Slovenský vodohospodársky podnik), vedci a príslušní odborníci, pracovníci rôznych inštitúcií spravovaných Ministerstvom pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka SR (napr. Pôdohospodárska platobná agentúra, ÚKSÚP), pracovníci krajských a okresných úradov zodpovední za štátnu správu v oblasti ochrany prírody, odborníci na životné prostredie a manažéri. Osobitná pozornosť sa bude venovať širokej verejnosti, ktorá sa bude oslovovať mnohými spôsobmi, vrátane sociálnych médií.

Integrované projekty LIFE 2019

Časť C - podrobný technický opis navrhovaných opatrení

Integrované projekty LIFE 2019

Časť C - podrobný technický opis navrhovaných opatrení

ZOZNAM VŠETKÝCH NAVRHOVANÝCH ČINNOSTÍ

A. Prípravné činnosti (vypracovanie plánov riadenia/plánov činnosti, získanie licencií a povolení, školenia, atď.)

A.1: Príprava štúdií, technickej dokumentácie a povoľovacích postupov A.2: Príprava

plánov integrovaného riadenia

A.3: Príprava stratégie pre zapojenie účastníkov a komunikáciu s účastníkmi A.4:

Konzultácia s užívateľmi pozemkov

C. Konkrétne (ochranné/implementačné) činnosti

C. 1: Zvýšenie účinnosti riadenia miest Natura 2000

C. 2: Monitorovanie a hodnotenie stavu cieľových ochranných funkcií na úrovni miest

C. 3: Zlepšenie pružnosti cieľových vlastností Natura 2000 s ohľadom na klimatickú

zmenu C.4: Vylepšenie pripojiteľnosti k sieti Natura 2000
C.5: Implementácia konkrétnych ochranných funkcií v projektových lokalitách a rozvoja nových prístupov riadenia

C.6: Kúpa pozemkov, prenájom alebo iné kompenzačné platby v miestach projektu

C. 7: Hodnotenie socio-ekonomických výhod služieb ekosystému siete Natura 2000

D. Monitorovanie vplyvu projektových činností (povinné)

D. 1: Monitorovanie vplyvu konkrétnych projektových činností na biodiverzitu

D. 2: Monitorovanie socio-ekonomických vplyvov Projektu a služieb ekosystému

D. 3: Monitorovanie implementácie

PAF D.4: Monitorovanie a hodnotenie KPI

D. Verejné povedomie a rozširovanie výsledkov (povinné)

E. 1: Rozširovanie informácií a zvyšovanie povedomia o sieti Natura 2000 - verejné vzťahy

E. 2: Rozširovanie a komunikácia pre odborníkov

E. 3: Rozširovanie výsledkov a prepojenie s inými projektmi

E. 4: Environmentálne vzdelávanie s ohľadom na Natura 2000

F. Projektové riadenie a monitorovanie napredovania projektu (povinné)

F. 1: Projektové riadenie

F. 2: Príprava plánu po skončení LIFE

PODROBNOSTI O NAVRHOVANÝCH ČINNOSTIACH

A. Prípravné činnosti (vypracovanie plánov riadenia/plánov činnosti, získanie licencií a povolení, školenia, atď.)

ČINNOSŤ A.1: Príprava štúdií, technickej dokumentácie a povoľovacích postupov

Beneficient zodpovedný za implementáciu: ŠOPSR (Štátna ochrana prírody SR)
Úloha: Koordinácia technickej dokumentácie a povolení na implementáciu aktivít ochrany prírody na všetkých pilotných miestach a získanie stavebných povolení pre riadiace centrum v oblasti Hornej Oravy.
Kompetencie: ŠOPSR má skúsenosti s vypracovaním technickej dokumentácie a povolení potrebných na implementáciu činností ochrany prírody.

Zodpovednosti v prípade viacerých beneficientov:
SVP

Úloha: Koordinácia technickej štúdie pre znovuotvorenie meanderov revitalizáciu brehov riek v záplavových oblastiach rieky Moravy (pilotné miesto Záhorie) a činnosti spojené s obnovou a správou sladkovodných prostredí v záplavovej oblasti rieky Latorica.
Kompetencie: SVP už pripravil technickú dokumentáciu a povolenia potrebné na znovuotvorenie ramien z minulosti, obnovu brehov riek a iné činnosti spojené so sladkovodnou revitalizáciou v záplavovej oblasti riek Dunaj a Morava.

WWF

Úloha: Koordinácia štúdie realizovateľnosti implementácie aktivít zameraných na ochranu prírody na Poľane a v Muránskej Planine. Koordinácia a vypracovanie znaleckých posudkov a povolení potrebných na implementáciu činností ochrany prírody spojených so zatrávnenými oblasťami a lesnými prostrediami na troch pilotných miestach.
Kompetencie: Koordinované znalosti WWF, zapojenie účastníkov a odborníkov do rôznych projektov ochrany prírody.

NLC

Úloha: Poskytovanie znalostí v oblasti lesníckeho riadenia a poľnohospodársko-lesníckych opatrení v rámci štúdie realizovateľnosti na Muráni a Poľane.

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Realizovateľnosť a odborné štúdie sú potrebné na podrobný popis stavu miesta, plánovanie a vypracovanie činností na týchto miestach, vrátane ich implementácie a potrebných povolení. Vypracovanie technickej dokumentácie podľa aktuálnej legislatívy požadovanej na plánovanie a implementáciu stavebných prác pre revitalizačné činnosti na rieke Morava a Latorica. Činnosti si budú vyžadovať aj vydanie potrebných povolení na vybudovanie centra ochrany prírody na Hornej Orave (stavebné povolenia podľa stavebného zákona č. 50/1977 o územnom plánovaní, povolenia podľa zákona č. 543/ 2002 o ochrane prírody a krajiny a povolenie na činnosti podľa zákona č. 364/2004 o vodách).

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Trvanie: 11/2020 - 12/2022
Technická dokumentácia sa vypracuje počas prvých dvoch rokov implementácie projektu (1. fáza 11/2020-12/2022). Táto dokumentácia je potrebnou predbežnou podmienkou pre získanie relevantných schválení v súlade so „stavebným zákonom“ ako aj pre výstavbu samotného riadiaceho centra (činnosť C.5.1). Toto centrum bude poskytovať optimálnu infraštruktúru, technickú a inštitucionálnu podporu pre trvalo udržateľné riadenie rašelinísk v projektovej oblasti.

Projektová oblasť Záhorie
Štúdia revitalizácie sa pripraví na základe lokálneho prieskumu lokalít (CHVÚ016 Záhorské Pomoravie, SKUEV0314 Morava, SKUEV0161 Suchohradské alúvium Moravy, SKUEV0125 Gajarské alúvium Moravy, SKUEV0311 Kačenky). Na základe tejto štúdie sa vypracujú podrobné projekty technickej dokumentácie pre zlepšenie pobrežnej oblasti a obnovu meandrov rieky Moravy. Dokumentácia bude obsahovať popis činností obnovy, mapy s lokalitami činností obnovy a potenciálne miesta, kde by sa dali uplatniť opatrenia. Stavebné povolenia sa vydajú na základe technickej dokumentácie.
V oblasti SKUEV0314 Morava a CHVÚ016 Záhorské Pomoravie sa znalecká štúdia zameria na jeden z týchto dvoch starých meandrov: jeden v blízkosti mesta Suchohrad a druhý v blízkosti prítoku rieky Dyje. Táto štúdia sa zameria na navrhnutie obnovy hydrologického režimu vysoko sedimentovaných meandrov a na možnosti technického inovatívneho postupu pre prevenciu pokračujúcej a ďalšej sedimentácie a stabilizáciu týchto vodných prostredí. Na zlepšenie pobrežnej oblasti rieky Morava odstránením fixácie tvrdých brehov je potrebná iná štúdia. Obnova sladkovodných ekosystémov na Záhorí by sa mala analyzovať a mal by sa vyhodnotiť hydrologický model. Táto štúdia bude musieť odrážať požiadavky protizáplavovej ochrany. Na tento účel sa použijú staré ramená na riekach Chvojnica a Morava. V rámci všetkých týchto činností sa musí čiastočne alebo kompletne odstrániť fixácia brehov. Water Management Enterprise klasifikuje zosilňovanie brehov (kamene zo skalných násypov) ako typ konštrukcie. Preto bude potrebné vypracovať technické projekty a stavebné povolenia.

Projektová oblasť Latorica
Na mŕtvom ramene Tajba (SKUEV0019 Tarbucka / SKCHVU015 Medzibodrožie) Tice (SKCHVU015 Medzibodrožie) sa pripravia technické projekty a dokumentácia pre stavebné práce a príslušné povolenia.

Manažmentové centrum rašelinísk na Hornej Orave
Manažmentové centrum založené na administratívnych úradoch ŠOPSR na Hornej Orave sa vybuduje (Činnosť C.5.1) Pre zaistenie účinnej implementácie opatrení riadenia v lokalitách rašelinísk, kde nemajú záujem na dlhodobom riadení týchto lokalít vlastníci ani užívatelia pozemkov, sa vybuduje manažmentové centrum pod správou ŠOPSR na Hornej Orave (činnosť C.5.1).
Vypracuje sa technická dokumentácia pre manažmentové centrum. Toto bude základný dokument pre stavebné povolenia podľa zákona č. 50/1976 o územnom plánovaní a stavebnej regulácii (stavebný zákon), v znení neskorších predpisov. Manažmentové centrum sa vybuduje na pozemkových parcelách vo vlastníctve ŠOPSR. Činnosť zahŕňa aj verené obstarávanie pre výber externých dodávateľov pre vypracovanie dokumentácie, stavebných prác, kontrolu počas výstavby manažmentového centra ako aj pre získanie relevantných povolení.

Činnosti ochrany prírody na Poľane a v Muránskej Planine.
Štúdia realizovateľnosti v rámci činností ochrany prírody v Muránskej Planine a na Poľane bude definovať prístup, činnosti a opatrenia a časovanie / frekvenciu konkrétnych zásahov pre zlepšenie statusu zvolených druhov a lesných, agro-lesných a trávnatých prostredí, vrátane monitorovania a prístupu zapojenia účastníkov.

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

Neočakávajú sa žiadne riziká v rámci technickej dokumentácie spojené so schvaľovacími procesmi budovania centier riadenia.

Očakávané výsledky (kvantitatívne informácie, ak je to možné):

Budú sa vykonávať všetky požadované a potrebné povolenia, štúdie a technické správy pre účinnú implementáciu činnosti ochrany prírody. Všetky potrebné dokumenty a povolenia potrebné na výstavbu a manažmentového centra sa pripravia a schvália.

- Schválenie stavebných postupov pre manažmentové centrum.
- Technická správa pre znovuotvorenie ramien miesta a revitalizáciu brehov rieky Morava.
- Technické dokumenty potrebné na práce obnovy v oblasti Latorice.
- Štúdia realizovateľnosti a hydrologický model pre obnovu rieky Morava.
- Štúdie realizovateľnosti pre činnosti na ochranu prírody na Poľane a v Muránskej Planine (2 štúdie).

Odhad nákladov:
Personálne sadzby všetkých pracovných pozícií v projekte zodpovedajú sadzbám podobných pozícií na Slovensku plus očakávanému rastu miezd počas trvania projektu.

Personálne náklady (ŠOP SR)
Lokálny manažér/odborník na uplatňovanie postupov v ŠOPSR (1): 103 EUR *20 dní = 2 060 EUR
Pracovné úlohy: príprava technickej dokumentácie a stavebných povolení pre strediská správy

Externé služby (ŠOP SR)
Vypracovanie projektovej dokumentácie pre manažmentové centrá: 10 000 EUR

Personálne výdavky (SVP)
Lokálny manažér (2): 150 EUR * 105 dní = 15 750 EUR

Externé služby (SVP)
Projektová dokumentácia pre lokalitu Záhorie - technická správa pre opätovné otvorenie ramena lokality a revitalizáciu brehov rieky v lokalite Záhorie: 30 000 EUR

Projektová dokumentácia pre lokalitu Latorica - 120 000 EUR:
- technická správa - 30 000 EUR
- geodetická správa - 50 000 EUR
- inžinierska správa - 40 000 EUR

Personál (WWF)
Junior experti: 135 EUR * 286 dní = 38 610 EUR
Senior experti: 6,6 mil: 185 EUR * 29 dní = 5 365 EUR
Junior experti [terénni mapovatelia]: 125 EUR * 90 dní = 11 250 EUR

Externé služby (WWF)
Záhorie - štúdia uskutočniteľnosti a hydrologický model obnovy vôd: 25 000 EUR

Personálne výdavky (NFC)
Experti 6 (agrolesníctvo, lesníctvo, agrolesníctvo a manažment zveri) - nepovinní:
150 EUR * 20 dní = 3 000 EUR
Odborníci 3 (agrolesníctvo, záhradníctvo a ovocinárstvo, komunikácia s užívateľmi pôdy, riadenie projektu a monitorovanie priebehu projektu) - dodatoční: 150 EUR * 10 dní = 1 500 EUR150 EUR * 10 dní = 1 500 EUR
áklady na personál (NLCMapovanie a inventár na prípravu 2 znaleckých štúdií na Muránskej planine

Čo je potrebné dodať:

Názov položky	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Technická dokumentácia pre manažmentové centrum	A.1	12/2022
Štúdia realizovateľnosti a technická projektová dokumentácia v oblasti Záhorie	A.1	12/2022
Technická projektová dokumentácia pre oblasť Latorice	A.1	12/2022
Štúdia realizovateľnosti pre oblasť Poľany a Muránskej planiny	A.1	12/2022

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Technická dokumentácia pre manažmentové centrum schválená	A.1	12/2022
Konzultácia štúdie realizovateľnosti a technická dokumentácia pre oblasti Záhoria a Latorice	A.1	06/2022
Konzultácia štúdie realizovateľnosti pre oblasť Poľany a Muránskej planiny	A.1	06/2022

ČINNOSŤ A.2: Príprava pánov integrovaného riadenia

Beneficient zodpovedný za implementáciu: ŠOPSR
Úloha: príprava plánu integrovaného riadenia projektovej oblasti Záhorie, koordinácia ostatných subjektov počas ich prípravy, príprava katalógu opatrení riadenia pre implementáciu plánov riadenia v lokalitách Natura 2000.
Kompetencie: ŠOPSR je odborná organizácia s dlhými skúsenosťami pri príprave komplexných plánov riadenia chránených oblastí.

Zodpovednosti v prípade viacerých beneficientov:
DAPHNE
Úloha: Poskytovanie údajov a odborných znalostí v oblasti riadenia trávnatých oblastí a riadenia a obnovy lokalít NATURA 2000.
Kompetencie: Daphne má viac ako 20-ročné skúsenosti s riadením, monitorovaním a ochranou trávnatých oblastí. Táto organizácia za uplynulé roky vypracovala národný inventár trávnatých oblastí a rašelinísk. Nedávno DAPHNE dokončil hodnotenie na báze monitoringu trávnatých oblastí s vysokou prírodnou hodnotou na Slovensku za 12 rokov uplatňovania agro-environmentálnych opatrení pre Ministerstvo poľnohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka Slovenskej republiky.

NLC
Úloha: Poskytovanie údajov spojených s lesníctvom a príprava riadenia lesa a plánov agrolesníckeho riadenia ako komponent integrovaného plánu riadenia projektovej oblasti Záhorie.
Kompetencie: NLC pripravuje plány riadenia v lesníckych oblastiach už mnoho rokov. NLC takisto spravuje najväčšiu zbierku lesníckych údajov na Slovensku a zároveň vybudoval medzinárodné kontakty s viacerými európskymi inštitúciami v oblasti agrolesníctva.

WWF
Úloha: Zosilnenie spolupráce, zapojenie užívateľov pozemkov, lokálnych partnerov a účastníkov na pilotných miestach. Prispenie k znalostiam integrovaného plánu riadenia a katalógu opatrení riadenia pre implementáciu plánov riadenia v rámci miest Natura 2000 - poskytovanie znalostí v oblasti ochrany lesníckeho a nelesníckeho prostredia a riešení v oblasti sladkej vody, ekologických koridorov ako aj ochrany druhov.
Kompetencie: WWF má dlhé skúsenosti so zapojením účastníkov, určením a implementáciou konkrétnych činností ochrany prírody.

SVP
Úloha: Poskytovanie všetkých údajov spojených s riadením v oblasti sladkovodných prostredí a v oblasti technických znalostí v rámci prírodných riešení pre prevenciu záplav a opatrenia ochrany, obnovu brehov riek a bočných ramien, prispievanie k rozvoju plánu.
Kompetencie: SVP je štátny podnik zodpovedný za prípravu plánu riadenia riek a riadenia riečnych povodí na Slovensku. Môžu odborne prispievať k rozvoju integrovaného plánu riadenia v oblasti ochrany sladkovodných prostredí.

A.2.1 Príprava základnej metodológie a integrovaného plánu riadenia *Dôvody, prečo je táto*

činnosť potrebná:

Na Slovensku existujú rôzne typy plánov riadenia pripravené viacerými účastníkmi, veľmi často v rovnakej lokalite Natura 2000. ŠOP SR, ale aj iné organizácie sú oprávnené na prípravu rôznych plánov riadenia chránených oblastí (národné parky, chránené územné oblasti, prírodné rezervácie, chránené oblasti, oblasti Natura 2000 - SCI a SPA). Táto dokumentácia pre ochranu prírody je pripravená spolu so

zákonom o ochrane prírody č. 543/2002, pre lesné oblasti (vrátane lokalít Natura 2000) sú pripravené plány lesníckeho riadenia podľa lesníckeho zákona (zákon č. 326/2005). V povodiach riek pripravuje SVP plány riadenia pre rieky (opäť vrátane lokalít Natura 2000). V dôsledku toho sú všetky plány riadenia situované do rovnakej oblasti, prakticky sa pripravia rôznymi organizáciami a často nie sú kompatibilné, chýba im spoločná línia. Táto situácia vytvára v praxi veľa problémov, keďže opatrenia uvedené v týchto rôznych plánoch riadenia sú často protikladné.
Opatrenia ochrany lesov, sladkovodných a nelesných prostredí lokalít NATURA 2000 na Slovensku sa doteraz realizovali nesystematicky a lokálne v malej mierke chránených oblastí z rôznych dôvodov. Jedným z týchto dôvodov je to, že v slovenskej praxi ochrany prírody chýba nástroj alebo norma na realizáciu opatrení riadenia ochrany v chránených oblastiach.

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Z vyššie uvedených dôvodov je veľmi dôležité skúsiť vyhodnotiť inovatívny, demonštratívny integrovaný plán riadenia pre dve projektové oblasti, jednu zameranú na nížiny s mozaikou záplavových oblastí, lesných a nelesných prostredí a jednu horskú oblasť pozostávajúcu najmä z lesov, za prítomnosti trávnatých oblastí a malých riek. Ako hlavná nížinná oblasť bola zvolená projektová oblasť Záhorie a Poľana ako ukážková horská oblasť. V tejto oblasti bude ŠOPSR koordinovať spolu s NLC (napríklad riadenie lesného ekosystému, riadenie projektu, agrolesníctvo), DAPHNE (riadenie trávnatých plôch), WWF (les, divá zver, sladká voda, trávnaté plochy) a SVP (riečna revitalizácia), tvorbu nového typu dokumentácie - integrované plány riadenia.
Tieto integrované plány riadenia by mali integrovať všetky relevantné dokumenty, vrátane plánov riadenia lesov, systémov poľnohospodárskych dotácií a plánov riadenia povodia riek, pričom sa budú zameriavať na ochranu prostredí a druhov. Čiastočné plány povodia riek a ochrany pred záplavami budú integrované so zameraním na prostredie a druhy, ktoré závisia od rieky a jej stavu. Je to podobné pri lesných prostrediach, dôležité je harmonizovať riadenie záznamov (plány riadenia lesov) a kultiváciu lesa, s ochranou prostredí a druhov. Najmä zvieracie druhy (vtáky a bezstavovce), spojené s mŕtvym drevom alebo dutými stromami potrebujú špecifické opatrenia a zmenu aktuálneho postupu riadenia.
Riadenie nelesných prostredí financované zo Spoločnej poľnohospodárskej politiky (SPP) takisto potrebuje aktualizáciu, aby sa získali lepšie modely riadenia použité v ochranných oblastiach a na správne zadávanie pokynov vlastníkom a používateľom za účelom používania vhodného riadenia.

Pre úspešnú implementáciu integrovaných plánov riadenia by mali byť vypracované návrhy na zmeny legislatívneho procesu a mali by byť vypracované aj smernice na vytváranie plánov riadenia v rôznych sektoroch. Na rôznych úrovniach sa očakáva veľa pracovných stretnutí za účelom prípravy predpokladu a príležitosti na vytvorenie tohto typu plánu riadenia. Takisto je potrebná verejná a odborná diskusia, prípravná analýza a štúdia realizovateľnosti. Tieto kroky sú potrebné pre prípravu pilotného integrovaného plánu riadenia.

A2.2 Príprava katalógu opatrení riadenia pre implementáciu plánov riadenia v lokalitách Natura 2000

Touto normou môže byť Katalóg ochranných opatrení v lesníckych, nelesníckych a sladkovodných oblastiach siete NATURA 2000 na zlepšenie a udržanie stavu ochrany prostredí a druhov komunitného záujmu na Slovensku. Tento katalóg by mal obsahovať technický popis činností riadenia v oblasti lesných, nelesných a sladkovodných prostrediach komunitného významu, ktoré sa normálne vykonávajú v chránených oblastiach, vrátane technológií, materiálov, produktov, použitých zvierat, definícií najlepších postupov a praktických príkladov. Mal by slúžiť ako základ pre implementáciu opatrení

riadenia z PAF, pre rozvoj a implementáciu plánov riadenia SPA a SCI a všetkých ostatných činností ochrany v lokalitách NATURA 2000. Tento katalóg zlepší plánovanie a implementáciu činností riadenia ochrany v lokalitách NATURA 2000, čo zaisťuje porovnateľnosť týchto činností v rámci lokalít NATURA 2000. Tento katalóg bude slúžiť pre Štátnu ochranu prírody Slovenskej republiky, ostatné štátom vlastnené spoločnosti, právne entity a vlastníkov pozemkov, ktorí riadia lokality NATURA 2000 a pomôžu im vybrať vhodné riadenie, ktoré povedie k zlepšeniu a zachovaniu priaznivého stavu zachovania prostredí a druhov s komunitným významom v týchto oblastiach.

Tento katalóg bude pozostávať z jednotiek rozdelených na skupiny podľa opatrení riadenia ochrany prírody. Navrhované jednotky:

A. Riadenie trávnatých plôch - Kosenie nelesnej vegetácie, vrátane vlhkých plôch a vodných prostredí - typy mechanizácií použitých na kosenie, postup kosenia, spracovávanie kosenej vegetácie. Obnova trávnatých plôch s pomocou regionálnych zmesí semien - spôsoby obnovy a spôsoby získavania regionálnych zmesí semien a iné. Pasenie - systémy na pasenie, intenzita živočíšnej výroby na pastvinách, oplotenia pastvín, miesta na pitie pre zvieratá, dodatočné kŕmenie pre zvieratá a iné.
B. Riadenie invazívnych druhov a sekundárna sukcesia - odstránenie nevhodných a invazívnych rastlinných druhov (používané spôsoby a technológie a odporúčané riadenie). Odstránenie stromov, krov a sekundárnych rastlín - typy mechanizácií použitých na odstránenie stromov a krov, postup, spracovávanie odstráneného dreva, zber, nakladanie a preprava dreva a iné.
C. Lesné riadenie - uzavreté lesné riadenie a zosilnenie tradičných postupov lesného riadenia, obnova lesnej štruktúry a zosilnenie pôvodných druhov stromov.
D. Sladkovodné ekosystémy - údržba, obnova a základ nádrží, rybníkov a iných vlhkých území; premostenie odvodňovacích kanálov; odstránenie podzemného odvodu vôd; revitalizácia ramien riek / renaturalizácia; revitalizácia / renaturalizácia vodných tokov; revitalizácia / renaturalizácia záplavovej oblasti; opatrenia na zadržiavanie vody v špecifických prostrediach.
E. Agrolesnícke ekosystémy - riadenie a najlepšie postupy pre zavedenie a zachovanie agrolesníckych ekosystémov, najmä v oblastiach intenzívnych poľnohospodárskych postupov a v opustených nelesných prostrediach v oblastiach NATURA 2000.
F. Ochrana druhov - definícia najlepších postupov pre ochranu zvolených druhov, vrátane riadenia, preventívnych opatrení, vtáčích klietok a hniezd, zimovísk, inkubátorov pre plazy a obojživelníky a iných.

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

Pokiaľ ide o integrovaný plán riadenia, môže vzniknúť problém s legislatívou a variabilitou v systéme vytvárania rôznych plánov riadenia. Ostatné problémy zahŕňajú nedostatok údajov, rôzne záujmy kľúčových účastníkov, nezhody v legislatíve, nedostatočnú kompatibilitu medzi databázami a údaje potrebné na prípravu integrovaného plánu riadenia, nedostatočné informácie o činnostiach plánovania, ktoré by mohli ovplyvniť lokality Natura 2000, atď.
Pokiaľ ide o katalóg opatrení, personálna odborná kapacita môže predstavovať riziko, keďže nie je dostatok odborníkov, ktorí by sa venovali opatreniam oblastného riadenia, najmä pri niektorých špecifických/menších typoch prostredí. Znalosti dobrých postupov niekedy chýbajú alebo sú veľmi variabilné a v niektorých prípadoch môže vzniknúť problém s identifikáciou aktuálneho najlepšieho postupu pre najlepšie výsledky. Riziká by sa znížili zapojením najlepších odborníkov a možno vedeckého sektora do prípravy katalógu.

Očakávané výsledky (kvantitatívne informácie, ak je to možné):

- Vypracujú sa integrované plány riadenia pre projektovú oblasť Záhorie a Poľana. Bude to prvý integrovaný plán riadenia pre celú chránenú oblasť na Slovensku na základe najlepších postupov pri ochrane prírody, riadenia sladkovodných prostredí, ochrany lesov ako aj účinného zapojenia účastníkov a zapojenia rozhodujúcich entít. Plány sa zhodnotia podľa existujúcich údajov a dostupných odborných znalostí.
- Kompletná a finálna verzia katalógu opatrení na základe najlepších postupov a inovatívnych metód pre riadenie chránených prostredí.

Odhad nákladov:

Personálne náklady (ŠOP SR)
Lokálny manažér [plánovanie manažmentov (2)]: 103 EUR * 557 dní = 57 371 EUR
Expert špecialista: 125 EUR * 100 dní = 12 500 EUR
Expert špecialista [manažmentové opatrenia (2)]: 125 EUR * 790 dní = 98 750 EUR

Externé služby (ŠOP SR)
Katalóg manažmentových opatrení pre implementáciu manažmentových plánov v lokalitách Natura 2000*:* 18 000 EUR
Inventarizácia chýbajúcich údajov potrebných pre plány integrovaného manažmentu: 15 000 EUR

Personálne náklady (DAPHNE)
Senior experti [biodiverzita (3) – biotopy]: 170 EUR * 10 dní = 1 700 EUR
Senior experti [biodiverzita (3) – hodnotenie]: 160 EUR * 10 dní = 1 600 EUR

Personálne náklady (NLC)
Experti 6 (agrolesníctvo, lesníctvo, poľovníctvo) – nie dodatočný p.:
150 EUR * 80 dní = 12 000 EUR
Experti 3 (na agrolesníctvo, záhradníctvo, ovocinrstvo, komunikáciu s užívateľmi pozemkov, úrojektové riadenie, monitorovanie projektu) – dodatočný p.:
150 EUR * 10 dní = 1 500 EUR
Technickí asistenti 2 (terénne práce, lesné škôlky) – nie dodatočný p.:
81 EUR * 20 dní = 1 620 EUR

Personálne náklady (WWF)
Junior experti: 135 EUR * 410 dní = 55 350 EUR
Senior experti: 185 EUR * 160 dní = 29 600 EUR

Personálne náklady (SVP)
Lokálny manažér (2): 150 * 110 dní = 16 500 EUR

Čo je potrebné dodať:

Názov položky	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Pripravený integrovaný plán riadenia pre oblasť Záhoria a Poľany	A.2	12/2024
Katalóg opatrení riadenia pre implementáciu plánov riadenia v lokalitách Natura 2000	A.2	12/2024

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Odborné stretnutie a definícia pracovného plánu pre IMP a Katalóg opatrení	A.2	12/2021
Komentáre k návrhu katalógov opatrení a integrovaného plánu riadenia pre oblasť Záhoria a Poľany.	A.2	12/2023

ČINNOSŤ A.3: Príprava stratégie pre zapojenie účastníkov a komunikáciu s účastníkmi

Beneficient zodpovedný za implementáciu: WWF
Úloha: Koordinácia, získavanie údajov, analýza údajov, vypracovanie stratégie zapojenia účastníkov, príprava a školenia v oblasti komunikácie.
Kompetencie: WWF má dlhé skúsenosti so zapojením účastníkov, určením a implementáciou konkrétnych činností ochrany prírody.

Zodpovednosti v prípade viacerých beneficientov:
MŽP
Úloha: Komunikácia s kľúčovými účastníkmi a rozhodujúcimi entitami, spoločný rozvoj stratégie.
Kompetencie: Ministerstvo je zodpovedné za implementáciu politiky ochrany prírody spolu so všetkými relevantnými účastníkmi a rozhodujúcimi entitami.

ŠOPSR
Úloha: Poskytovanie informácií a znalostí o účastníkoch s ohľadom na plány riadenia v lokalitách Natura 2000
Kompetencie: ŠOPSR je odborná organizácia s dlhými skúsenosťami pri príprave komplexných plánov riadenia chránených oblastí.

NLC
Úloha: Účasť na distribúcii dotazníkov, spoločný rozvoj stratégie. Kompetencie: NLC spravuje najväčšiu zbierku lesníckych údajov na Slovensku a pravidelne komunikuje s účastníkmi z oblasti lesníctva.

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Pre úspešné riešenie cieľových environmentálnych problémov je potrebné zapojenie všetkých relevantných strán. Úrady, ktoré nesú istú zodpovednosť za riadenie lokalít Natura 2000 často nemajú potrebné znalosti v oblasti účinnej komunikácie a spolupráce. Existuje mnoho rôznych skupín, ktoré si vyžadujú odlišné prístupy pri komunikácii. Nedostatočná konzistentnosť, efektívnosť a schopnosť komunikácie je hlavným spoločným problémom. Takisto aj v komunikácii často chýba reciprocná znalosť cieľov ostatných strán, motívov a potenciálnych bariér, ktoré neumožňujú vzájomnú dôveru a dlhodobý vzťah medzi stranami, čím sa oslabuje efektívnosť riadenia pracoviska. Niektorí účastníci majú nízky záujem o túto tému alebo je pre nich jazyk ťažko pochopiteľný. Aktéri v oblasti ochrany a manažéri by mali implementovať plány a spolupracovať s účastníkmi. Preto bude stratégia pre zapojenie účastníkov a komunikáciu s účastníkmi významným dokumentom, ktorý pomôže partnerom projektu implementovať ich činnosti efektívne a zlepšiť komunikáciu a spoluprácu s účastníkmi nielen na lokálnej úrovni, ale aj medzi účastníkmi a úradmi v regiónoch. Motivácia účastníkov k neustálemu zapájaniu sa do ochrany Natura 2000 je kľúčovým faktorom pre každý dlhodobý úspech ochrany prírody.
Na prípravu dobrej stratégie pre zapojenie účastníkov a komunikáciu s účastníkmi sa musí pripraviť dobrá analýza účastníka a musia sa zorganizovať konzultačné stretnutia. Tieto nám poskytnú užitočné informácie o prístupoch, pocitoch, otázkach účastníkov ako aj ich problémoch, konfliktoch alebo výhodách, ktoré vnímajú v súvislosti s riadením lokalít Natura 2000. Vhodná komunikácia a stretnutia s účastníkmi sú dôležité pre ich pochopenie cieľov projektu a podporu pre implementáciu činností projektu. Činnosť A.3 predstavuje významnú činnosť prípravy pri činnostiach C.5, C.6, E.2, ale aj pri E.1 a E.4.

Očakávané prispenie Projektu k implementácii PAF:

E.1.2. Riadenie lokality a komunikácia s účastníkmi:

- Pokračovanie v spolupráci s vládnymi aj mimovládnymi organizáciami v oblasti činností podpory ochrany prostredí a druhov, vrátane eliminácie nelegálnej aktivity.
- Posilnenie samotnej spolupráce so samostatnými orgánmi (mestá, dediny a regióny), najmä v procese rozvoja plánu využívania pôdy.
- Pokračovanie v procese a vyjednávania s ohľadom na riadenie najprísnejšie chránených oblastí (5. stupeň ochrany alebo nižší), ktoré vlastní štát s cieľom vymeniť ich v rámci administratívy MŽP alebo ŠOPSR.
- Možnosť vyvinúť a implementovať Plán komunikácie MŽP so štátnymi orgánmi a inštitúciami kompetentnými v oblasti ochrany prírody, Slovenskou environmentálnou inšpekciou, ŠOPSR a inými.
- Efektívne využívať pracovné skupiny ustanovené MŽP alebo ŠOP SR okrem iného na ochranu veľkých mäsožravcov, tetrova veľkého a iné fóra na riešenie špecifických problémov.

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Hlavným cieľom tejto činnosti je vypracovať stratégiu na zapojenie účastníkov a komunikáciu s nimi. Táto stratégia by mala ustanoviť účinnú komunikáciu pri implementácii PAF a pri riadení Natura 2000 na Slovensku. Takisto pomôže projektovým partnerom jasne a efektívne komunikovať tému Natura 2000, projektové aktivity vo všeobecnosti, činnosti riadenia v príslušných lokalitách ako aj služby ekosystému lokalít Natura 2000 rôznym skupinám akcionárov a zapojiť ich do projektu účinným spôsobom. Špeciálna pozornosť sa venuje užívateľom pozemkov a vlastníkom pozemkov, pričom je potrebný ich súhlas pre implementáciu riadenia v lokalitách Natura 2000 a neexistuje dostatočne efektívna komunikácia s nimi. Ich zapojenie od začiatku projektu a súvislá práca v oblasti komunikácie je potrebná pre dobrú implementáciu projektu a pre zabezpečenie trvalej udržateľnosti.
Túto stratégiu pripraví WWF SK s podporou projektových partnerov počas prvej fázy projektu. Bude založená na analýze účastníkov, zbere údajov cez dotazníky, štrukturálne rozhovory a odborné znalosti. Na prípravu stratégie sa vykonajú nasledujúce kroky:

1. Analýza účastníkov

Úlohou bude identifikovať a analyzovať všetkých účastníkov zapojených do riadenia lokalít Natura 2000 a tých, ktorí využívajú jej socio-ekonomické výhody. Analýza bude identifikovať ich záujmy, problémy, potreby, očakávania vo vzťahu k riadeniu lokalít Natura 2000.
Účastníci sa identifikujú na národnej, regionálnej a lokálnej úrovni (príslušné lokality). Špeciálne sa zameriame na tých, ktorí majú priamy vplyv na rozhodovanie alebo ktorí dokážu ovplyvniť implementáciu činností v príslušných lokalitách (C.5) alebo kde majú činnosti ochrany prírody výrazný vplyv na ich záujmy. Zoznam kontaktov sa pripraví a uloží v databáze účastníkov, ktorá sa bude pravidelne aktualizovať a ktorú budú využívať všetci projektoví partneri počas implementácie projektu. Hlavné skupiny účastníkov, ktoré sa budú podrobnejšie analyzovať, sú:

- na národnej úrovni
  - štátna administratíva a lokálna vláda (inštitúcie, ministerstvá)
  - správa vodných tokov, lesov a poľnohospodárstva (primárny sektor)

- prepravné inštitúcie
- obchodný sektor (napríklad turistika)
- mimovládne organizácie
- akademické inštitúcie (univerzity, výskumné organizácie)
- novinári

• na regionálnej a miestnej úrovni (pilotné lokality)
- zástupcovia regionálnych orgánov (samosprávne celky, regionálne úrady, obce)
- miestni farmári, lesníci, včelári
- užívatelia pozemkov a vlastníci pozemkov v príslušných lokalitách
- miestni zástupcovia poľovníckych / rybárskych organizácií
- miestne turistické organizácie
- miestne komunity
- mimovládne organizácie
- novinári
- školy

Účastníci budú klasifikovaní a analyzovaní podľa kritérií, ktoré im pomáhajú lepšie pochopiť ich úlohy, záujmy, rozhodovaciu moc, očakávania a návrhy, možný vplyv alebo potenciálne zapojenie do projektu. Aby sme pochopili ako lepšie zapojiť rôznych účastníkov do projektu, bude dôležité zároveň poznať ich potreby, znalosti a skúsenosti spojené s riadením lokalít Natura 2000 a ich vzťahy a prístupy k Natura 2000 a služby ekosystému. Prostredníctvom tohto procesu sa identifikujú hlavné problémy a konflikty vo vzťahu k riadeniu lokalít Natura 2000. Pomôže to projektovým partnerom nastaviť požadovaný stav a navrhnúť ďalšie kroky pre ich zlepšovanie počas projektu. Informácie potrebné pre analýzu sa budú zbierať na základe semi-štruktúrovaných rozhovorov, skupinových rozhovorov, skupinových rozhovorov a online prieskumov. Všetky potrebné dotazníky a štruktúrované rozhovory pripraví WWF SK a budú sa konzultovať s príslušnými projektovými partnermi. Projektoví partneri sa zúčastnia zberu dát. Dáta vyhodnotí WWF SK.

Všetky potrebné kontakty s účastníkmi sa získajú v rámci analýzy účastníkov (A.3). Oficiálny list informujúci o projekte sa pošle najmä účastníkom príslušných lokalít (ako sú napríklad obce, regionálne úrady príslušných inštitúcií, atď.) na začiatku prvej fázy implementácie projektu. Účastníci, ktorí budú identifikovaní pri príslušných miestach na národnej, regionálnej a miestnej úrovni, budú požiadaní, aby vyplnili dotazníky alebo sa s nimi budú viesť rozhovory s cieľom získať znalosti o ich potrebách, znalostiach a skúsenostiach spojených s riadením lokalít Natura 2000, o ich vzťahoch a prístupoch k Natura 2000 a službám ekosystému (A.3).

2. Vypracovanie stratégie pre zapojenie účastníkov a komunikáciu so špeciálnym zameraním na užívateľov pozemkov

Na základe informácií uvedených v analýze akcionárov WWF SK pripraví stratégiu pre zapojenie akcionárov a komunikáciu. Navrhne sa rámec pre komunikáciu s rôznymi akcionármi, so špeciálnym zameraním na užívateľov pozemkov v lokalitách Natura 2000 a optimálne spôsoby vysvetlenia priorít ochrany prírody užívateľom pozemkov. Pripravia sa metodické smernice pre cieľovú a systematickú komunikáciu. Hlavné zameranie bude na:
- identifikáciu toho, ktorí užívatelia pozemkov a iné zvolené cieľové skupiny by sa mali osloviť, v akej forme a kedy (ako často), kde a kým

- identifikáciu vhodných spôsobov hľadania spoločných hodnôt, cieľov a spôsobov riešenia konfliktov. Plány zapojenia účastníkov sa vypracujú pri každom pilotnom mieste a zohľadnia potreby / problémy špecifické pre každú oblasť. Pripraví sa štruktúra a obsah školenia pre ochranárov prírody. Samotné školenie a hlavná časť komunikácie so zvolenými akcionármi (najmä s užívateľmi pozemkov) prebehne v rámci činnosti E.2.

Táto stratégia sa ďalej použije ako základ pre rozvoj Plánu komunikácie MŽP so štátnymi orgánmi a inštitúciami kompetentnými v oblasti ochrany prírody.
Táto stratégia sa distribuuje projektovým partnerom za účelom komentárov a následne sa sfinalizuje počas fázy projektu. Potom sa bude zdieľať medzi projektovými partnermi pre ďalšie použitie.

Miestne a regionálne orgány: obce, Regionálne okresné úrady a okresné úrady (najmä Oddelenie pre environmentálne riadenie a krajinu, Oddelenie využívania pozemkov a lesného riadenia, Oddelenie výstavby) sú rozhodujúcimi entitami vo vzťahu k určovaniu a riadeniu prírodných oblastí a ekosystémov. Všetky činnosti riadenia a obnovy implementované v rámci lokalít Natura 2000 alebo ich chránených lokalít musí schváliť príslušný orgán. Plány riadenia pre novo vytvorené SCI sa odošlú okresným úradom na schválenie. Projekty ochrany, ktoré sú potrebné na vytvorenie SCI ako chránenej oblasti národnej siete PA, sa odošlú okresným úradom spolu s plánmi riadenia.
Oficiálne žiadosti potrebné pre implementáciu konkrétnej činnosti ochrany (C.5) sa pošlú všetkým príslušným miestnym a regionálnym orgánom s kompletnou potrebnou dokumentáciou. Zástupcovia rozhodujúcich entít budú pozvaní na všetky dôležité projektové stretnutia (A.1, A.2) a príslušné školenia (E.2). V prípade potreby sa zorganizujú osobné stretnutia. Regionálne orgány sa budú kontaktovať aj za účelom vyjednávania o vylepšeniach riadenia cieľových vlastností v lokalitách v rámci ich zodpovednosti. Prejednajú sa s nimi problematické miesta, identifikované prekážky dosahovania priaznivého stavu v lokalitách a implementácia potrebného riadenia. Prejedná sa aj vylepšenie riadenia a používanie nástrojov vypracovaných v rámci tohto Projektu (C.1). Regionálne priestorové plány, ktoré sa budú analyzovať a dopĺňať z pohľadu ekologickej konektivity, sa odošlú aj príslušným orgánom (napríklad okresné úrady, obce...) (C.4).

V rámci Činnosti A.1 sa prejednajú aj štúdie realizovateľnosti prostredníctvom stretnutí a konzultácií (A.4) a poskytnú sa komentáre od miestnych komunít, starostov, obcí, miestnych štátnych lesných úradov, užívateľov pozemkov a vlastníkov pozemkov (ak nie sú na štátnej pôde), Štátnej ochrany prírody a príslušných administratív CHKO (Záhorie, Latorica, Poľana, Muránska planina). Okrem toho budú prebiehať oficiálne porady so správcami inžinierskych sietí infraštruktúry počas prípravných prác a autorizačných postupov potrebných pre činnosti ochrany (oficiálne listy, žiadosti o povolenia).
Vlastníci pozemkov, orgány pre ochranu prírody, orgány pre riadenie vody, lesná správa pre vypracovávanie integrovaných plánov riadenia pre príslušné projektové miesta ako aj ostatní významní účastníci sa zúčastnia stretnutí, kde budú predložené integrované plány riadenia pre príslušné miesta a budú presne prejednané. Dokumenty sa upravia podľa relevantných komentárov. Štátny lesný podnik a vedecká komunita sa zúčastnia na príprave integrovaných plánov riadenia. Odborníci a vedci budú zapojení do prípravy katalógu opatrení a zúčastnia sa stretnutí ako aj komentára katalógu. Slovenská komora poľovníkov bude pozvaná na stretnutia ohľadom integrovaných plánov riadenia vo zvolených projektových oblastiach (A.2).
Špeciálna pozornosť sa venuje majiteľom pozemkov a užívateľom pozemkov na príslušných miestach. Hlavní užívatelia pozemkov

zahŕňajú Štátnu lesnícku spoločnosť, Štátne lesy TANAP, Slovenský pozemkový fond (nelesné oblasti), Ministerstvo obrany SR a niektoré iné štátne organizácie, ktoré spravujú pozemky ako aj súkromných vlastníkov. Najdôležitejší vlastníci pozemkov, užívatelia pozemkov, ale aj iní účastníci na príslušných miestach budú kontaktovaní s ohľadom na rokovania a konzultácie v zmysle konkrétnych opatrení ochrany (A.4). Budú im vysvetlené priority a potreby chránených oblastí ako aj účel a výhody siete Natura 2000. Názor užívateľov pozemkov, najmä súkromných vlastníkov, bude súčasťou plánovania riadenia a praktickej implementácie opatrení riadenia. Užívatelia pozemkov budú poučení o možnostiach špecifických opatrení riadenia pri prostrediach a druhoch. Vo fáze replikácie budú užívatelia pozemkov využívať pomoc pri žiadosti o granty / dotácie ako napríklad z SPP alebo iných schém financovania a pri komunikácii s príslušnými orgánmi.

Súkromní vlastníci pozemkov v príslušných lokalitách budú kontaktovaní formou oficiálneho listu a osobných stretnutí (A.4), aby získali súhlas s plánovanými zásahmi do špecifických lokalít (napríklad Horná Orava) alebo do ustanovených dohôd, aby sa umožnila realizácia činnosti a zaistila dlhodobá udržateľnosť investície / obnova zabezpečovaná projektom (Záhorie, Poľana). Vypracujú sa dlhodobé dohovory s vlastníkmi (C.5.2.) a podpíšu sa dohody.

Pozemky (príslušné parcely) sa odkúpia od vlastníkov pozemkov alebo sa s vlastníkmi pozemkov podpíšu kontrakty o uzatvorení budúcich predajných zmlúv (C.6). Manažéri lokalít budú komunikovať cez bežnú poštu a/alebo osobne s vlastníkmi pozemkov, aby im podrobne vysvetlili dôvody, prečo je daný pozemok taký dôležitý z pohľadu ochrany prírody a to, aké výhody kúpa prinesie (C.6). Súhlas od vlastníkov pozemkov pri navrhovaných zásahoch plánovaných v rámci podriadenej činnosti (C.5.3) sa vyjedná. Vlastník sa musí zaviazať, že nebude vykonávať žiadnu činnosť, ktorá by narušila investície/obnovu vyplývajúce z projektu. Tento dohovor musí byť platný počas vhodne dlhého obdobia (C.5.3). Konzultácia s vlastníkmi pozemkov alebo užívateľmi pozemkov bude prebiehať aj za účelom zistenia najbližšieho a najvhodnejšieho miesta ukladania sedimentov (C.5.3).

Integrované riadenie na Poľane a v Muránskej planine sa prejedná s príslušnými poľnohospodárskymi a lesníckymi riadiacimi orgánmi a integrované riadenie v lokalitách Záhorie a Latorica sa prejedná aj s príslušnými vodohospodárskymi orgánmi (C.5.3). Špecifické riadenie poľovníctva v SPA Poľana, SPA Muránska planina sa prejedná aj s miestnymi poľovníkmi a poľovníckymi asociáciami (napríklad Slovenskou komorou poľovníkov) (C.5.3). Štátna lesnícka spoločnosť sa zúčastní na implementácii činností ochrany v príslušných projektových lokalitách (C.5) a Slovenský zväz športových rybárov bude pozvaný na stretnutia ohľadom obnovy vodných ekosystémov v projektových lokalitách Záhorie a Latorica (Činnosť C.5).

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

- Možné obmedzenia: Účastníci sa nechcú zúčastniť. Existujú riziká, že sa viaceré skupiny nebudú chcieť zapojiť do tohto projektu alebo bude ich dostupnosť obmedzená a ich zapojenie slabé.

  Riadenie rizík:
  - dať účastníkom príležitosť aktívne formovať projektové aktivity a ich výsledky ich zapojením už od začiatku projektu
  - komunikačné aktivity v projektových oblastiach sa začnú celkom od začiatku, s cieľom podpory relevantných skupín, aby sa mohli skutočne zúčastniť projektových činností konštruktívnym spôsobom
  - poskytovanie konzultácií
- Možné obmedzenia: Nedá sa nájsť vhodný spôsob komunikácie.
  Riadenie rizík:
  - Odborník na komunikáciu a riešenie sporov sa zúčastní na príprave stratégie.

- Možné obmedzenia: Niektoré témy môžu byť pre účastníkov komplikované na pochopenie.

Riadenie rizík:

- Projektoví komunikátori sa zúčastnia na príprave stratégie.
- Materiály pre účastníkov budú vypracované v jazyku jednoduchom na pochopenie.
- Zamestnanci ochrany prírody budú školení v oblasti komunikačných zručností (E2).

- Možné obmedzenia: Nedôvera účastníkov k projektu.
  Riadenie rizík:
  - Projektoví partneri budú jasne komunikovať, čo sa dá dojednať a čo nie, aké sú pravidlá zapojenia účastníkov.
- Možné obmedzenia: Citlivosť údajov.
  Riadenie rizík:
  - Informácie o spracovávaní osobných údajov v Zozname účastníkov, atď.
  - Anonymita dotazníkov.

Očakávané výsledky (kvantitatívne informácie, ak je to možné):

Vypracuje sa stratégia pre zapojenie účastníkov a komunikáciu. Pomôže podporiť zapojenie rôznych skupín účastníkov do projektu a pomôže efektívne komunikovať tému a požiadavky rôznym cieľovým skupinám. Táto činnosť pomôže vytvoriť spoluprácu s rôznymi účastníkmi. Takisto zlepší komunikáciu medzi jednotlivými účastníkmi. Informácie o skupinách účastníkov a zoznam kontaktov účastníkov bude užitočný pre všetky ostatné projektové činnosti. Vytvorí sa pravidelná komunikácia a pravidlá ohľadom rôznych skupín účastníkov.

Odhad nákladov:

<u>Personálne náklady (WWF)</u>
Junior experti: 135 EUR * 240 dní = 32 400 EUR
Komunikačný manžér: 145 EUR * 50 dní = 7 250 EUR

<u>Personálne náklady (MŽP SR)</u>
Technický a komunikačný manažér: 168 EUR * 50 dní = 8 400 EUR

Pracovné úlohy: koordinácia a pomoc pri príprave všetkých dokumentov, pomoc pri analýze všetkých relevantných politík, stratégií a akčných plánov zaoberajúcich sa komunikáciou a zvyšovaním povedomia v oblasti ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny.

<u>Externé služby (ŠOPSR)</u>
Lokálny manažér/odborník na plánovanie manažmentov (2): 103 EUR * 70 dní = 7 210 EUR

<u>Personálne náklady (NLC)</u>
Experti 6 (agrolesníctvo, lesníctvo, agrolesníctvo a poľovné hospodárstvo) – nie dodatočný p.:
150 EUR * 45 dní = 6 750 EUR

Celkové náklady na cestovanie A.3 MŽP: 1,579 €

Náklady na personál (ŠOPSR)
Manažér pracoviska/odborník na plánovanie riadenia: 103 EUR * 50 dní = 5 150 EUR 2. fáza: 2 060 EUR

Náklady na personál (NLC)
Odborník - agrolesníctvo a riadenie: 107 EUR * 60 dní = 6 420 EUR
Táto sadzba zodpovedá sadzbám v podobných pozíciách na Slovensku plus očakávaný rast mzdy v priebehu celého Projektu.

Externé služby (WWF)
Grafický dizajn: 5 000 EUR

Čo je potrebné dodať:

Názov položky	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Stratégia pre zapojenie účastníkov a komunikáciu s účastníkmi	A.3	12/2021

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Navrhovaná stratégia účastníkov	A.3	02/2021

ČINNOSŤ A.4: Konzultácia s užívateľmi pozemkov

Beneficient zodpovedný za implementáciu: ŠOPSR
Úloha: Identifikácia vlastníkov pozemkov a užívateľov pozemkov v príslušných lokalitách, implementácia stratégie komunikácie s účastníkmi, špecifickí pracovníci vyškolení v oblasti komunikácie spolupracujú s miestnymi účastníkmi.
Kompetencie: ŠOPSR je hlavnou organizáciou v priamej komunikácii s účastníkmi, s 24 miestnymi pobočkami a zamestnancami pracujúcimi na miestnej úrovni.

Zodpovednosti v prípade viacerých beneficientov:
NLC:
Úloha: Identifikácia užívateľov pozemkov a vlastníkov pozemkov v príslušných lokalitách so zameraním na agrolesnícke ekosystémy, vyjednávanie agrolesníckych opatrení o rastlinách s kľúčovými partnermi.
Kompetencie: NLC zodpovedá za plán riadenia lesov na Slovensku, vrátane vyjednávania s užívateľmi pozemkov.
NP MP:
Úloha: Identifikácia vlastníkov a užívateľov pozemkov v pilotnej lokalite Muranská planina, implementácia komunikačnej stratégie stakeholderov, konkrétni pracovníci vyškolení v komunikácii spolupracujú s miestnymi stakeholdermi.
Kompetencie: NP MP je hlavnou organizáciou ochrany prírody v priamej komunikácii so zainteresovanými subjektmi Muranskej planiny.

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Užívatelia pozemkov v oblastiach Natura 2000 sú rôzni, v prípade štátneho vlastníctva sú užívateľmi štátne organizácie, avšak v rámci Natura 2000 na Slovensku je veľa súkromných vlastníkov. ŠOPSR je zadefinovaný ako používateľ vo veľmi obmedzenom množstve celkovej oblasti v rámci Natura 2000 a prioritne sú hlavným „manažérom" pozemkov iné štátne organizácie sú, špecificky v štátnych lesoch je to Štátna lesnícka spoločnosť (Lesy SR), Štátne lesy TANAP, v štátom vlastnených riekach a okolitých oblastiach je to SVP, Slovenský pozemkový fond (nelesné územia) a v niektorých oblastiach je to Ministerstvo obrany SR. Existujú takisto niektoré iné štátne organizácie riadiace pozemky v rámci Natura 2000, ktoré tu nie sú uvedené.
Užívatelia pozemkov sú veľmi dôležití pre komplexné riadenie lokalít Natura 2000. Vhodné riadenie vytvára relevantné podmienky pre chránené prostredia a druhy, je však veľmi dôležité správne ho komunikovať všetkým príslušným účastníkom - vlastníkom pozemkov, užívateľom pozemkov, s cieľom posilniť spojenie v spolupráci s riadením lokalít Natura 2000 vhodným koordinovaným a priamočiarym spôsobom. Názor užívateľov pozemkov, najmä súkromných vlastníkov, bude v podstate súčasťou plánovania riadenia a praktickej realizácie opatrení riadenia. Nedostatočná je aj komunikácia s rozhodujúcimi entitami počas vytvárania územných plánov, najmä v priebehu procesu prípravy. Územné plány často špecifikujú spôsob využívania pozemkov, mestského priestorového plánovania, rekreačných oblastí, plánovania ochrany prírody a je dôležité harmonizovať tieto rôzne činnosti pri plánovaní využívania pozemkov so záujmami ochrany prírody. Ochrana prírody je v poslednej dobe vnímaná ako obmedzenie pre užívateľov pozemkov, ako prekážka pre orgán ochrany prírody a tento prístup je potrebné zmeniť.
Táto činnosť je špecificky zahrnutá v kapitolách E1.2 a E3.1 PAF a jej plnenie bude silne podporovať implementáciu PAF vo všeobecnosti. PAF je úzko spojený s ostatnými organizáciami a ich príslušnými politikami a projektmi, ktoré spracovávajú aj komunikáciu a zvyšovanie povedomia v oblasti Natura 2000, ako aj širšie chránené oblasti a prírodu, biodiverzitu a agendu ochrany krajiny; bude potrebné správne analyzovať všetky činnosti, ktoré sú spojené s relevantnými kapitolami PAF. Okrem MŽP a ŠOPSR spracováva informačné činnosti najmä Slovenská environmentálna agentúra, ale aj viaceré univerzity a mimovládne organizácie už pomáhajú pochopiť ciele Natura 2000 a politiky EÚ v tejto oblasti.

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Komunikácia s účastníkmi, miestnymi orgánmi alebo vlastníkmi pozemkov/užívateľmi pozemkov je kľúčová pre implementáciu konkrétnych ochranných opatrení v rámci projektu. Preto je hlavnou úlohou tejto činnosti komunikovať s užívateľmi pozemkov, účastníkmi, predstavovať a rokovať o konkrétnych projektových opatreniach, prioritách a potrebách ochranných

oblastí, vysvetľovať účel a benefity siete Natura 2000 a informovanie užívateľov pozemkov o možnostiach špecifických opatrení riadenia pre prostredia a druhy, atď. Užívatelia pozemkov obdržia pomoc pri žiadosti o granty z SPP alebo inom financovaní/systémoch grantov a pri komunikácii s príslušnými orgánmi. Komunikácia s užívateľmi pozemkov a vlastníkmi pozemkov sa bude zdieľať medzi jednotlivými projektovými partnermi podľa kompetencií v rámci príslušných opatrení ochrany, avšak ŠOPSR je hlavnou organizáciou zodpovednou za implementáciu národnej legislatívy o ochrane prírody (Zákon č. 543/2002 o ochrane prírody a krajiny), ktorá je kľúčová. Táto činnosť bude prispievať ku zvýšeniu interných kapacít ŠOPSR, vrátane „manažérov lokalít" zamestnávaných priamo riadiacim orgánom chránenej oblasti - ŠOPSR.
Veľmi dôležitá je komunikácia vo vzťahu k službám ekosystému, ktoré poskytujú lokality Natura 2000, keďže vlastníci pozemkov/užívatelia pozemkov sú si vedomí najmä výhod služby produkcie v rámci ekosystému, ale chýbajú im vhodné informácie spojené s reguláciou a kultúrnymi službami v rámci ekosystému, ktoré sú v podstate dôležitejšie pre trvalo udržateľné využívanie pozemkov a ochranu biodiverzity.
Počas tohto projektu teda ŠOPSR vytvorí pozíciu manažéra pracoviska pre 4 projektové oblasti - Záhorie, Poľana, Muránska planina a Latorica. V každej projektovej oblasti bude k dispozícii 1 manažér lokality.
Užívatelia pozemkov a vlastníci pozemkov sa budú identifikovať na základe katastrálnych údajov a tieto informácie sa budú riadiť cez databázy a GIS. Hlavní užívatelia pozemkov a vlastníci pozemkov sa zvolia a budú sa kontaktovať, pričom sa vysvetlia kľúčové priority v lokalite NATURA 2000 a opatrenia. Tí najdôležitejší z nich z pohľadu projektu budú ďalej kontaktovaní za účelom rokovaní a konzultácií konkrétnych opatrení ochrany.

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

Podobne ako v bode A.3 sú tu uvedené aj opatrenia zmiernenia. Okrem toho bude existovať riziko hľadania správne vyškolených odborníkov v oblasti komunikácie, keďže miestne personálne kapacity sú obmedzené a obyčajne sú zamerané na iné oblasti. Toto sa dá zmierniť plánovaným systematickým školením v oblasti komunikačných činností pre najímaných odborníkov v čase realizácie projektu.

Očakávané výsledky (kvantitatívne informácie, ak je to možné):

Užívatelia pozemkov a vlastníci pozemkov v príslušných projektových lokalitách sa budú identifikovať a identifikuje sa aj pracovný plán pre konzultáciu. Vypracujú sa smernice pre komunikáciu s užívateľmi pozemkov v chránených oblastiach na Slovensku. Schopnosť ŠOPSR sa výrazne vylepší v oblasti komunikácie s užívateľmi pozemkov.

Odhad nákladov:

<u>Personálne náklady (ŠOPSR)</u>
Lokálny manažér/projektových lokalít (3): 103 EUR * 6220 dní = 640 660 EUR

<u>Personálne náklady (NLC)</u>
Experti 6 (agrolesníctvo, lesníctvo, poľovníctvo) – nie dodatočný p.: 150 EUR * 40 dní = 6 000 EUR
Experti 3 (na agrolesníctvo, záhradníctvo, ovocinárstvo, komunikáciu s užívateľmi pozemkov, projektové riadenie, monitorovanie projektu) – dodatočný p.: 150 EUR * 20 dní = 3 000 EUR
Technickí asistenti 2 (terén, škôlka) – nie dodatočný: 81 EUR * 20 dní = 1 620 EUR
Technickí asistenti 2 (terén, škôlka) – dodatočný: 77 EUR * 20 dní = 1 540 EUR

<u>Cestovné náklady (NLC):</u>
Tuzemské: 1 445 EUR
- diéty: 20 dní * 2 osoby * 8 eur/denné
- cestovné náklady: 0,25 Eur/km (priemerná vzdialenosť 150 km)

<u>Personálne náklady (NP MP)</u>
Lokálny manažér: 103 EUR * 860 dní = 88 580 EUR

Čo je potrebné dodať:

Názov položky	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Smernice pre komunikáciu s užívateľmi pozemkov	A.4	12/2021

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Identifikácia užívateľov pozemkov a vlastníkov pozemkov	A.4	12/2021

C. Konkrétne (ochranné/implementačné) činnosti

ČINNOSŤ C.1: Zvýšenie účinnosti riadenia miest Natura 2000

Beneficient zodpovedný za implementáciu: DAPHNE

Úloha: DAPHNE bude organizovať zhromažďovanie údajov o prostrediach a druhoch - subjektoch ochrany v SCI/SAC s chýbajúcimi dátovými záznamami. Zhromažďované informácie sa skontrolujú a zhodnotia. Následne budeme analyzovať a aktualizovať 20 plánov riadenia. Na základe výsledkov pripravíme systém hodnotenia efektívnosti riadenia. Kompetencie: DAPHNE je zapojený do viac ako 150 projektov na Slovensku a v iných krajinách strednej a východnej Európy a vydal viac ako 100 publikácií o ochrane prírody a biodiverzite.

Zodpovednosti v prípade viacerých beneficientov:
ŠOPSR

Úloha: ŠOPSR sa zúčastní navrhovania a vykonávania overovania typov prostredí a prítomnosti druhov na úrovni lokalít.
Kompetencie: ŠOPSR je verejnou odbornou organizáciou pre ochranu prírody a zodpovedá za riadenie lokalít Natura 2000 na národnej a regionálnej úrovni.

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Analýza aktuálneho stavu v príslušnej oblasti
Hodnotenie efektívnosti opatrení riadenia v lokalitách Natura 2000 by malo byť bežnou súčasťou cyklu plánovania riadenia. Malo by to umožniť hodnotenie vplyvu vykonávaných opatrení na stav ochrany cieľových typov príslušných prostredí na úrovni lokalít. Potrebné vstupy pre takéto realizácie predstavujú údaje o prítomnosti a stave cieľových vlastností (prostredia a druhy) na úrovni jednotlivých miest. Tieto údaje momentálne chýbajú u mnohých SCI/SAC.

Žiadne systematické a národné hodnotenie stavu cieľových vlastností sa nevykonáva na úrovni lokalít. Zber údajov o druhoch vykonávaný na účely oznamovania v rámci Čl. 17 smernice o prostrediach nie sú dostatočné na hodnotenie na úrovni lokalít. Dôvodom je to, že oznamovanie v rámci Čl. 17 hodnotí stav druhov ako aj prostredí na úrovni biogeografických regiónov v krajine ako celok, a preto sa na základe toho stanoví monitorovanie druhov a prostredí.

Riadenie sa považuje za jeden z vplyvov, ktoré ovplyvňujú cieľové vlastnosti spolu s ostatnými nepriamymi vplyvmi zo strany prírody alebo spoločnosti. Neexistujú však žiadne komplexné dôkazy o vykonávaných opatreniach a pri veľkom počte zásahov v rámci riadenia sa nevedú žiadne záznamy, ktoré by umožnili budúce hodnotenie ich vplyvov / účinnosti voči stavu cieľových prostredí a/alebo druhov. To sa vzťahuje na zásahy vykonávané ŠOPSR ako špecializovanou agentúrou pre ochranu prírody ako aj všetkými užívateľmi pozemkov, ktorí sa pohybujú v rámci lokalít Natura 2000. V tomto ohľade takisto chýbajú informácie od orgánov priamo financujúcich opatrenia riadenia v rámci lokalít Natura 2000 ako je Poľnohospodárska platobná agentúra, atď. Za účelom zberu údajov o riadení lokality sa dá použiť existujúci informačný systém ŠOPSR (KIMS), ak je adaptovaný.

Popis problému, ktorý je potrebné vyriešiť v rámci Projektu a jeho činnosti Táto

činnosť povedie k dosiahnutiu nasledujúcich výsledkov:

- Cieľové vlastnosti SCI/SAC s chýbajúcimi údajmi sú známe a ich stav sa hodnotí v jednotlivých lokalitách.
- Systém pre hodnotenie efektívnosti riadenia sa zavádza v lokalitách pod dozorom ŠOPSR; efektivita sa hodnotí podľa dostupnosti údajov, ideálne každých 5 rokov.
- Dokumenty plánovania sa aktualizujú pri 20 lokalitách, kde je potrebná zmena podľa Projektu.

Ak je medzi cieľovými funkciami príslušnej lokality uvedený vzácny druh, obyčajne je to založené na istých veľmi konkrétnych informáciách. Okrem toho, pri takýchto vzácnych druhoch sa obyčajne vypracuje Trvalá monitorovaná lokalita (TML) v rámci SCI/SAC, aby sa získali dáta pre oznamovanie. Preto je takáto cieľová vlastnosť obyčajne zahrnutá v existujúcej zbierke údajov. Na druhej strane TML s viacerými bežnými druhmi komunitného záujmu sa často veľmi dobre neprekrývajú s SCI/SAC, keďže účelom TML je poskytovať informácie o prostredí alebo statuse druhov na biogeografickej úrovni, nie v rámci siete Natura 2000. A navyše, rozsah existujúcej zbierky údajov je obmedzený dostupnými finančnými zdrojmi. Preto informácie o cieľovom stave vlastností pri mnohých SCI/SAC chýbajú.

Na základe analýzy informačného systému ŠOPSR (KIMS) vieme, že pri veľkom počte SCI/SAC neexistujú žiadne dátové záznamy (ani o miere prítomnosti/neprítomnosti) pri mnohých cieľových vlastnostiach týchto lokalít. Tento problém sa týka 32 % cieľových vlastností prostredia z Prílohy 1 a 37 % cieľových vlastností druhov z Prílohy 2.

Nižšie uvedená tabuľka poskytuje počet cieľových vlastností (typy prostredí alebo druhov) SCI/SAC bez spoľahlivých informácií o prítomnosti:

Skupina prostredí / druhov	**Počet cieľových vlastností typov prostredí / druhov bez záznamu v KIMS**	**Počet SCI/SAC**
Lesné prostredia	668	379
Nelesné prostredia	188	159
Rastliny	8	7
Bezstavovce	452	136
Ryby	285	101
Obojživelníky	0	0
Plazy	2	2
Cicavce	274	136

V dôsledku toho nie je možné hodnotiť účinnosť siete Natura 2000 alebo jej vplyv na ochranu a zlepšovanie stavu cieľových vlastností (vrátane hodnotenia vykonávaných opatrení riadenia). Zatiaľ čo dostupné údaje umožňujú vypracovať odhad minimálne pre vzorku lokalít.

Očakávaný benefit Projektov pre implementáciu PAF

Táto činnosť bude prispievať k nasledujúcim prioritám PAF:

E.1.1. Označenie lokality a plánovanie riadenia

- inventár, hodnotenie a riadenie zmien podľa výsledkov efektívnosti riadenia,
- zaistiť aktualizáciu dokumentov plánovania riadenia,
- zaistiť účinný zber údajov, ukladanie údajov a riadenie údajov a spracovávanie vzťahujúce sa na Natura 2000 (používané pri SDF, povinnosti oznamovania, plánovanie riadenia a monitoring,

E.1.3. Monitorovanie a oznamovanie

- monitorovanie všetkých druhov a typov prostredí podľa prostredí a smerníc o vtákoch

E.1.4. Zvyšné medzery v znalostiach a potreby výskumu

- hodnotenie relevantnosti a efektívnosti realizovaných opatrení riadenia

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

1. fáza Projektu

Vyplníme dátové medzery a zlepšíme zber údajov spojený so stavom cieľových vlastností v lokalitách, ako aj technické zázemie pre ukladanie, spracovávanie a hodnotenie týchto údajov. Zavedie sa systém hodnotenia stavu cieľových vlastností v lokalitách Natura 2000 (SCI/SAC) a ich trendov v čase. Doplní sa existujúce monitorovanie cieľových vlastností na účely oznamovania v rámci Čl. 17 smernice o prostrediach.

Zber oblastných údajov chýbajúcich cieľových vlastností sa zameria na inventáre nasledujúcich skupín druhov/prostredí:

- Inventár chýbajúcich lesných prostredí v 379 SCI/SAC
- Inventár chýbajúcich nelesných prostredí a rastlín v 66 SCI/SAC
- Inventár chýbajúcich druhov rýb v 101 SCI/SAC
- Inventár chýbajúcich bezstavovcov v 136 SCI/SAC
- Inventár chýbajúcich cicavcov a plazov v 138 SCI/SAC

Následne, na základe získaných údajov (vzťahujúcich sa na stav cieľových vlastností, riadenie, vplyvy na cieľový vlastnosti vyjadrené napríklad fyzickými/chemickými parametrami, atď.) a s pomocou štatistických metód sa vypracuje hodnotenie efektívnosti riadenia vo vzťahu k cieľovým vlastnostiam v SCI / SAC.

Začneme analýzou a aktualizáciou 20 plánov riadenia. Aktualizujú sa tie lokality, kde je to vhodné a potrebné na základe nových údajov a informácií. Aktualizácie zohľadnia najmä nasledujúce výsledky Projektu:

- stav cieľových vlastností na základe nových dátových položiek (vyplnené medzery)
- výsledky hodnotenia efektívnosti riadenia
- revízia cieľov ochrany pre individuálne cieľové vlastnosti na individuálnych miestach

Pripravíme systém pravidelného hodnotenia stavu cieľových vlastností v lokalitách Natura 2000, vrátane možnej zmeny metodológií hodnotenia stavu.

Ak cieľové vlastnosti upadajú a / alebo sa zistia nejaké nevýhody v riadení lokalít v rámci kompetencie regionálnych orgánov a / alebo ak je potrebná aktualizácia plánov riadenia, MŽP v spolupráci s ŠOPSR spustí rokovania s regionálnymi orgánmi ohľadom zlepšenia riadenia. Spoločne prejednajú problematické lokality, identifikujú prekážky v dosahovaní priaznivej situácie v lokalitách a implementáciu potrebného riadenia. Rokovania s jednotlivými regionálnymi orgánmi

budú prebiehať minimálne raz v priebehu obdobia Projektu. Pri rokovaní s regionálnymi orgánmi poskytneme informácie o príležitostiach financovania pre riadenie Natura 2000.

2. fáza Projektu

- Revízia cieľov ochrany cieľových vlastností vo vzorke 20 lokalít Natura 2000 - pokračovanie a finalizácia.
- Hodnotenie efektívnosti riadenia 20 lokalít Natura 2000 - pokračovanie a finalizácia.
- Informačný systém ŠOPSR (KIMS) bude zosilnený pre ukladanie dokladov o vykonaných opatreniach riadenia.
- Rokovania s regionálnymi orgánmi o riadení cieľových vlastností v lokalitách v rámci ich zodpovednosti, úprava / vylepšenie riadenia a používanie nástrojov vyvinutých v rámci tohto Projektu.

3. fáza Projektu

- Spustenie systému hodnotenia efektívnosti riadenia spojeného s cieľovými vlastnosťami v SCI/SAC a SPA, vrátane jeho implementácie v informačnom systéme ŠOPSR.
- Hodnotenie efektívnosti riadenia bude spojené s cieľovými vlastnosťami v 20 lokalitách Natura 2000, pre ktoré budeme mať údaje o riadení. Výsledky hodnotení budú integrované do informačného systému ŠOPSR (KIMS). Systém hodnotenia bude dynamický, teda bude navrhnutý na opakované poskytovanie hodnotenia podľa potrieb ŠOPSR a MŽP.

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

Možné obmedzenie: Neúspešný zber údajov: výkyvy počasia v priebehu sezóny spôsobia situáciu, kedy sa druhy nedajú v príslušnej lokalite nájsť a/alebo dôjde k dočasnému poklesu populácie týchto druhov. Externí znalci počas tejto sezóny odstúpia od projektu (nebudú zberať alebo odosielať údaje), v čase, kedy bude neskoro získať iného dodávateľa.

Riadenie rizík: Na základe skúseností z minulosti vypracujeme zmluvy s externými znalcami dostatočne vopred pred pracovným obdobím. Chýbajúce údaje sa budú zberať počas nasledujúceho vegetačného obdobia. V dôsledku dĺžky projektu by jednoročné oneskorenie nemalo ovplyvniť dosahovanie výsledkov do konca Projektu.

Možné obmedzenie: Dostatočný počet externých odborníkov sa nedá zaistiť; bude nedostatok odborníkov pre príslušné taxonomické skupiny na pracovnom trhu.

Riadenie rizík: Budeme propagovať náborový proces ako aj tendre na nových zamestnancov načas a zoširoka prostredníctvom verejných informačných zdrojov a profesionálnych kontaktov.

Možné obmedzenie: Získané údaje nebudú mať postačujúcu kvalitu. Časť externých odborníkov bude súperiť v tendroch, kde máme obmedzené možnosti zohľadňovať kvalitu ich práce z minulosti.

Riadenie rizík: V rámci tohto tendra nastavíme kvalifikačné požiadavky, aby sme umožnili účasť len tým odborníkom, ktorí už preukázali svoju schopnosť dobre vykonávať túto prácu. Zaistíme kontrolu kvality údajov po odoslaní: pridelíme garanta každej taxonomickej skupine, ktorý bude preberať údaje od spracovávacej spoločnosti, pričom bude overovať ich kvalitu.

Očakávané výsledky (kvantitatívne informácie, ak je to možné):

- Chýbajúce údaje o cieľových vlastnostiach SCI/SAC - 37 % všetkých cieľových vlastností druhov a 32 % všetkých cieľových vlastností prostredí sa získa a uloží v informačnom systéme ŠOPSR - KIMS (zdroj overenia).
- Hodnotenie stavu cieľových funkcií v SCI/SAC pri 37 % cieľových vlastností druhov a 32 % cieľových vlastností prostredí pripravených a zverejnených v KIMS (zdroj overenia), ktoré slúžia okrem iného ako vstup pre aktualizáciu plánov riadenia,
- Zrevidované ciele ochrany cieľových vlastností v 20 lokalitách, riadené ŠOPSR, na základe výsledkov inventára: Webová stránka ŠOPSR.
- Metodológia hodnotenia efektívnosti riadenia spojená s cieľovými vlastnosťami vyvinutými na účely ŠOPSR. Zdroj overenia: Metodológia zverejnená na webovej stránke ŠOPSR.
- 20 aktualizovaných plánov riadenia pre oblasti Natura 2000. Zdroj overenia: Webová stránka ŠOPSR.
- Spustenie systému hodnotenia efektívnosti riadenia spojeného s cieľovými vlastnosťami v SCI/SAC, vrátane jeho implementácie v informačnom systéme ŠOPSR (KIMS).

Odhad nákladov:

Personálne náklady (DAPHNE):
Senior experti [biodiverzita (3) – koordinátor]: 180 EUR * 510 dní = 91 800 EUR
Senior experti [biodiverzita (3) – hodnotenie]: 160 EUR * 425 dní = 68 000 EUR
Senior experti [biodiverzita (3) – biotopy]: 170 EUR * 595 dní = 101 150 EUR
Senior experti [biodiverzita (10)]: 145 EUR * 409 dní = 59 305 EUR

Externé služby (DAPHNE)
Inventarizácia chýbajúcich údajov o biotopoch a druhoch: 263 000 EUR
- lesné biotopy: 15 biotopov v 245 SCI/SAC = 75 650 EUR
- druhy rýb: 20 druhov v 86 SCI/SAC = 87 400 EUR
- bezstavovce: 10 druhov chrobákov v 64 SCI/SAC = 27 000 EUR a 8 druhov motýľov v 104 SCI/SAC = 22 750 EUR
- cicavce a plazy: 9 druhov netopierov v 117 SCI/SAC = 50 200 EUR

Personálne náklady (ŠOP SR)
Odborný expert na Natura 2000 (1): 125 EUR * 120 dní = 15 000 EUR

Čo je potrebné dodať:

Názov položky	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Zrevidované ciele ochrany cieľových vlastností v lokalitách 20 Natura 2000	C.1	03/2022
Metodológia hodnotenia efektívnosti riadenia	C.1	4/2024
Informačný systém ŠOPSR (KIMS) zosilnený pre ukladanie dokladov o vykonaných opatreniach riadenia	C.1	10/2024
20 aktualizovaných plánov riadenia pre lokality Natura 2000	C.1	10/2025
Systém hodnotenia efektívnosti riadenia spojený s cieľovými vlastnosťami v SCI/SAC, ktorý je súčasťou informačného systému ŠOPSR.	C.1	10/ 2026

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Údaje o chýbajúcich cieľových vlastnostiach sú v informačnom systéme ŠOPSR	C.1	06/2024
Metodológia hodnotenia efektívnosti riadenia schválená	C.1	11/2024
20 aktualizovaných plánov riadenia je schválených	C.1	06/2026
Systém hodnotenia efektívnosti riadenia je spustený	C.1	06/2027

ČINNOSŤ C.2: Monitorovanie a hodnotenie stavu cieľových ochranných funkcií na úrovni miest

Akcia C.2 bola od začiatku plánovaná ako doplnková akcia a v rámci akcie IP sa nepredpokladajú žiadne náklady.

Beneficient zodpovedný za implementáciu: ŠOPSR
Úloha: ŠOPSR bude zodpovedať za celkovú implementáciu nižšie popísanej projektovej činnosti.
Kompetencie: Štátna ochrana prírody Slovenskej republiky je centrálna odborná organizácia pre ochranu prírody a krajiny na Slovensku, ktorá spadá pod Ministerstvo životného prostredia. Hlavné úlohy zahŕňajú vypracovávanie dokumentov zásad, smerníc a zdrojových materiálov pre vývoj legislatívy a vypracovanie dokumentácie o ochrane prírody (napríklad plánov riadenia prírody) ako aj riadenie chránených prírodných vlastností - druhy, typy prostredí a chránené lokality, zavádzanie, koordináciu a realizačné prieskumy a monitorovanie chránených cieľových vlastností. Takisto poskytuje environmentálne vzdelávanie a činnosti zvyšovania povedomia, propagačnú a editorskú prácu, prevádzku informačných centier a zároveň poskytuje medzinárodnú spoluprácu a implementáciu úloh vyplývajúcich z medzinárodných dohovorov a dohôd.

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Na základe smernice o prostrediach článok 17 členské štáty každých šesť rokov vypracujú pre Európsku komisiu správu o krajine o stave druhov a typov prostredí komunitného záujmu na svojom území. Poslednú správu podľa článku 17 za obdobie 2013 - 2018 podalo Slovensko Európskej komisii v roku 2019.

Táto správa bude založená najmä na informáciách vyplývajúcich z nastavenia monitorovania v súlade s Článkom 11 smernice. Komplexné a systematické monitorovanie druhov a prostredí komunitného záujmu na Slovensku sa začalo v rámci projektu „Príprava a vypracovanie monitorovania druhov a prostredí a zlepšenie dostupnosti výsledku verejnosti“ financovaného z Operačného environmentálneho programu ERDF vykonávaného v období 2009 - 2015. Tento projekt zahŕňal vývoj Komplexného informačného a monitorovacieho systému, ktorý zhromažďuje a vyhodnocuje údaje ako aj vypracovanie siete viac ako 10 000 Trvalých monitorovacích lokalít (TML), v ktorých sa vykonávajú monitorovacie návštevy (záznamy). Aktuálne monitorovanie pokračuje v rámci činností trvalej udržateľnosti uvedeného projektu, zatiaľ čo druhá fáza „Monitorovanie“ - nového projektu ERDF bola nedávno schválená a skončí sa v roku 2022.

Hoci tento projekt priniesol vynikajúce údaje o stave druhov a typoch prostredí na Slovensku na úrovni biogeografických regiónov, neumožňuje hodnotenie týchto cieľových vlastností na úrovni jednotlivých lokalít (SCI alebo SAC). Je to spôsobené tým, že celá aktuálna sieť monitorovania je nastavená na pokrytie celých bioregiónov, a preto mnohé SCI/SAC neobsahujú žiadne TML pre ich cieľové vlastnosti ochrany alebo obsahujú nedostatočný počet TML. Rozsah informácií získaných o aktuálnej sieti TML takisto neumožňuje komplexné hodnotenie ostatných relevantných atribútov na úrovni lokalít.

Preto rozšírenie aktuálnej siete TML na SCI/SAC by bolo výhodné pre poskytovanie údajov o stave jednotlivých prostredí a druhov na úrovni lokalít. Toto je základná informácia pre plánovanie riadenia lokalít (pozrite si činnosť A.2), hodnotenie efektívnosti riadenia (pozrite si aj činnosť C.1), pričom sa zabezpečí vhodné hodnotenie plánov a projektov podľa článku 6.3 atď. Takisto existuje medzera v metodologickom aspekte, keďže chýba aj aktuálna metodológia pre hodnotenie stavu ochranu druhov a typov prostredí na úrovni lokalít.

Predchádzajúce projekty takisto nezahŕňali systematické monitorovanie vtákov potrebné na oznamovanie podľa článku 12 smernice o vtákoch a aj pre nastavenie správnych cieľov riadenia pre druhy vtákov na úrovni lokalít. Predchádzajúci projekt ukázal isté metodologické nevýhody, napríklad subjektivitu niektorých hodnotení odborníkov v oblasti návštev TML, atď.

Projektová činnosť C.2 predstavuje priamu implementáciu nasledujúcich prioritných opatrení PAF 2021-2027:

E.1.3 Monitorovanie a oznamovanie

- Monitorovanie všetkých druhov a typov prostredí ako je to uvedené v prílohách smernice o prostrediach, ako aj druhov vtákov uvedených v smernici o vtákoch.
- Do existujúceho systému monitorovania zahrňte aj vtákov, ktorí sú uvedení v smernici o vtákoch a zahŕňajú 3 700 nových trvalých monitorovaných lokalít (TML), vrátane lokalít pre vtáky, aby sa doplnila existujúca sieť TML vypracovaná v súlade so smernicou o prostrediach.
- Vypracujte metodológie pre monitorovanie vtákov a zmeňte existujúce metodológie pri ostatných druhoch a pri typoch prostredí, aby ste v maximálnej možnej miere odstránili subjektivitu pri odhadovaní istých parametrov.
- Technická a materiálna kapacita pre monitorovanie druhov a typov prostredí európskeho záujmu, vrátane udržiavania a aktualizácie informačných systémov.

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Cieľom tejto činnosti je posilniť aktuálne monitorovanie druhov a prostredí v jednotlivých SCI/SAC a SPA, ktoré sa prekrývajú s príslušnými projektovými lokalitami vytvorení trvalých monitorovacích lokalít okrem siete TML, ktorá existuje na úrovni biogeografických oblastí. To by následne umožnilo oveľa presnejšie hodnotenie stavu cieľových vlastností na úrovni lokalít. Okrem toho sa tým zabezpečí aj prístupnosť údajov prostredníctvom informačného systému pre všetkých účastníkov a zníži sa počet prostredí a druhov komunitného záujmu s neznámym stavom ochrany.

Ako prvý krok, na základe analýzy aktuálneho pokrytia siete TML verzus príslušných SCI/SAC a SPA sa navrhne rozšírenie aktuálnej siete TML, pričom je potrebné mať na pamäti trvalú udržateľnosť v zmysle kapacít (dostupných a reálnych) a nákladov. Následne sa stanovia TML a vykoná sa monitorovanie na zhromažďovanie informácií o prostrediach a stave druhov v jednotlivých lokalitách. Adaptácia metodológií pre hodnotenie stavu zachovania na úrovni pracoviska bude potrebné aj v prvom kroku.

Očakáva sa analýza a rozšírenie siete TML v priebehu **1. fázy projektu**, zatiaľ čo realizácia monitorovania v TML vytvorenom v príslušných projektových lokalitách sa začne v prvej fáze a bude pokračovať v priebehu **2. a 3. fázy** projektu. Samotná realizácia monitorovania v príslušných SCI/SAC a SPA v rámci príslušných lokalít bude súčasťou projektovej činnosti D. 1, ale dá sa vykonávať aj pri doplňujúcich činnostiach, v závislosti od nastavenia environmentálneho OP v období po roku 2020.

Finalizácia a vylepšenie monitorovania umožnia vypracovanie lepších správ o stave prostredí a druhov komunitného záujmu pre Európsku komisiu, a tým splnenie národných a európskych legislatívnych povinností. Výsledky monitorovania poskytnú aj presnejšie informácie o stave jednotlivých cieľových vlastností na úrovni miest, umožnia hodnotenie efektívnosti riadenia (pozrite si činnosť C.1) a vhodné plánovanie. Tento prístup sa dá využiť aj v tretej projektovej fáze a implementovať pre celú sieť Natura 2000 na základe získaných skúseností. Nové monitorovacie lokality budú zahrnuté do aktuálnej siete monitorovacích lokalít. Dôležitou súčasťou projektu je zverejňovanie výsledkov monitorovania na verejnom portáli a poskytovanie informácií spojených s praktickým riadením príslušných lokalít SCI/SAC/SPA.

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

Možné obmedzenia: Nedostatok odborníkov alebo nedostatok odborných znalostí o ekológii niektorých druhov alebo typov prostredí - niektoré druhy Natura 2000 alebo typy prostredí sú veľmi špecifické a máme len niekoľko odborníkov s dostatočnými znalosťami o ich biológii a ekológii. Niektorí odborníci nemusia byť schopní venovať sa tomuto projektu.
Riadenie rizík: Odborníci z rôznych inštitúcií budú kontaktovaní vopred, aby sa umožnil správny a múdry proces výberu a nastavia sa kritériá pre riadenie špecifík tejto úlohy. Budú zvolení odborníci na základe predchádzajúcich skúseností a pracovnej histórie v tejto oblasti. V prípade potreby je možné najímať odborníkov zo zahraničia (napríklad z Českej republiky alebo Maďarska) v prípade, že sa nenájdu miestni odborníci.

Očakávané výsledky (kvantitatívne informácie, ak je to možné):

Aktuálne a robustné informácie o stave a trendoch populácií všetkých cieľových druhov a typov prostredí komunitného záujmu, hrozieb, vplyvov a perspektívy zadefinovanej pri všetkých SCI/SAC a lokalitách SPA prekrývajúcich sa so zvolenými projektovými oblasťami.

Odhad nákladov:

Náklady sa pokryjú doplňujúcimi zdrojmi v závislosti od samotného nastavenia Prevádzkového programu pre životné prostredie po roku 2020.

Náklady na činnosť budú zahŕňať náklady na projektový personál spojené s koordináciou činnosti, realizáciou analýzy siete TML a revízie / vypracovávania metodológií pre hodnotenie stavu druhov a typov prostredí na úrovni pracoviska; dodatoční zamestnanci - externí odborníci na monitorovanie a vypracovávanie metodológií ako aj cestovné náklady na oblastné návštevy SCI/SAC/SPA v projektových lokalitách.

Čo je potrebné dodať:

Názov položky	**Kód príslušnej činnosti**	**Konečný termín**
Metodológia pre hodnotenie stavu ochrany na úrovni lokality	C.2	12/2025
Správa o stave druhov a prostredí s európskym záujmom (Oznamovanie)	C.2	12/2025

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	**Kód príslušnej činnosti**	**Konečný termín**
Dodatočné trvalé lokality monitorovania na úrovni lokality boli vytvorené	C.2	12/2023
Metodológia pre hodnotenie stavu ochrany na úrovni lokality	C.2	12/2025

ČINNOSŤ C.3: Zlepšenie pružnosti cieľových vlastností Natura 2000 s ohľadom na klimatickú zmenu

Beneficient zodpovedný za implementáciu: PriF UK
PriF UK povedie prípravu štúdie s analýzou pružnosti cieľových vlastností Natura 2000 v zmysle klimatickej zmeny. Úlohy PriF UK budú zahŕňať výber, vývoj a aplikáciu servisných metód pružnosti cieľových vlastností Natura 2000 (typy prostredí a druhy) v zmysle klimatickej zmeny a koordinácie príslušných prieskumných činností; spracovávanie a hodnotenie dostupných údajov spolu s dodatočnými získanými údajmi a na základe výsledkov hodnotenia s odvodením priorít opatrení zlepšenia pružnosti cieľových vlastností Natura 2000 v zmysle účinkov na klimatickú zmenu.

PriF UK, založená v roku 1940, je hlavná a vynikajúca výskumná a vzdelávacia inštitúcia. Zamestnanci PriF UK majú skúsenosti v oblasti biológie ochrany, monitorovania a prieskumu biodiverzity a iných ekologických entít, ekológie krajiny, hodnotenia vplyvu na životné prostredie, riadenia chránených oblastí, vegetačnej ekológie, environmentálnej geochémie, kvality vody a iných environmentálnych subjektov, atď.

Zodpovednosti v prípade viacerých beneficientov:
ŠOPSR sa bude zúčastňovať procesu definície praktických opatrení na zmiernenie účinkov klimatickej zmeny na cieľové vlastnosti NATURA 2000 a bude formulovať nové alebo zrevidované ciele a opatrenia pre plány riadenia príslušných lokalít. Takisto poskytne vstupné údaje odborníkov pre modelovanie/analýzu klimatickej zmeny, kategorizáciu lokalít podľa ich citlivosti na klimatickú zmenu, atď.

NLC bude zodpovedať za poskytovanie údajov o lesných ekosystémoch pre analýzu pružnosti NATURA 2000 a modelovanie rozvoja lesných ekosystémov. Zúčastnia sa aj analýzy stratégií a nástrojov a formulácie opatrení pre zmiernenie účinkov klimatickej zmeny pri najzraniteľnejších vlastnostiach ochrany a transpozícii identifikovaných opatrení do právnych a politických nástrojov.

WWF bude vypracovávať opatrenia ochrany a obnovy potrebné v lokalitách NATURA 2000 pre zmiernenie účinkov klimatickej zmeny na cieľové vlastnosti ochrany lokalít. Takisto poskytne odborné vstupy do analýzy pružnosti NATURA 2000 v zmysle klimatickej zmeny a zúčastní sa vypracovávania návrhov a doplnení právnych a politických nástrojov.

MŽP bude hlavným vedúcim odporúčaní ohľadom politiky, cieľov a opatrení, ktoré budú zahrnuté do existujúcich strategických dokumentov a dokumentov plánovania, formulácie doplnení do existujúcich zákonov a regulačného rámca a podpory týchto nových ustanovení na úrovni politiky.

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Klimatická zmena môže mať závažný vplyv na abiotické podmienky dôležité pre existenciu typov prostredí a druhov z prílohy smernice o prostrediach. Krajina na Slovensku sa v priebehu 20. storočia výrazne zmenila. Väčšina vlhkých území je odvodnená, poľnohospodárska pôda bola značne transformovaná na podporu rozsiahleho kolektívneho poľnohospodárstva, časti lesov boli transformované na monokultúry, atď. Tieto zmeny vedú k fragmentácii krajiny a znížili jej pružnosť. V dôsledku toho sú mnohé prostredia a druhy ohrozené aj najmenšími zmenami klímy. Predsa len sa v širokom merítku nebrali do úvahy možné vplyvy klimatickej zmeny na sieť NATURA 2000 alebo chránenú vo všeobecnosti v rámci postupu ochrany na Slovensku. Citlivé oblasti nie sú uprednostňované a kritickým problémom (napríklad prívod vody v prípade prostredí spojených s vodou) sa obyčajne venuje pozornosť až v časoch, kedy sú zmeny nezvratné. Dynamika metapopulácie niektorých druhov z prílohy sa takisto málokedy berie do úvahy. Z týchto dôvodov je potrebné hodnotiť možné vplyvy klimatickej zmeny prostredia a druhy Natura 2000 a kategorizovať lokality Natura 2000 podľa ich zraniteľnosti voči klimatickej zmene.

Projektová činnosť by mala prispieť k implementácii nasledujúcich prioritných opatrení PAF pre roky 2021-2027:

E.1.3 Monitorovanie a oznamovanie

- Monitorovanie všetkých druhov a typov prostredí ako je to uvedené v prílohách smernice o prostrediach, ako aj druhov vtákov uvedených v smernici o vtákoch.
- Hydrologické monitorovanie rašelinísk, monitorovanie hydrologického režimu. E.1.4 Zvyšné medzery v znalostiach a potreby výskumu
- Výskum v oblasti vplyvov klimatickej zmeny na lokality NATURA 2000 a ich ciele ochrany

E.3.1 Opatrenia a programy zamerané na druhy nezahrnuté v opatreniach typov prostredí

- Opatrenia zmiernenia klimatickej zmeny

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Táto navrhovaná projektová činnosť sa implementuje do 2. a 3. projektovej fázy

a bude zahŕňať hodnotenie potenciálnej zraniteľnosti (alebo naopak pružnosti) prostredí z prílohy smernice o prostrediach a druhov z prílohy 11 prítomných na Slovensku v rámci účinkov na klimatickú zmenu. Vplyv na cieľové druhy a prostredia sa zhodnotí vo vzťahu k očakávanej zmene zvolených klimatických charakteristík. Zameriame sa najmä na parametre extrémneho počasia, ktoré sú viac obmedzujúce z ekologického hľadiska (napríklad dĺžka vĺn horúčav, počet dní s extrémne nízkymi teplotami, frekvencia situácií extrémnych zrážok). Tieto parametre budú spojené s ekológiou druhov a prostredí, s pomocou kombinácie existujúcich štúdií a oblastného výskumu zameraného na populáciu a dynamiku prostredí. V prípade lesných prostredí sa použijú existujúce modely zloženia druhov (napríklad model SIBYLLA). Druhy a prostredia budú zaradené na základe ich potenciálnej pružnosti / zraniteľnosti voči klimatickej zmene a informácie sa použijú na prioritizáciu lokalít NATURA 2000, u ktorých je potrebná činnosť, na základe prítomnosti prostredí a druhov NATURA 2000. Priestorové / biogeografické aspekty sa takisto zohľadnia (napríklad fragmentácia, izolácia, lokalizácia v klimatických oblastiach).

Výsledky štúdie sa použijú na prioritizáciu opatrení ochrany a obnovy potrebných v lokalitách NATURA 2000 pre zmiernenie účinkov klimatickej zmeny na cieľové vlastnosti ochrany lokalít. Činnosti v najviac zraniteľných lokalitách dostanú najvyššiu mieru priority pri plánovaní a budú sa systematicky prioritizovať v rámci štátnych politík a programov činnosti, vrátane samotného PAF. Identifikované postupy riadenia a obnovy sa zapoja do existujúcich (počas fázy revízie) a novo vyvinutých plánov riadenia pre oblasti NATURA 2000 (doplňujúce činnosti). Výsledky štúdie sa použijú aj na identifikáciu možných nevýhod v oblasti konektivity siete NATURA 2000 (vstup pre činnosť C.4).

Je pravdepodobné aj to, že existujú pokračujúce postupy riadenia pozemkov, ktoré zhoršujú účinky klimatickej zmeny. Takéto postupy sa musia postupne zmeniť prijímaním klimaticky inteligentných cieľov a opatrení v existujúcich plánoch a stratégiách a vzdelávaním užívateľov pozemkov o inteligentných postupoch riadenia klímy. Preto budú formulované a na politickej úrovni presádzané odporúčania aktualizácie národnej Environmentálnej stratégie 2030, Stratégie pre adaptáciu Slovenskej republiky na klimatickú zmenu, Plán činnosti pre zmiernenie účinkov sucha a nedostatku vody, Národnú lesnícku stratégiu, atď. Takisto môže byť potrebné formulovať dodatočné doplnenia do existujúcich zákonov spojených s riadením lesov a vôd, poľnohospodárstvom, ochranou životného prostredia, atď. Táto časť činnosti bude potrebovať zapojenie MŽP.

V tomto momente je možný vplyv klimatickej zmeny na NATURA 2000 na Slovensku málo známy a nepoužívajú sa žiadne opatrenia pre zmiernenie účinkov klimatickej zmeny na tieto vlastnosti. Ako prvý krok preto potrebujeme hodnotenie potenciálnej zraniteľnosti NATURA 2000 voči klimatickej zmene, formuláciu najlepších možných dostupných opatrení zmiernenia a ich transpozíciu do príslušných strategických dokumentov a dokumentov plánovania alebo zákonov. Projektová činnosť LIFE IP je teda skôr zameraná na politiku, zatiaľ čo praktická aplikácia / implementácia identifikovaných opatrení by mala byť súčasťou komplementárnych činností financovaných budúcim SPP a z Európskeho štrukturálneho a investičného fondu.

Preto momentálne nie je možné poskytnúť žiadny kvalitatívny odhad vplyvu projektových opatrení na aktuálne zvyšovanie pružnosti ekosystémov v zmysle klimatickej zmeny. Môžeme však predpokladať, že minimálne nasledujúce skupiny prostredí môžu využívať činnosť v rámci tohto projektu: soľné močiare and slané stepi, sladkovodné prostredia, vyvýšené močiare a mokriny a bažiny, lesy.

Momentálne Slovensko pripravuje plán činnosti pre implementáciu stratégie pre Adaptáciu SR na klimatickú zmenu (Plán činnosti). Plán činnosti, ktorý sa začal v roku 2018, spadá do zodpovednosti Ministerstva životného prostredia SR v spolupráci s Prognostickým úradom Slovenskej akadémie vied. Opatrenia adaptácie budú prioritizované v Pláne činnosti na základe kvalitatívnych a kvantitatívnych analýz. Prioritizácia bude založená na výsledkoch procesu účasti, ktorý bude zahŕňať všetkých relevantných účastníkov. Identifikujú sa krátkodobé opatrenia pre roky 2020 až 2022 a strednodobé opatrenia pre roky 2022 až 2025 s výhľadom na rok 2027. Opatrenia budú prioritizované na základe ich významu, realizovateľnosti a dostupnosti finančných zdrojov. Plán činnosti by mal prispieť k lepšej translácii adaptačných opatrení do sektorálnych politík príslušných ministerstiev. Takisto by mal zahŕňať návrh systému monitorovania zraniteľnosti, návrh strednodobého systému hodnotenia pre proces adaptácie na Slovensku, vrátane prepojení medzi nákladmi a prínosom a platformu na zverejňovanie a zdieľanie pozitívnych skúseností. Plán činnosti adaptácie by sa mal odoslať Vláde SR do 31. decembra 2020. Očakáva sa, že výsledky projektu LIFE IP sa použijú na revíziu plánu činnosti.

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

S touto činnosťou nie sú spojenie žiadne vážne obmedzenia. Niektoré menšie riziká by sa mohli objaviť v dôsledku problémov pri získavaní všetkých potrebných údajov pre štúdiu. Predsa len predpokladáme, že je toto riziko veľmi nízke. Beneficienti projektu majú rozsiahle databázy o pripojených typoch prostredí a druhoch (ŠOPSR) a o lesných prostrediach (NLC). Niektoré dodatočné údaje (napríklad hydrologické údaje, regionálne klimatické modely) by však mohli byť veľmi cenné pre túto štúdiu, nie sú však nevyhnuté pre jej vypracovanie. Okrem toho budú beneficienti projektu aktívne komunikovať s príslušnými inštitúciami (napríklad Slovenský hydro-meteorologický ústav, Štátny podnik Hydromeliorácie) o možnej spolupráci. Napríklad SHMÚ spadá do zodpovednosti MŽP, takže neočakávame závažné problémy pri získavaní potrebných údajov.

Očakávané výsledky (kvantitatívne informácie, ak je to možné):

- Znalecký posudok odhadujúci možný vplyv klimatickej zmeny na pripojené druhy a typy prostredí (Prílohy I a II smernice o prostrediach) prítomné na Slovensku a vplyv na lokality uvedené spolu s touto smernicou.
- Prioritizácia SAC a SCI ako aj pripojené prostredia a druhy vo vzťahu k možnému vplyvu na klimatickú zmenu.
- Odporúčania ohľadom opatrení ochrany a obnovy potrebných v lokalitách NATURA 2000 pre zmiernenie účinkov klimatickej zmeny na cieľové vlastnosti ochrany lokalít.
- Doplnenia relevantných národných stratégií a v prípade potreby príslušné zákony a nariadenia.

Odhad nákladov:

<u>Personálne náklady (PriF UK)</u>
Experti [monitoring] – nie dodatočný p.: 123 EUR * 395 dní = 48 585 EUR

<u>Cestovné náklady (PriF UK)</u>
Tuzemské cesty: 17 100 EUR
30 ciest (5 ciest * 3 dni; 25 ciest * 2 dni) * 3 osoby
190 EUR ako priemerná cena za cestu na osobu (vrátane dopravy, stravy, ubytovania)
<u>Tovar dlhodobej spotreby: (PriF UK)</u>
23 300 EUR, orientačné položky a množstvo:
- 1x notebook + kancelársky softvér
- 3x snímače vlhkosti pôdy
- 10x meteostanice
- softvér Hydrus 3D Professional
- 10x datalogery klimatických zmien

Spotrebný materiál (Prif UK)
Ochranný odev pre terénny výskum: 400 EUR
Personálne náklady (ŠOPSR)
Odborní špecialisti [na konektivitu a zmenu klímy (2)]: 125 EUR * 110 dní = 13 750 EUR
Personálne náklady (NLC)
Odborníci 6 (agrolesníctvo, lesné hospodárstvo, agrolesníctvo a manažment zveri) - nie dodatočný p.: 150 EUR * 465 dní = 69 750 EUR
Odborníci 3 (agrolesníctvo, záhradníctvo a ovocinárstvo, komunikácia s užívateľmi pôdy, riadenie projektu a monitorovanie priebehu projektu) – dodatočný p.: 150 EUR * 80 dní = 12 000 EUR
Technickí asistenti 2 (pole, škôlka) - nie dodatočný p.: 81 EUR * 30 dní = 2 430 EUR
Technickí asistenti 2 (pole, škôlka) – dodatočný p.: 77 EUR * 40 dní = 3 080 EUR
Cestovné náklady (NLC):
Tuzemské cesty: 3 883 EUR
- náklady na diéty: 44 dní * 4 osoby * 8 eur /deň
- cestovné náklady: 0,25 Eur/km (priemerná vzdialenosť 150 km)
Personálne náklady (WWF):
Junior experti: 135 EUR * 90 dní = 12 150 EUR
Senior experti: 1,5 mil: 185 EUR * 10 dní = 1 850 EUR
Personálne náklady (MŽP SR):
Technický a komunikačný manažér: 168 EUR * 122 dní = 20 496 EUR
Pracovné úlohy: pomoc pri analýze a koordinácii relevantných dokumentov pre politiky v oblasti zmeny klímy spolu s politikami v oblasti ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny, pričom ich treba prispôsobiť požiadavkám projektových činností.

Tovar dlhodobej spotreby: Vybavenie (MŽP)
Ortofotomapy: 113 000 EUR

MŽP zakúpi pre vlastné potreby ortofotomapy, ktoré zobrazujú mierku krajiny na účely prispôsobenia zmien druhov a biotopov výsledkom zmeny klímy. O mierke a počte ortofotomáp sa rozhodne podľa potrieb demonštračných lokalít vybraných pre túto činnosť.

Čo je potrebné dodať:

Názov položky	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Znalecký posudok o možných vplyvoch klimatickej zmeny	C.3	12/2026
Opatrenia pre zmiernenie účinkov klimatickej zmeny na vlastnosti cieľovej ochrany lokalít NATURA 2000	C.3	12/2027

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Doplnenia príslušných národných zásad a plánov sú prijaté	C.3	12/2029

ČINNOSŤ C.4: Vylepšenie pripojiteľnosti k sieti Natura 2000

Beneficient zodpovedný za implementáciu: WWF

WWF bude zodpovedať za celkovú koordináciu činnosti, komunikáciu s odborníkmi, získavanie údajov od odborníkov, identifikáciu vlastností ochrany v rámci potreby ekologickej pripojiteľnosti, organizáciu vyplňovania dátových medzier, identifikáciu a oblastné overovanie ekologických koridorov a východiskových prostredí. Takisto sa zúčastní analýzy politických nástrojov a vypracuje katalóg opatrení na zabezpečenie ekologickej pripojiteľnosti pre zvolené druhy a prostredia. WWF sa zúčastní aj prípravy školiaceho materiálu o ekologickej pripojiteľnosti.

Kompetencie: Členovia tímu WWF a spolupracujúci odborníci majú dobré skúsenosti s projektmi ekologickej pripojiteľnosti, vykonávajú oblastné prieskumy a zberajú údaje, vykonávajú identifikáciu, modelovanie a oblastné overovanie ekologických koridorov, navrhujú opatrenia a plány činnosti na ich zabezpečenie, majú skúsenosti v oblasti analýzy a formulácie politických dokumentov.

Zodpovednosti v prípade viacerých beneficientov:
MŽP bude zodpovedať za prípravu návrhu na právnu ochranu zvolených vlastností krajiny ako chránených krajinných prvkov a dodržiavanie procesu menovania s príslušnými orgánmi. MŽP takisto povedie prípravu školiacich materiálov o ekologickej pripojiteľnosti. MŽP tiež zabezpečí prípravu doplnení pre 8 regionálnych priestorových plánov a bude koordinovať dodatočné činnosti so Slovenskou environmentálnou agentúrou a Ministerstvom poľnohospodárstva.

ŠOPSR sa zúčastní identifikácie cieľových vlastností ochrany v rámci ekologickej pripojiteľnosti, bude poskytovať zber a spracovávanie údajov (biodiverzitu a priestor), ktoré vlastní, zúčastní sa oblastného zberu údajov pre plnenie dátových medzier, poskytovanie znalostí pre analýzu/modelovanie ekologických koridorov pre zvolené druhy a prostredia, zabezpečuje zverejňovanie súhrnných údajov a výsledkov modelovania.

NLC: keďže má NLC kompetencie v oblasti lesníctva a agrolesníctva, bude zodpovedať za zber a poskytovanie údajov o lesných prostrediach a druhoch, zúčastní sa analýzy poľnohospodárskych a lesníckych politických nástrojov a formulácie odporúčaní pre regionálne fondy EÚ spojené s riadením krajiny ako aj príslušnými opatreniami pre katalóg opatrení pre príslušné cieľové vlastnosti ochrany.

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Mnohé prirodzené prostredia v Európe sú vysoko fragmentované a ohrozené ďalšou fragmentáciou v dôsledku neustáleho rozvoja a zmien vo využívaní pôdy. Fragmentácia prostredí má za následok stratu prostredí a degradáciu, fragmentáciu populácií druhov a obmedzenia pohybu druhov v nových oblastiach, ktoré majú vhodné podmienky pre ich prežitie. Mnohé druhy majú len obmedzenú schopnosť presúvať sa do nových oblastí, zatiaľ čo iné potrebujú vykonávať sezónne presuny a pre niektoré ďalšie je pripojiteľnosť ich lokálnych populácií životne dôležitá pre ich celkové prežitie, čo umožňuje rekolonizáciu a výmenu genetických informácií v metapopulácii. Fragmentácia prostredí je teda jednou z hlavných hrozieb pre biodiverzitu (ekosystémy, prostredia a druhy) na Slovensku a v rámci EÚ.

Význam ekologickej pripojiteľnosti medzi prostrediami a populáciami druhov v krajine sa značne uznáva. Vo svojom článku 10 Smernica o prostrediach odporúča členským štátom, aby podporili riadenie vlastností krajiny,

ktoré sú najdôležitejšie pre divokú faunu a flóru, ktorá funguje ako východisko alebo je dôležitá pre migráciu, rozptýlenie a genetickú výmenu divokých druhov, aby sa zaistila ekologická súdržnosť siete Natura 2000. Následne Plán činnosti biodiverzity EÚ (ako aj slovenský plán) odporúča opatrenia na podporu dostatočnosti, súdržnosti, konektivity a pružnosti širšej chránenej oblastnej siete a potreby opatrení adaptácie biodiverzity v reakcii na klimatickú zmenu. Vysoká priorita by sa mala venovať hodnoteniu súdržnosti siete Natura 2000 pri druhoch, ktoré sa považujú za ohrozené fragmentáciou svojich prostredí.

Boli však zavedené projekty, ktoré sa zameriavali na ekologickú pripojiteľnosť implementovanú na Slovensku v poslednom desaťročí, pričom tieto sa zamerali na veľké mäsožravce ako najjasnejšie príklady druhov, ktorých populácie sú značne ohrozené fragmentáciou. Tieto druhy môžu fungovať ako ochranné druhy pre zaistenie ekologickej pripojiteľnosti pri mnohých iných, najmä tých, ktoré sú spojené s lesnými prostrediami. Existuje však mnoho ďalších vlastností ochrany v rámci lokalít Natura 2000, ktorých prežitie je dnes silne závislé od pokračujúcej alebo obnovenej pripojiteľnosti ich zvyšných prostredí a ktorých požiadavky na prostredia sú veľmi odlišné od požiadaviek prostredia medveďa hnedého a eurázijského rysa. To zahŕňa mnohé druhy hmyzu spojené s trávnatými plochami a tvoriace metapopulácie, ako sú veľké modré motýle, druhy spojené s vlhkými oblasťami ako sú vážky, chrobáky a mäkkýše, ale aj malé mäsožravce a hlodavce ako je tchor svetlý, syseľ pasienkový a iné, ktoré sa v migračných štúdiách zväčša prehliadajú. Pri mnohých z nich sú dokonca aj veľmi základné údaje o ich populácii len zriedkavé. Preto chýbajú informácie o ich možných ekologických koridoroch. Okrem toho niektoré typy prostredí z prílohy I môžu využívať aj vylepšenú ekologickú pripojiteľnosť (napríklad sladkovodné prostredia).

Predchádzajúce a pokračujúce projekty ekologickej pripojiteľnosti (ako je Alpsko-karpatský koridor, TRANSGREEN, ConnectGREEN, DareToConnect, ENI OBWIC) vytvorili pevný, najmä metodologický základ pre zber údajov, identifikáciu ekologických koridorov prostredníctvom priestorového modelovania a identifikáciu legislatívnych, plánovacích a riadiacich nástrojov pre zabezpečenie ekologických koridorov. Takisto poskytli nové údaje o distribúcii a kvalite migračných prostredí pre veľké druhy mäsožravcov v špecifických regiónoch Slovenska. Predchádzajúca a neustála implementácia schém monitorovania Štátnou ochranou prírody prostredníctvom kvality prevádzkového programu životného prostredia zlepšuje databázu distribúcie vlastností ochrany - druhy a prostredia. Keďže je však primárne navrhnutá na poskytovanie údajov pre oznamovanie v rámci článku 17, neposkytuje informácie o stave týchto vlastností ochrany v rámci príslušných lokalít Natura 2000 ani dostatočne nepokrýva migráciu a východiskové prostredia. Zjavne je potrebné zaplniť medzeru v znalostiach s ohľadom na požiadavky ekologickej pripojiteľnosti, ekologické koridory a identifikáciu východiskových prostredí pre jednotlivé druhy (a aj typy prostredí), ktoré boli vynechané v štúdiách migrácie.

Ekologická pripojiteľnosť na Slovensku musí byť podľa národného zákona (zákon č. 543/2002 Zb. o ochrane prírody a krajiny) zabezpečená prostredníctvom územného systému ekologickej stability (TSES). Zákon takisto uvádza možnosť chrániť vlastnosti krajiny, ktoré pôsobia ako ekologické koridory alebo východiská v zvláštnej kategórii chránenej oblasti - chráneného krajinného prvku. TSES bol identifikovaný na národnej a regionálnej úrovni najmä v 90-tych rokoch minulého storočia a dnes sú metodológia a používané nástroje zastaralé. Obnova regionálneho TSES prebieha neustále a vykonáva ju Slovenská environmentálna agentúra, financovaná prevádzkovým programom kvality životného prostredia. Okrem toho sú lokálne TSES vypracované v rámci projektov konsolidácie pozemkov financovaných Programom

rozvoja vidieka. Obe aktivity by mali pokračovať aj v nasledujúcom programovacom období pre európske regionálne fondy. Je však potrebné aktualizovať existujúce metodológie a metódy pre vypracovanie TSES podľa najnovších postupov pri identifikácii ekologickej pripojiteľnosti, pri konsolidácii údajov získavaných cez rôzne činnosti ako je konsolidácia pozemkov a vytvárať súdržnú databázu, ktorá by bola dostupná pre všetkých účastníkov.

Oblastný výskum a monitorovanie v rámci tejto projektovej činnosti môžu byť obmedzené, keďže sa dajú použiť informácie dostupné z ostatných projektov a zdrojov, ako je to uvedené vyššie. Identifikované medzery v znalostiach sa však musia vyplniť a musia sa identifikovať ekologické koridory prostredníctvom priestorového modelovania, ktoré sa musí takisto overiť. Činnosť bude zahŕňať revíziu aktuálnych metodológií, revíziu strategických nástrojov ako sú priestorové plány a stratégie rozvoja ako aj právnu definíciu ochrany pri niektorých špecifických oblastiach. Budovanie kapacít pre odborníkov - priestorových plánovačov, krajinárskych ekológov, atď. je takisto potrebné pre zaistenie plynulého transferu znalostí - používania najnovších techník pre identifikáciu ekologickej pripojiteľnosti na lokálnej úrovni, využívanie najnovších a konsolidovaných údajov, atď. Špeciálne školenie ohľadom tohto typu sa pripraví v rámci tejto činnosti a implementuje sa ako súčasť činnosti E.2.

Očakávaný benefit Projektov pre implementáciu prioritného akčného rámca financovania
E.1.2. Správa lokality a komunikácia s účastníkmi:

- Vypracovanie intenzívnej spolupráce a limitov dokumentácie využívania pozemkov v mestách, dedinách a samosprávnych regiónoch vo vzťahu k oblastiam Natura 2000.
- Efektívne využívanie vytvorených pracovných skupín MŽP a ŠOPSR okrem iného na štúdium veľkých mäsožravcov a tetrova hlucháňa. Efektívne využívanie ostatných fór na odborné a technické diskusie o aktuálnych výzvach.
- Vhodné vzdelávanie zamestnancov ŠOPSR ohľadom zapojenia účastníkov do riadenia Natura 2000

E.1.3 Monitorovanie a oznamovanie

- Monitorovanie vplyvu dopravnej infraštruktúry na populácie druhov zvierat E.1.4

Znalosti a medzere výskumu

- Telemetrický a iný bežný a inovatívny výskum pohybov zvolených zvieracích druhov vo vzťahu k rôznym faktorom prostredia (napríklad ryby, vtáky, veľké mäsožravce, korytnačky, atď.).
- Identifikácia migračných koridorov a prechodov, návrh ekoduktu, návrh na odstránenie migračných bariér a ochrana otvorených priestranstiev pre migráciu v rámci územia Slovenska, ako aj vo vzťahu k susedným krajinám.

E.3.1 Opatrenia a programy zamerané na druhy nezahrnuté v opatreniach prostredí

- Zníženie vplyvu dopravy a infraštruktúry na migráciu cicavcov (konkrétne veľkých mäsožravcov, vydier, kún a tchorov) a ich migráciu - ekodukty, podchody, kolízne úseky, oplotenia, inštalácia na dopravných značkách.
- Zníženie pokrytia prostredí a prostredí druhov infraštruktúrou a výstavbou.

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Nasledujúce aktivity sa budú implementovať v rámci projektovej činnosti:

1. fáza projektu:

1. **Identifikácia vlastností ochrany modelu** - štúdia sa vypracuje pri identifikácii vlastností ochrany, ktoré to potrebujú alebo ktoré by vhodne využili zvýšenú súdržnosť (ekologickú pripojiteľnosť) siete Natura 2000

lokalít. To môže zahŕňať minimálne nasledujúce druhy z prílohy II k Smernici o prostrediach: *Bolbelasmus unicornis, Graphoderus bilineatus, Carabus hungaricus, Colias myrmidone, Maculinea nausithous, Maculinea teleius, Coenagrion ornatum, Cordulegaster heros, Bombina bombina, Bombina variegata, Spermophilus citellus, Lutra lutra, Mustela eversmanii, Lynx lynx, Canis lupus, Ursus arctos, Bison bonasus,* ale potenciálne aj iné druhy z prílohy II a prílohy IV z rôznych skupín druhov ako sú mäkkýše, kobylky a svrčky, ryby, obojživelníky a plazy, netopiere, hlodavce, ako aj niektoré typy prostredí ako sú napríklad sladkovodné prostredia. Špeciálna pozornosť sa venuje vlastnostiam s „nepriaznivým zlým" stavom ochrany (U2) a ohrozeným vyhubením v dôsledku fragmentácie ich prostredia alebo ktorých ochrana prostredníctvom samostatných lokalít Natura 2000 nie je postačujúca. Údaje o distribúcii v rámci cieľových vlastností sa zvolia z centrálnej databázy ŠOPSR a (ak je to možné) zostavia sa aj z iných zdrojov. Získajú sa najnovšie vedecké znalosti o biológii a ekológii zvolených vlastností. Odborníci na biológiu, ekológiu a ochranu prírody budú zapojení do vypracovania štúdie. Dostupnosť a spoľahlivosť údajov o príslušných vlastnostiach sa takisto vezme do úvahy.

2. **Vyplnenie dátových medzier pri cieľových vlastnostiach** - ako je to uvedené vyššie, pri niektorých cieľových vlastnostiach môže ísť o cieľové oblastné prieskumy, ktoré budú potrebné na overenie ich prítomnosti a kvality prostredia v konkrétnych oblastiach, keďže tieto informácie sa nedajú odvodiť od existujúcich monitorovacích systémov (ktoré sú založené na trvalých monitorovacích lokalitách) ani od inventárov chránených lokalít, keďže tu hovoríme o krajine mimo chránených oblastí. Takáto potreba sa identifikuje v predchádzajúcej aktivite a prieskumy sa implementujú do prvej projektovej fázy a v prípade potreby bude pokračovať v aj v nasledujúcej projektovej fáze.

2. fáza projektu:

3. **Identifikácia ekologických koridorov a východiskových prostredí pre cieľové vlastnosti** - Bude sa identifikovať využívanie priestorového (GIS) modelovania ekologických koridorov a východiskových prostredí pre cieľové vlastnosti ochrany. Analýza bude založená na údajoch o distribúcii cieľových vlastností, analýze aktuálnych štruktúr krajiny a údajoch o využívaní pozemkov (klasifikácia satelitných snímok a iných údajov diaľkového sledovania) ako aj informáciách o plánovanom využívaní pozemkov z dokumentácie o priestorovom plánovaní. Požiadavky prostredí cieľových druhov sa zvážia aj medzi parametrami modelovania. Ak distribúcia niektorých druhov závisí od iných druhov, výskyt a prostredia oboch druhov sa budú analyzovať. Ekologické koridory identifikované prostredníctvom modelovania sa overia v teréne, aby sa identifikovali vlastnosti, ktoré sa nedajú identifikovať diaľkovým sledovaním a povrchové údaje (ako sú oplotenia, brehy, jamy, atď.). Výstup tejto aktivity sa overí v teréne v rámci vrstiev migračných koridorov a východiskových prostredí pre cieľové vlastnosti ochrany na národnej úrovni.

4. **Analýza aktuálnych politík a vývoja návrhov** - Relevantné dokumenty politiky, stratégie a nástroje riadenia krajiny ako sú nástroje z oblasti poľnohospodárstva a lesníctva sa budú analyzovať pre identifikáciu opatrení, postupov riadenia a nástroj s pozitívnym a negatívnym účinkom na pripojiteľnosť prostredia s ohľadom na požiadavky cieľových vlastností (napríklad schémy poľnohospodárskych dotácií, ktoré bránia zlepšovaniu migračných prostredí). Návrhy na

doplnenie týchto politík sa vypracujú so špeciálnym zameraním na odporúčania pre programovanie regionálnych fondov EÚ na obdobie 2028-2034 ako aj ako návrhy na doplnenie dokumentácie k priestorovému plánovaniu najmä na regionálnej úrovni (pri 8 samosprávnych regiónoch). Opatrenia pre zlepšenie alebo zachovanie ekologickej pripojiteľnosti, ktoré odrážajú ekologické požiadavky cieľových vlastností ochrany - typy druhov alebo prostredí - sa vložia do katalógu opatrení. Toto sa spolu s identifikovanými ekologickými koridormi a východiskovými prostrediami (výsledok činnosti 3) stane základom revízie existujúcich regionálnych a lokálnych TSES ako aj rozvoja nových, ktoré by mali byť financované z iných zdrojov v rámci doplňujúcej činnosti. V prípade potreby sa vykoná aj revízia plánov riadenia príslušných lokalít Natura 2000.

5. **Zber a zverejňovanie údajov o ekologickej pripojiteľnosti -** Údaje získané prostredníctvom predchádzajúcej fázy tejto projektovej činnosti sa spracujú v tomto centrálnom systéme databázy ŠOPSR. Podobne sa zverejnia identifikované ekologické koridory a východiskové prostredia na serveri mapy ŠOPSR a poskytnú sa na ďalšie použitie odborníkmi a účastníkmi.

3. fáza projektu:

6. **Právna ochrana identifikovaných ekologických koridorov a východiskových prostredí** - Hoci priestorové plány predstavujú hlavný nástroj na zachovanie ekologickej pripojiteľnosti a vhodných prostredí na migráciu / translokáciu druhov, možno bude potrebné označiť špecifické časti ekologických koridorov ako chránený krajinný prvok (§25 zákona o ochrane prírody a krajiny). Preto sa vykoná analýza pre identifikáciu takýchto vlastností krajiny a následne sa pripravia návrhy na ich právnu ochranu, ktoré sa dajú považovať za nevyhnutné pre prežitie populácií viacerých druhov. Návrhy na právnu ochranu sa odošlú na schválenie kompetentným orgánom - regionálnym úradom.

7. **Príprava budovania kapacity v rámci ekologickej pripojiteľnosti** - pripravia sa materiály školenia ohľadom seminárov budovania kapacity, ktoré sa implementujú do činnosti E.2. Školiace semináre budú zamerané na priestorových plánovačov, odborníkov zapojených do rozvoja TSES, environmentálnych úradníkov a ochranárov prírody. Cieľom tohto seminára je vysvetliť ako využívať rôzne existujúce nástroje (napríklad modely GIS), kde hľadať a ako využívať a interpretovať priestorové a biologické údaje spojené s ekologickou pripojiteľnosťou, ako vykonávať oblastné prieskumy pre identifikáciu migračných koridorov na miestnej úrovni, atď.

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

- Možné obmedzenie: Nedostatok odborníkov alebo nedostatok odborných znalostí o ekológii niektorých druhov alebo typov prostredí - niektoré druhy Natura 2000 alebo typy prostredí sú veľmi špecifické a máme len niekoľko odborníkov s dostatočnými znalosťami o ich biológii a ekológii. Niektorí odborníci nemusia byť schopní venovať sa tomuto projektu. Riadenie rizík: Odborníci z rôznych inštitúcií budú kontaktovaní vopred, aby sa umožnil správny a múdry proces výberu a nastavia sa kritériá pre riadenie špecifík tejto úlohy. Odborníci budú zvolení na základe predchádzajúcich

skúseností a pracovnej histórie v tejto oblasti. V prípade potreby je možné najímať odborníkov zo zahraničia (napríklad z Českej republiky alebo Maďarska) v prípade, že sa nenájdu miestni odborníci.

- Možné obmedzenie: Nedostatok údajov pre analýzu GIS alebo obmedzený prístup k údajom z predtým implementovaných projektov.

  Riadenie rizík: Údaje z predchádzajúceho monitorovania zozbierané v databáze KIMS (ŠOPSR) sa použijú na analýzu GIS. Mapa ekosystémov, pripravená ŠOPSR, sa takisto použije na analýzu. ŠOPSR je Projektovým beneficientom, a teda dostupnosť týchto údajov a ochota zdieľať ich sa očakáva, a preto je riziko nízke.

  Ostatné vhodné údaje sa môžu riadiť inými Projektovými beneficientmi alebo organizáciami, ktoré pracujú v rámci kompetencií MŽP, ako sú satelitné snímky z programu Copernicus, ktorý riadi Slovenská environmentálna agentúra. Keďže je MŽP koordinačným beneficientom, dokáže si získať podporu pre zdieľanie údajov. Ďalším zdrojom údajov by mohlo byť Ministerstvo poľnohospodárstva, ktoré bude fungovať ako účastník projektu. Spravuje dodatočné financie k tomuto projektu a ich spolupráca sa zároveň očakáva.

Očakávané výsledky (kvantitatívne informácie, keď je to možné):

Činnosť C.4 by mala zaistiť ekologickú pripojiteľnosť pre zvolených vlastnostiach ochrany - typy druhov a prostredí, ktoré sú najzraniteľnejšie alebo ohrozené fragmentáciou prostredia. Pripraví sa štúdia, ktorá identifikuje tieto vlastnosti ochrany, identifikujú sa migračné koridory a východiskové prostredia a zabezpečia sa prostredníctvom doplnených priestorových plánov 8 samosprávnych regiónov a ak to bude vhodné, miestnych priestorových plánov. Návrhy s opatreniami na zachovanie a vylepšenie ekologickej pripojiteľnosti sa vypracujú pre fondy EÚ v rámci programovacích dokumentov pre roky 2028-2034 alebo iných politických a strategických dokumentov. Pripraví sa katalóg opatrení, ktorý sa použije na doplnenia územného systému ekologickej stability a plány riadenia príslušných lokalít Natura 2000. Návrhy na právne označenie lokalít pre zaistenie identifikovaných ekologických koridorov a východísk sa pripravia ako alternatíva. Pripravia sa materiály pre školenie o ekologickej pripojiteľnosti pre odborníkov

Odhad nákladov:

<u>Personálne náklady (WWF)</u>
Junior experti: 135 EUR * 730 dní = 98 550 EUR
Senior experti: 1,5 mil: 185 EUR * 151 dní = 27 935 EUR
Junior experti: [terénni mapovatelia]: 125 EUR * 210 dní = 26 250 EUR

<u>Externá pomoc (WWF)</u>
Ekologické koridory: 20 000 EUR

<u>Tovar dlhodobej spotreby : Vybavenie (WWF)</u>
Výpočtová technika (3x notebooky): 3 600 EUR

<u>Spotrebný materiál (WWF)</u>
Nákup literatúry: 2 500 EUR

<u>Personálne náklady (MŽP SR)</u>
Technický a komunikačný manažér: 168 EUR * 75 dní = 12 600 EUR
Pracovné úlohy: pomoc pri analýze projektov a výsledkov týkajúcich sa konektivity na Slovensku, keďže sa ňou zaoberá viacero organizácií (najmä SEA).

Tovar dlhodobej spotreby: Vybavenie (MŽP SR)
var dlhodobej spotreby :Vybavenie (MŽP)
Ortofotomapy: 113 400 EUR

MŽP zakúpi pre vlastné potreby ortofotomapy, ktoré zobrazujú mierku krajiny aj na účely prepojenia krajiny, kde to bude ešte potrebné (na tento účel už existuje niekoľko máp, ale nie všetky sú ešte k dispozícii).

Personálne náklady (ŠOPSR)
Odborní špecialisti [na konektivitu a zmenu klímy (2)]: 125 € * 250 dní = 31 250 €

Personálne náklady (NLC)
Odborníci 6 (agrolesníctvo, lesné hospodárstvo, agrolesníctvo a manažment zveri) – nie dodatočný p.: 150 EUR * 350 dní = 52 500 EUR
Odborníci 3 (agrolesníctvo, záhradníctvo a ovocinárstvo, komunikácia s užívateľmi pôdy, riadenie projektu a monitorovanie priebehu projektu) – dodatočbý p.: 150 EUR * 160 dní = 24 000 EUR
Technickí asistenti 2 (pole, škôlka) – nie dodatočbý p.: 81 EUR * 30 dní = 2 430 EUR
Technickí asistenti 2 (pole, škôlka) - dodatočbý p.: 77 EUR * 40 dní = 3 080 EUR

Cestovné náklady (NLC):
Tuzemské cesty: 3 971,25 EUR
- náklady na diéty: 45 dní * 4 osoby * 8 eur/deň
- cestovné náklady: 0,25 eur/ za km (priemerná vzdialenosť 150 km)

Čo je potrebné dodať:

Názov položky	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Štúdia o vlastnostiach ochrany ohrozená fragmentáciou prostredia	C.4	04/2021
Katalóg opatrení pre zachovanie alebo posilnenie pripojiteľnosti pri zvolených vlastnostiach ochrany	C.4	12/2026
Doplnenia pre 8 regionálnych priestorových plánov a odporúčania pre fondy EÚ 2028-2034	C.4	12/2027
Materiál pre školenia o ekologickej pripojiteľnosti	C.4	12/2028

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Cieľové vlastnosti Natura 2000, ktoré potrebujú identifikovanú ekologickú pripojiteľnosť a vyplnené dátové medzery	C.4	12/2022
Ekologické koridory a východiskové prostredia pre identifikované a overené cieľové vlastnosti	C.4	12/2025

Návrhy na revíziu politík a pripravené strategické dokumenty	C.4	12/2027
Zverejnené údaje o ekologickej pripojiteľnosti	C.4	12/2027
Pripravené školenie o ekologickej pripojiteľnosti pre odborníkov	C.4	12/2028

ČINNOSŤ C.5: Implementácia konkrétnych ochranných funkcií v projektových lokalitách a rozvoja nových prístupov riadenia

Beneficient zodpovedný za implementáciu: ŠOPSR
Úloha: ŠOPSR bude zodpovedať za celkovú koordináciu činnosti C.5 a konkrétne za implementáciu konkrétnych činností ochrany v rámci podriadenej činnosti C.5.1. Takisto sa zúčastní implementácie podriadenej činnosti C.5.2 a C.5.3 v príslušných projektových lokalitách Poľana, Záhorie, Muránska Planina a Latorica, kde bude poskytovať technické znalosti pri obnove implementácie a opatrenia riadenia, komunikáciu s miestnymi účastníkmi, koordináciu s projektovými a externými partnermi, atď. Kompetencie: ŠOPSR je profesionálna verejná organizácia pre ochranu prírody a ochranu na Slovensku, ktorú ustanovilo Ministerstvo životného prostredia. Jej zodpovednosti zahŕňajú zaistenie riadenia chránených oblastí, vrátane lokalít Natura 2000 (SCI a SPA).

Zodpovednosti v prípade viacerých beneficientov:
SVP
Úloha: SVP bude zodpovedať za implementáciu obnovy sladkovodných prostredí ako je znovuotvorenie bočných ramien, obnova prostredí brehov riek alebo adaptácia hydrologického režimu v projektových lokalitách Záhorie a Latorica. Bude hlavnou entitou pre činnosti v projektovej lokalite Latorica.
Kompetencie: SVP je orgán riadenia povodia rieky na Slovensku a je zodpovedný za správu vodných tokov a ochranu proti záplavám.
WWF
Úloha: Koordinácia a znalosti pri konkrétnych činnostiach ochrany a zapojení účastníkov na pilotných lokalitách Muránska Planina a Záhorie. WWF bude takisto poskytovať znalosti v oblasti ochrany lesov, sladkovodných tokov a zvieracích druhov pri projektových lokalitách Poľana a Latorica. Kompetencie: WWF je ustanovený v koordinácii projektových činností ako aj pri návrhu a implementácii konkrétnych ochranných opatrení pri chránených zvieracích druhoch a prostrediach, najmä sladkovodných a lesných.
NLC
Úloha: NLC bude koordinovať činnosti v príslušnej projektovej lokalite Poľana a poskytne skúsenosti v oblasti lesníctva, agrolesníctva a riadenia pre projektovú lokalitu Muránska Planina a aj Záhorie.
Kompetencie: NLC ako odborná organizácia má skúsenosti v oblasti lesníctva, agrolesníctva a riadenia.
NP MP
Úloha: NP MP bude zodpovedný za manažment obnovy lúk a prírode blízkych lesných opatrení na podporu biotopu hlucháňa hôrneho v projektovej lokalite Muránska planina v rámci aktivity C.5.3. Zároveň bude realizovať opatrenia pre Pseudogaurotina excellens v lokalite Muránska planina.
Kompetencie: NP MP je organizáciou ochrany prírody na Muránskej planine, ktorá má na starosti aj všetky štátne lesy v tejto oblasti.

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Činnosť C.5 je zameraná na implementáciu rôznych opatrení riadenia najlepších postupov alebo demonštratívneho charakteru v projektových lokalitách (pozrite si mapu vo forme B2). Tieto opatrenia budú uplatňovať najlepšie aktuálne metódy, ktoré ešte neboli implementované v podmienkach na Slovensku alebo ešte neboli otestované v danom kontexte. Integrovaný projekt LIFE poskytuje vynikajúcu príležitosť vyvíjať, aplikovať a hodnotiť tieto nové spôsoby pri príslušných vhodných projektových lokalitách a opakovať úspešné prístupy v oveľa väčších rozsahoch v národnom kontexte. Hodnotenie použitých metód a prístupov sa vykoná cez činnosti D.1 a D.2, zatiaľ čo kopírovanie prebieha cez činnosť E.3.

Zvolené prístupy popísané nižšie v jednotlivých podriadených činnostiach sa zvolili pri zohľadnení typov prostredí a druhov, ktoré potrebujú najurgentnejšiu činnosť podľa PAF, prístup ekosystému (napríklad druhy ochrany), potenciál demonštračného účinku navrhovaných riešení a potenciál kopírovania navrhovaných riešení. Činnosť C.5

pozostáva z troch nasledujúcich podriadených činností popísaných podrobne samostatne:

Podriadená činnosť C.5.1: Ochrana a obnova prostredí rašelinísk cez riadiace centrá

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Prostredia rašelinísk predstavujú krehké ekosystémy vlhkých oblastí, ktoré si vyžadujú špeciálne riadenie, obyčajne s pomocou špeciálneho riadiaceho vybavenia. S výnimkou prírodných aktívnych vyvýšených močiarov s nenarušeným vodným režimom sú obyčajne závislé od opakujúceho sa riadenia, ktoré ak chýba, spôsobuje ich postupné zhoršovanie. Všetky cieľové typy prostredí spojené s rašeliniskami - 7140 prechodných baží a nestabilných močiarov, 7230 zásaditých močiarov, 7120 zhoršených vyvýšených močiarov, 1340* vnútrozemských slaných lúk - sa zhodnotilo v nepriaznivom stave ochrany v poslednom článku 17 v rámci oznamovania pre horský biogeografický región na Slovensku. Obnova a opätovné zavedenie opakujúceho sa riadenia sú potrebné na udržanie otvorených komunít rašelinísk a ich príslušných druhov. Bez vhodného riadenia prirodzená sukcesia povedie k vzniku oblastí krov a drevín.

Pre zlepšenie stavu prostredí rašelinísk sa musí výrazná časť lokalít rašelinísk obnoviť a riadiť prostredníctvom vhodnej ochrany, teda odstraňovania krov a kosením za účelom zachovania / obnovy prostredia. Toto v podstate nie je pre poľnohospodárov ekonomicky realizovateľné (alebo o to nemajú záujem) a mnohé lokality sú v podstate vylúčené z financovania v rámci Programu rozvoja vidieka 2014 - 2020. Prostredníctvom implementácie cieľovej obnovy a ochrany v rašeliniskách je možné vylepšiť stav ochrany viacerých iných typov prostredí a druhov v nepriaznivom stave ochrany v horskom biogeografickom regióne.

Ako to bolo uvedené vyššie, prostredia rašelinísk ako krehké, vlhké ekosystémy, si vyžadujú špeciálne riadenie s pomocou špeciálneho vybavenia. ŠOPSR ako jedna profesionálna organizácia pre ochranu prírody ustanovená štátom musí zaistiť obnovu a riadenie rašelinísk. V súčasnosti ŠOPSR chýba technické vybavenie pre širokospektrálne riadenie prostredí vlhkých oblastí. Preto sa ustanovenie a vybavenie dvoch centier riadenia so špeciálnym technickým vybavením zdá byť najlepšou možnosťou na zlepšenie stavu zhoršujúcich sa prostredí rašelinísk na Slovensku.

Očakávaný benefit Projektov pre implementáciu PAF:
<u>E.1.2 Riadenie lokality a komunikácia s účastníkmi</u>

- Implementácia systému možného riadenia ohrozených lokalít z vlastných kapacít ŠOPSR vytvorením skupín riadenia s potrebným vybavením.

<u>E.2.1 Pobrežné a halofytické prostredia</u>

- Odstránenie nevhodných prirodzených druhov drevín *(Crataegus* sp., *Rosa* sp., *Berber's verrucosa* etc..) a rastlín (napríklad *Dipsacus sylvestris).*
- Odstránenie tŕstia *(Phragmites australis).*
- Obnova vlhkých oblastí v existujúcich slaných močiaroch.

<u>E.2.3 Vyvýšené močiare a mokriny a močariská</u>

- Kosenie a dôkladné odstránenie biomasy z danej lokality.
- Kosenie tŕstia a Molinia.
- Mulčovanie aspoň raz za 5 rokov s pomocou ľahkých zariadení a len v rámci riadenia obnovy.
- Odstránenie pňov.
- Ručné kosenie alebo kosenie s pomocou ľahkých zariadení minimálne raz za 2 roky.

Výrub nevhodných drevín v jesenných a zimných mesiacoch minimálne raz za 3 roky, vrátane odstránenia biomasy a výrubu výhonkov v nasledujúcom roku.

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Vytvoria sa dve riadiace centrá ŠOPSR a vybavia sa za účelom implementácie obnovy prostredí rašelinísk s pomocou špeciálneho vybavenia. Riadiace centrá budú implementovať riadenie v lokalitách, kde sa vlastníci a používatelia nezaujímajú o farmárstvo. Tieto lokality s krehkými prostrediami - 7140 Prechodné močiare a močariny, 7230 Zásadité močiare, 7120 Zhoršené vyvýšené močariny, 1340* Vnútrozemské slané lúky - sa postupne zhoršujú v dôsledku chýbajúceho riadenia, ktoré majú za následok akumuláciu starej biomasy a rast krov, čo zrýchľuje proces zmeny prostredí a jeho zhoršovania. Riadiace centrá sa vytvoria v oblastiach s najvyššou časťou lokalít rašelinísk: v mestách Námestovo a Banská Bystrica, na pozemkoch vo vlastníctve ŠOPSR. V riadiacom centre v Námestove (vytvorenom v rámci Správy chránenej krajinnej oblasti Horná Orava, ktorá je organizačnou jednotkou ŠOPSR), sa vyrobia garáže pre zariadenia, ako sú vozidlá, ťahače, kosačky, atď.

Zakúpi sa profesionálne technické vybavenie pre prácu vo vlhkých podmienkach, aby sa zaistila správna implementácia riadenia obnovy vo vlhkých prostrediach, minimalizovalo sa poškodenie krehkých prostredí a zároveň aby sa zabránilo škodám na zariadení spôsobeným ťažkými pracovnými podmienkami. Tieto centrá budú vybavené technológiou na mechanizované kosenie ako aj na ručné kosenie a kosenie drevnatej vegetácie. Zakúpime nasledujúce vybavenie a rovnomerne ho distribuujeme medzi dve riadiace centrá:

2 x kosačka na trávu na svahy s diaľkovým ovládaním, ktorá dokáže pracovať vo vlhkých oblastiach alebo na kopcovitom teréne s príslušenstvom - trojbodový spoj, kosačka s hrubým sekaním, mulčovač, zabudovaný baliaci systém, 2 x 4-kolesový podvozok na prepravu zariadenia.

2 x 4x4 off-road pickupy s ťažkým zariadením, s výkonom na prepravu zariadenia

8 x kefová kosačka s príslušenstvom, extra nože a píla s kruhovými kefami (2 ks pre každú kosačku

s kefami)

6 x reťazová píla s príslušenstvom (sústava nástrojov) - napríklad vidlice, hrable, ručné píly, nožnice na kry, malá sekerka

Bude potrebné poskytnúť palivo a olej do zakúpených strojov, aby sa zaistila implementácia projektových opatrení. Pravidelný servis, údržba zariadení, vrátane poistenia vozidiel a vybavenia budú potrebné. Vhodné školenie ohľadom používania strojov bude potrebné pre všetkých zamestnancov, ktorí pracujú s týmto zariadením.

Každé riadiace centrum potrebuje jednu projektovú osobu zamestnanú na plný úväzok, ktorá zabezpečí fungovanie centra a údržbu zariadenia. Tieto osoby budú vykonávať praktické riadenie v tejto oblasti a postarajú sa o vybavenie. Okrem toho budú zamestnané 4 osoby po dobu fixnej doby 6 mesiacov v období od jari do jesene. V každom centre budú dve takéto osoby. Podmienky pre žiadateľov budú zahŕňať vodičský preukaz na poľnohospodárske stroje, certifikát na prácu s reťazovou pílou (takzvanú pilčícku skúšku) a aspoň 5-ročné skúsenosti v oblasti poľnohospodárstva a lesníctva. V istých lokalitách môžu iní zamestnanci ŠOPSR ako sú lesníci/správcovia, pomáhať pri realizácii riadenia obnovy (najmä na veľkých lokalitách). Zamestnanci riadiacich centier a zamestnanci ŠOPSR, ktorí budú zapojení do tejto činnosti, musia byť vybavení ochrannými pracovnými pomôckami (napríklad rukavice, helmy) a aj ochranným / vonkajším letným a zimným oblečením a obuvou.

Riadiace centrá bude koordinovať centrála ŠOPSR v Banskej Bystrici. Zamestnanci oboch riadiacich centier sa budú pravidelne (minimálne raz za dva týždne) stretávať s manažérom lokality ŠOPSR. Manažér lokality bude kontrolovať prácu, vysvetľovať navrhované postupy riadenia vo zvolených lokalitách, zdôrazňovať skutočnosti alebo vzácne druhy, ktoré si vyžadujú špeciálnu pozornosť počas implementácie opatrení obnovy.

Vypracujú sa plány prevádzkovej aktivity pre dve riadiace centrá. Budú obsahovať schému realizácie opatrení obnovy a riadenia, budú zahŕňať postupy plánované pre každú lokalitu, popisy lokalít a ich oblasti, frekvenciu a obdobie opatrení, odporúčané techniky, schémy údržby vybavenia a servisu. Prevádzkový plán pre každé riadiace centrum bude obsahovať geodatabázu

riadených lokalít. Všetky implementované opatrenia sa zaznamenajú, vrátane fotografickej dokumentácie. Vypracovanie prevádzkových plánov je potrebné pre zaistenie efektívnosti aktivít riadenia prostredníctvom pravidelného monitorovania a hodnotenia vplyvu opatrení riadenia (vstupy pre projektovú činnosť C.1). Prevádzkové plány sa budú neustále aktualizovať.

Dve riadiace centrá ŠOPSR zaistia obnovu cieľových prostredí počas implementácie projektu. Po skončení projektov budú pokračovať v implementácii opakujúceho sa riadenia v príslušných lokalitách pre ich udržanie v priaznivom stave. Riadiace centrum nachádzajúce sa v Námestove zaistí riadenie lokalít v Oravskom regióne, Kysuckom regióne, regióne Malej Fatry a v západnej časti Tatranského regiónu. Riadiace centrum v Banskej Bystrici zaistí riadenie lokalít v regióne Nízke Tatry, v Tatranskom regióne, regióne Veľkej Fatry, regióne Poľany a Muránskej planiny. Táto konkrétna činnosť ochrany sa vzťahuje na nasledujúce typy prostredí: 1340*, 7120, 7140, 7230 a prostredie Ra7 národného významu. Riadiace centrá budú prispievať k vytvoreniu trvalo udržateľného riadenia, výsledkom sociálneho a ekonomického projektu.

Techniky riadenia poskytované riadiacimi centrami v projektových lokalitách budú zahŕňať kosenie, odstraňovanie krov a drevín, mulčovanie a prepravu biomasy z riadených lokalít.

Odstránenie krov a drevín - Často je potrebné odstraňovať dreviny v lokalitách, kde odvodňovanie viedlo k výraznému zvýšeniu krov a drevín vo formálne otvorených alebo zriedkavo zalesnených rašeliniskách. Odstránenie druhov drevín znižuje evapotranspiráciu, vracia viac prirodzeného svetla a pomáha krajine vrátiť sa do takmer prirodzeného stavu. Lesná pokrývka funguje ako silné vodné čerpadlo pre oblasti rašelinísk, je do istej miery odolná voči hydrologickým zmenám, a preto je potrebné ju odstrániť, aby sa zlepšila obnova prostredia pri predtým otvorených rašeliniskách. Obnova rašelinísk, ktoré sú zarastené krami a drevinami, je do istej miery technickou záležitosťou. Veľké stroje tu môžu ľahko zapadnúť a spôsobiť výrazné poškodenie tohto zraniteľného prostredia. Nízkotlakové zemné stroje umožňujú obnovu veľkých oblastí krov. V mnohých lokalitách bude však možný len manuálny výrob drevín. Po úvodnom vyčistení ťažko zarastených rašelinísk musí nasledovať pravidelné čistenie od mladých výhonkov rôznych druhov listnatých stromov a krov. Najmä na pôvodne otvorených rašeliniskách, ktoré sú teraz viac obohatené živinami, môžu výhonky hojne vyrastať aj po zablokovaní jám, ak nebude rašelinisko po obnove veľmi vlhké. V lete majú prútiky vysokú mieru evapotranspirácie, takže každý prútik zostane v obnovenej lokalite osamote alebo nové húšťavy výrastkov môžu spomaliť návrat k prirodzeným hydrologickým podmienkam.

Kosenie je významným nástrojom riadenia a je úspešné pri zachovávaní bohatosti druhov, najmä v močariskách, ktoré sa po stáročia kosili. Momentálne sa musí kosenie vykonávať s ľahkými zariadeniami adaptovanými na citlivé prostredie močarísk, ako sú malé a ľahké kosačky, krovinorezy alebo za pomoci úpravy pneumatík stredných a veľkých strojov (nízkotlakové, zdvojené kolesá). Vyčistená biomasa sa zhromaždí a odstráni z lokality, aby sa zabránilo obohacovaniu rašeliniska prirodzene chudobného na živiny. Táto metóda, najmä zber a likvidácia materiálu biomasy, je veľmi intenzívna na prácu. Kosenie sa znovu zavedie na opustených rašeliniskách po odstránení krov.

Mulčovanie ako technika obnovy v močariskách nie je veľmi bežná a monitorovanie účinkov mulčovania takmer neexistuje. Mulčovanie predstavuje metódu odstraňovania drevín bez odstránenia biomasy (mulčovacieho materiálu), keďže nie je možné odstrániť všetky kry/tŕstie z lokality. Naše výsledky potvrdili predchádzajúce odporúčania riadenia, že mulčovanie sa dá použiť v močariskách dva roky po sebe. Mulčovanie je teda veľmi účinným spôsobom obnovy vegetácie močarísk zarastených stromami a krami. Náklady sú dosť nízke v porovnaní s manuálnym odstraňovaním stromov a krov a tesne po nich môže nasledovať kosenie, vrátane odstránenia biomasy. Biomasa z kosenia a rezania drevín sa odstráni z lokalít, aby sa zabránilo eutrofikácii a poškodzovaniu prostredí. Biomasa

sa ponúkne miestnym farmám a domácnostiam alebo sa odvezie do kompostárne. V spojení s kompostovaním tejto biomasy je potrebné rátať aj s poplatkami za kompostáreň.

Testovanie najlepších postupov v rašeliniskách

Na Slovensku je len zopár spravovaných močarísk a rašelinísk. Je potrebné zhodnotiť najlepšie prístupy pri viacerých typoch prostredí. Testovanie sa vykoná v priebehu prvých štyroch rokov trvania projektu. Každá technika riadenia obnovy - kosenie, mulčovanie, rezanie krov a stromov a potenciálna aplikácia herbicídov pre zníženie vegetatívneho potomstva sa bude testovať a monitorovať v rámci činnosti D.1. Časť testovania sa zameria na rozdiely medzi využívaním ľahkých strojov a ručným kosením v testovacích lokalitách. Testovanie sa vykoná minimálne v 3 lokalitách pri každom spracovaní. Výsledky sa sumarizujú a zhodnotia v rámci predpokladaných monitorovacích správ.

Podľa očakávania budú cieľové lokality rašelinísk zahŕňať súkromné pozemky, vypracujú sa dohody so súkromnými vlastníkmi, aby sa umožnilo vykonávanie činností a aby sa zaistila dlhodobá udržateľnosť investícií / obnova v rámci projektu. Dohovor s vlastníkmi sa vypracuje na 30 rokov.

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

V rámci aktuálnych dotácií na poľnohospodárstvo sa farmári nezaujímajú o správu rašelinísk. Podpora riadenia týchto oblastí vo väčšine lokalít v podstate neexistuje alebo je záujem o riadenie týchto lokalít veľmi nízky. Hlavné dôvody tohto sú vysoká zložitosť pri riadení vlhkých oblastí, kde nie je možné použiť ťažké stroje v dôsledku podmienok prostredia. Tieto miesta sú obyčajne malé, niekedy sú na väčších svahoch a aj napriek tomu, že ponúkané finančné dotácie v poľnohospodárstve sú vyššie, záujem o riadenie takýchto miest je dosť nízky. Niektoré lokality nie sú dokonca zahrnuté ani v LPIS, nie je teda možné získať nejaké poľnohospodárske dotácie. Prevádzkové programy v podstate ponúkajú isté riešenia, avšak byrokratické procesy a kritériá pre vlastníkov pozemkov a užívateľov pozemkov bránia vhodnému používaniu týchto financií na správne riadenie príslušných prostredí. Všetky tieto uvedené problémy vedú k ad-hoc, urgentnému riadeniu, chýba im kontinuita pri týchto vzácnych jedinečných typoch prostredí. A preto sú potrebné riadiace centrá s vhodnými zamestnancami, aby vyplnili aktuálnu medzeru, aby sa zastavilo neustále poškodzovanie a zhoršovanie prostredí rašelinísk na Slovensku.

Počas implementácie činnosti môže byť problém dosiahnuť dohody so súkromnými vlastníkmi pozemkov v špecifických lokalitách. Tento problém sa však zmierni aktivitou profesionálnych manažérov lokalít najímaných pre príslušný projekt. Jednou z ich hlavných úloh bude komunikácia s účastníkmi, a ľahšie sa teda dosiahne dohoda o navrhovanom riadení. Ostatné riziká sú spojené budovaním riadiacich centier, postupom aplikácie a schvaľovania. Riziká sa zmiernia vhodnou technickou dokumentáciou pripravenou certifikovanými odborníkmi v rámci prípravných aktivít činnosti A1.

Očakávané výsledky (kvantitatívne informácie, keď je to možné):

- Obnovené prostredia rašelinísk na ploche 1 500 hektárov.
- Vylepšené podmienky pri 4 prostrediach: 7140, 7230, 7120, 1340* a 10 druhov.
- Ustanovené 2 riadiace centrá.
- Ustanovené dohovory s vlastníkmi pozemkov pre zaistenie dlhodobej udržateľnosti investície / obnovy.

• ***Odhad nákladov:***

Externé služby (ŠOP SR)
Služby (zber biomasy) pre manažmentové centrá: 10 000 EUR

Tovar dlhodobej spotreby : Infraštruktúra (ŠOP SR)
Vybudovanie manažmentového centra na Hornej Orave: garáž pre vybavenie: 75 000 EUR

Tovar dlhodobej spotreby : Zariadenie (ŠOP SR)
Terénne vozidlá (2) s ťažným zariadením a automobilové prívesy (2): 120 000 EUR

Traktor (2) s príslušenstvom pre manžmentové opatrenia: 209 000 EUR, orientačné položky, množstvo a ceny:

- Traktor na kosenie (2 ks): 115 000 EUR
- technické príslušenstvo na kosenie k traktoru (2 ks): 12 000 EUR
- kosačky na trávu (bubnové kosačky) (2 ks): 40 000 EUR
- strunová kosačka (2 ks): 8 000 EUR
- Adaptér na viazanie sena (2 ks): 16 000 EUR
- mulčovač (2 ks): 1,5 mil: 18 000 EUR

Technické vybavenie pre manažmentové centrá: 13 600 EUR, orientačné položky a množstvo:

- krovinorezy + príslušenstvo a striedavé nože (8 ks): 8 800 EUR
- motorové píly + príslušenstvo (6 ks): 4 800 EUR

Spotrebný materiál (ŠOP SR)

Ochranný odev, obuv a náradie pre pracovníkov strediska správy: 13 100 EUR
Náhradné diely technického vybavenia: 4 000 EUR
Pohonné hmoty a oleje pre technické zariadenia: 10 000 EUR

Ostatné (ŠOP SR)

Poistenie vozidla: 15 000 EUR
Servis automobilu a manažmentového zariadenia: 85 000 EUR

Čo je potrebné dodať:

Názov položky	**Kód príslušnej činnosti**	**Konečný termín**
Prevádzkové plány pre 2 riadiace centrá	C.5	12/2023
Oblastné správy o opatreniach implementovaných riadiacimi centrami po 2 rokoch	C.5	01/2025
Oblastné správy o opatreniach implementovaných riadiacimi centrami po 4 rokoch	C.5	01/2027
Oblastné správy o opatreniach implementovaných riadiacimi centrami po 6 rokoch	C.5	01/2029
Oblastné správy o opatreniach implementovaných riadiacimi centrami po 8 rokoch	C.5	12/2030
Dohovory s vlastníkmi pozemkov o obnove rašelinísk pre zaistenie dlhodobej udržateľnosti investície / obnovy	C.5	12/2030

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	**Kód príslušnej činnosti**	**Konečný termín**
Riadiace centrá ustanovené a plne vybavené	C.5	12/2022

Technickí manažéri pre použité riadiace centrá	C.5	12/2022
Vylepšený stav 1500 ha plochy rašelinísk po implementácii ekologickej obnovy	C.5	01/2031

Podriadená činnosť C.5.2: Ustanovenie agrolesníckych systémov

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Nedávna správa IPBES (Globálna hodnotiaca správa o biodiverzite a službách ekosystému, 2019) dokumentovala masívne zhoršovanie biodiverzity na svete, čo je principiálne spôsobené slabými poľnohospodárskymi postupmi. Najnovšia správa IPCC o klimatickej zmene dáva svetu len desať rokov na to, aby od základov transformoval väčšinu svojho hospodárstva za účelom zníženia rizika neriadenej klimatickej zmeny a aby si uvedomil, že transformácia globálnych poľnohospodárskych postupov je nevyhnutná na splnenie tejto výzvy. Obe tieto vyhlásenia majú výrazný vplyv na sieť Natura 2000, na ktorú sa zameriava projekt IP LIFE „Úloha siete Natura 2000 a riadenie niektorých prioritizovaných prostredí v integrovanej ochrane krajiny na Slovensku''. Mnohé druhy z Prílohy smernice o prostrediach a vtákoch sú alebo v minulosti boli závislé od agrolesných systémov. Sú obzvlášť významné pre vtáky a hmyz, ale aj rastliny. Okrem toho sa vyvinuli niektoré typy prostredí z Prílohy I v dôsledku tradičných agrolesníckych postupov, napríklad kombinácie lesníckych a pastvinových systémov (napríklad 5130 formácií *Juniperus communis* na vresoviskách alebo vápenatých trávnatých plochách).

Mnohé špecifické a odborné prezentácie na 4. svetovom kongrese agrolesníctva, ktorý sa konal v Montpellier (Francúzsko) v roku 2019, uvádzali, že agrolesníctvo dokáže zachovať alebo zvýšiť výnosy pri zmiernení emisií uhlíka, pri adaptácii na čím ďalej tým častejšie suchá a záplavy, ktoré prináša klimatická zmena, pri obnove zhoršených pôd a maximalizácii celkovej produktivity krajiny pre ľudstvo a prírodu.

Vďaka svojej geomorfologickej diverzite má Slovensko obrovský potenciál pre aplikáciu agrolesníckych systémov, tradičných aj moderných, ktoré vyvíjajú mnohé výskumné centrá v Európe za posledných dvadsať rokov. Na Slovensku sa problém agrolesníckych systémov zatiaľ v praxi vedecky nevyriešil. V tejto oblasti máme len teoretické znalosti a potrebujeme vypracovať ukážkové objekty a príklady dobrých postupov pre ďalší progres. Tento typ riadenia poľnohospodárskej pôdy ešte nie je pokrytý v našej legislatíve, hoci v posledných rokoch sa zmienka o agrolesníctve objavila vo viacerých strategických dokumentoch Ministerstva životného prostredia a Ministerstva poľnohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka. Riešenie navrhovanej činnosti ohľadom príkladov najlepšieho postupu v rámci Natura 2000 a mimo nej umožní Slovensku dostať sa bližšie k úrovni ostatných krajín EÚ v tejto oblasti.

Očakávaný benefit Projektov pre implementáciu PAF:
E.2.5 Ostatné **agroekosystémy** (vrátane ornej pôdy):

- Opätovné zavedenie vhodných poľnohospodárskych techník pre riešenie problému uvoľnenia pôdy, vrátane kosenia, pastvy, kontrolovaného vypaľovania, atď.
- Obnova malých krajinných prvkov a živých plotov v kultúrnej krajine.
- Kosenie, pastva a iné ekvivalentné poľnohospodárske činnosti.
- Sadenie lineárnej vegetácie s pomocou domácich lokálnych odrôd ovocných stromov a vytvorenie vŕbových porastov.

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Agrolesnícke schémy sa vypracujú a budú sa uplatňovať v dvoch projektových ukážkových lokalitách: **Poľana** a **Záhorie**, na základe výsledkov a návrhov štúdie realizovateľnosti pripravenej

v rámci činnosti A.1. Podľa očakávania budú vhodné lokality pre ukážky agrolesných systémov zahŕňať súkromné pozemky, vypracujú sa dohody so súkromnými vlastníkmi, aby sa umožnilo vykonávanie činností a aby sa zaistila dlhodobá udržateľnosť investícií / obnova v rámci projektu. Dohovor s vlastníkom sa vypracuje na 30 rokov.

Podriadená činnosť v rámci projektu C.5.2 by sa mala implementovať v priebehu 2. alebo 3. fázy projektu.

V projektovej lokalite **Poľana**, ktorá sa prekrýva s SPA Poľana (SKCHVU022), sa navrhované agrolesnícke riadenie zameria na nasledovné druhy: *Lanius minor, Saxicola torquatus*. Navrhované ukážkové agrolesnícke opatrenia / schémy sa budú nachádzať primárne na nevyužívanej/opustenej pôde, dnes v značnej miere zarastenej drevinatou vegetáciou. Tieto oblasti sa nevyužívajú v poľnohospodárstve a momentálne sú mimo systému poľnohospodárskych dotácií. Ich kompletné vyčistenie a obnova poľnohospodárstva (pastvy alebo výroba sena) obyčajne pre farmárov nie je ziskové, avšak vytvorenie agrolesníckych systémov môže byť dobrou voľbou, ktorá by zároveň podporila ohrozenú biodiverzitu.

Po finálnom výbere ukážkových lokalít sa navrhuje implementácia nasledujúcich činností:

- Riadenie špecifických prostredí ako sú trávnaté plochy s *Juniperus communis* - zníženie hustoty stromov, udržiavanie vhodného stavu stanovísk *Juniperus* , kosením a/alebo spásaním (ktoré sa nedá financovať z RDP).
- Mapovanie starých odrôd ovocných stromov, vypracovanie katalógu lokálnych odrôd, štepenie (štepy zo starých miestnych stromov, kultivácia a sadenie ovocných stromov s dlhými kmeňmi (samostatne alebo po skupinách), individuálna ochrana a výživa stromov.
- Vytvorenie drevinatých lúk / spásaných lesných trávnatých oblastí s dubmi *(Quercus sp.)* a nastavenie ich pravidelného spravovania.
- Formulácia odporúčaní pre relevantné politické dokumenty a právne nástroje, vrátane návrhov pre programy financovania zo zdrojov EU pre roky 2028-2034.

Výsledky tejto podriadenej činnosti budú predstavovať vstup pre nasledujúce projektové činnosti:

- Činnosť D.2 bude analyzovať ekologickú a ekonomickú efektivitu agrolesníckych schém - socio-ekonomický vplyv, ako aj vplyv na služby ekosystému.
- Činnosť D.2 poskytne aj hodnotenie služieb ekosystému a výskum účinkov agrolesníckych schém na dlhodobú udržateľnosť využívania pozemkov a vplyvov na krajinu a poľnohospodársky rozvoj.
- Činnosť D.1 poskytne monitorovanie vplyvov implementovaných opatrení na biodiverzitu.
- Replikácia a transfer znalostí na iné podobné lokality a regióny na Slovensku, kde sa dajú vypracovať agrolesnícke systémy, sa zaistia prostredníctvom činnosti E.3.

V projektovej lokalite **Záhorie** sa agrolesnícke schémy potenciálne implementujú v nasledujúcich lokalitách NATURA 2000: SKUEV0125 a SKUEV1125 Gajarské alúvium Moravy (zároveň súčasť SKCHVU016 Záhorské Pomoravie) a SKUEV0163 Rudava. Navrhované zásahy budú zahŕňať odstránenie krov a drevín, transformáciu ornej pôdy na trávnaté plochy, zavedenie spásania a vysadenie samostatných stromov, skupín stromov a živých plotov z prirodzených druhov drevín ako sú duby, vŕby alebo ovocné stromy a individuálna ochrana sadeníc pred ohrýzaním. Agrolesnícke opatrenia v projektovej lokalite Záhorie sú zamerané na podporu obnovy prostredia pre nasledujúce druhy: *Maculinea teleius, Maculinea nausithous, Bombina bombina.* Tieto opatrenia umožnia postupnú obnovu typov prostredí komunít vysokých rastlín 6430 Hydrophilous, 6510 nížinatých lúk na produkciu sena. Mnohé druhy vtákov v SPA budú takisto využívať tieto opatrenia, ako sú napríklad *Ciconia ciconia, Circus aeruginosus, Milvus migrans*, *Milvus milvus* a iné. Monitorovanie a hodnotenie socio-ekonomických vplyvov, environmentálnych vplyvov (prostredníctvom činností D.1 a D.2), replikácia preukázaných

prístupov (prostredníctvom činnosti E.3) a vypracovanie riadenia a politické

odporúčania sa budú podobne uplatňovať v aj prípade tejto lokality**.**

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

Súhlas od vlastníkov pozemkov ohľadom navrhovaných zásahov plánovaných v rámci podriadenej činnosti tohto projektu predstavuje základný predpoklad pre trvalú udržateľnosť navrhovaných riešení. Vlastník sa musí zaviazať, že nebude vykonávať žiadnu činnosť, ktorá by narušila investície/obnovu vyplývajúce z projektu. Tento dohovor musí byť platný počas vhodne dlhého obdobia, ideálne 30 rokov alebo viac. Môže sa stať, že nie všetci vlastníci pozemkov budú súhlasiť s činnosťami v rámci projektu alebo odmietnu dať súhlas s dlhodobým záväzkom. Toto riziko sa dá zmierniť identifikáciou alternatívnych lokalít pre navrhované činnosti, kde bude možné dosiahnuť súhlas vlastníkov. Môže ísť napríklad o pozemkové parcely v štátnom alebo komunitnom vlastníctve. Toto riziko sa dá zmierniť aj prostredníctvom intenzívnejšej konzultácie s vlastníkmi pozemkov (činnosť A.4), ktorú budú zabezpečovať manažéri lokalít ŠOPSR ako aj prostredníctvom komunikácie a zvyšovania povedomia plánovaného v rámci činnosti E.1.

Očakávané výsledky (kvantitatívne informácie, keď je to možné):

- Ustanovené, otestované a hodnotené agrolesnícke systémy ukážkového charakteru na celkovej ploche 120 hektárov.
- Vylepšené prostredia pre 5 druhov: *Maculinea teleius, Maculinea nausithous, Bombina bombina, Lanius minor, Saxicola torquatus* a progres smerom k zlepšeniu alebo obnove pri 2 typoch prostredí: 6430 a 6510.

• Ustanovené dohovory s vlastníkmi pozemkov pre zaistenie dlhodobej udržateľnosti investície / obnovy.

• ***Odhad nákladov:***

Personálne náklady (NLC):
Odborníci 3 (agrolesníctvo, záhradníctvo a ovocinárstvo, komunikácia s užívateľmi pôdy, riadenie projektu a monitorovanie priebehu projektu) – dodatočný p.: 150 EUR * 600 dní = 90 000 EUR
Vedúci lesnej škôlky: 115 EUR * 1 559 dní = 179 285 EUR
Technickí asistenti 2 (pole, škôlka) – nie dodatočný p.: 81 EUR * 251 dní = 20 331 EUR
Technickí asistenti 2 (pole, škôlka) – dodatočný p.: 77 EUR * 480 dní = 36 960 EUR

Tovar dlhodobej spotreby: Vybavenie (NLC)
Príslušenstvo k traktorom - pôdna fréza, vyvažovací brzdový systém a štiepkovač dreva: 31 000 EUR

Čo je potrebné dodať:

Názov položky	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Katalóg lokálnych odrôd ovocných stromov pre Poľanu	C.5	12/2024
Odporúčania politických dokumentov a právnych nástrojov a fondov EÚ 2028-2034	C.5	12/2027
Dohovory s vlastníkmi pozemkov o obnove agrolesných oblastí pre zaistenie dlhodobej udržateľnosti investície / obnovy	C.5	12/2030

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Vytvorené agrolesnícke systémy ukážkového charakteru v projektových lokalitách na 60 ha	C.5	12/2025
Vytvorené agrolesnícke systémy ukážkového charakteru v projektových lokalitách na celkovej ploche 120 ha	C.5	12/2029
Odporúčania vypracovaných politických dokumentov a právnych nástrojov a fondov EÚ 2028-2034	C.5	12/2027

Podriadená činnosť C.5.3: Integrovaná ochrana prírody a riadenie krajiny

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Pokiaľ ide o ochranu prírody, integrácie nie je len slovo, ale základná potreba. Obyčajne sú tu ďalšie sektory ako je lesníctvo, poľnohospodárstvo a využívanie vody, ktoré tvarujú existujúcu krajinu. Aktuálne a plánované využívanie pozemkov má výrazný vplyv na prírodu, a preto sa musí ochrana prírodných prostredí a druhov právne chránených v rámci smerníc o ochrane prírody nielen uviesť v politike a v návrhoch, ale musí sa zároveň zosúladiť s potrebami ochrany príslušných druhov a prostredí. Inými slovami by sa mali pozemky spravovať, aby sa zachovali alebo keď je to potrebné obnovili prirodzené prostredia a populácie ohrozených druhov. Na Slovensku sa zatiaľ nepodarilo integrovať ochranu prírody a jej potreby do činností ostatných sektorov. Napríklad v plánoch riadenia chýba zohľadnenie chránených prostredí a druhov. V dôsledku toho, aj keď sa lesy riadia spolu s lesníckym zákonníkom a plánmi riadenia lesov, populácie zraniteľných druhov, ako je tetrov hlucháň *(Tetrao urogallus)* , sa zmenšujú a táto situácie je spôsobená neoprávnenými zásahmi na Slovensku. V dôsledku klimatickej zmeny by malo riadenie lesov prispôsobiť svoje postupy, musíme sa však uistiť, že budeme riešiť aj potreby ochrany, aby sme poskytli vhodné prostredia pre ohrozené druhy a aby sme zaistili obnovu ich populácií.

Podobne správa vodných tokov a najmä opatrenia ochrany pred záplavami sa vykonávajú spôsobom, ktorý často spôsobuje zhoršenie sladkovodných prostredí. Adaptácia postupov je potrebná na to, aby sa zabránilo zbytočným vplyvom na prírodu. Nejde o spôsob porušenia ochrany životov a majetku v dôsledku prírody, spôsob, akým prírodné ekosystémy zabezpečujú reguláciu extrémnych udalostí, ako sú napríklad záplavy. Na druhej strane, v poslednej správe o implementácii rámcovej smernice o vodných tokoch boli identifikované hydromorfologické zmeny ako najdôležitejší faktor prevencie dosahovania dobrého stavu vodohospodárskych orgánov na Slovensku. Preto by mala byť obnova hydrologických a morfologických podmienok, najmä v riečnych ekosystémoch, najvyššou prioritou, nielen pre ochranárov, ale aj pre vodohospodárov.

Očakávaný benefit Projektu pre implementáciu PAF:
Navrhované opatrenia **lesnej správy** priamo implementujú prioritné opatrenia PAF 2021-2027 uvedené v kapitole E.2.6 **Lesy**, vrátane podpory obnovy prirodzených druhov, obohacovania lesných prostredí s cennými listnatými druhmi stromov, zavedenia lesnej správy blízkej prírode, vrátane používania koní na odvážanie, atď.

Navrhované opatrenia spojené so **správou trávnatých plôch** priamo implementujú prioritné opatrenia PAF 2021-2027 uvedené v kapitole E.2.4 **Prostredia trávnatých plôch**, ktoré obsahujú okrem iného opätovné zavedenie spásania, mozaikové a nerovnomerné kosenie s odstraňovaním biomasy, ručné kosenie a kosenie s ľahkými zariadeniami, odstraňovanie drevín a krov a klčovanie invazívnych druhov rastlín. Navrhované opatrenia spojené s druhmi uvedenými v kapitole E.3.1 **Opatrenia a programy zamerané na druhy neuvedené v opatreniach prostredia** ako je údržba a revitalizácia vlhkých oblastí, obnova tradičného riadenia, podpora opatrení pre posilnenie populácie *Emys orbicularis, Tetrao urogallus atď.*

Navrhované opatrenia pre obnovu **sladkovodných prostredí** sú zahrnuté v časti E.2.8 **Sladkovodné prostredia (rieky a jazerá)**, ktoré okrem iného zahŕňajú opatrenia ako sú:

- Odstránenie sedimentov zo stojatých vodných telies
- Riadená manipulácia s hladinou vody
- Podpora prirodzeného zaplavovania, dynamiky riek, hydromorfologických procesov a transport štrkového materiálu
- Vytvorenie podmienok na prevenciu narušenia vodného režimu a úniku vody / odvodňovania lokalít najmä kontrolou funkcie siete odvádzacích kanálov alebo

ich odstránenie

- Adaptácia morfológie riek na obnovu alebo revitalizáciu prostredí, kúpa pozemkov v záplavových oblastiach.

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Podriadená činnosť v rámci tohto projektu bude zahŕňať implementáciu rôznych opatrení spojených s poľnohospodárstvom, lesníctvom ako aj vodohospodárstvom. V projektových ukážkových lokalitách sú plánované opatrenia zamerané na obnovu vodného režimu, je plánované zlepšovanie lesných a nelesných prostredí. Špeciálna časť plánovaných aktivít predstavuje obnovu prostredia ohrozených druhov. Integrovaná ochrana prírody a riadenie krajiny sa implementuje v 4 projektových ukážkových lokalitách: Poľana, Muránska planina, Záhorie a Latorica. Plánované zásahy by sa mali vykonávať vo Fáze 2 a 3 projektu.

V súvislosti s cudzími druhmi, ktoré sa budú riešiť v rámci projektu LIFE IP, je cudzím druhom *Robinia pseudoacacia* , nachádzajúci sa v južných častiach Slovenska, často na piesočnatých alebo suchých pôdach. Tento druh sa šíri aj do chránených oblastí lokalít Natura 2000 a mení pôvodné prostredie a prostredia prirodzených druhov. Klčovanie tohto druhu sa dá implementovať rôznymi metódami. Staršie stromy sa vyklčujú metódou injektáže do kmeňov. Injektáž do kmeňov je metóda, kedy sa do otvorov navŕtaných do celej spodnej časti kmeňa stromu vstrekne herbicíd. Aplikácia herbicídu sa vykoná špeciálne adaptovaným sprejom s priamym prúdom herbicídu. Takouto aplikáciou herbicídu sa minimalizuje negatívny vplyv na priľahlú vegetáciu. Mladé stromy sa vyklčujú aj spásaním prostredníctvom kôz pre zmenšenie listového povrchu stromov. To môže oslabiť počet cudzích druhov a znížiť životaschopnosť ich mladých výhonkov. Mladé výhonky Robinia pseudoacacia sa vyklčujú mechanickými metódami (kosenie alebo spásanie kozami), aby sa znížila životaschopnosť ich výhonkov. Aplikácia herbicídu striekaním sprejom sa neaplikuje na mladé výhonky, pretože existuje riziko negatívneho vplyvu na priľahlú vegetáciu

Projektová ukážková lokalita Poľana

V projektovej lokalite Poľana sa použijú opatrenia špeciálne pre príslušnú lokalitu pri lesnej správe SKCHVU022 Poľana SPA, pre obnovu prostredí pre tetrova hlucháňa *(Tetrao umgallus).* Okrem toho sa implementujú opatrenia zamerané na obnovu prostredí druhov komunitného záujmu *Thesium ebracteatum* v SCI Hradné lúky (SKUEV0969).

SCI Hradné lúky je jedinečná a jediná lokalita s výskytom *Thesium ebracteatum* na Slovensku. *Thesium ebracteatum* je kriticky ohrozený druh na Slovensku s nepriaznivým - zlým stavom ochrany (U2) na národnej úrovni a s vysokou prioritou pre cieľové riadenie podľa hodnotenia v rámci prioritného akčného rámca financovania 2021-2027. Ochranné opatrenia zamerané na tento vzácny druh zlepšia stav ostatných druhov komunitného záujmu, ktoré sa vyskytujú na území SCI Hradné lúky, napríklad *Eleocharis carniolica, Lycaena dispar, Maculinea teleius* a aj *Crex crex* .

Druhy	Stav ochrany na národnej/biogeografickej úrovni (PAF)	Riadenie (PAF)	Priorita - len pri druhoch vtákov (PAF)
Thesium ebracteatum	U2 ALP	Cieľový m.	Vysoký
Lycaena dispar	U1 ALP	Prevádzkový m.	
Maculinea teleius	U1 ALP	Prevádzkový m.	
Crex crex	U2 národný	Cieľový m.	Vysoký

Plánované opatrenia v SCI Hradné lúky zahŕňajú:

a) Riadenie obnovy pri ***Thesium ebracteatum*** - mulčovanie, odstránenie stromov, krov a sekundárna sukcesia (opakovaná); trvanie približne 3 roky v druhej fáze projektovej implementácie na ploche približne 30 hektárov.

b) Vytváranie malých vodných oblastí (liahne, prostredia pre vodné bezstavovce, pobrežné oblasti pre ***Eleocharis carniolica);*** trvanie približne 3 roky, po obnove činností riadenia na ploche približne 1 hektár.

c) Kosenie s pomocou ľahkej mechanizácie a ručné kosenie; mozaikové kosenie na ploche približne 70 hektárov pre obnovu prostredia pre ***Lycaena dispar, Maculinea teleius*** a ***Crex crex.***

Ochranné činnosti v SPA Poľana (SKCHVU022) pre zlepšenie prostredia a stavu ochrany vzácnych a ohrozených druhov tetrova hlucháňa ***Tetrao urogallus*** s nepriaznivým - zlým stavom ochrany (U2) v horskom biogeografickom regióne a vysoká priorita pre cieľové riadenie sa hodnotí v rámci PAF 2021-2027. Lesné prostredia, najmä v horských lesoch na vrchnej úrovni stromov a otvorené lesy a prostredia ekotopov v oblastiach lesov - trávnatých plôch predstavujú významné prostredie pre zvieratá. Staré horské lúky v distribučnej oblasti tetrova hlucháňa sú významnými oblasťami výskytu týchto druhov (v tejto oblasti sa vyskytujú aj divoké lesné plody). Tetrov hlucháň ***(Tetrao urogallus)*** sa považuje za chránený druh, čo znamená, že nastavením správneho riadenia jeho prostredia sa dosiahne zlepšenie podmienok prostredia pre mnohé iné chránené druhy. Okrem toho budú navrhované opatrenia podporovať populáciu z Prílohy II ***Campanulla serrata*** a aj prostredie 6230, ktoré sa vyskytuje v týchto miestach.

Územie Poľany je oblasť s prevahou lesov s mnohými druhmi vtákov a cicavcov adaptovaných na prírodné staré lesy. Existuje urgentná potreba zmeniť riadenie lesov na riadenie blízke k prírode.

Navrhované činnosti zahŕňajú:

a) Obnovu horských lúk, ktoré sa dlho nespravovali - odstránenie krov a sekundárnych rastlín na ploche 30 hektárov
b) Údržba kosením a odstraňovaním krov a mladých výhonkov na ploche 30 hektárov
c) Správa mladších lesov zahŕňa nevhodnú skladbu stromov alebo nevhodnú štruktúru lesov - predkomerčné a komerčné myslenie na ploche 70 ha. Je potrebné znížiť hustotu stromov minimálne na 70 %. Vysokointenzívne výruby sa vykonajú prednostne u mladších porastov (do 50 rokov). Výruby sa budú vykonávať pravidelne v celej oblasti lesov s odlišnou hustotou v rôznych častiach. Zníženie hustoty stromov sa bude prednostne vykonávať na plochách so slabým rastom, v miestach s malými rozdielmi, atď. Činnosti riadenia budú mať za následok les s nepravidelnou mozaikovou štruktúrou prostredia pozostávajúcou z častí s odlišnou hustotou stromov a aj s odlišnými svetelnými podmienkami. Prepravné dráhy dreva budú 5 - 9 m široké. V cieľových oblastiach sa použijú aj tradičné metódy prepravy dreva (koňmi) ako ekologický a tradičný lesnícky nástroj. Kone budú mať prioritu pre riadenie lesov „šetrné k tetrovovi hlucháňovi“ pre zníženie vplyvu na prostredia a druhy NATURA 2000 ťažkými strojmi, ktoré sa momentálne používajú v lesnej správe.
d) Selektívne rezanie jednotlivých stromov alebo malých skupín stromov s maximálnou rozlohou 0,05 ha pre zvýšenie ekologickej stability lesných prostredí a dosiahnutie trvalej

viacvrstvovej štruktúry lesných stromov. Podpora prirodzenej regenerácie cieľových druhov stromov, vrátane vzácnych a zmiešaných druhov. Bude zaistený dostatočný objem stojacich a ležiacich odumretých stromov vo všetkých štádiách rozkladu, vrátane odumretých stromov s veľkým priemerom v lesoch. Toto opatrenie sa implementuje na 300 ha.

e) Plán modifikovaného riadenia v SPA Poľana: V oblasti riadenia sa identifikujú možné problémy s negatívnym vplyvom na populáciu tetrova hlucháňa. Riadenie lesov sa vypracuje tak, aby čo najlepšie zodpovedalo ostatným podporným opatreniam pre tetrova hlucháňa, napríklad opatreniam pre zníženie hustoty diviakov a vybraných predátorov (líška, kuna, havran) prostredníctvom lovu, chytania, zmeny režimu riadenia, vhodného umiestňovania kŕmnych stanovísk mimo príslušných oblastí, zavádzania režimu lokalít so zákazom lovu v čase párenia a hniezdenia tetrova veľkého, rokovaní s užívateľmi loveckých revírov a predkladaním dobrých postupov riadenia lovu s ohľadom na tetrova veľkého.

f)

Ukážková projektová lokalita Muránska Planina

Táto projektová oblasť zahŕňa SPA Muránska planina - Stolica (SKCHVU017) a viaceré SCI/SAC, vrátane SKUEV0225 Muránska planina a SKUEV0203 Stolica. Táto lokalita sa zároveň prekrýva s Národným parkom Muránska Planina. Územie Muránskej Planiny a Stolice je oblasť s prevahou lesov s mnohými druhmi vtákov a cicavcov adaptovaných na prírodné staré lesy. Je potrebné zmeniť riadenie lesov na riadenie blízke prírode v navrhovaných oblastiach A, B a C národného parku. Najkritickejšia situácia je u tetrova hlucháňa *Tetrao urogallus,* ktorý je v nepriaznivom - zlom stave ochrany (U2). Tetrov hlucháň *Tetrao urogallus)* sa považuje za ochranný druh, čo znamená, že nastavením správneho riadenia, najmä jeho lesného prostredia, sa dosiahne zlepšenie podmienok prostredia pre mnohé iné chránené druhy uvedené v tabuľke nižšie.

Druhy	Stav ochrany na národnej/biogeografickej	Riadenie (PAF)	Priorita - len pri druhoch vtákov (PAF)
Tetrao urogallus			
Lyrurus tetrix			
Glaucidium passerinum			
Aegolius funereus			
Dryocopus martius			
Picoides tridactylus			
Strix uralensis			
Bonasa bonasia			
Phoenicurus phoenicurus			
Dendrocopos leucotos			
Ficedula parva			

Ciconia nigra			
Chhiroptera sp. (*Nlyctalus lasiopterus)*			
Dseudogaurotina excellens			
Cucujus cinnaberinus			
Rosalia alpina			
Lucanus cervus			
Limoniscus violaceus			
Rhysodes sulcatus			

Okrem toho je lokalita dôležitá pre poloprírodné trávnaté plochy, kde chýba správne riadenie, ktoré má negatívny vplyv na druhy trávnatých plôch, najmä motýle a vtáky ako je to uvedené v tabuľke nižšie.

Druhy	Stav ochrany na národnej/biogeografickej	Riadenie (PAF)	Priorita - len pri druhoch vtákov (PAF)
Parnassius apollo	U1	TM	
Lycaena dispar	U1 ALP	OM	
Maculinea teleius	U1 ALP	OM	
Maculinea arion	U1	TM	
Crex crex	U2 národný	TM	Vysoký
Anthus trivialis	U2	OM	nízky
Coturnix coturnix	U2	TM	vysoký
Lanius excubitor	U1	TM	vysoký
Lanius collurio	U1	TM	vysoký
Saxicola torquatus	U2	TM	vysoký

Navrhované ochranné opatrenia v projektovej lokalite Muránska Planina budú zahŕňať riadenie lesov a trávnatých plôch a budú zahŕňať nasledovné:

a) Obnovu a zlepšenie prostredia pre tetrova hlucháňa minimálne na ploche 120 ha - zníženie hustoty stromov minimálne na 70 %. Vysokointenzívne výruby sa vykonajú prednostne u mladších

porastov (do 50 rokov). Zásahy sa budú vykonávať pravidelne v celej oblasti lesov s odlišnou hustotou v rôznych častiach. Zníženie hustoty stromov sa bude prednostne vykonávať na plochách so slabým rastom, v miestach s malými rozdielmi, atď. Činnosti riadenia budú mať za následok les s nepravidelnou mozaikovou štruktúrou prostredia pozostávajúcou z častí s odlišnou hustotou stromov a aj so svetelnými podmienkami. Prepravné dráhy dreva budú 5 - 9 m široké. V cieľových oblastiach sa použijú aj tradičné metódy prepravy dreva (koňmi) ako ekologický a tradičný lesnícky nástroj. Kone budú mať prioritu pre riadenie lesov „šetrné k tetrovovi hlucháňovi“ pre zníženie vplyvu na prostredia a druhy NATURA 2000 ťažkými strojmi, ktoré sa momentálne používajú v lesnej správe.

b) Selektívne rezanie jednotlivých stromov alebo malých skupín stromov s maximálnou rozlohou 0,05 ha pre zvýšenie ekologickej stability lesných prostredí a dosiahnutie trvalej viacvrstvovej štruktúry lesov Podpora prirodzenej regenerácie cieľových druhov stromov, vrátane vzácnych a zmiešaných druhov. Bude zaistený dostatočný objem stojacich a ležiacich odumretých stromov vo všetkých štádiách rozkladu, vrátane odumretých stromov s veľkým priemerom v lesoch. Toto opatrenie sa implementuje na 300 ha.

c) Plán modifikovaného riadenia v SPA Muránska planina - Stolica: V oblasti riadenia sa identifikujú možné problémy s negatívnym vplyvom na populáciu tetrova hlucháňa. Riadenie lesov sa vypracuje tak, aby čo najlepšie zodpovedalo ostatným podporným opatreniam pre tetrova hlucháňa, napríklad opatreniam pre zníženie hustoty diviakov a vybraných predátorov (líška, kuna, havran) prostredníctvom lovu, chytania, zmeny režimu riadenia, vhodného umiestňovania kŕmnych stanovísk mimo príslušných oblastí, zavádzania režimu lokalít so zákazom lovu v čase párenia a hniezdenia tetrova hlucháňa, rokovaní s užívateľmi loveckých revírov a predkladaním dobrých postupov riadenia lovu s ohľadom na tetrova hlucháňa.

d) Ochrana prostredí pre **Pseudogaurotina excellens* - karpatský endemický prioritný druh z Prílohy II. Pred rezaním stromov bude rast (samostatných krov a skupín) *Lonicera nigra* označený alebo oplotený, aby sa ochránil pred poškodením. *Lonicera nigra* je hostiteľská rastlina pre larvy **Pseudogaurotina excellens.* Toto opatrenie sa implementuje minimálne na 100 ha.

e) Obnova trávnatých prostredí pre druhy hmyzu a vtákov - odstránenie stromov, krov a sekundárnych rastlín na ploche približne 30 ha.

f) Ručné kosenie alebo strojové kosenie (podľa podmienok v lokalite) obnovených trávnatých plôch - riadenie obnovy pre zamedzenie následnému výskytu mladých výhonkov na ploche približne 50 ha

Projektová ukážková lokalita Záhorie

Projektová lokalita Záhorie sa nachádza v Záhorskej nížine na juhozápadnom Slovensku. V zmysle kvality prostredia a dostupnosti je táto oblasť veľmi rôznorodá. Nížine dominujú záplavové prostredia rieky Morava a jej prítokov, ktoré sú obklopené piesočnatými rovinami s typickými vlhkými prostrediami medzi dunami. Prostredia lesov a trávnatých plôch v tejto oblasti sú veľmi rôznorodé a podporujú mnohé chránené druhy. V tejto projektovej lokalite sa implementujú činnosti obnovy vody ako aj opatrenia pre podporu špecifických závislých druhov. Nasledujúce cieľové druhy budú využívať činnosti obnovy:

Druhy	Stav ochrany na národnej/biogeografickej	Riadenie (PAF)	Priorita - len pri druhoch vtákov (PAF)
Ophiogomphus cecilia	U1	OM	

Coenagrion ornatum	U2	TM1	
Unio crassus	U1	OM	
ricínová vláknina	U1	OM	
Lutra lutra	U1	OM	
Bombina bombina	U1	OM	
Alcedo atthis	U2	TM	Vysoký
Ciconia ciconia	U1	TM	Vysoký
Bombina bombina	U1	OM	
Triturus dobrogicus	U2	TM2	
Graphoderus bilineatus	U1	OM	

Činnosti obnovy vody sa budú implementovať potenciálne v nasledujúcich SCI/SAC: SKUEV0314 Morava, SKUEV0161 Suchohradské alúvium Moravy, SKUEV0311 Kačenky. Konečná lokalita zásahov z potenciálnych lokalít sa zvolí prostredníctvom činnosti A.1. Zásahy budú zahŕňať:

a) Obnovu pobrežných prostredí odstránením zosilnenia brehov. Bolo zvolených osem potenciálnych lokalít, najmä konvexné časti na ľavom brehu rieky. Po odstránení kamienkov by sa mala pobrežná oblasť prirodzene stabilizovať a zlepší sa tým hydrologická variabilita a morfologické podmienky. Očakávame, že sa na tento zásah zvolia minimálne 4 odlišné lokality (s dĺžkou približne 700 m / lokalita). Preto sme vyrátali, že sa odstráni 2400 m zosilnenia. Navrhované opatrenie zvýši diverzitu limnofilických vodných druhov bezstavovcov a reofilických druhov rýb. S najvyššou pravdepodobnosťou aj výrazné zvýšenie počtu makrofytov v dôsledku zvýšenia plochých oblastí s nízkou rýchlosťou.

b) Obnova prostredí pre reofilické druhy - opätovné pripojenie zvoleného riečneho meandra. Je zrejmé, že bez technickej pomoci by bolo prepojenie medzi odpojenými meandrami a hlavným kanálom v nasledujúcich desaťročiach menej časté a napokon sa transformuje na ploché rybníky s vodou len počas období po záplavách. Preto sa implementujú výkopy sedimentového materiálu z meandra v časti odtokov. Pred samotným výkopom sa musí vykonať chemická analýza sedimentov. V prípade, že analýza preukáže, že sedimenty nie sú pre životné prostredie nebezpečné, táto aktivita bude pokračovať.
Odtoková časť meandra sa upraví a vybuduje sa deflektor alebo hrádza na vylepšenie dynamiky toku a prevenciu sedimentácie, respektíve naplavovania bahna v otvorenej odtokovej časti meandra. Pred výkopmi je potrebné preskúmať výskyt chránených vodných druhov ako je *Ophiogomphus cecilia* a *Unio crassus* . Ak sa potvrdí ich výskyt, je potrebné prostredníctvom zodpovednej osoby zaistiť presun týchto jedincov a operátor bagra musí byť poučený, aby postupoval opatrne. Sedimenty sa musia chemicky analyzovať v akreditovanom laboratóriu a je potrebné nájsť vhodné miesto na ich uloženie. Navrhovanými opatreniami sa obnovia prostredia pre reofilické druhy, vytvoria sa prostredia pre chov a výskyt obojživelníkov, vtákov a rýb.

Malé obnovy na podporu druhov obojživelníkov ako sú *Bombina bombina* sa plánujú potenciálne implementovať v rámci SKUEV0908 Kaltenbruk, SKUEV0163 Rudava a SKUEV0125, SKUEV1125 Gajarské alúvium Moravy. Očakáva sa, že plánované zásahy obnovia vodný režim a vytvoria dočasné vlhké plochy, vrátane mladých rybníkov, záplavových rybníkov a iných plytkých priehlbín, ktoré podstupujú pravidelné každoročné plnenie a vysúšanie. Potenciálne sa dá odstrániť 10 000 m starých odvodňovacích kanálov pre obnovu vodného režimu príslušných lokalít. Okrem toho sa dá vytvoriť 10 ha malých biotopov vlhkých prostredí spätnými zásypmi, dopĺňaním sezónnych rybníkov a iných malých vlhkých oblastí. Podrobnosti o obnove sa špecifikujú v rámci štúdie pripravenej v zmysle činnosti A.1.

Súčasťou navrhovaných ochranných opatrení v projektovej lokalite Záhorie bude aj lesný manažment, ktorý bude zahŕňať:
a) Obnova a zlepšenie lesných biotopov s cieľom zvýšiť ich ekologickú stabilitu a dosiahnuť trvalú viacvrstvovú štruktúru lesných porastov v CHVÚ Rudava na ploche minimálne 80 ha - zníženie hustoty drevín v lesnom poraste pre lepšiu stabilitu lesa, cielená výsadba listnatých drevín (Quercus, Tilia, Carpinus) v podraste borovicových porastov, ochrana vysadených drevín proti vývratom vybudovaním oplotenia. Zásahy sa budú vykonávať nepravidelne v rámci plochy lesných porastov rôznou intenzitou. Toto opatrenie sa bude realizovať zakladaním malých obnovných plôch. Výsledkom hospodárskych opatrení budú lesné porasty s mozaikovitou štruktúrou biotopu prispôsobenou klimatickým zmenám a zlepšia stav lesných biotopov v CHVÚ Rudava.
b) Eradikácia drevín druhu Robinia pseudoacacia a Ailanthus altissima - odstraňovanie náletových drevín inváznych druhov (Robinia pseudoacacia, Ailanthus altissima) vhodnými metódami (napr. likvidácia aplikáciou herbicídov koncom leta alebo na jeseň) v území európskeho významu Rudava, európskeho významu Kalaštovský bor, európskeho významu Kalaštovský potok. Opatrenia budú zvolené v lesných porastoch s výskytom týchto inváznych druhov alienov. Toto opatrenie sa bude realizovať na 90 ha, zlepšia stav lesných biotopov (napr. lišajníkové borovicové lesy - biotop 91T0).

Projektová ukážková lokalita Latorica

V tejto projektovej ukážkovej lokalite sa obnova prostredia vlhkej oblasti a obnova prostredia trávnatých plôch implementuje pre podporu špecifických závislých druhov. Podriadená činnosť sa zameria na lokality SKUEV0019 Tarbucka a SKCHVU015 Medzibodrozie v rámci Natura 2000. Nasledujúce cieľové druhy budú využívať činnosti obnovy:

Druhy	Stav ochrany na národnej/biogeografickej úrovni	Riadenie (PAF)	Priorita - len pri druhoch vtákov (PAF)
Emys orbicularis	U2	TM1	
Marsilea quadrifolia	U2	TM2	
Pulsatilla pratensis ssp. hungarica	U2	TM2	
Iris aphylla ssp. hungarica	FV	MM	
Ardea purpurea	U2	TM	Vysoký
Ardea alba	U1	OM	Vysoký
Zapornia parva	U2	TM	Vysoký
Ciconia ciconia	U1	TM	Vysoký

Navrhované činnosti budú zahŕňať:

a) Zaistenie prívodu vody pre mŕtve rameno Tajba Cieľom tohto vynálezu je zabezpečiť prívod vody pre lokalitu, ktorá je jednou zo 4 SCI/SAC pre európsku korytnačku močiarnu *(Emys orbicularis)* na Slovensku. Prírodná rezervácia Tajba je starým mŕtvym ramenom rieky Bodrog a predstavuje zvyšok veľmi vzácneho prostredia močiarov. Táto lokalita je ohrozená suchom. Navrhované technické riešenie pre zaistenie vody očakáva prívod vody z hlavného kanála rieky Bodrog alebo z blízkeho kanála Somotor. Táto aktivita bude zahŕňať: i) vybudovanie prívodnej štruktúry vo vodnej nádrži prečerpávacej stanice Streda nad Bodrogom, ii) výkop kanálu a potrubie, ktoré sa použije na prívod vody do mŕtveho ramena a iii) odstránenie drevín a krov z prostredí hniezdenia korytnačiek. Okrem *Emys orbicularis* sa očakáva vylepšené prostredie pre vodné vtáky ako aj potenciálna obnova prostredia typu 3150.

b) Obnova mŕtvych ramien Tice. Cieľom tohto zásahu je obnova prívodu vody z hlavného kanálu rieky Latorica prostredníctvom existujúceho systému zavlažovacích kanálov. Táto oblasť predstavuje zvyšok obzvlášť zachovaných biocenóz mŕtvych ramien rieky Tice, ktoré majú okrem vysokej biologickej hodnoty aj krajinnú a estetickú funkciu. Po posilnení a stabilizácii rieky Tisa v minulosti sa vodný režim negatívne zmenil a po výstavbe nasledujúcich hrádzí sa odpojil prívod vody z kanálu rieky Latorica. Starý

systém kanálov rieky Tice sa postupne napĺňa upchávacími sedimentmi a nadmerným rastom vegetácie. Veľká modifikácia riek Tisa a Latorica viedla k silnej vertikálnej erózii dna rieky, čím sa prehlbuje kanál rieky. Výsledkom je odvodnenie nádrže a zníženie hladiny vody. Tento problém sa za posledných 10 rokov rýchlo zhoršuje, keďže sa stále častejšie vyskytujú menej ako priemerné zrážky a hladina podzemnej vody je nižšia ako bývala. Staré mŕtve ramená rieky Tice pomaly miznú a sú ťažko zaplavené organickým bahnom. Preto je našim cieľom zlepšiť vodný režim obnovou prívodu vody s pomocou prečerpávacej stanice Bol' a splavovej brány na Pavlovského kanáli. Rekonštrukcia tohto kanálu je zahrnutá v činnostiach ďalšieho projektu LIFE. Obnova prívodu vody sa musí implementovať počas obdobia vysokej hladiny vody na rieke Latorica - voda sa bude dodávať do existujúceho systému kanálov cez odtokový kanál a obtokový splav prečerpávacej stanice Bol. Z tohto pohľadu sa bude voda privádzať cez akvadukt stanice, Lelský a Chotársky kanál a na konci cez prúd nového kanálu do starého systému kanálov Tice. Za týmto účelom sa vykope pripojovací kanál a vybuduje sa jedna splavová brána a jedna prečerpávacia stanica. Vybudovanie pripojovacieho kanálu sa zdá byť najvhodnejším riešením z pohľadu životného prostredia, ide však o najzložitejšiu možnosť z pohľadu správy. Ak by však táto možnosť, ktorá si vyžaduje odkup pozemkov od súkromných vlastníkov, bola pre nich neprijateľná, budeme musieť zvážiť iné technické riešenia a možnosti vysporiadania pozemkov.

Obnova sa zameriava na vlhké prostredia a rastlinné druhy: *Marsilea quadrifolia, Stratiotes aloides,* a zvieracie druhy: *Leucorrhinia pectoralis, Emys orbicularis, Ardea purpurea, Ardea alba, Zapornia parva.*

c) Riadenie obnovy na SKUEV0019 Tarbucka. Tieto činnosti zahŕňajú: obnovu prostredí hniezdenia *Emys orbicularis,* výrub a odstraňovanie rastúcej vegetácie *(Robinia pseudoacacia, Ailanthus altissima),* odstraňovanie stromov a krov z vlhkých oblastí, kosenie vegetácie vo vlhkých oblastiach pre prevenciu nadmerného rastu vegetácie v oblastiach hniezdenia korytnačiek a oblastiach v blízkosti mŕtveho ramena Tajba. Riadenie prostredníctvom rozsiahlych poľnohospodárskych postupov zvolených častí SCI Tarbucka. Činnosti: výrub a odstraňovanie stromov a vegetácie z vlhkých oblastí *(Robinia pseudoacacia, Ailanthus altissima*); klčovanie stromov *Robinia pseudoacacia* aplikáciou herbicídov koncom leta a na jeseň. Manuálne odstraňovanie krov a inej biomasy a rozsiahle spásanie ovcami. Cieľové druhy a prostredia zahŕňajú: *Emys orbicularis, Bombina bombina, Iris aphylla ssp. hungarica, Pulsatilla pratensis.*

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

Možné obmedzenie: Niektorí vlastníci pozemkov môžu nesúhlasiť s navrhovanými projektovými zásahmi
Riadenie rizika: Súhlas od vlastníkov pozemkov ohľadom navrhovaných zásahov plánovaných v rámci podriadenej činnosti tohto projektu predstavuje základný predpoklad pre trvalú udržateľnosť navrhovaných riešení. Vlastník sa musí zaviazať, že nebude vykonávať žiadnu činnosť, ktorá by narušila investície/obnovu vyplývajúce z projektu. Tento dohovor musí byť platný počas vhodne dlhého obdobia, ideálne 30 rokov alebo viac. Môže sa stať, že nie všetci vlastníci pozemkov budú súhlasiť s činnosťami v rámci projektu alebo odmietnuť dať súhlas s dlhodobým záväzkom. Toto riziko sa dá zmierniť identifikáciou alternatívnych lokalít pre navrhované činnosti, kde bude možné dosiahnuť súhlas vlastníkov. Môže ísť napríklad o pozemkové parcely v štátnom alebo komunitnom vlastníctve. Toto riziko sa dá zmierniť aj prostredníctvom intenzívnejšej konzultácie s vlastníkmi pozemkov (činnosť A.4), ktorú budú zabezpečovať manažéri lokalít ŠOPSR ako aj prostredníctvom komunikácie a zvyšovania povedomia plánovaného v rámci činnosti E.1.

Možné obmedzenie: Administratívne a byrokratické procesy môžu narušiť implementáciu príslušných činností.

Riadenie rizík: Toto obmedzenie sa zmierni už v rámci prípravnej činnosti A.1, ktorá má poskytovať dostatočný čas na autorizačné postupy, ak sa budú vyžadovať, ako aj v rámci činnosti A.4, kde sa bude odohrávať konzultácia s účastníkmi. Okrem toho sa umožní dostatočný čas pre hlavnú fázu implementácie projektu (5 rokov), aby sa umožnilo dokončenie navrhovaných zásahov.

Možné obmedzenia: Staršie riečne sedimenty by sa mohli považovať za nebezpečný odpad. V prípade, že sa sedimenty nepovažujú za nebezpečný odpad, musí sa nájsť vhodné miesto na ich uloženie.

Riadenie rizík: Výsledok chemickej analýzy ukáže, o aký druh odpadu ide, čím sa určí, či bude aktivita pokračovať a či sa vykoná výkop sedimentov.

Konzultácia s vlastníkmi pozemkov alebo užívateľmi pozemkov bude prebiehať za účelom zistenia najbližšieho a najvhodnejšieho miesta ukladania sedimentov.

Možné obmedzenia: Ak sa potvrdí prítomnosť chránených druhov pred prácami obnovy vody, ako napríklad *Unio crassus,* presun týchto jedincov musí zabezpečiť zodpovedná osoba.

Riadenie rizík: Zamestnanci ŠOPSR, ktorí sú beneficientom projektu, budú požiadaní o asistenciu počas procesu skúmania v danej lokalite.

Možné obmedzenia: Jedna alebo viac lokalít zvolených na odstránenie zosilnenia brehov sa bude považovať za nevhodné v dôsledku vysokej pravdepodobnosti erózie počas obdobia záplav.

Riadenie rizika: i) uplatní sa jednoduché opatrenie stabilizácie ii) alebo sa zníži celková očakávaná dĺžka oblasti odstránenia zosilnenia brehov.

Očakávané výsledky (kvantitatívne informácie, keď je to možné):

- Obnovené prostredie pre druhy komunitného záujmu *Thesium ebracteatum* v SCI Hradné lúky na ploche 30 ha.
- Obnovené prostredie pre *Lycaena dispar, Maculinea teleius, Crex crex* a ostatné druhy vtákov a hmyzu na 100 ha v SCI Hradné lúky v projektovej lokalite Poľana s SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica.
- Obnovené horské lúky a iné prostredia tetrova hlucháňa *Tetrao urogallus* na ploche 30 hektárov v SPA Poľana.
- Vylepšené prostredie pre tetrova hlucháňa *Tetrao urogallus* na 190 ha lesov v SPA Poľana a SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica (lesná správa „šetrná pre tetrova hlucháňa“) implementáciou výrubov existujúcich lesov.
- Zavedená špecifická lesná správa blízka k prírode, ako je správa odumretých drevín a využívanie koní na odvoz dreva, selektívne rezanie pre diverzifikáciu štruktúry skladby druhov v lese na 600 ha v SPA Poľana a SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica.
- Implementovala sa špecifická poľovnícka správa zameraná na zníženie rizika predátorov (až o 30 - 40 %) v rámci populácie tetrova hlucháňa v SPA Poľana a SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica.
- Ochrana 100 ha prostredí pre **Pseudogaurotina excellens* v projektovej lokalite Muránska planina.
- Obnovené pobrežné prostredia na rieke Morava River odstránením zosilnenia brehov v dĺžke 2400 m.
- Obnovené sladkovodné prostredia pre reofilické druhy - znovu pripojený meander rieky na rieke Morava.
- 10 000 m starých odvodňovacích kanálov odstránených pre zlepšenie vlhkých prostredí v projektovej ukážkovej lokalite Záhorie.
- Vytvorené malé prostredia vlhkých oblastí ako doplnenie sezónnych rybníkov, atď. na celkovej ploche 10 ha. Obnovené prostredia pre ohrozenú európsku korytnačku močiarnu *Emys orbicularis* na ploche 30 ha.
- Obnovené sladkovodné prostredie 3150 s *Marsilea quadrifolia* v mŕtvom ramene Tice na ploche 875 ha.
- Obnovené trávnaté plochy na 20 ha na SKUEV0019 Tarbucka odstránením cudzích druhov drevín a zavedením pravidelného riadenia.
- Vypracované dohovory s vlastníkmi pozemkov o integrovanom riadení prírody a krajiny pre zaistenie dlhodobej udržateľnosti investície / obnovy

Odhad nákladov:

Priame náklady na personál: Priame náklady na personál popísané nižšie pokrývajú všetky podriadené činnosti C.5!

Personálne náklady (ŠOP SR)
Odborný pracovník [rašeliniská (1)]: 125 EUR * 720 dní = 90 000 EUR
Odborný špecialista [lesníctvo (1)]: 125 EUR * 184 dní: 23 000 EUR
Pracovné úlohy: príprava plánov operatívnych činností pre manažmentové centrá.
Lokálny manažér [manažmentové centrá (2)]: 103 EUR * 3440 dní = 354 320 EUR
Pracovné úlohy: kontrola práce, vysvetľovanie navrhovaných postupov hospodárenia na vybraných lokalitách, upozorňovanie na skutočnosti alebo vzácne druhy, ktoré si vyžadujú osobitnú pozornosť pri hospodárení.
Terénni asistenti [sezónni (6)]: 86 EUR * 1400,35 dní = 120 430 EUR
Pracovné úlohy: realizácia manažmentu na rašeliniskách

Personálne náklady (SVP)
Lokálny manažér (2): 150 EUR * 485 = 72 750 EUR
Technický personál: 90 EUR * 1600 dní = 144 000 EUR

Personálne náklady (WWF)
Junior experti: 135 EUR * 1115 dní = 150 525 EUR
Senior experti: 1,5 mil: 185 EUR * 150 dní = 27 750 EUR
Ostatné (WWF)
Softvér GIS: 7 000 EUR
Personálne náklady (NLC)
Odborníci 6 (agrolesníctvo, lesné hospodárstvo, agrolesníctvo a manažment zveri) – nie dodatočný p.: 150 EUR * 940 dní = 141 000 EUR
Odborníci 3 (agrolesníctvo, záhradníctvo a ovocinárstvo, komunikácia s užívateľmi pôdy, riadenie projektu a monitorovanie priebehu projektu) – dodatočný p.: 150 EUR * 146 dní = 21 900 EUR
Vedúci lesnej škôlky: 115 EUR * 200 dní = 23 000 EUR
Technickí asistenti 2 (pole, škôlka) – nie dodatočný p.: 81 EUR * 250 dní = 20 250 EUR
Technický asistent 2 (pole, škôlka) – dodatočný p.: 77 EUR * 300 dní = 23 100 EUR
Cestovné náklady (NLC)
Tuzemské cesty: 10 148,75 EUR
- diéty: 115 dní * 4 osoby * 8 eur/deň
- cestovné náklady: 0,25 eur/ za km (priemerná vzdialenosť 150 km)
V rámci Európy: 5 000 EUR
Spotrebný materiál (NLC)
Spotrebný materiál na výsadbu (hadice, postrekovače, malé ručné náradie): 2 000 EUR
Hnojivá, substráty a chemické prípravky na ošetrenie sadeníc v škôlkach a pri výsadbe: 10 371 EUR
Prevádzkové náklady na pôdnu frézu: 2 500 EUR
Náhradné diely pre technické vybavenie: 500 EUR
Ostatné (NLC)
Cestovné náklady osôb, ktoré nie sú účtované v rámci osobných nákladov, ale ktorých cesty súvisia s projektom 472 EUR

Manažmentové práce: POĽANA A MURÁNSKA PLANINA

Externá pomoc (ŠOP SR) - Poľana
Zlepšenie stavu ochrany druhu európskeho významu Thesium ebracteatum (30 ha): 260 000 EUR
Manažment obnovy lúk (70 ha): 59 000 EUR

Personálne výdavky (NP MP)
Odborný pracovník [lesníctvo (1)]: 125 EUR * 272 dní = 34 000 EUR
Lokálny manažér: 103 EUR * 860 dní = 88 580 EUR

Externá pomoc (NP MP)
Muránska planina - manažment obnovy lúk: 50 000 EUR

Muránska planina - prírode blízke lesné hospodárske opatrenia na podporu biotopu hlucháňa hôrneho – 192 500 EUR:
- realizácia špecifických prírode blízkych opatrení v lesnom hospodárstve, ako je hospodárenie s mŕtvym drevom, využívanie mäkších metód približovania, výberková ťažba na diverzifikáciu druhového zloženia a štruktúry porastov na 300 ha lesov v CHVÚ Muránska planina - Stolica.

Ceny boli odhadnuté na základe prieskumu trhu a tiež na základe získaných informácií od rôznych užívateľov lesa a odborníkov.

Muránska planina - hospodárenie v lesoch priateľských k hlucháňovi (120 ha) - 205 000 EUR:
- priemerné náklady na ťažbu a približovanie 1 m3 dreva koňmi (cena je odhadnutá na základe informácií získaných od rôznych užívateľov lesa) = 28 EUR/m3
- priemerný objem dreva vyťaženého počas zásahu = 61 m3/ha
- 28 EUR/m3 * 61 m3/ha = 1708 EUR * 120 ha = 205 000 EUR

LATORICA

Externá pomoc (ŠOP SR)
Manažmentové opatrenia - 105 000 EUR:
obnovené trávne porasty na 20 ha v SKUEV0019 Tarbucka:

- kosenie a odstraňovanie inváznej vegetácie (Robinia pseudoacacia, Ailanthus altissima): 2 500 EUR/ha * 20 ha = 50 000 EUR
- likvidácia stromov Robinia pseudoacacia použitím herbicídov koncom leta alebo na jeseň: 750 EUR/ha * 20 ha = 15 000 EUR
- ručné odstránenie kríkov a inej biomasy: 2 000 EUR/ha * 20 ha = 40 000 EUR

Tovar dlhodobej spotreby: Infraštruktúra (SVP)
Tajba - výstavba prívodnej štruktúry: 150 000 EUR
Tajba-výkopové práce a výstavba kanála a potrubia: 229 260 EUR
Tice-Výstavba stavidiel: 85 000 EUR
Tice-Výstavba vodnej čerpacej stanice: 300 000 EUR

Tovar dlhodobej spotreby: Vybavenie (SWME)
Traktor s príslušenstvom - 126 880 EUR:

- traktor: 49 000 EUR
- lesnícky navijak: 7 830 EUR
- drvič dreva: 6 100 EUR
- kosiace rameno so záberom 7 m s mulčovacou hlavou pre traktor: 32 000 EUR
- čelný nakladač na traktor s odhŕňačom: 6 950 EUR
- lesnícky mulčovač pre kráčajúce rýpadlo: 25 000 EUR

Spotrebný materiál (SWME):
Pohonné hmoty pre traktor a zariadenia: 15 000 EUR

ZÁHORIE

Externá pomoc (SVP)

Odstránenie brehového opevnenia - 180 000 EUR:
- v dĺžke 2,4 km (odstránenie sa uskutoční na 4 miestach, dĺžka úseku na jednom mieste je približne 700 m)
- cena za odstránenie a prepravu 100 m: 6 500 EUR,
- 6500 EUR/100 m * 700 * 4 = 180 000 EUR

Prepojenie riečneho meandra - odstránenie sedimentov - 350 000 EUR:
- cca 10 000 m3 sedimentov triedy 4-5, jednotková cena za výkopové práce vo vodnom toku 18 EUR/m3, t. j. samotný výkop stojí 180 000 EUR
- preprava a uloženie sedimentov (miesto uloženia sedimentov zatiaľ nie je známe): cca 10 000 m3 zodpovedá približne 1 500 jazdám nákladných vozidiel do vzdialenosti maximálne 25-30 km, jednotková cena 2 EUR/km: 1500 x 27,5 x 2 x 2 = 165 000 EUR zaokrúhlene 170 000 EUR

Externá pomoc (ŠOP SR)

Obnovy malého rozsahu na podporu druhov obojživelníkov, ako napr:

1. Zasypanie odvodňovacích kanálov a vybudovanie plytkých nádrží pre 3 lokality - 190 000 EUR:
- Odstránenie 10 000 m starých odvodňovacích kanálov na zlepšenie stavu mokradí v demonštračnej lokalite projektu Záhorie: 1 km zasypania odvodňovacích kanálov stojí 11 500 EUR * 10 = 115 000 EUR
- vytvorenie malých mokraďových biotopov ako doplnenie sezónnych kaluží atď. na celkovej ploche 10 ha: vyhĺbenie maléj nádrže s hĺbkou cca 100 cm a plochou 10 ha náklady 7 500 EUR/1 ha; 7500 x 10 = 75 000 EUR

2. Opatrenia v rámci premeny štruktúry lesa (80 ha) - 180 000 EUR:
- Premena vysokokmenného lesa na kopijový les, zmena štruktúry lesa, 2250 EUR/1 ha * 80 ha = 180 000 EUR

3. Likvidácia drevín Robinia pseudoacacia a Ailanthus altissima - 20 000 EUR:

Čo je potrebné dodať:

Názov položky	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Fotografická dokumentácia z implementácie konkrétnych ochranných opatrení v ukážkovej projektovej lokalite	C.5	12/2029
Dohovory s vlastníkmi pozemkov o integrovanom riadení prírody a krajiny pre zaistenie dlhodobej udržateľnosti investície / obnovy	C.5	12/2030

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Finálne činnosti riadenia obnovy pre *Thesium ebracteatum* v SCI Hradné lúky	C.5	03/2025
Finálna obnova zvolených trávnatých prostredí v SPA Poľana pre tetrova hlucháňa	C.5	03/2025
Výruby lesov pre obnovu prostredia pre tetrova hlucháňa v SPA Poľana na 70 ha vykonané	C.5	12/2028
Plán modifikovaného riadenia v SPA Poľana a SPA Muránska planina - Stolica:	C.5	12/2023
Lesné riadenie blízke k prírode na podporu prostredia tetrova hlucháňa zavedené na 300 ha v SPA Poľana	C.5	12/2028

Obnova trávnatých plôch pre vtáky a hmyz v projektovej lokalite Muránska Planina	C.5	12/2027
Výruby lesov pre obnovu prostredia pre tetrova hlucháňa v SPA Muránska planina - Stolica 120 ha vykonané	C.5	12/2028
Lesné riadenie blízke k prírode na podporu prostredia tetrova hlucháňa zavedené na 300 ha v SPA Muránska Planina - Stolica	C.5	12/2028
Ochrana 100 ha prostredí pre **Pseudogaurotina excellens* Muránska Planina - Stolica v projektovej lokalite Muránska planina	C.5	12/2027
Zosilnenie brehov odstránené v štyroch miestach na rieke Morava River v projektovej lokalite Záhorie	C.5	12/2026
Obnovené prostredia pre reofilické druhy - opätovné pripojenie zvoleného riečneho meandra	C.5	12/2027
Staré odvodňovacie kanály odstránené na celkovej dĺžke 10 000 metrov pre zlepšenie vlhkých oblastí v ukážkovej projektovej lokalite Záhorie	C.5	12/2025
Malé prostredia vlhkých oblastí na celkovej ploche 10 ha vytvorené v projektovom ukážkovej lokalite Záhorie	C.5	12/2025
Obnovené prostredia pre ohrozenú európsku korytnačku močiarnu *Emys orbicularis* na 30 ha	C.5	12/2027
Obnovené sladkovodné prostredie 3150 s Marsilea quadrifolia v mŕtvom ramene Tice na ploche 875 ha.	C.5	12/2027
Obnovené trávnaté plochy na 20 ha na SKUEV0019 Tarbucka	C.5	12/2027

ČINNOSŤ C.6: Kúpa pozemkov, prenájom alebo iné kompenzačné platby v miestach projektu

Beneficient zodpovedný za implementáciu: **MŽP**
Úloha: celková implementácia tejto činnosti v projektových ukážkových lokalitách Kompetencie: Podľa zákona č. 543/2002 Zb. o ochrane prírody a krajiny je MŽP hlavným verejným orgánom zodpovedným za prípravu a spracovanie kúpy pozemku, prenájom alebo iné kompenzačné platby spojené s týmto typom aktivít a činností.

Zodpovednosti v prípade viacerých beneficientov:
ŠOPSR
Úloha: navrhovaný koncový vlastník/používateľ pozemku a v projektových ukážkových lokalitách ŠOPSR bude zodpovedať za zabezpečenie vhodného riadenia po kúpe pozemku.

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Činnosť C.6 bude vo všeobecnosti prispievať k implementácii opatrení ustanovených v kapitole E.1.2 Správa lokality a komunikácia s účastníkmi, kapitole E.2.1 Pobrežné a halofytické prostredia a kapitole E.2.3 Vyvýšené močariská a bažiny a močiare.

Ani MŽP ani ŠOPSR nie je vlastníkom alebo používateľom pozemkov v mnohých chránených oblastiach. Táto situácia vytvára problémy s niektorými vlastníkmi pozemkov, keďže nespolupracujú so ŠOPSR v chránených oblastiach podľa potrieb a požiadaviek ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny. Opatrenia riadenia sa musia dodržať, nie je to však vždy možné v dôsledku ich odlišných pohľadov na riadenie týchto lokalít. Toto je spôsobené nevhodnou konsolidáciou pozemkov pochádzajúcej z ďalekej minulosti a stále je to aktuálny problém aj v súčasnosti a ešte bude aj v budúcnosti.

Podmienky pre odkup pozemkov požadované v rámci programu LIFE, sú splnené v nasledujúcich bodoch:
- Nákup pozemkov zabezpečí ochranu rôznych typov prostredí (napríklad prostredí rašelinísk) a zlepšenie ich stavu v projektových ukážkových lokalitách v súlade s cieľom projektu. Nákup je zameraný na parcely, kde je vysoké riziko poškodenia v dôsledku nesprávneho riadenia alebo existuje známy záujem vlastníka pozemku meniť kategóriu parciel alebo realizovať výstavbu na týchto parcelách.
- Prostredia komunitného záujmu sú prítomné na pozemkových parcelách, ktoré boli zvolené ako prioritné na nákup. Všetky potenciálne pozemky spadajúce do nákupu pozemkov sa nachádzajú v rámci lokalít Natura 2000 alebo sú nevyhnutné na vylepšenie, zachovanie alebo obnovu integrity siete Natura 2000.
- Všetky cieľové parcely sú bez dlhodobého riadenia alebo existuje vysoké riziko poškodenia vlastníkmi pozemkov v dôsledku nevhodných postupov riadenia.
- MŽP spolu so **ŠOPSR** zaistí optimálne riadenie a právnu ochranu zakúpených pozemkov z dlhodobého hľadiska.
- MŽP spolu so ŠOPSR zabezpečí, že v predajných zmluvách ako aj v pozemkovom registri bude zahrnutá záruka (klauzula o ochrane prírody) ohľadom definitívneho pridelenia pozemku na účely ochrany prírody.
- Pozemok sa odkúpi na účely projektu hlavným beneficientom (MŽP) spolu s príslušným beneficientom **(ŠOPSR)** - verejné orgány zodpovedné a skúsené v oblasti vyššie uvedených postupov podľa článku č. 543/2002 o ochrane prírody a krajiny. Pozemok zostane vo vlastníctve ŠOPSR aj po skončení projektu.
- MŽP spolu so ŠOPSR majú potrebné kompetencie a skúsenosti v oblasti nákupu pozemkov na účely ochrany prírody a majú kompetencie na to, aby vlastnili a spravovali pozemky (keď sa stanú štátom vlastnenými pozemkami). Plánovaný cieľ odkupu je 70 ha pozemkov na SK, čo je reálne.

- ŠOPSR ako budúci vlastník je štátna organizácia ustanovená na účely ochrany prírody.
- Cena poskytovaného pozemku je konzistentná s aktuálnymi trhovými cenami daného typu pozemkov a príslušným regiónom a odráža aj využívanie pozemku. Toto potvrdil príslušný kompetentný orgán a autorizovaní znalci.
- Každá pozemková parcela zameraná na nákup sa zadá do pozemkového registra (certifikát o vlastníctve a prehlásenie o nadobudnutí pozemku). Dátum a spôsob nadobudnutia pozemku predchádzajúcim vlastníkom sa overí. **Poskytnú sa vlastnícke certifikáty.**
- Zakúpené pozemky budú podliehať špecifickým opatreniam obnovy, činnostiam riadenia a ochrany implementovaným najmä v rámci činnosti C.5.

Vo fáze 2 by chcelo MŽP SR odkúpiť približne 150 ha, čo bude spolu s príslušným znaleckým posudkom v PDF stáť 800 000 EUR. Dôvodom, prečo nákup pozemkov plánovaný v rámci projektu, zorganizujú dvaja rôzni beneficienti (MŽP SR a ŠOPSR), je to, že by sme chceli rozdeliť zodpovednosti - podľa nášho zákona o ochrane prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny máme viacero možností kúpy/odkupu pozemkov a môžu tak urobiť obe organizácie. Preto sa neskôr v priebehu implementácie projektu objasní, ktorý z dvoch uvedených beneficientov bude vlastne organizovať nákup, na základe typu pozemkov, typu vlastníkov/užívateľov pozemkov, lokality a našich možností podľa vyššie uvedeného zákona, atď. Je možné, že časť plánovaného rozpočtu pre nákup pozemkov sa teda presunie z MŽP na ŠOPSR alebo naopak vo fáze 2 alebo 3 projektu.

Podmienky pre nákup pozemku, ktoré sa nachádzajú v aplikačnom sprievodcovi na stranách 48 a 49, by sa uplatňovali aj na nákup pozemkov (70 ha) v prípade ŠOPSR ako aj v prípade Ministerstva životného prostredia SR (približne 150 ha). MŽP spolu so ŠOPSR majú potrebné kompetencie a skúsenosti v oblasti nákupu pozemkov na účely ochrany prírody a majú kompetencie na to, aby vlastnili a spravovali pozemky (keď sa stanú štátom vlastnenými pozemkami). Cenový rozsah sa mení a výpočet sa veľmi ťažko realizuje. Vo všeobecnosti sa môže pohybovať od 2 000 do 12 000 EUR/ha. Priemerná kúpna cena pozemkov na Slovensku sa odhaduje na 5 000 EUR/ha. Preto sme v tomto prípade rátali so sumou 750 000 EUR za nákup pozemkov v rozsahu 150 hektárov, plus príslušné poplatky nasledovne: znalecký posudok - 16 000 EUR , mapy - 21 000 EUR, verejný tender - 3 000 EUR, správne poplatky 4000 EUR, notár - 3 000 EUR, dane - 300 EUR/ročne * 10 rokov = 3 000 EUR - SÚČET 50 000 EUR. Platby sa navrhli ako všeobecná suma, ktorá sa špecifikuje počas ostatných predbežných činností pre dokončenie C.6 (najmä činnosti A.1 a A.4).

Ako je to uvedené vyššie, kúpa pozemkov v projektových lokalitách by sa mala organizovať najmä v druhej fáze projektu. Je to spôsobené v prvej fáze tým, že počet prípravných štúdií sa musí dokončiť s ohľadom na potreby ochrany, obnovy a riadenia príslušných projektových pozemkov, najmä v rámci činností A.1 a A.4. Tým získame jasné informácie o tom, ktoré parcely v projektových oblastiach budú podrobené konkrétnym činnostiam, ktorí príslušní vlastníci/používatelia a iní účastníci projektových pozemkov sú zasiahnutí alebo by mali byť zapojení a aké špecifické požiadavky sa budú musieť splniť v týchto oblastiach. Po takomto objasnení existuje viacero legálnych možností ako zabezpečiť dlhodobé riadenie pozemkov súkromných vlastníkov, ktoré podliehajú projektovým činnostiam.

V prvom rade je možnosť vypracovať zmluvu o spolupráci/finančnej podpore s príslušnými vlastníkmi pozemkov alebo príslušnými užívateľmi projektových pozemkov. Keď to bude možné, títo vlastníci/užívatelia pozemkov s profesionálnou podporou a pomocou odborníkov z príslušných organizácií a inštitúcií dokážu poskytnúť špecifické požiadavky ochrany, obnovy alebo iné požiadavky riadenia, podpíšu sa s nimi podrobné zmluvy alebo iné dohody.

Ak tieto dohody nebudú postačujúce a/alebo vlastníci odmietnu túto možnosť, podľa nášho zákona o ochrane prírody a krajiny má MŽP SR a ŠOPSR legálnu možnosť odkúpiť pozemky v rámci projektu. Preto po vyššie uvedených objasneniach sa môže proces odkupov pozemkov podľa našej národnej legislatívy začať.

Nákup pozemkov sa musí vždy zamerať na špecifické časti projektovej oblasti. Špecifické aktívne riadenie a/alebo obmedzenie používania alebo špecifickej obnovy, ktoré ide mimo právnych povinností a existujúce obmedzenia, ktoré si vyžadujú odkup pozemkov, zahŕňajú najmä rašeliniská projektových oblastí, Poľana a Muráň a Latorica. V týchto projektových oblastiach je momentálne nedostatočný záujem vlastníkov o vhodné riadenie vzácnych a ohrozených prostredí ako sú rašeliniská a z dlhodobej perspektívy je dôležité, aby boli tieto hodnoty ochrany zabezpečené štátom, pretože ak sa to nestane, existuje vysoká pravdepodobnosť, že by sa mnohé z týchto cenných lokalít poškodili. Pri ostatných opatreniach zameraných na vzácne a extrémne ohrozené druhy ako je Emys orbicularis sa nákupom pozemkov zabezpečí trvalo udržateľnejšie riešenie prívodu vody a riadenia v lokalite Tajba. Toto by nebolo možné bez odkupu príslušných pozemkov. V prípade lesných prostredí lokalít Poľana a Muráň je nevyhnutné špecifické riadenie v zmysle tetrova hlucháňa Tetrao urogallus a z dlhodobého hľadiska sa môže ponúknuť vhodné riešenie súkromným vlastníkom vo forme odkupu pozemkov, a tým by sa zabezpečila ochrana kľúčových prostredí pre druhy z dlhodobého hľadiska. Existuje samozrejme viac podobných príkladov, kedy potreba odkúpiť pozemok dokáže poskytnúť najlepšie riešenie dlhodobej ochrany prostredí / druhov, ktoré sa dá brať do úvahy, ak by plán pre cieľové druhy a / alebo prostredia zlyhal. To môže zahŕňať prostredia pre Pseudogaurotina excellens na Muránskej planine, obnovené prostredia pre vtáky a hmyz na Muránskej planine, lesy riadené v súlade s ochranou lesa na podporu prostredí tetrova hlucháňa na Poľane, atď.

Odkup pozemkov alebo vysporiadanie vlastníctva sa požaduje aj v prípade projektovej lokality Latorica, aby sa umožnila implementácia činností ochrany navrhovaných v rámci projektovej činnosti C.5.3 v lokalitách Tajba a Tice za pomoci SVP.

V prípade lokality Tajba ide o vysporiadanie majetku poľnohospodárskej pôdy v rámci spojovacieho kanálu medzi prečerpávacou stanicou Streda nad Bodrogom a oblasťou Tajba, kde musí SVP odkúpiť parcely E-KN č. 706/2,706/1,705, 704,703,702,701,725/2 v katastrálnom území Streda nad Bodrogom.

V prípade lokality Tice ide o vysporiadanie majetkov v rámci Chotárneho kanálu, ktorý patrí k správe Hydromeliorácie, štátnemu podniku Bratislava a bude podliehať vymedzeniu administratívy SVP. Už predtým bolo dohodnuté s Hydromelioráciami, štátnym podnikom, že príslušné plochy - kanál budú vyhradené pre SVP. Majetky pozemkových parciel, na ktorých sa nachádza kanál, však nie sú vysporiadané. Podľa katastra je dno kanálu tvorené pôdou typu vodnej oblasti, na ktorej nie je žiadna nadobúdacia listina v platnom registri „CKN“ (pozemkový register). V bývalom registri „EKN“ (pozemkový register) sú pozemkové parcely zaregistrované ako poľnohospodárska pôda, ale nie je tu uvedená žiadna nadobúdacia listina. Dno kanála pozostáva zo 41 pozemkových parciel registra „EKN“, na ktorom je registrovaných 128 fyzických osôb ako vlastníci a 5 právnických osôb ako vlastníci a len 1 pozemkovú parcelu vlastní Slovenská republika. Aby sme umožnili plánovanú obnovu, je potrebné vysporiadať pozemky tvoriace dno kanála. Príslušné parcely z registra „EKN“ (pozemkový register):

1463/9, 1463/8, 1463/7, 1463/6, 1463/5, 1458/10, 1458/9, 1458/8, 1458/7, 1458/6, 1458/5, 1458/4, 1458/3, 1458/23, 1462/17, 1462/16, 1462/15, 1462/14, 1462/12, 1487/20, 1487/19, 1257, 1487/14, 1487/15, 1487/16, 1487/17, 1487/18, 1487/25, 1488/2, 1488/3, 1488/4, 1488/5, 1488/6, 1488/7, 1488/8, 1488/9, 1488/10, 1489, 1491 (vlastní SR), 1490, 1494.

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Za účelom kúpy parciel v projektových ukážkových lokalitách si ŠOPSR vopred zvolila približne 70 ha pozemkov v prostrediach rašelinísk, čo predstavuje 3,8 % z 2 327 ha - celková veľkosť tejto projektovej ukážkovej lokality. Podľa predbežnej komunikácie s majiteľmi pozemkov sú ochotní predať tieto parcely za trhovú cenu. Cenu parciel ocení autorizovaný odborný posudok. Znalec dostane odmenu v súlade s Nariadením Ministerstva spravodlivosti č. 491/2004 Zb.

Cena nelesných parciel sa ocenila podľa cenovej mapy alebo podľa posudku od autorizovaného odhadcu. Cena závisí od lokality, typu pozemku a kvality

pôdy. Nelesné parcely, vopred zvolené na nákup, sú zaregistrované na katastri ako trvalé trávnaté plochy alebo ako pozemky. Pôda je najmä menej úrodná. Tieto oblasti sa nepoužívajú ako orná pôda, ale klasifikujú sa ako intenzívne riadené trvalé trávnaté plochy s nižšou produktivitou, a preto majú nižšie trhové ceny. **Cena sa pohybuje od 2 000 do 12 000 EUR/ha. Priemerná kúpna cena pozemkov na Slovensku sa odhaduje na 5 000 EUR/ha.**

MŽP spolu so ŠOPSR majú potrebné kompetencie a skúsenosti v oblasti nákupu pozemkov na účely ochrany prírody a majú kompetencie na to, aby vlastnili a spravovali pozemky (keď sa stanú štátom vlastnenými pozemkami). Cenový rozsah sa mení a výpočet sa veľmi ťažko realizuje. Vo všeobecnosti sa môže pohybovať od 2 000 do 12 000 EUR/ha. Priemerná kúpna cena pozemkov na Slovensku sa odhaduje na 5 000 EUR/ha. Preto sme v tomto prípade rátali so sumou 750 000 EUR za nákup pozemkov v rozsahu 150 hektárov, plus príslušné poplatky nasledovne: znalecký posudok - 16 000 EUR, mapy - 21 000 EUR, verejný tender - 3 000 EUR, správne poplatky 4000 EUR, notár - 3 000 EUR, dane - 300 EUR/ročne * 10 rokov = 3 000 EUR - SÚČET 50 000 EUR. Platby sa navrhli ako všeobecná suma, ktorá sa špecifikuje počas ostatných predbežných činností pre dokončenie C.6 (najmä činnosti A.1 a A.4).

Ako je to uvedené vyššie, kúpa pozemkov v projektových lokalitách by sa mala organizovať najmä v druhej fáze projektu. Je to spôsobené v prvej fáze tým, že počet prípravných štúdií sa musí dokončiť s ohľadom na potreby ochrany, obnovy a riadenia príslušných projektových pozemkov, najmä v rámci činností A.1 a A.4. Tým získame jasné informácie o tom, ktoré parcely v projektových oblastiach budú podrobené konkrétnym činnostiam, ktorí príslušní vlastníci/používatelia a iní účastníci projektových pozemkov sú zasiahnutí alebo by mali byť zapojení a aké špecifické požiadavky sa budú musieť splniť v týchto oblastiach. Po takomto objasnení existuje viacero legálnych možností ako zabezpečiť dlhodobé riadenie pozemkov súkromných vlastníkov, ktoré podliehajú projektovým činnostiam.

V prvom rade je možnosť vypracovať zmluvu o spolupráci/finančnej podpore s príslušnými vlastníkmi pozemkov alebo príslušnými užívateľmi projektových pozemkov. Keď to bude možné, títo vlastníci/užívatelia pozemkov s profesionálnou podporou a pomocou odborníkov z príslušných organizácií a inštitúcií dokážu poskytnúť špecifické požiadavky ochrany, obnovy alebo iné požiadavky riadenia, podpíšu sa s nimi podrobné zmluvy alebo iné dohody.

Ak tieto dohody nebudú postačujúce a/alebo vlastníci odmietnu túto možnosť, podľa nášho zákona o ochrane prírody a krajiny má MŽP SR a ŠOPSR legálnu možnosť odkúpiť pozemky v rámci projektu. Preto po vyššie uvedených objasneniach sa môže proces odkupov pozemkov podľa našej národnej legislatívy začať.

V prípade lokality Tajba bude potrebné vysporiadať celkovú plochu 22 230 m^2 na trvalé ako aj dočasné pokrytie. Cena pozemku pri ornej pôde podľa dokumentov podľa okresného úradu Trebišov je približne 0,35 €/m^2. Celkové náklady na vysporiadanie pozemkov sú asi 8000 €. Aby sme zohľadnili isté možné zvyšovanie cien (finančná rezerva), naplánovali sme si sumu vo výške 10 000 €.

Pri parcele C-KN 651/4 s plochou 17 556 m2 v katastrálnom území Bôľ, v ktorom sa nachádza Chotárny kanál, je priemerná cena vyrátaná asi na 0,40 €/m2 (podľa okresného úradu Trebišov). Celková cena za vysporiadanie pozemkov Chotárneho kanála je teda asi 7100 €. Aby sme si nechali nejakú finančnú rezervu, naplánovali sme si sumu vo výške 9 000 €. Z Chotárneho kanála do lokality Tice je navrhnutý nový pripojovací kanál, ktorý by mal byť vybudovaný na parcelách E- KN č. 1494 a 1546, pre jeho dočasnú a trvalú plochu 11 116 m2, cena ornej pôdy je asi 0,40 €/m2. Celková cena za pripojovací kanál je teda asi 4500 €. Pre istotu sme si naplánovali sumu 6 000 €.

Aby sme umožnili podrobnú identifikáciu pozemku, ktorý chceme odkúpiť a ktorý momentálne nevlastní štát, potrebujeme stavebný projekt, topografický a výškový

geodetický prieskum. Tento sa vypracuje v prvej fáze projektu. V tomto momente nemôžeme definitívne podrobne navrhnúť vedenia potrubí/kanálov. Ak sa pripojenia vyriešia pomocou podzemných potrubí, potom bude stačiť vytvorenie uvoľnenia. Ak sa vzájomné prepojenia vyriešia otvorenými kanálmi, potom by sa mala uzatvoriť zmluva o budúce kúpnej zmluve na postup výstavby.

Postup na vysporiadanie vlastníckych práv k pozemkom:

1. Až po vypracovaní projektu by malo byť možné vypracovať geometrický plán pre podobné určenie plochy pozemku (Identifikácia vlastníkov),
2. Hodnotenie znaleckým posudkom,
3. Výzva pre vlastníkov pozemkov s požiadavkou uzavrieť zmluvu. V prípade konštrukcií, ktoré sa na trvalo prevedú do vlastníctva SVP, je najlepšie dohodnúť sa na budúcej kúpnej zmluve pre príslušné parcely. V zmluve sa uvádza, že vlastník pozemku súhlasí s implementáciou výstavby (opatrení) a súčasne sa zmluva vypracuje tak, aby nemusela nevyhnutne zasahovať do súkromného vlastníctva, aby sa skutočný rozsah zameral na dokončenú výstavbu,
4. Ak vlastníkov nezaujíma predaj pozemku, môže sa uzavrieť nájomná zmluva.
5. Časový plán pre vysporiadanie pozemkov v danej oblasti je 6 mesiacov, ak vlastníci spolupracujú, inak jeden rok alebo viac (do konca prvej fázy projektu 31.12.2022)

V prípade stavebného povolenia môže vydávajúci orgán trvať na vytvorení uľahčenia alebo ocenení budovy ako lineárnej štruktúry a následne o tom informovať prostredníctvom verejnej vyhlášky.

Pripraví sa správa o situácii vlastníkov a o dostupnosti pozemkových parciel potrebných na implementáciu stavebných prác koordinovaných SVP. Bude jasne uvádzať zvolené riešenia vysporiadania vlastníckych práv a zároveň uvádzať všetky potrebné dokumenty potvrdzujúce dostupnosť pozemkov.

Vysporiadanie vlastníckych práv k pozemkom môže byť vlastník pozemku povinný vykonať na základe budúcej kúpnej zmluvy alebo budúcej zmluvy o prenájme. Žiadne iné prehlásenie o jeho ochote predať/prenajať svoj pozemok na účely projektu, ani ak by bolo podpísané vlastníkom pozemku, nie je v budúcnosti záväzné pre vlastníka pozemku a pre SVP nie je právne vymáhateľné. Keďže ide o lineárnu vodnú stavbu v extraviláne, ktorá sa implementuje v dôsledku verejného záujmu, bude to oznámené prostredníctvom verejnej vyhlášky. V takomto prípade sa nebudú požadovať žiadne povolenia od vlastníkov pozemkov. Vlastníci pozemkov budú samozrejme zapojení do procesu rokovania s príležitosťou komentovať navrhované riešenie.

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

- Vlastníci pozemkov nebudú chcieť predať pozemky. Riadenie rizík: Manažéri lokalít budú komunikovať s vlastníkmi pozemkov včas, aby im podrobne vysvetlili dôvody, prečo je daný pozemok taký dôležitý z pohľadu ochrany prírody a toho aké výhody kúpa prinesie. Toto riziko sa zníži aj férovým jednaním s vlastníkmi pozemkov a ponúknutím vhodnej ceny za príslušný pozemok hneď od začiatku.
- Vlastníci pozemkov budú chcieť vyššiu cenu ako je cena ponúkaná z projektu. Riadenie rizík: Opäť sa to dá zmierniť len správnou komunikáciou s vlastníkmi pozemkov a zaistením toho, aby mali dostatočné informácie, aby sa mohli správne rozhodnúť. Avšak možnosť, že vlastník pozemku bude aj naďalej trvať na vyššej cene, tu zostáva. V takom prípade by bola variantom kúpa menšej časti pozemku.

Očakávané výsledky (kvantitatívne informácie, keď je to možné):

- Zakúpenie 70 hektárov pozemkov do štátneho vlastníctva (ŠOPSR) pre zabezpečenie kľúčových prostredí v projektových ukážkových lokalitách a umožnenie implementácie ukážkových opatrení.

- **Odhad nákladov:**

Personálne náklady (MŽP SR)
Technický a komunikačný manažér: 168 EUR * 35 dní = 5 880 EUR
Pracovné úlohy: pomoc pri vypracovaní znaleckého posudku o výkupe pozemkov, ktorý je základnou požiadavkou pred výkupom, prenájmom alebo pokrytím niektorých konkrétnych pozemkov inými kompenzačnými platbami

Výkup pozemkov alebo dlhodobý prenájom pozemkov/práv na užívanie (MŽP)
Cena pozemku: 750 000 EUR - 150 hektárov * 5 000 EUR - priemerná cena za nákup pozemkov

Súvisiace poplatky: 50 000 EUR podrobne takto:
- znalecký posudok - 16 000 EUR,
- mapy - 21 000 EUR,
- verejná súťaž - 3 000 EUR,
- správne poplatky - 4 000 EUR,
- notár - 3 000 EUR,
- dane - 300 EUR/rok * 10 rokov = 3 000 EUR

MŽP po riadnych analýzach pozemkov z demonštračných lokalít a po rokovaniach s užívateľmi pozemkov rozhodne, či a ktoré pozemky budú odkúpené na účely ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny. Túto sumu nie je možné riadne vypočítať skôr, ako sa dokončí analýza a kým MŽP a SNK nerozhodnú, ktoré biotopy sú z dlhodobého hľadiska prioritné.
Platby boli navrhnuté ako všeobecná suma, ktorá bude spresnená v priebehu ukončenia ostatných predvýskumných aktivít pre C.6 (najmä aktivít A.1 a A.4).

Iné výdavky (MŽP)
Znalecké posudky na výkup pozemkov: 21 000 EUR

Znalecký posudok o výkupe pozemkov je povinnou činnosťou potrebnou pre zmluvy o výkupe, prenájme alebo iných kompenzačných platbách. Znalecký posudok o výkupe pôdy bude podrobne obsahovať opis tých pozemkov, ktoré boli vybrané ako prioritné na výkup pôdy alebo dlhodobý prenájom pôdy.

Personálne náklady (ŠOP SR)
Lokálny manažér [projektové lokality (3)]: 103 EUR * 660 dní = 67 980 EUR

Výkup pozemkov alebo dlhodobý prenájom pozemkov / užívacích práv (ŠOP SR)
Nákup pozemkov - 432 195 EUR:
- nelesné rašeliniská: 70 ha * 5 000 EUR/ha = 350 000 EUR (náklady/ha vyplývajú z konzultácií s odborníkmi)
- súvisiace poplatky ako notárske poplatky, mapy, správne poplatky, dane atď. 82 195 EUR

Poľana (prírode blízke obhospodarovanie lesov na podporu biotopu tetrova hlucháňa): kompenzačné platby - 187 500 EUR: 625 EUR/ha * 300 ha = 187 500 EUR

Poľana (lesnícke opatrenia): kompenzačné platby - 139 358 EUR: 1 740 EUR/ha * 80 ha = 139 358 EUR

Ostatné (ŠOP SR)
Znalecké posudky na výkup pozemkov: 16 334 EUR

Výkup pozemkov alebo dlhodobý prenájom pozemkov/práv na užívanie (SVP)
Latorica: 25 000 EUR: 5 ha * 5 000 EUR - priemerná cena za nákup pozemkov

Čo je potrebné dodať:

Názov položky	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Správa o situácii vlastníkov a o dostupnosti pozemkových parciel potrebných na implementáciu stavebných prác koordinovaných SVP	C.6	12/2022
Vlastnícke certifikáty na 70 ha (700 000 m2) pozemkov zakúpených ŠOPSR v projektových ukážkových lokalitách	C.6	12/2025

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Dohody o uzatváraní zmlúv o budúcich zmluvách s vlastníkmi pozemkov sú podpísané	C.6	12/2025
Vypracované mapy	C.6	06/2026
Predajné zmluvy na nákup pozemkov podpísané na SK	C.6	06/2026
Prepis ŠOPSR ako vlastníka pozemku do pozemkového registra (kataster)	C.6	12/2026

ČINNOSŤ C.7: Hodnotenie socio-ekonomických výhod služieb ekosystému siete Natura 2000

Beneficient zodpovedný za implementáciu: **ŠOPSR**
Úloha: Celkové hodnotenie výhod siete Natura 2000; koordinácia a implementácia prípadových štúdií testujúcich potenciálne využívanie služieb ekosystému; spolupráca pri vytváraní databázy znalostí a databázy na hodnotenie socio-ekonomických výhod a nákladov siete Natura 2000 z perspektívy ekosystému a ekonomickej perspektívy.

Kompetencie: ŠOPSR má skúsenosti v oblasti mapovania a hodnotenia služieb ekosystému, zameraných na prístup ekosystému a chránené oblasti, vrátane riadenia siete Natura 2000.

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Vzťahy medzi prírodou a človekom sú úzko prepojené. Spoliehame sa na prírodu, napríklad na to, že nám poskytuje jedlo a potravu, energiu, lieky, genetické zdroje, mnohé materiály a omnoho viac. Príspevky služieb pre ľudí zahŕňajú aj rôzne výmeny. Aktuálny stav našej prírody je alarmujúci. Od roku 1970 sa poľnohospodárska produkcia, lov rýb, produkcia bioenergie a ťažba surovín zvýšili, ale 14 z 18 kategórií ochrany prírody, ktoré sa hodnotili, najmä regulácia a nemateriálna ochrana, sa znížili. Celkovo sa 75 % plochy zeme výrazne zmenilo, 66 % plochy oceánov zažíva zvyšujúce sa kumulatívne vplyvy a viac ako 85 % vlhkých oblastí sa stratilo. A navyše je v priemere asi 25 % druhov hodnotených skupín zvierat a rastlín ohrozených, čo naznačuje, že asi 1 milión druhov už čelí vyhubeniu. Globálny pomer vyhubenia druhov je za posledných 10 miliónov rokov desať až stokrát vyšší a neustále zrýchľuje. Priame faktory zmeny v prírode s najvyšším globálnym vplyvom sú (začíname faktormi s najvyššími zmenami): zmeny využívanie pôdy a morí, priame využívanie organizmov; klimatická zmena; znečistenie; a invázia cudzích druhov. Využívanie pôdy má najväčší relatívne negatívny vplyv na prírodu od roku 1970 a poľnohospodárska expanzia je najrozšírenejšou formou zmeny vo využívaní pôdy (IPBES, 2019).

Slovensko trpí týmito faktormi zmeny, najmä zmenou využívania pôdy a priamym zneužívaním organizmov. Aby sme to vyriešili, je potrebné prijať protiopatrenia.

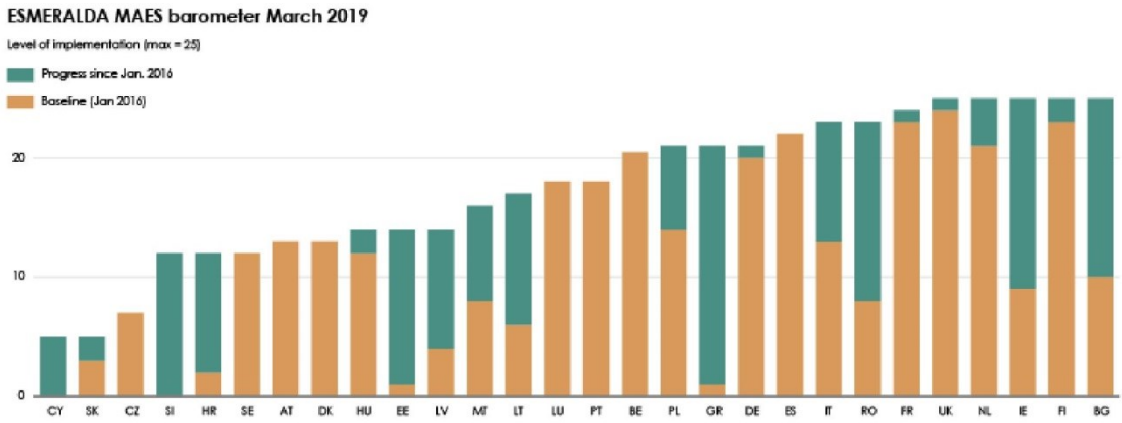
Hoci je primárnym cieľom siete Natura 2000 chrániť biodiverzitu a najviac ohrozené druhy a typy prirodzených prostredí v Európe, sociálny význam tohto typu ochrany je širší a pokrýva aj ekonomické príležitosti pre lokálnu ekonomiku (chránené oblasti môžu stimulovať príjmy a zamestnanosť v oblasti turizmu a rekreačného sektora). Ďalej to prináša aj ekonomické výhody na národnej, európskej a globálnej úrovni, keďže sa znižujú náklady a potenciálne poškodenie v dôsledku spoločnosti a klimatickej zmeny, prírodných katastrof ako sú suchá alebo záplavy, urbanizácia a fragmentácia krajiny, znížená samočistiaca schopnosť vody a pôdy a navyše to poskytuje útočisko pre sociálne cenné druhy ako sú opeľovacie druhy, zvieratá určené na hry a lesné ovocie. V tomto zmysle Natura 2000 výrazne prispieva k vytvoreniu celého súboru ekonomických benefitov vo forme služieb ekosystému, ktoré by sa dodávali s nízkou kvalitou alebo by sa bez jej existencie nedodávali vôbec.

Stratégia biodiverzity EÚ2020 vyzvala členské štáty, aby zmapovali a zhodnotili stav ekosystémov a ich služby na ich národnom území za pomoci Európskej komisie. Takisto musia hodnotiť ekonomickú hodnotu takýchto služieb a podporovať integráciu týchto hodnôt do účtovníctva a oznamovacích systémov na úrovni EÚ a na národnej úrovni do roku 2020 (Cieľ 2, Činnosť 5). Táto špecifická činnosť sa zameriava na poskytovanie databázy znalostí o ekosystémoch a ich službách v Európe. Podmieňuje dosiahnutie všetkých 6 cieľov stratégie a zároveň je dôležitá pre mnohé sektorové politiky EÚ ako je

poľnohospodárstvo, námorníctvo a rybolov a súdržnosť. Stratégie po roku 2020 zosilňujú potrebu mapovania komplexných služieb ekosystému.

Podľa hodnotenia aktuálneho stavu už niektoré krajiny dosiahli plnú implementáciu (nielen ekosystém a hodnotenie ES, ale aj ich integráciu do národných politík) - patrí sem Spojené Kráľovstvo, Holandsko, Írsko, Fínsko a Bulharsko. Ostatné krajiny sa výrazne približujú tomuto cieľu (Taliansko, Rumunsko, Francúzsko). Za obdobie od roku 2015 urobilo najväčší pokrok Grécko, Írsko, Bulharsko, Rumunsko, Estónsko a Slovinsko (Mederly & Černecký, 2019).

Obrázok 1. Barometer ESMERALDA MAES: Progres členských štátov EÚ pri hodnotení a implementácii konceptu ES v období 01/2016-03/2019.



Zdroj: https://biodiversity.europa.eu/maes/maes countries

Ako je to uvedené na obrázku 1, progres, ktorý Slovensko urobilo v implementácii služieb ekosystému, je najnižší spomedzi všetkých členských štátov. Tento nepríjemný aktuálny stav na Slovensku si vyžaduje zlepšenie a sú potrebné okamžité činnosti.

V roku 2014 bola ustanovená odborná pracovná skupina MAES-SK v rámci Ministerstva životného prostredia, ktorá sa zameriavala na dosahovanie Cieľa 2 Stratégie biodiverzity EÚ, teda mapovanie a hodnotenie ekosystémov a služieb, ktoré poskytujú. Táto skupina pozostáva najmä zo zástupcov rôznych ministerských profesionálnych organizácií a inštitúcií, vedeckej komunity a miestnych vlád. Odborníci zo Štátnej ochrany prírody Slovenskej republiky (ŠOPSR) boli súčasťou odbornej skupiny a začali prípravu viacerých činností a dokumentov potrebných na hodnotenie ES na národnej úrovni.

Úvodná **mapa ekosystémov Slovenska** sa pripravila (odoslaná na zverejnenie v 03/2019 - Cernecky et al., 2019) s pomocou údajov z rôznych zdrojov.

Výsledky prezentované v publikácii "**Katalóg služieb ekosystému na Slovensku"** sa dá považovať za dokončenie prvej fázy hodnotenia ES na Slovensku. Nasledujúca fáza by mala zahŕňať hodnotenie ostatných aspektov ustanovení ES - ich skutočné využitie v krajine, požiadavku individuálneho ES ako aj návrh ekonomického (menového) hodnotenia výhod, ktoré ekosystém poskytuje.

V zmysle ochrany prírody na Slovensku je koncept ES relatívne nový a stále nie je dostatočne implementovaný v tejto oblasti. Základný rámec poskytuje zákon č. 543/2002 Zb. v aktuálne platnej verzii, ktorá ako prvá zadefinovala ES na národnej úrovni a poskytla úvodný legislatívny rámec. Koncept ES je uvedený aj v aktualizovanej národnej stratégii pre ochranu biodiverzity 2012-2020 a v stratégii politiky ohľadom životného prostredia pre Slovenskú republiku na rok 2030. Dokonca aj zákon o rybolove vo svojom najnovšom doplnení zaviedol koncept ES aj vo vzťahu k ochrane rýb.

Koncept ES sa postupne zavádza na Slovensku, ale je podmienený najmä medzinárodnými záväzkami. Je potrebné pokračovať v jeho rozvoji nielen v rámci ochrany prírody a krajiny, ale aj pri rozhodovaní

spojenom s riadením krajiny, priestorovým a územným plánovaním a hodnotením environmentálnych vplyvov.

Ako je to uvedené v návrhu projektu, na začiatku roku 2020 bol zverejnený článok v žurnále máp (https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17445647.2019.1689858) s prvou navrhovanou mapou ekosystémov na Slovensku, ktorá by mala byť základom komplexnejšieho hodnotenia služieb ekosystému na Slovensku. Bola založená na rôznych existujúcich údajoch a až donedávna neexistovalo žiadne dostupné komplexné mapovanie prostredí / ekosystémov na Slovensku (štúdie boli vždy len čiastočné alebo boli zamerané len na isté skupiny prostredí), je potrebné doplniť tieto údaje a postupne ich overiť prostredníctvom oblastného mapovania. Overená alebo aspoň čiastočne overená mapa ekosystémov bude slúžiť ako základ pre hodnotenie socio-ekonomických benefitov a služieb ekosystému siete Natura 2000.

Aby sa opodstatnili náklady, pri správnom hodnotení ES je potrebné oblastné mapovanie všetkých projektových oblastí, aby sa správne overila uvedená mapa ekosystémov. Bez týchto základných údajov nie je možné pripraviť podrobné hodnotenie ES na vhodnom základe. Projektové oblasti pokrývajú celkovo 140 000 ha. Tým sa ponúka približne 2,85 EUR za hektár (400 000 Eur / 140 000 ha) na oblastné mapovanie ES, ktoré má skôr nízku cenu pri odbornej práci v teréne na základe našich skúseností. Nie je možné zmapovať celú oblasť s internými zamestnancami, a preto potrebujeme dodatočnú výraznú pomoc od externých odborníkov a organizácií. Na vhodné hodnotenie ES plánujeme zbierať aj základné informácie o stave ekosystémov, čo vedie k ešte ťažšej úlohe. Na základe našich skúseností jeden odborník napríklad na mapovanie trávnatých oblastí dokáže zmapovať približne 50 ha za jeden pracovný deň, čo by nám dalo maximálne 142,50 Eur na deň (vrátane cestovných nákladov). V prípade analýzy a spracovávania údajov, opäť, ak zohľadníme objem získaných údajov, potreba pripojenia k sade údajov, potvrdenie údajov, vykonávanie celej analýzy a finálne hodnotenie ES, všetky tieto úlohy sa musia vykonať pri celom návrhu projektovej oblasti, kde máme k dispozícii 1,57 Eur na hektár (220 000/140 000 ha), čo opäť nie je vysoká cena za takéto množstvo práce na základe aktuálnych skúseností. Spojenie údajov od mnohých rôznych odborníkov bude časovo aj finančne náročné. Je potrebné najmä spolupracovať s univerzitami a vedeckým sektorom, aby sme správne spracovali údaje a zhodnotili ES v projektových oblastiach. Analýza kapacity ES, diferenciácia ideálneho stavu a stavu založeného na zhoršovaní ekosystému budú komplexné, vrátane analýzy založenej na poskytovaní lokalít Natura 2000. Existujú očakávané interné kapacity na základe práce, avšak toto množstvo oblastného overovania a analýzy sa musí distribuovať aj s pomocou externých služieb, inak by sme neboli schopní plniť túto úlohu. Táto práca sa bude vykonávať kontinuálne v priebehu celého projektu a mapovanie a analýza spoločne neprekročia 62 000 Eur za rok za externé služby, čo už je na hrane správneho plnenia úlohy.

Na posilnenie potreby tejto úlohy a opodstatnenie nákladov by sme chceli uviesť nedávnu Stratégiu biodiverzity EÚ na rok 2030 - Priniesť prírodu naspäť do našich životov. V časti spojenej s posilnením právneho rámca EÚ pre obnovu prírody existuje časť venovaná ES a mapovaniu: „Takisto neexistujú požiadavky komplexného mapovania, monitorovania alebo hodnotenia služieb ekosystému, zdravia a úsilí obnovy. Tieto témy obnovujú medzery v implementácii, ktoré bránia existujúcej legislatíve dosahovať tieto ciele. Požaduje sa silnejšia podpora implementácie a vynucovanie.” Na základe tohto prehlásenia je jasné aké dôležité budú v blízkej budúcnosti ES a mapovanie ekosystémov a ich stav a prostredníctvom návrhu tohto projektu IP LIFE by mohlo Slovensko výrazne prispieť k tomuto cieľu.

Očakávaný benefit Projektov pre implementáciu prioritného akčného rámca financovania
Prioritizované opatrenia, ktoré sa implementujú počas nasledujúceho obdobia implementácie prioritného akčného rámca financovania ako je to stanovené v kapitole„E.1.3 Monitorovanie a oznamovanie“ zahŕňajú *vývoj metodológie na hodnotenie služieb ekosystému.* Okrem toho táto kapitola určuje nasledujúce opatrenie: *Monitorovanie pre identifikáciu kvality poskytovaných regulačných, výrobných a kultúrnych služieb ekosystému*, pričom očakávaným výsledkom je *identifikácia stavu ekosystémov a poskytovaných služieb ekosystému.* V kapitole „E.1.4 Zvyšné medzery v znalostiach a potreby výskumu“, ktorá popisuje aktuálny stav a medzery v tejto oblasti, sa uvádza, aké

potrebné je vylepšenie metodológie a hodnotenie služieb ekosystému a jedným z prioritných opatrení je *progres v hodnotení služieb ekosystémov, chránených oblastiach a prírodných hodnotách* a očakávané výsledky v tejto oblasti by mali priniesť zhodnotenie služieb ekosystému v chránených oblastiach a ich zavedenie na národných úrovniach. Kapitola „E.1.5 Komunikácia a opatrenia zvyšujúce povedomie o Natura 2000, environmentálne vzdelávanie“ uvádza, že v novom období programovania má Slovensko za cieľ zapojiť najnovšie informácie z výskumu vo vhodnej forme a zvýšiť publicitu a povedomie o výhodách NATURA 2000 a službách ekosystému a očakávaným výsledkom tejto aktivity je zlepšenie verejného povedomia o službách ekosystému. Kapitola „2.6 Lesy“ identifikuje potrebu zlepšovať / chrániť a hodnotiť služby ekosystému poskytované lesnými prostrediami, pričom očakávaným výsledkom je dosiahnutie služieb ekosystému a ochrany zraniteľných prostredí. Podobne sa opatrenia a očakávané výsledky spojené so službami ekosystému oznamujú aj pri ostatných skupinách prostredí v prioritnom akčnom rámci financovania. Tento dokument predkladá aj Aktualizovanú národnú stratégiu pre ochranu biodiverzity do roku 2020, ktorá zahŕňa aj ciele pre ekosystémy a ich služby, vrátane komplexnejšieho hodnotenia ES na národnej úrovni. Takisto uvádza implementáciu Národnej environmentálnej stratégie 2030, v rámci ktorej sa bod 2.4 zameriava na hodnotenie a trvalo udržateľné využívanie služieb ekosystému a predkladá aj Agendu 2030, ktorá sa zameriava na zlepšenie stavu ekosystémov a ich služieb. V rámci prioritného akčného rámca financovania, Kapitola F. Ďalšia pridaná hodnota prioritných činností je celá sekcia venovaná službám ekosystému a ich skutočnej implementácii a potrebe progresu v tejto oblasti.

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Činnosť C.7 pozostáva z nasledujúcich štyroch podriadených činností:

C. 7.1 Aktualizácia vedeckej databázy znalostí na hodnotenie socio-ekonomických účinkov a služieb ekosystému vyplývajúcich zo siete Natura 2000
Cieľom tejto podriadenej činnosti C.7 je poskytnúť databázu znalostí pre hodnotenie socioekonomických výhod siete Natura 2000. Databáza znalostí bude postavená na systematickej revízii literatúry pre najnovšie výsledky výskumu vo vedeckých databázach, vrátane publikácií a databázach o prirodzených procesoch v ekosystémoch (chránených sieťou Natura 2000), ktoré sú zodpovedné za dodávku služieb ekosystémov. Na základe týchto podkladových materiálov budú v softvéri GIS vypracované metódy výpočtov (rovnice, modely) a základné analýzy. Táto činnosť sa zameria na nasledujúce body:

- definícia potenciálu ekosystému poskytovať tovar a/alebo regulovať prírodné procesy podmieňujúce služby ekosystému v biofyzikálnom hodnotení
- kapacitu ekosystémov poskytovať zásobovanie, reguláciu a kultúrne služby ekosystému;
- návrh na hodnotenie stavu ekosystému
- požiadavka služieb ekosystému (koľko vody, uhlíka, dreva chceme zachovať alebo skôr vyrobiť, v závislosti od prípadu, s pomocou ekosystémov) a aké sú príslušné hotovostné ekvivalenty príslušných typov služieb ekosystému;
- priestorová identifikácia služieb zásobujúcich ekosystémy ako aj ich používateľov (obcí, podnikov). Niekedy sú navzájom oddelené v zmysle priestoru, a preto vzniká konflikt záujmov pri zachovaní dodávky a kapacity služieb ekosystému.

C.7.2 Mapovanie ekosystémov v Slovenskej republike: aktualizácia a overovanie mapy ekosystémov
Na začiatku roku 2020 bol zverejnený článok[1] s prvou navrhnutou mapou ekosystémov na Slovensku, ktorá by mala byť základom komplexnejšieho hodnotenia služieb ekosystému na Slovensku. Bola založená na rôznych existujúcich údajoch a až donedávna neexistovalo žiadne dostupné komplexné mapovanie prostredí / ekosystémov na Slovensku (štúdie boli vždy len čiastočné alebo boli zamerané len na isté skupiny prostredí), je potrebné doplniť tieto údaje a postupne ich overiť prostredníctvom oblastného mapovania.

Overená alebo aspoň čiastočne overená mapa ekosystémov bude slúžiť ako základ pre hodnotenie socio-ekonomických benefitov a služieb ekosystému siete Natura 2000. Na základe našich skúseností predpokladáme, že aj ostatné entity sa budú zaujímať o používanie mapy ekosystémov na výskum alebo štúdie krajiny. Mapovanie celého Slovenska by bolo veľmi náročné, a preto sa v rámci tohto projektu preveria len projektové oblasti. To by slúžilo ako test pre budúcu prácu na komplexnom mapovaní ekosystémov na národnej úrovni. Mapa ekosystémov je základnou sadou údajov pre správne služby ekosystému v projektových oblastiach popísaných v podriadenej činnosti C.7.3.

C.7.3 Podrobné hodnotenie služieb ekosystému vo zvolených lokalitách siete Natura 2000 - prípadové štúdie pre projektové oblasti
Pri zvolených oblastiach sa pripraví podrobnejšie mapovanie služieb ekosystémov. Výsledky prípadových štúdií budú podrobnejšie ilustrovať socioekonomické výhody siete Natura 2000, ktoré boli jasne a komplexne explicitné. Ďalej rámec služieb ekosystému umožní identifikovať špecifické synergie, konflikty a kompromisy medzi príslušnými výhodami. Prípadové štúdie nám umožnia overiť uplatniteľnosť prístupov vypracovaných predtým pri integrácii služieb ekosystému do rozhodovania a navrhnúť metodológiu na zohľadnenie výhod ekosystému pri rozhodovaní. Výsledky podriadenej činnosti poskytnú aj základné informácie pre monitorovanie vplyvu konkrétnych projektových činností na služby ekosystému v projektových ukážkových lokalitách. Časť tejto činnosti bude spojená s prípravou dokumentov vzťahujúcich sa na služby ekosystému na Slovensku pre miestnych účastníkov a verejnosť.

C7.4 Národné hodnotenie služieb ekosystému a benefitov siete Natura 2000
Na základe pripravených databáz a dokumentov sa vykoná komplexné hodnotenie benefitov siete Natura 2000 na národnej úrovni (teda na celom území Slovenskej republiky). Na základe záverov navrhneme odporúčania pre pravidelné hodnotenie efektivity siete Natura 2000 a vhodné formy komunikačných nástrojov pre šírenie povedomia a sociálneho významu siete Natura 2000. Závery hodnotenia budú sformulované aj na základe nasledujúcich bodov:

- Cieľ 2 Činnosti 5 Stratégie biodiverzity EÚ;
- Národná stratégia biodiverzity Slovenskej republiky;
- Národná environmentálna stratégia politiky

2030, atď.

Dôležitým cieľom národného oznamovania je dosiahnuť situáciu, kedy sa výsledky hodnotenia oznamujú účastníkom, ktorí rozhodujú o používaní ekosystémov, aby sa preukázali výhody rozhodnutí, ktoré zohľadňujú poskytovanie služieb ekosystému a ochrany biodiverzity. Preto budú zapojení očakávaní používatelia hodnotenia na národnej úrovni spojení v rámci Národnej odbornej skupiny MAES.

Na základe širokého rozsahu činností sa časť základnej zbierky údajov a vývoja štúdií zadá odborným inštitúciám.

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

Ak chceme zapojiť najlepších odborníkov na Slovensku, ďalej predpokladáme, že ostatné významné orgány odborníkov mimo projektového konzorcia sa takisto zúčastnia tejto činnosti v rámci subdodávok. Tak ako prírodná veda, aj sociálne a ekonomické znalosti sa časom rozširujú, táto činnosť sa bude vykonávať počas celého projektu, aby sa zaistilo, že navrhované metódy, hodnotenie a výsledky budú vždy založené na najnovších zisteniach. Uvedené postupy a metódy aplikované v rámci projektu sa budú pravidelne

prezentovať na medzinárodných workshopoch a konferenciách, čím sa poskytne projektovým partnerom potrebná a včasná odborná spätná väzba.

Očakávané výsledky (kvantitatívne informácie, keď je to možné):

C7.1:

- Správy o uplatňovaní navrhovanej metodológie hodnotenia služieb systému vo zvolených oblastiach štúdie na lokálnej úrovni zamerané na lokality Natura 2000 a okolité oblasti.
- Prezentácia výsledkov na medzinárodných špecializovaných konferenciách, zahŕňajúca aj zverejňovanie na zhrnutiach/konaniach v rámci konferencií. Minimálne päť krát v priebehu projektu. Zdroj overovania: prezentácie, cestovná správa.

C7.2:

- Mapa ekosystémov pre projektové oblasti - overená verzia - kompletná databáza zverejnená na online prehliadači mapy, pripravená v rámci profilu GIS.

C7.3:

- Smernice pravidelného monitorovania a hodnotenia socio-ekonomických výhod.
- Smernice pre potenciálne využívanie rôznych nástrojov podporujúcich rozhodovanie u viacerých entít pri hodnotení budúcich plánov.
- Implementácia výsledkov hodnotenia služieb ekosystému v pláne integrovaného riadenia a návrh na implementáciu hodnotenia služieb ekosystému ako povinná kapitola plánov riadenia pre lokality Natura 2000 na Slovensku.

C7.4:

- Mapa celkových výhod siete Natura 2000 v kľúčových kategóriách služieb ekosystému.
- Jedna celková cenná databáza pre príslušné služby ekosystému a socio-ekonomické výhody siete Natura 2000
- Webový nástroj pre vizualizáciu služieb ekosystému dodávaných z prírodných ekosystémov v lokalitách
- Súhrnná publikácia o celkových benefitoch siete Natura 2000 z pohľadu dodávky služieb ekosystému

Mapovanie oblasti ekosystémov pri všetkých projektových oblastiach:

- celkovo na ploche 140 000 ha.
- približne 2,85 Eur za hektár (400 000 Eur / 140 000 ha) pri oblastnom mapovaní ES,
- plán získať aj základné informácie o stave ekosystémov,
- 50 ha za jeden pracovný deň, čo by nám dalo maximálne 142,50 Eur na deň (vrátane cestovných nákladov).

Analýza a spracovávanie údajov:

- potreba pripojiť sa k sústave údajov,
- potvrdenie údajov, vykonávanie všetkých analýz,
- koncové hodnotenie ES,
- 1,57 Eur za hektár (220 000 Eur / 140 000 ha) je k dispozícii,

Mapovanie a analýza spoločne neprekročia 62 000 Eur za rok za externé služby, čo už je na hrane správneho plnenia úlohy.

Odhad nákladov:

Personálne náklady (ŠOP SR)
Odborní špecialisti [na ekosystémové služby (1), krajinnú ekológiu (1), GIS a databázy (1)]: 125 EUR * 916 dní = 114 500 EUR
Odborní špecialisti [na ekosystémové služby (3)] – dodatočný p.: 125 EUR * 264 dní = 33 000 EUR

Expert - špecialista/odborník na ekosystémové služby - pracovné úlohy: príprava článkov; príprava prípadových štúdií; príprava údajov pre dokument o význame ekosystémových služieb; príprava a distribúcia tlačených materiálov o dokumente; príprava prezentácií o výstupoch projektu.
Odborník - špecialista/odborníčka na krajinnú ekológiu - pracovné úlohy: príprava článkov; príprava prípadových štúdií; príprava údajov pre dokument o význame ekosystémových služieb; príprava a distribúcia tlačených materiálov o dokumente; príprava prezentácií o výstupoch Projektu.
Expert - špecialista/GIS a databázový expert - pracovné úlohy: príprava článkov; príprava prípadových štúdií; príprava údajov pre dokument o význame ekosystémových služieb; príprava a distribúcia tlačených materiálov o dokumente; príprava prezentácií o výstupoch Projektu.
3x ďalší zamestnanci - expert - špecialista - pracovné úlohy: príprava článkov; príprava prípadových štúdií; príprava údajov pre dokument o význame ekosystémových služieb;

Externé služby (ŠOP SR)
Externé expertízy na overenie mapy ekosystémov - 400 000 EUR:
- potreba ďalších botanikov a zoológov na overenie mapy ekosystémov
- celková rozloha projektových lokalít je cca. 140 000 ha.
Na prezentáciu adekvátnych výsledkov vo vzťahu k ekosystémovým službám je potrebné pripraviť podrobnú mapu ekosystémov vrátane terénneho overenia prvej verzie mapy ekosystémov, ktorá je k dispozícii. Na tento účel je potrebné podrobné terénne mapovanie projektového územia, ktoré si vyžaduje značné ľudské kapacity a zdroje.

Odborné analýzy, spracovanie údajov a spolupráca pri národnom hodnotení ekosystémových služieb, modelovanie ekosystémových služieb, poradenstvo - 240 000 EUR

Spotrebný materiál (ŠOP SR)
Nákup literatúry: 1 400 EUR

Iné výdavky (ŠOP SR)
Konferenčné poplatky, preklady a korektúry správ a textov: 15 000 EUR
Poplatky za recenzovanie a publikovanie výstupov vo vedeckých časopisoch: 9 000 EUR

Čo je potrebné dodať:

Názov položky	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Správy o uplatňovaní navrhovanej metodológie hodnotenia služieb systému vo zvolených oblastiach štúdie na lokálnej úrovni zamerané na lokality Natura 2000 a okolité oblasti	C.7	12/2024
Mapa ekosystémov pre projektové oblasti - overená verzia	C.7	12/2029
Smernice pre bežné monitorovanie a hodnotenie socio-ekonomických výhod a služieb ekosystému	C.7	12/2025
Smernice pre potenciálne využívanie rôznych nástrojov podporujúcich rozhodovanie u viacerých entít pri hodnotení budúcich plánov	C.7	12/2027
Implementácia výsledkov hodnotenia služieb ekosystému v pláne integrovaného riadenia a návrh na implementáciu hodnotenia služieb ekosystému ako povinná kapitola plánov riadenia pre lokality Natura 2000 na Slovensku	C.7	12/2026
Mapa celkových výhod siete Natura 2000 v kľúčových kategóriách služieb ekosystému	C.7	12/2028
Súhrnná publikácia o celkových benefitoch siete Natura 2000 z pohľadu dodávky služieb ekosystému	C.7	12/2029

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Účasť na medzinárodnej profesionálnej konferencii, vrátane prezentácie výstupov	C.7	12/2024
Začiatok oblastného overovania ekosystémov v projektových lokalitách	C.7	06/2022
Dokončenie prípadových štúdií v projektových lokalitách	C.7	12/2024
Vytvorenie cennej databázy pre príslušné služby ekosystému a socio-ekonomické výhody siete Natura 2000	C.7	12/2028

D. Monitorovanie vplyvu projektových činností (povinné)

ČINNOSŤ D.1: Monitorovanie vplyvu konkrétnych projektových činností

Beneficient zodpovedný za implementáciu: **PriF UK**
Úloha: Koordinácia monitorovania vplyvu konkrétnych projektových činností na biodiverzitu
Kompetencie: Prírodovedecká fakulta Univerzity Komenského je hlavnou a vynikajúcou výskumnou a vzdelávacou inštitúciou. PriF UK má multidisciplinárny projektový tím, zapojení zamestnanci majú skúsenosti s ochranou biológie, monitorovaním a prieskumom biodiverzity a iných ekologických entít, ekológiou krajiny, riadením chránených oblastí, ekológiou vegetácie, environmentálnou geochémiou, kvalitou vody a inými environmentálnymi subjektmi, sladkovodnou ekológiou a vplyvom antropických aktivít a environmentálnych faktorov na vodné organizmy.

Zodpovednosti v prípade viacerých beneficientov:
ŠOPSR
Úloha: ŠOPSR sa zúčastní na monitorovaní vplyvu konkrétnych projektových opatrení na biodiverzitu v sieti Natura 2000; asistencie na monitorovaní projektových lokalít.

Kompetencie: ŠOPSR má skúsenosti s mapovaním a hodnotením biodiverzity so zameraním na druhy a ekosystémy v chránených oblastiach, vrátane riadenia siete Natura 2000.

NLC sa zúčastní monitorovania vplyvov projektových činností na lesné a agrolesné prostredia a druhy, vrátane tetrova hlucháňa ***(Tetrao urogallus).***

NLC má rozsiahle skúsenosti a údaje v oblasti lesných prostredí a ich riadenia.

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Hlavným cieľom tejto činnosti je zostaviť informácie potrebné na oznamovacie účely projektu, keďže ide o povinnosť v rámci programu LIFE. Táto činnosť je určená aj na poskytnutie dôležitej spätnej väzby k projektu ohľadom efektívnosti implementovaných opatrení a jej vplyvu na cieľové druhy a typy prostredí. Predbežné hodnotenie cieľových vlastností biodiverzity potenciálne ovplyvnené projektovými činnosťami sa vykonalo pri zvážení cieľov ochrany lokalít Natura 2000 prekrývajúcich sa s projektovými príslušnými lokalitami a ich potenciálnej zraniteľnosti ako aj potenciálnej pozitívnej reakcie týchto vlastností na plánované projektové činnosti. Na základe tohto hodnotenia sme si zvolili predbežné cieľové skupiny vlastností biodiverzity indikátorov, ktoré sa budú monitorovať v rámci projektových príslušných lokalít pre zhodnotenie vplyvu projektových činností. Ako sme navrhli v úzkej spolupráci s odborníkmi Štátnej ochrany prírody, očakávame pozitívne účinky projektových činností na cieľovú biodiverzitu. Avšak v opačnom prípade monitorovanie poskytne základ pre adaptáciu opatrení použitých v rámci príslušnej projektovej činnosti.

Okrem toho je zavedené monitorovanie biodiverzity na národnej úrovni, čo poskytuje údaje o biodiverzite na národnej úrovni, trendy a prehľad celkových hlavných tlakov a hrozieb, teda dozor, na ktorom bude založené oznamovanie smernice o prostrediach čl. 17. Údaje z tohto monitorovania sa dajú použiť ako základná hodnota a / alebo referenčná hodnota.

Prostredníctvom tejto projektovej činnosti očakávame, že sa budú zhromažďovať údaje pre poskytnutie správy o nasledujúcich kľúčových indikátorov na úrovni projektu:

- Prostredia - oblasti smerujúce k zlepšeniu alebo obnove v priaznivom stave ochrany
- Divoké druhy - počet ohrozených druhov v zlepšenom alebo zabezpečenom stave

Správy o postupnom plnení KPI pomôžu beneficientom projektu hodnotiť progres

na základe výsledkov implementovaných opatrení.

Očakávaný benefit Projektov pre implementáciu prioritného akčného rámca financovania
E.1.4. Zvyšné medzery v znalostiach a výskume:

- Výskum vhodnosti a efektívnosti implementovaných realizovaných opatrení riadenia.

E.3.1 Opatrenia a programy zamerané na druhy nezahrnuté v opatreniach prostredí:

- Zlepšenie kvality a oblasti vhodných prostredí na lokalitách s výskytom *Tetrao urogallus* prostredníctvom implementácie aktívnych opatrení riadenia.
- Ochrana existujúcich vhodných prostredí pre *Tetrao umgallus* a iné druhy - pre zabezpečenie ochrany existujúcich vhodných lesných prostredí v blízkosti lokalít s výskytom týchto druhov.

Opatrenia uvedené v kapitole E.2.3 Vyvýšené močiare a bažiny vo všeobecnosti.

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Projektová činnosť sa implementuje prostredníctvom trvania projektu a vykoná sa v 3 krokoch:

1. Koncový výber indikátorov a nastavenie návrhu monitorovania - najskôr určíme sústavu cieľových indikátorov, aby sme umožnili hodnotenie vplyvu zvolených konkrétnych projektových činností na cieľovú biodiverzitu, teda zvolia sa cieľové druhy (skupiny) a prostredia, ktoré sa budú monitorovať. Metódy merania indikátorov budú vypracované a popísané na základe špecifík projektových príslušných lokalít a cieľových ekosystémov, druhov a prostredí. Úvodná hodnota indikátorov sa zadefinuje spolu s očakávanou hodnotou na konci projektu a 5 rokov po jeho dokončení. Dlhší interval opakovania monitorovania po skončení projektu sa navrhuje v dôsledku potenciálne dlhšej reakcie niektorých cieľových prostredí, ako sú lesy pre zmeny vyvolané navrhovanými projektovými zásahmi. Každý čiastočný indikátor biodiverzity a nameraný parameter bude spojený s uvedenými kľúčovými projektovými indikátormi. Získajú sa prispenia k indikátorom výkonu projektu (KPI).
2. Zber údajov - oblastné monitorovanie a merania sa vykonajú pre zber údajov pred, počas a po implementácii konkrétnych projektových ochranných činností. Údaje získané pre každú z týchto fáz sa budú zbierať samostatne, avšak s pomocou konzistentného prístupu a metodológie.
3. Hodnotenie - Vplyv konkrétnych projektových činností na vlastnosti biodiverzity - zvolené cieľové druhy a typy prostredí sa dôkladne zhodnotia vo vzťahu k nameraným hodnotám indikátorov a parametrov. Štatistické metódy sa použijú vtedy, ak to bude vhodné, napríklad na otestovanie korelácie medzi prítomnosťou druhov indikátorov (nadbytočnosť, hustota...) a premennými prostredia stanovenými použitým riadením. Hodnotenie monitorovaných parametrov na základe Kľúčových indikátorov výkonu projektu (KPI) sa vykoná a vypracuje spolu so správami o projekte.

Monitorovanie v rámci činnosti D.1 bude zahŕňať nasledujúce body:

Rašeliniská

- Opatrenia riadenia: kosenie, mulčovanie, rezanie krov a stromov, potenciálna aplikácia herbicídov pre zníženie výhonkov rastlín Monitorovacie snímky sa zadefinujú vo zvolených oblastiach, kde sa bude vplyv rôznych opatrení riadenia monitorovať, aby sa získali porovnateľné údaje. Časť monitorovania bude zameraná na testovanie

rozdiely medzi používaním ľahkých strojov a ručným kosením. Testovanie sa vykoná minimálne v 3 lokalitách pri každom spracovaní.

- Cieľové prostredia: 7140 Prechodné močiare a bažiny, 7230 Alkalické močiare, 7120 Zhoršené vyvýšené močiare, 1340* Vnútrozemské slané lúky
- Cieľové druhy (potenciálne): *Vertigo geyeri, Vertigo angustior, Vertigo moulinsiana, Drosera rotundifolia, Pinguicula alpina* a *Eriophorum sp.*

Thesium ebracteatum v SCI Hradné lúky

- Opatrenia riadenia: Vplyv mulčovania, odstraňovania stromov, krov a sekundárnej sukcesie, kosenia
- Cieľové druhy: *Thesium ebracteatum*
- Ostatné druhy európskeho záujmu, na ktoré bude mať riadenie potenciálny vplyv: *Eleocharis carniolica, Lycaena dispar, Maculinea teleius* a *Crex crex*

Tetrao urogallus v SPA Poľana a SPA Muránska planina - Stolica

- Opatrenia riadenia: vplyv obnovy horských lúk - odstránenie krov a sekundárnej sukcesie, kosenia, výrubu mladších lesov, selektívneho výrubu, znižovania hustoty lesov, znižovania hustoty korún
- Cieľové druhy: *Tetrao urogallus*
- Ostatné druhy/prostredia s komunitným významom, na ktoré bude mať riadenie vplyv; *Campanulla serrata* a prostredie 6230* bohaté na druhy *Nardus* na trávnatých plochách; monitorovanie bude zahŕňať aj meranie zvolených charakteristík lesného prostredia.

<u>Vodné ekosystémy a ekosystémy vlhkých oblastí</u>

- Opatrenia riadenia: odstránenie zosilnenia brehov, zlepšenie pobrežnej oblasti a obnova meandrov, obnova hydrologického režimu vysoko sedimentovaných meandrov, obnova vodného režimu
- Nasledujúce cieľové druhy sa zohľadnia pri výbere druhov na monitorovanie: Bezstavovce: *Ophiogomphus cecilia, Unio crassus;* Ryby: *Aspius aspius, Cobitis taenia, Gobio albipinnatus, Gobio kessleri, Gymnocephalus baloni, Gymnocephalus schraetzer, Misgurnus fossilis, Pelecus cultratus, Rhodeus sericeus amarus, Sabanejewia aurata;* Obojživelníky: *Bombina bombina, Triturus dobrogicus;* Plazy: *Emys orbicularis;* Cicavce: *Castor fiber, Lutra lutra;* Vtáky: *Alcedo atthis, Anas querquedula, Anser albifrons, Anser anser, Anser fabalis, Botaurus stellaris, Ciconia ciconia, Circus aeruginosus, Porzana porzana, Zapornia parva, Riparia riparia, Ardea purpurea, Ardea alba; Rastliny; Marsilea quadrifolia.*

<u>Lesné prostredia a druhy</u>

- Opatrenia riadenia: vplyv výrubu mladých lesov, selektívny výrub, zníženie hustoty stromov, zníženie hustoty korún, odvoz starých stromov a odumretých drevín, ochrana *Lonicera nigra*, výsadba prirodzených druhov
- Cieľové druhy: **Pseudogaurotina excellens, Cucujus cinnaberinus, Rosalia alpina, Lucanus cervus, Limoniscus violaceus, Rhysodes sulcatus*
- Ostatné druhy: *Glaucidium passerinum, Aegolius funereus, Dryocopus martius, Picoides tridactylus, Strix uralensis, Bonasa bonasia, Phoenicurus phoenicurus, Dendrocopos leucotos, Ficedula parva, Ciconia nigra, Microchiroptera*

<u>Nelesné prostredia a agro-lesné systémy</u>

- Opatrenia riadenia: vytvorenie lúk s drevinami / spásaných lesných trávnatých plôch s dubmi, odstraňovanie krov a stromov, mulčovanie, kosenie, výsadba ovocných stromov a samostatných stromov / skupín stromov
- Cieľové prostredia a druhy: *Maculinea teleius, Maculinea nausithous, Bombina bombina, Ciconia ciconia, Circus aeruginosus, Milvus migrans, Milvus milvus, Lanius minor, Saxicola torquatus;* 6430 Hydrofilné okrajové komunity vysokých rastlín, 6510 Nížinné trávnaté lúky.

- Ostatné prostredia / druhy: 5130 *Juniperus communis* formácie na vresoviskách alebo vápenatých trávnatých plochách, *Lycaena dispar, Maculinea teleius, Maculinea arion, Parnassius apollo, Coturnix coturnix, Crex crex, Anthus trivialis, Pulsatilla pratensis* ssp. *hungarica, Iris aphylla* ssp. *hungarica*

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

- Možné obmedzenie: Cieľové hodnoty nastavené pre indikátory budú príliš ambiciózne a nedajú sa splniť.
  Riadenie rizík: Indikátory sa skontrolujú v priebehu implementácie projektu podľa aktuálnych znalostí.

- Možné obmedzenie: Prekrývanie monitorovacích oblastí s trvale monitorovanými lokalitami (TML) z činnosti C.2
  Riadenie rizík: Činnosť D.1 sa implementuje v rôznych monitorovacích oblastiach v porovnaní s oblasťami v rámci časti C.2

Očakávané výsledky (kvantitatívne informácie, keď je to možné):

- Monitorovacie indikátory projektu sú zadefinované.
- Metodológia pre monitorovanie a hodnotenie vplyvu konkrétnych projektových činností na vlastnosti biodiverzity je vypracovaná.
- 4 Monitorovacie správy a tabuľka s indikátormi na úrovni projektu (KPI) dokončené

Odhad nákladov:

Personálne náklady (Prif UK)
Odborníci [monitorovanie] - bez dodatočných nákladov: 123 EUR * 1 228 dní = 151 044 EUR
Odborníci [monitorovanie] - dodatoční: 123 EUR * 882 dní = 108 486 EUR

Personálne náklady (Prif UK)
Tuzemské cesty: 46 237 EUR
345 ciest na rôzne dni a osoby (monitoring biotopov a druhov) do Latorice, NP Muráň, Poľana, Záhorie, TANAP, Horná Orava
134 EUR ako priemerná cena za výlet na osobu (vrátane dopravy, stravy, ubytovania (fakultatívne))

Dlhodobý majetok: Vybavenie (Prif UK)
13 750 EUR, orientačné položky a množstvo: 3x notebook + kancelársky softvér, stereomikroskop, rybárska sieť, nafukovací čln, 2x detektor kovov, fotoaparát

Spotrebný materiál (Prif UK)
5 180 EUR, orientačné položky a množstvo: ochranný odev pre terénny výskum (napr. 4x záchranné vesty, 3x gumové čižmy), 40x dataloggerov, 2x detektory jemných kovov, siete a potreby na odber vzoriek vodných a mokraďových živočíchov a na odber vzoriek hmyzu, fixačný materiál pre miesta výskumu

Personálne náklady (ŠOP SR)
Lokálny manažér [na plánovanie manažmentu (2)]: 103 EUR * 50 dní = 5 150 EUR

Personálne náklady (NLC)
Odborníci 6 (agrolesníctvo, lesné hospodárstvo, agrolesnícky a poľovnícky manažment) – nie dodatočný p.: 150 EUR * 35 dní = 5 250 EUR

Cestovné výdavky (NLC)
Tuzemské cesty: 1 445 EUR
- diétne náklady: 20 dní * 2 osoby * 8 eur/deň
- cestovné náklady: 0,25 eur/ za km (priemerná vzdialenosť 150 km)

Spotrebný materiál (NLC)
Vybavenie na prácu v teréne: topánky, technické náradie, materiál na označenie monitorovacích plôch (drôt, kamerové pasce, tyče atď.): 5 500 EUR, kamerové pasce, paličky, atď.)

Čo je potrebné dodať:

Názov položky	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Metodológia pre monitorovanie vplyvu konkrétnych projektových činností na biodiverzitu	D.1	05/2021
1. správa o konkrétnom vplyve projektovej činnosti na biodiverzitu - úvodný stav pred implementáciou konkrétnych projektových činností v príslušných lokalitách	D.1	12/2022
2. správa o konkrétnom vplyve projektovej činnosti na biodiverzitu - úvodný stav počas implementácie konkrétnych projektových činností v príslušných lokalitách	D.1	12/2027
3. správa o konkrétnom vplyve projektovej činnosti na biodiverzitu - úvodný stav po implementácii konkrétnych projektových činností v príslušných lokalitách	D.1	03/2031
4. správa o konkrétnom vplyve projektovej činnosti na biodiverzitu - stav 5 rokov po implementácii konkrétnych projektových činností v príslušných lokalitách	D.1	03/2036

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Metodológia pre monitorovanie vplyvu konkrétnych projektových činností na biodiverzitu je dokončená	D.1	05/2021
Ustanovenie monitorovania - získavanie úvodných hodnôt projektových indikátorov pre príslušné druhy a prostredia - stav pred implementáciou konkrétnej projektovej činnosti v príslušných lokalitách je dokončený	D.1	12/2022
Strednodobá revízia - monitorovanie zvolených druhov a prostredí počas implementácie špecifických opatrení riadenia na príslušných lokalitách je dokončené	D.1	12/2027
Koncová revízia - monitorovanie zvolených druhov a prostredí po implementácii špecifických opatrení riadenia na príslušných lokalitách je dokončené	D.1	03/2031

ČINNOSŤ D.2: Monitorovanie socio-ekonomických vplyvov Projektu a služieb ekosystému

Beneficient zodpovedný za implementáciu: **WWF**
Úloha: Osoba zodpovedná za koordináciu a za realizáciu analýzy socio-ekonomického vplyvu a monitorovanie zvyšovania povedomia, za hodnotenie vplyvu projektu na funkcie ekosystému a služby ekosystému v pilotných lokalitách a vypracovanie analýzy nákladov a benefitov zvolených opatrení riadenia v hlavných lokalitách.

Kompetencie: WWF poskytuje znalosti v oblasti socio-ekonomických aspektov spojených s ochranou prírody, najmä v strategických a politických dokumentoch.

Zodpovednosti v prípade viacerých beneficientov:
FNS CU
Úloha: PriFUK poskytne všetky potrebné údaje a bude pomáhať pri zbere údajov a analýze socio-ekonomických aspektov vo vzťahu k ochrane prírody.

Kompetencie: Prírodovedecká fakulta Univerzity Komenského je hlavnou a vynikajúcou výskumnou a vzdelávacou inštitúciou. Neoddeliteľnou súčasťou multidisciplinárneho projektového tímu sú zamestnanci Oddelenia ekológie zapojení do projektu, ktorí majú skúsenosti s ochranou biológie, monitorovaním a prieskumom biodiverzity a iných ekologických entít, ekológiou krajiny, riadením chránených oblastí, geobotanikou, fytokoenológiou, environmentálnou geochémiou, kvalitou vody a inými environmentálnymi subjektmi, sladkovodnou ekológiou a vplyvom antropických aktivít a environmentálnych faktorov na vodné organizmy.

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Analýza aktuálneho stavu v príslušnej oblasti
Lokality Natura 2000 sú známe tým, že hrajú kľúčovú úlohu pri ochrane biodiverzity v Európe, sú však menej známe svojim poskytovaním širokého rozsahu služieb ekosystému a iných benefitov pre spoločnosť. Socio-ekonomické benefity sú stále slabo pochopené a spoločnosť im do značnej miery nerozumie. Hodnotenie benefitov Natura 2000 by pomohlo vyvážiť celkový pohľad, keďže sieť má len ekonomické obmedzenia a namiesto toho sa ukazuje, že vhodne riadená sieť Natura 2000 z dlhodobého hľadiska vracia náklady spojené s jej údržbou.

Popis problému, ktorý je potrebné vyriešiť prostredníctvom projektu a jeho činností Na Slovensku je nedostatok praktických skúseností s hodnotením socio-ekonomických benefitov lokalít Natura 2000 a hodnotením služieb ekosystému v konkrétnych lokalitách. Praktický príklad z pilotných projektových lokalít bude slúžiť ako inšpirácia a prípadové štúdie pre ostatných.

Očakávame, že náš projekt bude mať pozitívny vplyv na lokálne ekonomiky, najmä z dlhodobej perspektívy. Lesníctvo a poľnohospodárstvo je veľmi dôležitým zdrojom príjmu vo vidieckych komunitách. Efektivita opatrení riadenia realizovaných v projektových lokalitách (Činnosť C.5) sa dôkladne zhodnotí, aj v zmysle ich ekonomickej realizovateľnosti. Rôznorodé flexibilné lesy, správne riadené lúky, zlepšenie hydrologického režimu tokov a vlhkých oblastí a vytváranie nových produktívnych oblastí (lesa s trávnatými plochami) môžu poskytovať súvislé výhody pre lokálne komunity a môžu zaistiť trvalý tok kritických služieb ekosystému poskytovaný prostrediami Natura 2000. Miera zvyšovania povedomia o druhoch Natura 2000 a prostrediach ako aj chápanie služieb ekosystému medzi širokou verejnosťou a špecifickými cieľovými skupinami ako sú miestni ľudia, študenti, turisti, atď. budú prispievať k ochrane týchto lokalít v budúcnosti (Činnosť E.1).

Implementácia činnosti monitorovania D.2 môže pomôcť pochopiť, zhodnotiť a komunikovať socioekonomický benefit a hodnotu lokality Natura 2000 nielen pre miestnych ľudí a

príslušných účastníkov, ale aj širokú verejnosť, ako aj ekonomické a finančné sektory. Preukázanie socioekonomického vplyvu Natura 2000 môže podporiť lepšie regionálne a lokálne prijatie siete podporou viac integrovaného a multifunkčného využívania pôdy. Implementácia tejto činnosti bude slúžiť ako prípadová štúdia pre odbornú komunitu a možno aj pre budúci prirodzený systém účtovania.

Ďalší dôvod monitorovania a hodnotenia socio-ekonomických benefitov vyplýva z tej skutočnosti, že riadenie siete Natura 2000 si vyžaduje značné financovanie na implementáciu a monitorovanie opatrení riadenia; ďalej to prináša mnohé obmedzenia užívateľom pozemkov vo forme požiadaviek na zmenu riadenia lesa/poľnohospodárskej pôdy lokalít Natura 2000. Miestne komunity a verejnosť tieto vplyvy jasne vnímajú ako náklady, ktoré musí niesť užívateľ. Na druhej strane socio-ekonomické benefity Natura 2000 sú nejasné a menej hmatateľné pre príslušných účastníkov. V tomto zmysle je rovnako dôležité porovnať náklady so sociálnymi výhodami Natura 2000. Činnosť D.2 vytvorí základ potrebný pre konzistentnú analýzu benefitov a nákladov na rôzne politiky a investície.

Táto aktivita takisto pomôže beneficientom projektu čiastočne zhodnotiť efektívnosť realizovaných aktivít a aplikovaných opatrení. Indikátory poskytnú informácie o tom ako sa implementujú konkrétne projektové činnosti počas rôznych fáz projektu. Poskytne dôležité informácie pre projektové riadenie o výhodách a nevýhodách niektorých činností. Ak budeme mať takýto typ informácií počas rôznych fáz implementácie projektu, pomôže nám to navrhnúť potrebné vylepšenia.

Podrobné správy o počte ľudí zasiahnutých týmto projektom a jeho aktivitami sú nevyhnutné na monitorovanie toho, či sa očakávané výsledky a aktivity dosiahli. Kritické revízie nám umožnia nastaviť aktivity tam, kde je to potrebné, aby sa zvýšil celkový výkon projektu.

Synergia medzi projektovými činnosťami C.7 a D.2 navrhovaného projektu LIFE IP je zabezpečená podriadenou činnosťou C.7.3 Hodnotenie podrobných služieb ekosystému vo zvolených lokalitách siete Natura 2000 - prípadové štúdie pre projektové oblasti. Táto podriadená činnosť poskytne aj základné informácie pre monitorovanie vplyvu konkrétnych projektových činností na služby ekosystému v projektových ukážkových lokalitách. Hodnotenie tak identifikuje príslušné služby ekosystému poskytované v rámci Natura 2000 v projektových ukážkových lokalitách a poskytne smernice pre pravidelné monitorovanie a hodnotenie socio-ekonomických benefitov službami ekosystému.

Činnosť D.2, aj keď je implementovaná rôznymi beneficietmi projektu, bude plne stavať na výsledkoch činnosti C.7, najmä podriadenej činnosti C.7.3. Činnosť D.2 sa však nebude zameriavať na celkové hodnotenie služieb ekosystému poskytovaných v rámci lokalít Natura 2000 vo zvolených projektových ukážkových oblastiach (ako je C.7.3), ale na špecifické zlepšenie služieb ekosystému poskytovaných sieťou Natura 2000 v dôsledku opatrení ochrany implementovaných v rámci činnosti C.5. Metódy a nástroje vyvinuté a používané v rámci činnosti D.2 budú stavať na a vyvíjať výsledky činnosti C.7 so špecifickým zameraním na konkrétne opatrenia ochrany v projektových lokalitách.

Očakávané prispenie Projektu k implementácii PAF:
Táto činnosť bude prispievať k nasledujúcim prioritám PAF:

E.1.3 Monitorovanie a oznamovanie

- Monitorovanie zamerané na kvalitu poskytovaných regulačných, výrobných a kultúrnych služieb ekosystému.

E.1.4 Zvyšné medzery v znalostiach a potreby výskumu

- Výskum realizovateľnosti a efektívnosti realizovaných opatrení riadenia

• Výskum v oblasti služieb ekosystému chránených oblastí a hodnotenie prírodných hodnôt.

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Cieľom hodnotenia socio-ekonomického vplyvu projektu pri meraní benefitov projektových aktivít pre spoločnosť a na to ako ovplyvňuje miestne komunity, miestnu ekonomiku, špecifických účastníkov a aj spoločnosť ako celok. Hodnotenie socio-ekonomického vplyvu projektu je preto významnou a povinnou súčasťou implementácie projektu. Povinné socio-ekonomické indikátory na úrovni projektu LIFE budú zadefinované, získajú sa a dáta sa vložia do databázy dynamických indikátorov (databáza KPI) počas prvej fázy projektu, na konci projektu a 5 rokov po implementácii projektu. Prostredníctvom tejto projektovej činnosti očakávame, že sa budú zhromažďovať údaje pre poskytnutie správy o nasledujúcich kľúčových indikátoroch na úrovni projektu:

- Lesníctvo - zvýšenie v oblasti v rámci trvalo udržateľného rozvoja lesa
- Poľnohospodárstvo - oblasti poľnohospodárskej pôdy v rámci trvalo udržateľného riadenia
- Replikácia / Transfer - Počet replikácie / Prípady transferu
-

Dá sa zamerať aj na prispenie k socio-ekonomickým indikátorom, napríklad zamestnanosti, ale koncový výber socio-ekonomických indikátorov sa zadefinuje počas 1. fázy činnosti projektu

Monitorovanie sa bude vykonávať na 2 úrovniach:

1. **Úroveň projektu: Analýza socio-ekonomického vplyvu projektu a monitorovanie zvyšovania povedomia.** Socio-ekonomický vplyv projektu na spoločnosť, účastníkov zapojených priamo aj nepriamo do projektu a miestne komunity v projektových ukážkových lokalitách - hlavným cieľom je monitorovať, ako tento projekt ovplyvňuje životy miestnych komunít, aké sú účinky na ľudské pohodlie, aký ekonomický prínos bude projekt generovať v pilotných lokalitách, aký ekonomický prínos bude mať pre cieľové skupiny (napríklad miestnych farmárov a lesníkov), koľko nových pracovných miest sa vytvorí (napríklad zamestnanci nových riadiacich centier). Takisto sa bude monitorovať ako budú riadiace centrá v pilotných lokalitách prispievať k vytvoreniu trvalo udržateľných sociálnych a ekonomických výsledkov projektu. Táto činnosť bude zahŕňať aj monitorovanie dosiahnutého počtu ľudí zapojených do projektu, zmenu znalostí odborníkov ako aj monitorovanie zmeny povedomia o sieti Natura 2000 a službách ekosystému medzi verejnosťou, cieľovými skupinami, atď. WWF SK bude zodpovedný za koordináciu tejto časti činnosti.
2. **Úroveň pilotnej lokality: Hodnotenie vplyvu projektov na funkcie ekosystému a služby ekosystému v pilotných lokalitách, vrátane hodnotenia socio-ekonomického vplyvu zvolených opatrení riadenia v pilotných lokalitách.** Hlavným cieľom je zmerať socio-ekonomický vplyv aktivít riadenia realizovaných v pilotných lokalitách (činnosť C.5) na funkcie ekosystému. Analýza nákladov a benefitov sa vyráta pri riadení rašelinísk, zvolených agrolesníckych schémach (obnova lesov s pastvinami, údržba a pestovanie ovocných stromov, obnova drevených pastvín, s pomocou konskej sily v lesníctve, atď.) ako aj pri integrovanom riadení krajiny. Zhodnotia sa rôzne prístupy riadenia, či môžu byť cenovo efektívne, a teda atraktívne pre farmárov/lesníkov z ekonomického hľadiska a ak nie, aké podmienky sa musia zmeniť. Pripraví sa analýza nákladov a benefitov aplikovaných opatrení a stav služieb ekosystému Natura 2000 v každej pilotnej lokalite pred a po implementácii konkrétnych činností ochrany (činnosť C.5). Výsledky analýzy budú dôležité

informácie pre replikáciu a presun znalostí (činnosť E.3), čím sa umožní

replikácia skúseností z projektových príslušných lokalít v rámci hraníc krajiny.

WWF SK bude zodpovedať za koordináciu tejto časti činnosti a PriFUK

bude podporovať jeho prácu so zberom údajov a hodnotením.

Monitorovanie na oboch týchto úrovniach sa bude vykonávať podľa nasledujúcich krokov:

1. fáza

Príprava metodológie - WWF SK vypracuje smernice s indikátormi a dotazníkmi o tom ako monitorovať socio-ekonomický vplyv projektu, ako monitorovať socio-ekonomický vplyv opatrení riadenia v pilotných lokalitách a ako monitorovať ľudí zasiahnutých projektovými činnosťami. WWF poskytne tieto smernice všetkým partnerom. Použije sa aj základné hodnotenie služieb ekosystému v projektových ukážkových lokalitách ako aj smernice na monitorovanie socio-ekonomických benefitov pripravených v rámci podriadenej činnosti C.7.3. Nasledujúce predbežné kroky sa musia vykonať, aby sa pripravila najvhodnejšia metodológia:

- **Pracovná skupiny:** Bude vytvorená odborná pracovná skupina pre prípravu metodológie. Zástupcovia projektových partnerov a odborníci z príslušných inštitúcií budú pozvaní, aby sa zúčastnili prípravy metodológie.
- **Výber kľúčových socio-ekonomických indikátorov** na hodnotenie každej projektovej aktivity a opatrení riadenia v pilotných lokalitách. Indikátory sú v centre monitorovacích systémov, keďže umožňujú meranie dosahovania výstupov (strednodobé účinky, zmena správania, zvýšené pohodlie, atď.). Relevantné kľúčové socio-ekonomické indikátory sa zvolia pri každej projektovej činnosti, ako aj pri všetkých opatreniach riadenia aplikovaných v ukážkových lokalitách a zadefinuje sa potenciál socio-ekonomického vplyvu. Všetky aktivity, ktoré zahŕňajú ľudí (buď ako účastníkov workshopov alebo ako online účastníkov platforiem), budú podrobené monitorovaniu. Všetky aktivity (workshopy, atď.) sa budú vykonávať so štandardnými formulármi spätnej väzby, ktoré kontrolujú účasť, plánované verzus reálne dosiahnuté zmeny. Zdokumentuje sa aj pokrytie aktivít pre odhad počtu ľudí dosiahnutých prostredníctvom novinových článkov a iných médií. Povinné indikátory uvedené v dokumente „Kľúčové indikátory na úrovni projektu LIFE 2019“ budú na zozname indikátorov.
- **Definícia a popis kľúčových indikátorov.** Každý indikátor bude podrobne popísaný. Bude zadefinovaný zoznam atribútov pre každý indikátor, napríklad meranie, mierka, spôsob získavania údajov, dostupnosť a prístup k údajom, frekvencia zbierania údajov, cena. Niektoré údaje by už mohli existovať (štatistika, publikácie, správy, atď.), niektoré sa budú musieť získať (s pomocou dotazníka, rozhovoru, atď.). Pripravia sa karty indikátorov a vytvorí sa databáza indikátorov.
- **Cieľová skupina** sa zadefinuje pri každom type monitorovania (napríklad farmári, lesníci, ochranári prírody, učitelia, atď.). Navrhnú sa vhodné spôsoby získavania údajov z každej cieľovej skupiny (použije sa dotazník, rozhovory alebo iné spôsoby). Táto aktivita bude spojená s výstupmi činnosti A.3 *Príprava stratégie pre zapojenie účastníkov a komunikáciu so špeciálnym zameraním na používateľov.* Pripraví sa aj zoznam inštitúcií, ktorý môže poskytovať potrebné údaje (napríklad štatistické údaje, ekonomické údaje).
- **Metodológia zberu údajov** zadefinuje, ktorá metóda sa použije na zber údajov spojený s jednotlivými indikátormi a každou cieľovou skupinou. Pri príslušných indikátoroch sa pripravia dotazníky a štruktúrované rozhovory pre obe fázy monitorovania (pred aj po implementácii činnosti).
- **Kto** bude zbierať údaje a **kedy** - to bude zadefinované pri každom indikátore. Objasní sa, ktoré indikátory sa získajú od projektových partnerov a ktoré sa získajú od externých poskytovateľov (napríklad verejným prieskumom v pilotných lokalitách, verejným prieskumom vo všeobecnosti...).

Takisto sa objasní, kedy a ako často sa musia niektoré indikátory získavať (napríklad na začiatku a na konci projektu, na začiatku a na konci aktivity alebo po realizácii konkrétnych činností - semináre, workshopy, atď.). Partneri zodpovední za implementáciu aktivít budú identifikovať osobu zodpovednú za pravidelné príspevky do databázy indikátorov.

2. - 3. fáza

Získavanie údajov a monitorovanie socio-ekonomického vplyvu - všetky potrebné údaje pre hodnotenie vplyvu projektu na funkcie ekosystému a služby ekosystému v pilotných lokalitách sa budú zbierať a hodnotiť. Vykoná sa aj samotné monitorovanie - údaje sa získajú a zhodnotia. Bude pozostávať z 2 fáz:

i) Analýza aktuálnej situácie (ex-ante monitorovanie). Monitorovanie bude zbierať „základné“
komparatívne údaje. Časovanie bude závisieť od typu aktivity. V niektorých prípadoch sa bude musieť vykonať prvé monitorovanie v prvej tretine projektového obdobia, aby sa získali komparatívne údaje (napríklad zvyšovanie verejného povedomia v rámci činnosti E.1). V iných prípadoch sa to dá vykonať na začiatku konkrétnej činnosti, ktorá sa dá organizovať v rôznych projektových obdobiach (napríklad workshopy realizované v rámci činnosti E.2 alebo vzdelávacie aktivity realizované v rámci činnosti E.4).

ii) Analýza koncového stavu (monitorovanie ex-post). V závislosti od aktivít sa toto monitorovanie vykoná po implementácii relevantných aktivít a aj v poslednom období projektu. Kľúčové indikátory projektu LIFE sa budú monitorovať aj 3 roky po implementácii projektu, keďže je to povinnosťou projektu.

Partnerov požiadame, aby zadali všetky údaje z monitorovania do online databázy indikátora. Táto databáza sa bude kontinuálne monitorovať a vytvorí sa krížové prepojenie s podrobným plánovaním činností. Predbežné výsledky pomôžu identifikovať medzery, ktoré sa môžu vyplniť počas implementácie projektu

3. fáza

Vypracovanie správ a výstupov
Koncovú správu o socio-ekonomickom vplyve projektu a služieb ekosystému pripraví WWF SK. Najvýznamnejšie výsledky ako aj socio-ekonomický benefit siete Natura 2000 sa budú komunikovať s rôznymi cieľovými skupinami prostredníctvom vhodných a atraktívnych prostriedkov (napríklad infografické, prípadové štúdie, plagáty, články, atď.). Tieto výstupy sa pripravia v úzkej spolupráci s činnosťou E.1 a zároveň sa budú podporovať v rámci činnosti E.1. Vypracujú sa najlepšie prípadové štúdie a budú pomáhať presúvať znalosti a skúsenosti do iných regiónov alebo príslušným účastníkom (v rámci činnosti E.3). Odporúčania na úrovni politiky sa navrhnú na ovplyvnenie existujúcich politík a stratégií. Kľúčové socio-ekonomické indikátory na úrovni projektu LIFE sa budú oznamovať a údaje sa vložia do databázy dynamických indikátorov (databáza KPI).

Monitorovanie úspechu replikácie a prenosu projektových riešení sa vykoná v 3. (replikačnej) fáze projektu najmä analýzou oficiálnych správ ročných plánov príslušných štátnych organizácií. Tieto plány hlavných činností pokrývajú všetky činnosti príslušnej organizácie pre daný kalendárny rok. MŽP schvaľuje ročné plány pre Štátnu ochranu prírody Slovenskej republiky ako aj SVP (príslušní beneficienti projektu), ako aj pre Slovenskú environmentálnu agentúru, ktorá je jedným z účastníkov projektu. To znamená, že prostredníctvom tohto procesu môže MŽP zaistiť replikáciu a presun výsledkov projektu v rámci verejného sektora.

V prípade štátnych organizácií, ktoré patria pod iné ministerstvá, sú ich ročné plány hlavných aktivít takisto verejne prístupné na webovej stránke každej organizácie, takže sa dajú podobne monitorovať a analyzovať. Aby sme mohli zhodnotiť projektové riešenia v iných sektoroch

najmä súkromných, informácie môžeme zhromažďovať prostredníctvom ex-post monitorovania plánovaného na hodnotenie socio-ekonomického vplyvu projektu.

Monitorovanie úspechu replikácie a prenosu v súkromnom a mimovládnom sektore sa bude organizovať s pomocou dotazníkov a/alebo štruktúrovaných rozhovorov s príslušnými účastníkmi. Tie budú zahŕňať organizácie, ktoré sa zameriavajú na ochranu prírody, vzdelávanie, turizmus, regionálny rozvoj, atď. a sú aktívne v pilotných lokalitách, ako aj tie, ktoré fungujú na národnej úrovni a Natura 2000 je jedným z ich predmetov záujmu. WWF aj PriFUK plánujú zhromažďovať informácie, zatiaľ čo WWF bude zodpovedať za koordináciu činnosti a syntézu informácií.

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

Táto činnosť si vyžaduje neustálu prítomnosť a údržbu systému monitorovania. WWF povedie činnosť a partneri budú prispievať údajmi.

- Nízky počet respondentov v prípade verejného výskumu - Riadenie rizík: Profesionálna agentúra s dobrými skúsenosťami a dlhou históriou v oblasti verejného prieskumu sa zapojí do monitorovania celkového verejného povedomia.
- Monitorovanie viacerých činností sa nevykoná včas - Riadenie rizík: Všetky relevantné dotazníky, štruktúrované rozhovory, atď. sa pripravia na začiatku projektu. Projektoví partneri zodpovední za implementáciu činností sa zúčastnia výberu indikátorov a budú povinní používať nástroje monitorovania navrhované metodológiou v rámci D.2 a pravidelne plniť databázu indikátorov.

Očakávané výsledky (kvantitatívne informácie, keď je to možné):

- Zmeria sa socio-ekonomický vplyv projektu.
- Vypracuje sa analýza nákladov a benefitov opatrení riadenia vykonávaných v pilotných lokalitách.
- Projektové kľúčové indikátory, vrátane kľúčových indikátorov na úrovni projektu LIFE, sa budú získavať a hodnotiť.
- Získajú sa podrobné počty ľudí dosiahnuté v rámci projektu.

Odhad nákladov:

<u>Personálne náklady (WWF)</u>
Junior experti: 135 EUR * 589 dní = 79 515 EUR
Senior experti: 1,5 mil: 185 EUR * 30 dní = 5 550 EUR

<u>Externé služby (WWF)</u>
Prieskum verejnej mienky - začiatok: 20 000 EUR Sociálno-ekonomický prieskum: 130 000 EUR
Prieskum verejnej mienky - ukončenie: 20 000 EUR

Personálne náklady (Prif UK)
Experti [monitorovanie] – nie dodatočný p.: 123 EUR * 50 dní= 6 150 EUR

Čo je potrebné dodať:

Názov položky	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Smernica s indikátormi a dotazníkmi o tom ako monitorovať socio-ekonomický vplyv projektu a ľudí dosiahnutý projektovými aktivitami	D.2	11/2021
Je vypracovaná metodológia pre hodnotenie služieb ekosystému v pilotných lokalitách	D.2	12/2025
Koncová správa o socio-ekonomickom vplyve projektu na miestnu ekonomiku a populáciu	D.2	10/2030
Koncová správa o vplyve činností riadenia na služby ekosystému v projektových lokalitách	D.2	10/2030

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Zvolený externý poskytovateľ pre verejný prieskum	D.2	04/2022
Vyplnené databázy KPI	D.2	12/2021 12/2030 12/2036

ČINNOSŤ D.3: Monitorovanie implementácie PAF

Beneficient zodpovedný za implementáciu: **MŽP**
Úloha: Celková koordinácia činností; získavanie údajov od ostatných inštitúcií a účastníkov, ktorí takisto implementujú projekty; príprava správ.

Kompetencie: MŽP je zodpovedné za implementáciu prioritného akčného rámca financovania (ako aj ostatných strategických dokumentov, ktoré pokrývajú alebo sú tiež spojené s prioritným akčným rámcom financovania). Ako koordinačný beneficient a najvyšší verejný orgán v oblasti ochrany prírody a životného prostredia vo všeobecnosti má najlepšie príležitosti koordinovať túto aktivitu a získavať údaje zo všetkých relevantných organizácií rezortu. MŽP je takisto úzko spojené s prácou MP, a preto je najvhodnejším partnerom, ktorý môže získať príslušné údaje z poľnohospodárskeho sektora.

Zodpovednosti v prípade viacerých beneficientov:
ŠOPSR
Úloha: Príprava databázy; získavanie prevádzkových údajov o implementácii prioritného akčného rámca financovania a aktualizácii databázy.

Kompetencie: Štátna ochrana prírody Slovenskej republiky je hlavným riadiacim orgánom na ochranu a riadenie chránených lokalít. Má dlhodobé skúsenosti so zbieraním údajov a je

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Tento projekt je primárne zameraný na implementáciu prioritného akčného rámca financovania 2014-2020 a na prípravu a správnu implementáciu nového prioritného akčného rámca financovania 2021-2027 pre Slovensko. Ciele stanovené v tomto dokumente sa budú musieť kontinuálne sledovať, hodnotiť a aktualizovať, aby sa poskytol pravidelný prehľad o implementácii prioritného akčného rámca financovania a aby sme videli, kde sú problémy a medzery, ktoré je potrebné vyplniť. To umožní MŽP identifikovať všetky možné nevýhody pri implementácii a reagovať na ne prostredníctvom opätovnej alokácie dostupných financií alebo reformulácie existujúcich politík.

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Prioritný akčný rámec financovania obsahuje rôzne opatrenia, ktoré sú naplánované na implementáciu v rámci aj mimo (opatrenia pre pripojiteľnosť a zelenú/modrú infraštruktúru) siete Natura 2000. Všetky tieto opatrenia sa spracujú v prevádzkovej databáze, ktorú bude pravidelne aktualizovať personál ŠOPSR. Budú zodpovední za pravidelné nahrávanie opatrení spojených s implementáciou prioritného akčného rámca financovania. Opatrenia bude implementovať buď samotná ŠOPSR alebo v spolupráci so ŠOPSR. Okrem toho bude MŽP získavať informácie od iných inštitúcií a účastníkov, ktorí takisto implementujú projekty a realizujú činnosti spojené so sieťou Natura 2000 (napríklad Ministerstvo poľnohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka SR, SEA, MVO) a tieto údaje sa budú zdieľať so ŠOPSR.

Budú vypracované tri správy o implementácii prioritného akčného rámca financovania počas celého projektu (2024, 2027 a 2030). Tieto správy vypracuje MŽP s pomocou údajov od ŠOPSR. Horizont 2030 bol zvolený aj napriek tomu, že prioritný akčný rámec financovania sa plánuje len do roku 2027, pretože očakávame, že implementácia niektorých projektov zazmluvnených počas finančného obdobia 2021-2027 bude trvať dlhšie a budú prebiehať ešte aj v rokoch 2028-2030.

Okrem indikátorov spojených s implementáciou prioritného akčného rámca financovania sa zvláštna pozornosť venuje aj schopnosti budovať a implementácii doplňujúcich činností. Všetky činnosti budovania kapacity spojené so sieťou Natura 2000 budú zaregistrované aj v databáze ŠOPSR a ich vplyv sa bude merať na základe počtu zapísaných účastníkov. MŽP bude pravidelne monitorovať implementáciu doplňujúcich fondov v úzkej spolupráci s ostatnými zodpovednými ministerstvami. Zaznamenajú sa výdavky aj vplyvy na sieť Natura 2000.

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

Nevhodná komunikácia a zmeny personálu: Táto činnosť je vysoko závislá od správnej komunikácie medzi projektovými partnermi (MŽP a ŠOPSR) a medzi MŽP a inými ministerstvami zodpovednými za rôzne doplňujúce fondy. Okrem toho by mohli vzniknúť isté riziká v dôsledku častých personálnych zmien v tímoch partnerov. Riadenie rizík:

- Aby sme sa vyhli nedorozumeniam a nízkej úrovni spolupráce, v projektovom tíme sa bude podporovať nálada vzájomnej spolupráce. Tím bude mať pravidelné stretnutia a zodpovedný projektový manažér MŽP sa bude pravidelne stretávať s tímom ŠOPSR, aby sa zaistilo zodpovedné monitorovanie progresu implementácie prioritného akčného rámca financovania.
- Interná databáza ŠOPSR o implementácii prioritného akčného rámca financovania sa bude zdieľať medzi viacerými zamestnancami ŠOPSR využívajúcimi depozitáre inštitúcie. Takto dokážu nahradiť každého zamestnanca, ktorý opustí inštitúciu.
- MŽP takisto nastaví správne komunikačné kontakty buď na zodpovedných ministerstvách (Ministerstvo poľnohospodárstva, Ministerstvo dopravy a regionálneho rozvoja) a medzi inými relevantnými partnermi (napríklad MVO). Budú pravidelne pozývaní na projektové činnosti (napríklad workshopy, školenia, konferencie), aby si udržiavali dobré pracovné vzťahy.

Očakávané výsledky (kvantitatívne informácie, keď je to možné):

- Databáza vytvorená, udržiavaná a aktualizovaná v ŠOPSR pre monitorovanie implementácie prioritného akčného rámca financovania.
- Sú vypracované 3 správy o progrese implementácie prioritného akčného rámca financovania (2024, 2027, 2030).

Odhad nákladov:

Personálne náklady (MŽP SR):
Technický a komunikačný pracovník: 168 EUR * 150 dní = 25 200 EUR
Pracovné úlohy: dôkladné monitorovanie vykonávania PAF, práca bude spojená s komunikáciou s príslušnými úradníkmi zaoberajúcimi sa PAF (najmä v rámci MŽP SR a ŠOP SR).

Personálne náklady (ŠOP SR)
Odborný pracovník [pre oblasť Natura 2000 (1)]: 125 EUR * 180 dní = 22 500 EUR

Čo je potrebné dodať:

Názov položky	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
1. správa o progrese pri implementácii prioritného akčného rámca financovania	D.3	11/2024
2. správa o progrese pri implementácii prioritného akčného rámca financovania	D.3	11/2027
3. správa o progrese pri implementácii prioritného akčného rámca financovania	D.3	10/2030

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Konečný termín
Databáza vytvorená	**D.3**	**12/2022**

D.4 Monitorovanie a hodnotenie KPI (kľúčových ukazovateľov výkonnosti)

Príjemca zodpovedný za realizáciu: MŽP
Úloha: Celková koordinácia a realizácia činností, získavanie údajov od iných inštitúcií a zainteresovaných strán, ktoré tiež realizujú projekty, príprava správ. Kompetencie: MŽP ako koordinujúci príjemca projektu zodpovedá za jeho celkovú realizáciu. Na druhej strane, ako najvyšší verejný orgán v oblasti ochrany prírody a životného prostredia vo všeobecnosti, má najlepšie príležitosti koordinovať túto činnosť a získavať údaje od všetkých príslušných zainteresovaných strán.

Zodpovednosti v prípade, že je zapojených niekoľko príjemcov:
ŠOP, WWF, NLC, DAPHNE, SVP, PriF UK

Všetci ostatní príjemcovia prispejú k činnosti zabezpečením monitorovania a podávania správ o vybraných KPI v rámci činnosti F.1.

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:
Monitorovanie a hodnotenie pokroku projektu prostredníctvom monitorovania KPI pomáha príjemcom projektu sledovať pokrok projektu a na úrovni programu poskytuje dôležitý údaj o dopade projektu počas jeho realizácie i po jeho reálnom ukončení (replikačný efekt).

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):
Počas prvých 9 mesiacov realizácie projektu zadá Koordinátor projektu MŽP do webového nástroja LIFE KPI kľúčové ukazovatele výkonnosti projektu. V rámci plánovaného podávania správ bude Koordinátor projektu v spolupráci s miestnymi koordinátormi projektu pridružených príjemcov a ďalšími členmi tímu (odborníkmi) podávať správy o kľúčových ukazovateľoch výkonnosti na úrovni projektu pomocou webového nástroja LIFE KPI. „Výpis údajov o projekte z webového nástroja KPI“ zahrnú do Priebežných správ a Záverečnej správy o projekte. Tieto správy budú obsahovať aj analýzu dosiahnutých výsledkov, resp. odchýlok, ktoré sa vyskytli/očakávajú v porovnaní s pôvodnými odhadmi. Projekt tiež aktualizuje KPI vo webovom nástroji LIFE KPI v priebežnej fáze (dohodne sa s Verejným obstarávateľom počas projektu) a na záver, tiež vo fáze záverečnej správy.

5 rokov po ukončení projektu Koordinujúci príjemca zabezpečí, aby sa do webového nástroja LIFE KPI zahrnuli opakované správy o KPI projektu.

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:
Možné obmedzenie: Nejasnosti v KPI a spôsob podávania správ konkrétnych výsledkov projektu.

Riadenie rizík: Konzultácia s tým, kto monitoruje projekt.

Očakávané výsledky (pokiaľ je to možné, kvantitatívne informácie):
KPI projektu nahlásené a zadané do webového nástroja LIFE KPI

Odhad nákladov: nepredpokladajú sa žiadne náklady (zahrnuté v odhade nákladov na opatrenie F.1)

Výsledky:

Názov výsledku	Kód súvisiacej činnosti	Termín
1. priebežný výpis údajov o projekte z webového nástroja KPI ako súčasť strednodobej správy o	D.4	12/2022

2. priebežný výpis údajov o projekte z webového nástroja KPI ako súčasť záverečnej správy o projekte	D.4	12/2027
Záverečný výpis údajov o projekte z webového nástroja KPI ako súčasť záverečnej správy o	D.4	03/2031

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	**Kód súvisiacej činnosti**	**Termín**
KPI projektu zadané do webového nástroja LIFE KPI	D.4	09/2021

E. Zvyšovanie povedomia verejnosti a šírenie výsledkov (povinné)

ČINNOSŤ E.1: Šírenie informácií a zvyšovanie povedomia o vzťahoch s verejnosťou siete Natura 2000

Príjemca zodpovedný za realizáciu: WWF
Úloha: Celková koordinácia činnosti

Kompetencie: WWF je skúsená mimovládna organizácia, ktorá má znalosti v oblasti zvyšovania povedomia, kampaní a mediálnej práce.

Zodpovednosti v prípade, že je zapojených niekoľko príjemcov:
MŽP

Úloha: Vývoj a údržba webovej stránky projektov.

Kompetencie: MŽP môže zaručiť efektívne fungovanie a údržbu webovej stránky počas a po ukončení projektu. Ako najvyšší orgán je tiež schopný zhromažďovať všetky príslušné informácie vrátane informácií o doplnkových činnostiach z iných finančných zdrojov.

ŠOP

Úloha: Výroba vývesných tabúľ a ich inštalácia na predvádzacích miestach (5). Kompetencie: ŠOP je vládna organizácia zodpovedná aj za označovanie hraníc chránených území. Vzhľad vývesných tabúľ navrhnutý v tejto činnosti bude taký, aby zodpovedal vzoru, ktorý už používa ŠOP pre značky a vývesné tabule v krajine.

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Podľa prieskumu Postoje Európanov k biodiverzite (Špeciálny Eurobarometer, 481, december 2018) sú európski občania čoraz viac znepokojení stavom prírody. Drvivá väčšina (96 %) z viac ako 27 000 opýtaných občanov zhodne uvádzala, že nesieme zodpovednosť za ochranu prírody a že zdravý ekosystém je nevyhnutný pri zmierňovaní klimatických zmien a vyrovnávaním sa s jeho dopadmi. Podľa prieskumu sa od roku 2015 zvýšilo poznanie termínu „biodiverzita“ a pochopenie jeho významu. Existujú však štyri členské štáty, kde najmenej polovica všetkých respondentov nikdy nepočula o pojme „biodiverzita“: Poľsko (54 %), Lotyšsko (51 %), Slovensko a Cyprus (oba po 50 %). Iba 20 % občanov Slovenska uviedlo, že o tomto pojme počuli a vedia, čo znamená.

Povedomie o sieti Natura 2000 sa od prieskumu v roku 2015 mierne zvýšilo a v jednotlivých členských štátoch EÚ sa veľmi líši. Sieť Natura 2000 vo všeobecnosti poznajú iba traja z desiatich Európanov. 26 % slovenských respondentov hovorí, že počuli o sieti Natura 2000, ale nevedia, čo to je, a iba 10 % Slovákov rozumie, čo je to sieť Natura 2000, v porovnaní so 63 %, ktoré o nej nikdy nepočuli.

Popis problému, ktorý sa má vyriešiť v rámci projektu a jeho činností Väčšina respondentov EÚ nie je ochotná akceptovať poškodenie chránenej prírody výmenou za ekonomický rozvoj. Na Slovensku je široká verejnosť citlivá na škody na životnom prostredí a 56 % respondentov sa domnieva, že takýto druh rozvoja „by mal byť zakázaný, pretože sú to naše najdôležitejšie prírodné oblasti“ (priemer EÚ je 45 %). Prieskum celkovo naznačuje, že ľudia na Slovensku chápu hodnotu prírody a sú znepokojení jej stratou, avšak veľká časť občanov Slovenska nevie o existencii sústavy Natura 2000.

Táto činnosť je navrhnutá tak, aby plne informovala o projekte a jeho výstupoch, zvyšovala povedomie a podporovala ciele siete Natura 2000 a jej prínosy na Slovensku. Na oslovenie rôznych cieľových skupín sú navrhnuté rôzne komunikačné kanály. Bude tiež zabezpečovať povinnú publicitu v súlade s pravidlami programu LIFE.

Očakávaný prínos pre projekty z realizácie PAR
Táto činnosť prispeje k nasledujúcim prioritám PAR:

E.1.5 Opatrenia zamerané na komunikáciu a zvyšovanie povedomia o sústave Natura 2000, vzdelávanie a prístup pre návštevníkov:

- Vylepšiť a objasniť informácie o sústave Natura 2000 a jej jednotlivých stránkach, ktoré sú zverejňované na webových stránkach MŽP a ŠOP.
- Vypracovať, prijať a realizovať komunikačnú stratégiu súvisiacu s biodiverzitou vrátane sústavy Natura 2000, ktorá bude obsahovať opatrenia na zvýšenie úrovní vzdelania, účasti a povedomia v rôznych oblastiach.
- Realizovať efektívne informačné kampane, podujatia a ďalšie vzdelávacie aktivity pre široké spektrum cieľových skupín s cieľom zvýšiť povedomie a účasť verejnosti (odbornej i laickej) a využívať nové technológie, ako sú aplikácie pre mobilné telefóny, QR kódy, atď. a atraktívnym spôsobom predstaviť aktuálne témy.
- Modernizovať štátny zoznam chránených území, aktualizovať mapy obsahujúce informácie o chránených územiach, využívaní územia, vodných ekosystémoch, hrozbách a migrácii zvierat a sprístupniť tieto informácie.
- Environmentálna výchova a vzdelávanie verejnosti i detí.

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

1. fáza (2020 – 2022)

WWF Slovakia na začiatku projektu pripraví **spoločnú vizuálnu identitu** projektu. Príručka dizajnu projektu sa pripraví a distribuuje všetkým partnerom projektu. Zadefinuje logo, farby projektu a štruktúru projektových dokumentov (napr. prezenčné listiny, listy, zápisnice zo stretnutí atď.). Spoločná vizuálna identita sa použije aj na súbor propagačných a iných materiálov (plagáty a letáky k projektu, tričká, perá, priečinky projektu atď.). Propagačné materiály budú ponúknuté ako darčeky zúčastneným stranám a novinárom na rôznych projektových udalostiach a stretnutiach. WWF Slovakia ďalej vytvorí **komunikačný plán projektu pre širokú verejnosť** s aktívnym prispením všetkých partnerov projektu. Vytvorené materiály budú sprístupnené a používané všetkými partnermi projektu. Na zabezpečenie efektívnej komunikácie sú plánované nasledujúce výsledky:

Všeobecnú webovú stránku projektu ako kľúčový informačný kanál vypracuje MŽP do 24 mesiacov od začiatku projektu a bude ho pravidelne aktualizovať počas celého obdobia trvania projektu. Webová stránka bude obsahovať popis projektu, činností, noviniek a výstupov projektu, ktoré tam budú priebežne zverejňované. Táto webová stránka bude prístupným a atraktívnym spôsobom slúžiť ako hlavný zdroj informácií o dôležitosti lokalít sústavy Natura 2000, zásadách ochrany prírody a ekosystémových službách pre širokú verejnosť. Všetky materiály publikované v rámci projektu na použitie pre rôzne zainteresované strany budú k dispozícii na webovej stránke. Webová stránka bude tiež propagovať videá, fotografie a hlavné mediálne výstupy projektu. Bude predstavená v slovenskom jazyku. Základné informácie o projekte budú zverejnené aj v anglickom jazyku. Webová stránka bude udržiavaná online najmenej 5 rokov po skončení Projektu. Webová stránka bude prepojená s webovými stránkami všetkých partnerov projektu.

ŠOP bude vytvárať **vývesné tabule,** ktoré budú nainštalované na 5 vybraných predvádzacích lokalitách. Atraktívne interaktívne vývesné tabule budú návštevníkov prírody informovať o aktivitách projektu.

Vývesné tabule budú vyrobené z materiálu odolného proti poveternostným vplyvom a budú navrhnuté tak, aby boli ľahko pochopiteľné pre širokú verejnosť.

Informačné portfólio Natura 2000 bude pripravené ako komunikačný štartovací súbor informačných materiálov pre návštevníkov chránených území na Slovensku. Portfólio N2000 bude obsahovať informačný leták, plagát, mapu N2000, pohľadnice, tetovačky a ďalšie reklamné produkty, ako sú perá, tričká a bavlnené tašky. Informačné materiály budú distribuované prostredníctvom 10 informačných centier/centier pre návštevníkov prevádzkovaných ŠOP na Slovensku. Informačné portfólio sa vytvorí v národnom jazyku a bude určené na dosiahnutie a oslovenie širokého publika (verejnosť, turisti a návštevníci prírody). Cieľom je zvýšiť povedomie o sústave Natura 2000 a biodiverzite Slovenska a vysvetliť ekosystémové služby.

Všetky činnosti sa začnú v 1. fáze a budú pokračovať v druhej fáze.

2. a 3. fáza (2023 – 2030)

Vytvorí sa **dokumentárny film Natura 2000** s cieľom popularizovať sústavu Natura 2000, dôležitosť ochrany biodiverzity, predstavia sa funkcie ekosystémov a vysvetlia ekosystémové služby vybraným cieľovým skupinám (široká verejnosť, návštevníci prírody, užívatelia pozemkov a agentúry cestovného ruchu). Dokument sa bude primárne zameriavať na lokality vybrané ako predvádzacie miesta a táto činnosť bude spojená s činnosťami A.4 a C.5. Dokumentárny film bude dlhý 30 – 45 minút a bude vytvorený v kvalite, ktorá spĺňa kritériá televízneho vysielania. Okrem televízie bude predstavený aj na príslušných festivaloch a v informačných centrách ŠOP. Pre použitie na sociálnych sieťach budú vytvorené **videá Natura 2000** (2 min. videá). 24 krátkych formátovaných videí vysvetlí dôležitosť biodiverzity, sústavy Natura 2000 a ekosystémových služieb. V rámci spoločnej kampane (napr. 24 videí/12 mesiacov) bude na sociálnych sieťach všetkých partnerov projektu zverejnená séria krátkych videí.

Pre amatérskych fotografov a milovníkov prírody sa na sociálnych sieťach (Instagram, Facebook) bude organizovať **Fotografická súťaž Nature** . Cieľom je zvýšiť povedomie a propagovať sústavu Natura 2000 a bohatú biodiverzitu Slovenska obrovským zapojením verejnosti, turistov, lezcov a amatérskych fotografov. Výhercovia súťaže budú ocenení terénnou expedíciou/prehliadkou, napr. sledovanie veľkých šeliem organizované WWF. Najlepšie fotografie sa vyberú a použijú na vytvorenie veľkoformátovej vonkajšej mobilnej výstavy Natura 2000. Všetky úrady ŠOP SR vytvoria a použijú tri súbory vonkajších výstav na propagáciu sústavy Natura 2000 na špeciálnych podujatiach, ktoré sa organizujú pravidelne (napr. Európsky deň parkov, Deň N2000, Deň biodiverzity Zeme, Svetový deň mokradí).

Pouličná kampaň Natura 2000 sa bude realizovať v 3 väčších mestách na Slovensku (Bratislava, Banská Bystrica, Košice) s cieľom priblížiť prírodu ľuďom bývajúcim v mestách a vysvetliť význam prírodných a ekosystémových služieb. Cieľom je využiť pouličné umenie na propagáciu tejto témy a na zapojenie mladých ľudí, umelcov a komunitných centier. Vizuály prírody propagujúce druhy fauny a flóry sústavy Natura 2000, prirodzené biotopy a ekosystémové služby sa navrhnú, komunikujú a inštalujú na otvorených verejných miestach. Aktivita sa bude realizovať v úzkej spolupráci s obcami.

Mediálne aktivity všetkých projektových partnerov budú rozhodujúce pre neustálu komunikáciu s verejnosťou, aby sa získal ich záujem o aktivity projektu. Plánujeme pravidelne vytvárať tlačové správy (najmenej 10 tlačových správ počas trvania projektu) a najmenej 20 článkov v rôznych tlačených, online a vysielaných médiách (miestne, regionálne a národné médiá). Výstupy projektu sa budú propagovať aj v časopisoch, informačných vestníkoch a blogoch, ktoré budú pravidelne uverejňovať príjemcovia projektu. **Tlačové výlety** do predvádzacích lokalít bude organizovať WWF SK v spolupráci s ďalšími PP pre národných, regionálnych a miestnych novinárov s cieľom propagovať konkrétne ochranárske činnosti v 5 vybraných lokalitách (5 tlačových výletov). Novinári sú dôležitými vysielateľmi informácií a správ pre širokú verejnosť a sú tiež veľmi dôležitou cieľovou skupinou. Cieľom tejto činnosti je podporiť šírenie informácií širokému publiku o konkrétnej ochranárskej činnosti projektu .

Kanály sociálnych sietí všetkých partnerov projektu budú slúžiť ako online nástroj na poskytovanie aktualizácií, výsledkov, obrázkov a príbehov zhromaždených v rámci projektu. Informácie sa budú šíriť najmä prostredníctvom Facebooku, Instagramu a YouTube. Príspevky budú podporovať komunikáciu na webe a budú sa snažiť informovať a zaujať široké publikum. Sociálne siete sú účinný a nákladovo efektívny komunikačný kanál s dobrými výsledkami pri dosahovaní komunikačného vplyvu.

Laická správa bude vytvorená počas posledného roku projektu v tlačenej a elektronickej podobe v slovenskom a anglickom jazyku. Správa do 10 strán bude popisovať aktivity projektu a hlavné úspechy v netechnickom jazyku. Tlačená verzia bude k dispozícii zainteresovaným stranám a verejnosti a elektronická verzia bude k dispozícii na webovej stránke projektu.

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

- Možné obmedzenie: Oneskorenie pri príprave informačných materiálov. Riadenie rizík: Výsledky jednotlivých čiastkových činností projektu budú monitorované. Termíny zaručené zmluvami budú prísne kontrolované.

- Možné obmedzenie: Oneskorenie činností v dôsledku postupu verejného obstarávania. Riadenie rizík: Projekt je plánovaný na 10 rokov, čo poskytuje dostatočnú časovú rezervu na zníženie tohto rizika.
- Možné obmedzenie: Nízka kvalita vytvorených materiálov.
  Riadenie rizík: Kvalita materiálov bude zaručená zmluvou.

- Možné obmedzenie: Slabá spätná väzba zo strany verejnosti.
  Riadenie rizík: Informačné materiály budú pripravené tak, aby boli vizuálne atraktívne a ľahko pochopiteľné. Informácie budú pravidelne zverejňované prostredníctvom sociálnych sietí, aby sa zvýšil záujem verejnosti.

- Možné obmedzenie: Neochota médií publikovať články. Riadenie rizík: Pripraví sa komunikačná stratégia na dostatočnú komunikáciu s médiami. Zorganizujú sa tlačové výlety, ktoré v prípade potreby otvoria možnosť osobného riešenia akýchkoľvek komunikačných problémov.

Očakávané výsledky (pokiaľ je to možné, kvantitatívne informácie):

Činnosť významne prispeje k zvýšeniu povedomia verejnosti o sústave Natura 2000 na Slovensku. Vyvinie sa množstvo komunikačných nástrojov a produktov a bude sa realizovať národná kampaň Natura 2000. Komunikácia, PR a mediálne aktivity budú využívať online aj offline kanály, aby oslovili široké publikum.

- Webová stránka projektu
- Informačné portfólio N2000 (informačný leták, mapa N2000, pohľadnice, tričká, tašky)
- 3 sady vonkajších výstav N2000
- 1 dokumentárny film a 24 krátkych videí o biodiverzite, sústave Natura 2000 a ekosystémových službách
- 5 tlačových výletov pre novinárov

Odhad nákladov:

Personálne náklady (WWF)
Junior experti: 135 EUR * 20 dní = 2 700 EUR
Odborníci na komunikáciu: 145 EUR * 830 dní = 120 350 EUR
Expert na grafický dizajn: 130 EUR * 230 dní = 29 900 EUR

Externé služby (WWF)
Portfólio Natura 2000 (tlačiarenské služby): 75 000 EUR
Komunikačné činnosti: 165 000 EUR
- Dokumentárny film Natura 2000, videá (24): 60 000 EUR
- fotografická súťaž o prírode (kampaň, tlač): 50 000 EUR
- Pouličná kampaň Natura 2000: 30 000 EUR
- externé komunikačné služby (poradenstvo, influenceri): 25 000 EUR

Tovar dlhodobej spotreby: Vybavenie (WWF)
Fotoaparát: 2 000 EUR

Personálne náklady (MŽP SR)
Technický a komunikačný manažér: 168 EUR * 470 dní = 78 960 EUR
Pracovné úlohy: zodpovedný za tvorbu a správu webovej stránky projektu (spolu so ŠOP SR)

Tovar dlhodobej spotreby: Vybavenie (MŽP SR)
Digitálna technológia na propagáciu projektu: 14 000 EUR

Personálne náklady (ŠOP SR)
IT špecialista (1): 125 EUR * 200 dní = 25 000 EUR

Tovar dlhodobej spotreby: Náklady na infraštruktúru (ŠOP SR)
Výroba a inštalácia 5 informačných tabúľ, 1 000 *5 = 5 000 EUR

Má byť dodané (Výstupy):

Názov výsledku	**Kód príslušnej činnosti**	**Termín**
Webová stránka projektu	E.1	12/2022
5 vývesných tabúľ	E.1	12/2023
Informačné portfólio N2000	E.1	12/2025

Dokumentárny film a krátke videá pre sociálne siete	E.1	12/2027
Vonkajšia výstava N2000	E.1	12/2025
Laická správa (verzia – tlačená, elektronická)	E.1	12/2030

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	**Kód príslušnej činnosti**	**Termín**
Pripravená vizuálna identita projektu	E.1	12/2022
Fotografická súťaž Nature dokončená	E.1	12/2025
Realizovaná pouličná kampaň N2000	E.1	12/2027
Zorganizovaných 5 tlačových výletov	E.1	12/2030

ČINNOSŤ E.2: Šírenie a komunikácia pre odborníkov

Príjemca zodpovedný za realizáciu: MŽP
Úloha: MŽP bude zodpovedné za organizáciu úvodnej konferencie, 7 školení v oblasti ustanovení novej Spoločnej poľnohospodárskej politiky (SPP) a ďalších príslušných finančných mechanizmov.

Kompetencie: Za realizáciu PAR zodpovedá MŽP. Práca MŽP úzko súvisí najmä s prácou MPRV (poľnohospodárstvo, lesníctvo, rybné hospodárstvo), ktoré spravuje ďalšie finančné mechanizmy a je si vedomé väzieb medzi legislatívou a finančnými nástrojmi, ktoré súvisia aj s prírodou, biodiverzitou a ochranou krajiny.

Zodpovednosti v prípade, že je zapojených niekoľko príjemcov:
ŠOP
Úloha: Zamestnanci ŠOP SR budú vyškolení a budú tiež poskytovať odborné znalosti na 3 školeniach týkajúcich sa riadenia druhov a biotopov.
Kompetencie: ŠOP je hlavným riadiacim orgánom chránených lokalít, a preto si musí udržiavať vysokú úroveň odborných znalostí v oblasti riadenia druhov a biotopov a komunikácie so zainteresovanými stranami. Bude realizovať konkrétne ochranárske činnosti, ktoré budú témou technických workshopov a školení o riadení biotopov.
WWF
Úloha: WWF zorganizuje 5 modulov školení v 3 regiónoch týkajúcich sa vzťahov s verejnosťou, komunikácie a krízovej komunikácie, zapojenia zainteresovaných strán a riadenia biotopov (s odbornými znalosťami od ŠOP SR, SVP, NLC).
Kompetencie: WWF je hlavná mimovládna organizácia zaoberajúca sa hlavne kampaňami, médiami, tlačovými správami a brífingmi, ktoré pomáhajú zvyšovať povedomie širokej verejnosti o ochrane prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny.
NLC
Úloha: Zamestnanci NLC budú vyškolení a tiež poskytnú odborné znalosti na 3 školeniach týkajúcich sa obnovy a riadenia lesných biotopov a ekosystémov, ako aj blízke prírodnému lesnému hospodárstvu.
Kompetencie: NLC je odborná organizácia zriadená Ministerstvom pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka SR. Zaoberá sa ochranou, riadením lesov a agrolesníctvom.
NP MP
Úloha: Pracovníci NP MP budú vyškolení a budú tiež poskytovať odborné znalosti v rámci školení týkajúcich sa manažmentu druhov a biotopov.
Kompetencie: NP MP je zodpovedný za implementáciu opatrenia C.5.3., a preto je najlepší pri výmene poznatkov a skúseností získaných v oblasti manažmentu druhov (tetrov hlucháň) a biotopov (lúky).

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Analýza súčasného stavu v dotknutej oblasti
Na Slovensku sú ochrana a riadenie krajiny dosť roztrúsené medzi niekoľkými zainteresovanými stranami. Existuje niekoľko organizácií a inštitúcií pôsobiacich pod Ministerstvom životného prostredia SR (voda, chránené územia, nelesné biotopy) a niekoľko pôsobiacich pod Ministerstvom pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka SR (poľnohospodárske biotopy, trávne porasty, lesy) . Odborné školenia a budovanie kapacít nie sú oddeliteľnou súčasťou práce v prípade niektorých z týchto organizácií a odborné znalosti jednotlivcov získané prostredníctvom pracovných skúseností sú mnohokrát nepreskúmané ostatnými, a preto je ich použitie obmedzené. Niektoré z týchto organizácií sú veľké a majú kompetencie na celom území Slovenska a tok informácií medzi miestnymi kanceláriami je nízky.

Opis problému, ktorý sa má vyriešiť v rámci projektu a jeho činností Cieľom tohto projektu je odstránenie týchto nedostatkov prostredníctvom súboru školiacich seminárov o budovaní kapacít, ktoré budú úzko spojené s konkrétnymi ochranárskymi činnosťami tohto projektu. Rozptýlené sú tiež poznatky o riadení druhov a biotopov, ako aj najnovšie informácie o právnych predpisoch, postupoch a nástrojoch, ktoré je možné využiť v prospech lepšieho riadenia ochrany. Správcovia pozemkov musia tiež rokovať s vlastníkmi pozemkov, používateľmi pozemkov, úradníkmi miestnych orgánov, médiami alebo širokou verejnosťou a musia byť schopní primerane komunikovať.

Agroenvironmentálni poradcovia organizovaní v rámci MPRV a inšpektori, ktorí kontrolujú použitie finančných prostriedkov poskytovaných v rámci SPP poľnohospodárom a lesníkom v tejto oblasti, budú tiež musieť byť vyškolení v oblasti ustanovení novej SPP, ktorej realizácia sa na Slovensku plánuje do roku 2022.

Cieľom tejto činnosti je vybudovať kapacitu organizácií zapojených do riadenia sústavy Natura 2000 v oblastiach, ktoré potrebujú pre svoju každodennú prácu, a vzájomne prepojiť ich vedomosti a skúsenosti s lepšou realizáciou PAR.

Školenia budú tiež spojené s príslušnými politikami, stratégiami, doplnkovými fondmi a projektmi (napr. realizácia opatrení a nástrojov Spoločnej poľnohospodárskej politiky, opatrení a nástrojov Spoločného rybárskeho fondu, INTERREG a ďalších nadnárodných programov atď.). Agenda ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny je pomerne široká téma, kde je hlavná tendencia rozhodujúca pre úspešnú realizáciu právnych predpisov, politík, stratégií, ale aj pre praktické ochranné, obnovovacie a riadiace činnosti, a to nielen na predvádzacích lokalitách projektu.

Odborníci zo ŠOP SR, SVP a NLC budú zapojení do školení a vyškolení. Na školeniach sa zúčastnia aj osoby s rozhodovacími právomocami a zodpovední pracovníci zaoberajúci sa SPP a inými agroenvironmentálnymi programami. Ďalej plánujeme zabezpečiť školenie pre poľnohospodárov, lesníkov, zamestnancov ŠOP SR a pre inšpektorov a agroenvironmentálnych poradcov organizované v rámci MPRV v rámci ustanovení SPP. Poznatky sa môžu ďalej šíriť aj na univerzitách (PriF UK) a iných organizáciách ministerstiev s pedagogickými úlohami a kompetenciami (Slovenská agentúra

Očakávaný prínos pre projekty z realizácie PAR:
Navrhovaná činnosť nepriamo súvisí s opatreniami uvedenými v kapitole E.1.5 Opatrenia zamerané na komunikáciu a zvyšovanie povedomia o sústave Natura 2000, vzdelávanie a prístup pre návštevníkov:

- Semináre, workshopy a konferencie.
- Stretnutia s vlastníkmi a používateľmi pozemkov v oblastiach sústavy Natura 2000.
- Zvyšovanie povedomia a vzdelávanie verejnosti v súvislosti s veľkými mäsožravcami a druhmi, ktoré môžu spôsobiť konflikty (napr. vydra).
- Informovanie zástupcov poľnohospodárskych, poľovníckych a ochranárskych inštitúcií, miestnej správy a verejnosti o aktuálnej situácii v súvislosti s medveďom, preventívnymi opatreniami proti škodám spôsobeným divou zverou, spôsob ich hlásenia a registrácie, spôsob získavania dotácií atď.

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Úvodná konferencia projektu sa uskutoční počas prvého roku realizácie projektu. Dôraz bude kladený na predstavenie cieľov tohto projektu s prepojeniami na súvisiace politiky a finančné nástroje realizované na Slovensku (najmä v súvislosti s realizáciou skúseností a novej štruktúry Spoločnej poľnohospodárskej politiky (SPP) a nového strategického plánu 2021 – 2027). Každý príjemca sa bude aktívne zúčastňovať na programe stretnutia podľa svojej oblasti odbornosti.

Školenia budú zoskupené do nasledujúcich modulov:

- Budovanie kapacít na riadenie biotopov **(vodné, lesné, nelesné biotopy)**
- **Komunikácia s verejnosťou** (zamestnanci prvého kontaktu, zvyšovanie povedomia verejnosti, environmentálna výchova)
- **Komunikácia s vlastníkmi a užívateľmi pozemkov** (riešenie problémov riadenia, poradenstvo v oblasti najlepších prístupov v oblasti riadenia, poradenstvo v oblasti dostupných dotácií, poradenstvo v oblasti právnych procesov)
- **Krízová komunikácia** pre zamestnancov ochrany prírody (v prípade škôd spôsobených divokou zverou, v prípade nebezpečenstva zo strany zvierat, strážcov ako osôb prvého kontaktu, zoológov privolaných k zranenému zvieraťu, až po nehodu za účasti chránených druhov zvierat atď.)

- **Angažovanosť zainteresovaných strán** v súvislosti s ochranou prírody (dobré riadenie biotopov, ich zapojenie do samotného riadenia)
- **Ustanovenia SPP a ďalšie príslušné finančné nástroje** – školenia pre zamestnancov ochrany prírody, lesníkov, poľnohospodárov, inšpektorov MPRV a agroenvironmentálnych poradcov o poskytovaní finančných nástrojov.

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

- Neochota zamestnancov, používateľov pozemkov, vlastníkov pozemkov, osôb s rozhodovacími právomocami zúčastňovať sa na školeniach a následne pri svojej práci využívať osvedčené postupy a vedomosti. – Riadenie rizík: dobrý a relevantný program školení, ktorý pomôže zamestnancom pri každodennej práci. Školenia budú naplánované v dostatočnom časovom predstihu a budú propagované, aby ľudí zaujali. Odporúčania týkajúce sa účasti môže poskytnúť riadiaci orgán. Ochotu skutočne využívať osvedčené postupy musia zabezpečiť všetky produkty vysokej kvality a znalosti prezentácií počas všetkých školení.
- Oneskorenie výstupov projektu, ktoré slúžia ako nevyhnutný základ pre túto činnosť. – Riadenie rizík: bude potrebné dodržať harmonogram projektu a zodpovedajúcim spôsobom upraviť jeho načasovanie.
- Nedostatok skúsených školiteľov. – Riadenie rizík: Hľadanie dobrých školiteľov sa začne v ranom štádiu.

Očakávané výsledky (pokiaľ je to možné, kvantitatívne informácie):

Činnosť prispeje k budovaniu kapacít organizácií zaoberajúcich sa riadením sústavy Natura 2000 a pomôže získať vedomosti a skúsenosti pre lepšiu realizáciu PAR. Bude sa organizovať niekoľko školení pre osoby s rozhodovacími právomocami a zodpovedné osoby zaoberajúce sa SPP a inými agroenvironmentálnymi programami a tiež pre poľnohospodárov, lesníkov, ŠOP a inšpektorov životného prostredia.

- Úvodná konferencia (1)
- Budovanie kapacít v oblasti riadenia biotopov (3)
- Školenie zamerané na komunikáciu s verejnosťou (3)
- Školenie zamerané na komunikáciu s vlastníkmi a používateľmi pozemkov (3)
- Školenie zamerané na krízovú komunikáciu pre zamestnancov ochrany prírody (3)
- Školenie zamerané na zapojenie zainteresovaných strán v súvislosti s ochranou prírody (3)
- Školenie o ustanoveniach SPP pre poľnohospodárov, lesníkov a zamestnancov ŠOP SR (3)
- Školenie o ustanoveniach SPP pre inšpektorov MPRV a agroenvironmentálnych poradcov (4)

Odhad nákladov:

<u>Personálne náklady (MŽP SR)</u>
Technický a komunikačný manažér: 168 EUR * 255 dní = 42 840 EUR
Pracovné úlohy: pomoc najmä pri príprave a organizácii školení

<u>Externé služby (MŽP SR)</u>
Úvodné stretnutie: 2 000 EUR
1 modul školenia o SPP na rôznych miestach (miesto konania/ubytovanie/strava): 60 000 EUR (konečný počet školení, ako aj presné miesta sa určia s prihliadnutím na niekoľko kritérií: logistika, počet potenciálnych žiadateľov atď.)

<u>Personálne náklady (ŠOP SR)</u>
Lokálny manažér [na plánovanie riadenia (2)]: 103 EUR * 73 dní = 7 500 EUR

<u>Personálne náklady (WWF)</u>
Junior experti: 135 EUR * 80 dní = 10 800 EUR Starší experti: 185 EUR * 30 dní = 5 550 EUR
Odborníci na komunikáciu: 145 EUR * 540 dní = 78 300 EUR . fáza
5 tréningových modulov na 3 lokalitách (miesto konania, ubytovanie, strava), 15 * 10 000 = 150 000 EUR

Externé služby (WWF)
5 vzdelávacích modulov v 3 lokalitách (miesto konania, ubytovanie, strava): 130 000 EUR

Personál (NLC)
6 odborníkov (agrolesníctvo, lesníctvo, agrolesníctvo a manažment zveri) - bez dodatočných nákladov: 150 EUR * 20 dní = 3 000 EUR

Má byť dodané (Výstupy):
Výsledky:

Názov výsledku	**Kód príslušnej činnosti**	**Termín**
Sprievodca komunikáciou o ochrane prírody	E.2	10/2022

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	**Kód príslušnej činnosti**	**Termín**
Úvodná konferencia	E.2	11/2021
1 školenie o riadení biotopov realizované v 3 regiónoch	E.2	11/2022
1 školenie o komunikácii smerom k verejnosti realizované v 3 regiónoch	E.2	11/2023
1 školenie o komunikácii smerom k vlastníkom a užívateľom pozemkov realizované v 3 regiónoch	E.2	11/2024
1 školenie o krízovej komunikácii pre zamestnancov ochrany prírody realizované v 3 regiónoch	E.2	11/2025
1 školenie o zapojení zainteresovaných strán vo vzťahu k ochrane prírody realizované v 3 regiónoch	E.2	11/2026
Uskutočnenie 3 školení o ustanoveniach SPP/Fondu rozvoja vidieka pre poľnohospodárov, lesníkov a zamestnancov ŠOP SR	E.2	11/2022
Uskutočnenie 4 školení o ustanoveniach SPP/Fondu rozvoja vidieka pre inšpektorov MPRZ a agroenvironmentálnych poradcov	E.2	11/2025

ČINNOSŤ E.3: Šírenie výsledkov, replikácia a vytváranie spojení s inými projektmi

Príjemca zodpovedný za realizáciu: MŽP
Úloha: celková koordinácia činnosti, organizácia záverečnej projektovej konferencie a 5 technických workshopov (s odbornými vstupmi od ŠOP, SVP a NLC).

Kompetencie: MŽP ako koordinujúci príjemca a najvyšší verejný orgán v oblasti ochrany prírody a životného prostredia má najlepšie príležitosti na koordináciu tejto činnosti a zabezpečenie replikácie činnosti, ako aj vytváranie spojení s inými projektmi.

Zodpovednosti v prípade, že je zapojených niekoľko príjemcov:
ŠOP SR
Úloha: ŠOP poskytne odborné znalosti na 2 technických workshopoch týkajúcich sa integrovaných plánov riadenia a 1 technický workshop o riadení nelesných biotopov a centre riadenia.
Kompetencie: ŠOP je zodpovedná za realizáciu činnosti C.5.1., a teda najvhodnejšia pri zdieľaní získaných poznatkov a skúseností.
NLC
Úloha: NLC poskytne odborné znalosti na 2 technických workshopoch týkajúcich sa agrolesníctva.
Kompetencie: NLC je organizácia zaoberajúca sa agrolesníctvom na Slovensku od roku 2014.
WWF
Úloha: WWF bude prispievať organizáciou 10 činností na vytváranie spojení s ďalšími projektmi, organizáciou 10 terénnych prehliadok, organizáciou 2 špecializovaných workshopov pre hodnotiteľov lesov, poľnohospodárov a zamestnancov ŠOP.
Kompetencie: WWF má skúsenosti s komunikáciou a stykom s verejnosťou.
NP MP
Úloha: NP MP bude poskytovať odbornú pomoc na technických seminároch, na ktorých budú prezentované najmä výsledky demonštračných činností vykonaných v rámci akcie C.5.
Kompetencie: NP MP je zodpovedný za realizáciu akcie C.5.3., a preto je najlepší pri výmene získaných poznatkov a skúseností.

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Analýza súčasného stavu v dotknutej oblasti
Tento projekt bude realizovať niekoľko konkrétnych ochranárskych činností, ktoré sa zamerajú na tri hlavné oblasti – riadenie nelesných biotopov (rašelinísk), agrolesníctvo a integrované riadenie krajiny. Každá činnosť je naplánovaná tak, aby demonštrovala osvedčené postupy pri riadení krajiny a každá z nich zahŕňa a ovplyvňuje niekoľko zainteresovaných strán.

Opis problému, ktorý sa má vyriešiť prostredníctvom Projektu a jeho činností Na riadení pozemkov na Slovensku sa podieľa veľa subjektov, z ktorých každý má špeciálne vedomosti a skúsenosti v oblasti svojej práce. Nie vždy sa však kladie dôraz na zdieľanie vedomostí a skúseností v rámci organizácie alebo s inými organizáciami. V rámci tohto projektu by sme chceli zabezpečiť, aby sa každá realizovaná činnosť dobre komunikovala a aby sa získané vedomosti zdieľali medzi príslušnými organizáciami a zainteresovanými subjektmi, aby ich bolo možné využiť pri budúcej replikácii v iných oblastiach. Na rovnakom princípe sa spojíme s tímami realizujúcimi podobné projekty v zahraničí a na Slovensku s cieľom dosiahnuť najlepšie výsledky.

Očakávaný prínos pre projekty z realizácie PAR

<u>E.1.2 Riadenie lokalít a komunikácia so zainteresovanými stranami:</u>

- Pokračovať v spolupráci s vládnymi a mimovládnymi organizáciami pri aktivitách na podporu ochrany druhov a biotopov, vrátane eliminácii nelegálnych aktivít.
- Posilniť spoluprácu s vlastníkmi a používateľmi pozemkov a spolupracovať s organizáciami, ktoré ich zastupujú.
- Posilniť spoluprácu s miestnymi samosprávami (samosprávne kraje, okresy a obce), najmä pri príprave územného plánu.

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Čiastková činnosť E.3.1. Šírenie výsledkov

Veľmi dôležitou skupinou aktivít je šírenie, prenos a replikácia výsledkov projektu. Integrovaný projekt LIFE slúži ako katalyzátor pre ďalšie doplnkové fondy, aby sa viac zamerali na realizáciu siete NATURA 2000. Z tohto dôvodu je veľmi dôležitý prenos poznatkov medzi ministerstvami a ich organizáciami, ako aj prenos vedomostí v rámci organizácií pôsobiacich pod MŽP SR alebo MPRV.

V rámci tohto projektu plánujeme zorganizovať skupinu rôznych činností, ktoré predstavia výsledky projektu a stimulujú možnú replikáciu.

To zahŕňa:

5 technických workshopov predstavujúcich väčšinou výsledky predvádzacích činností uskutočnených v rámci činností C.5. Pripravia sa dva workshopy týkajúce sa integrovaných plánov riadenia a ich realizácia. Cieľom bude predstaviť skúsenosti získané počas procesu prípravy plánu zástupcom partnerov projektu a rôznym zainteresovaným stranám (ochranárom zo štátneho i mimovládneho sektoru, lesníkom, vodohospodárom, vedcom, zástupcom miestnych spoločenstiev a obcí). Osobitná pozornosť sa bude venovať plánom a praktickej realizácii, preto bude každý workshop sprevádzaný návštevou predvádzacích lokalít v teréne.

Ďalšie dva workshopy sa budú týkať témy agrolesníctva. Budú zamerané na zdieľanie skúseností a praktickú ukážku uplatňovania agrolesníckych opatrení. Myšlienka agrolesníctva sa predstaví širokému publiku, pretože je stále dosť neznáma a nejasná napriek tomu, že sa v minulosti na Slovensku veľmi často uplatňovala. Pozvú sa rôzne záujmové skupiny, poľnohospodári, lesníci, ochranári, vedci, ale aj zástupcovia oboch zodpovedných ministerstiev (životného prostredia a poľnohospodárstva).

Posledný technický workshop sa bude týkať riadenia rašeliniskových nelesných biotopov a sladkovodných biotopov. Bude sa diskutovať o skúsenostiach s centrami riadenia, ako aj o ďalších doplnkových činnostiach, ako je riadenie rašelinísk využívajúcich podporu SPP, riadenie organizované prostredníctvom externých spoločností na základe verejnej súťaže alebo dlhodobej zmluvy s vlastníkmi alebo používateľmi pozemkov. Workshop bude zameraný predovšetkým na ochranárov (ŠOP, mimovládne organizácie), ale pozvaní budú aj zástupcovia poľnohospodárov, vlastníkov pôdy a ministerstiev.

Na konci projektu sa uskutoční **záverečná projektová konferencia** . Bude mať široký záber a poskytne dostatok priestoru na prezentáciu výsledkov projektu, ako aj na vedenie diskusie o budúcich víziách realizácie siete Natura 2000. Budú pozvaní zástupcovia všetkých príslušných skupín zainteresovaných strán. Predpokladá sa, že konferencia sa zorganizuje pre približne 120 účastníkov. Súčasťou záverečnej konferencie budú terénne prehliadky vybraných lokalít projektu, ktoré majú demonštrovať realizované ochranné opatrenia.

10 terénnych prehliadok lokalít projektu sa zameria na prezentáciu konkrétnych ochranárskych činností uskutočňovaných na mieste počas projektu, t.j. hydrologické obnovy, riadenie agrolesníctva a manažment obnovy rašelinísk. Tieto návštevy lokalít budú úzko spojené s aktivitami budovania kapacít realizovanými v rámci činnosti E.2 a budú zamerané na zamestnancov ŠOP SR, poľnohospodárov, lesníkov, vodohospodárov a subjekty s rozhodovacou právomocou (regionálne, okresné a miestne verejné orgány). Skúsenosti získané z konkrétnych ochranárskych činností sa zorganizujú v **dvoch špecializovaných workshopoch** . Prvý bude o príprave integrovaných plánov riadenia. Bude usporiadaný pre lesných daňovníkov

(zodpovední za prípravu plánov lesného hospodárstva) a pre zamestnancov ŠOP SR (zodpovední za prípravu plánov riadenia ochrany). Druhý workshop sa zameria na agrolesníctvo a bude usporiadaný pre poľnohospodárov a lesníkov. Predstavia sa príklady agrolesníckych systémov, vrátane možných finančných nástrojov z SPP.

Na účely šírenia projektu sa plánujú vypracovať a vydať dve publikácie. Téma agrolesníctva je stále pomerne nová a zainteresované strany ju nepoznajú dobre, preto sa pripravia dve publikácie. Prvá bude populárna brožúra pre poľnohospodárov a lesníkov, ktorá jednoduchým a ľahko pochopiteľným spôsobom predstaví agrolesníctvo. Druhá publikácia bude vedecká monografia zameraná na klasifikáciu agrolesníckych systémov na Slovensku, príklady osvedčených postupov, históriu agrolesníckych systémov atď.

Činnosti a skúsenosti projektu budú pravidelne prezentované na **webovej stránke projektu a** prostredníctvom **sociálnych sietí.** Pripravené technické správy a metodiky budú k dispozícii na stiahnutie. Očakáva sa založenie záujmových skupín zainteresovaných strán na základe projektových aktivít a ich výsledkov.

Čiastková činnosť E.3.2 Vypracovanie stratégie replikácie a prenosu projektových riešení

Koordinátor projektu spolu s odborníkom na komunikáciu s podporou ďalších príjemcov projektu pripraví podrobnú stratégiu replikácie a prenosu riešení projektu s cieľom znásobiť dopad projektu. Bude sa zakladať na dôkladnom vyhodnotení metód a prístupov používaných najmä v rámci činnosti C.5 v predvádzacích lokalitách projektu, ich efektívnosti a potenciálu replikácie, ktoré sa majú vykonať už v rámci činnosti C.5, ako aj na výsledkoch monitorovania vplyvov činností projektu v oblasti biodiverzity (realizovaných prostredníctvom činnosti

D. Č. 1), socioekonomických a ekosystémových služieb (činnosť D.2). Stratégia zváži potenciál replikácie v rôznych odvetviach a u zainteresovaných strán, od ktorých sa ďalej plánuje replikácia projektových riešení, ako sú vlastníci a používatelia lesov, poľnohospodári, obce atď.
Prostredníctvom činností šírenia budú vo forme koncepcií pripravené technické workshopy a terénne prehliadky najmenej 10 konkrétnych prípadov replikácií, kde budú použité opatrenia realizované projektom (napr. pri riadení rašelinísk, lúk, lesov, obnove mokradí, ale aj opatreniach ekologickej prepojenosti atď.) a ak budú vyhodnotené ako efektívne, môžu sa replikovať. O presnej polohe prípadov replikácií sa rozhodne počas projektu v závislosti od ochoty zainteresovaných strán a uskutočniteľnosti navrhovaných opatrení. Týmto koncepčným prípadom bude slúžiť projektový tímu, aby sa vypracovali na úplné návrhy a financovali sa z doplnkových zdrojov. Budú predstavovať minimálny alebo počiatočný súbor prípadov replikácií iniciovaných projektom.

Čiastková činnosť E.3.3. Vytváranie spojení s inými projektmi

Vytváranie spojení s inými projektmi (najmä tými, ktoré sú podporované z programu LIFE) je povinná súčasť každého projektu LIFE. Dúfame, že to prinesie zaujímavý pohľad na tieto činnosti. Najskôr by sme chceli organizovať návštevy podobných integrovaných projektov v regióne Strednej Európy alebo v pobaltských krajinách. Identifikovali sme napríklad projekty LIFE17/IPE/CZ0005, LIFE17/IPE/HU0018, LIFE16/IPE/LT0016 alebo LIFE18/IPE/EE0007.

Identifikujeme tiež súbor tradičných projektov, ktoré by mohli pomôcť priniesť inšpiráciu pre naše činnosti. Plánujeme pripraviť aspoň **10 návštev s vytváraním spojení** s ďalšími projektmi LIFE v zahraničí a doma. Využijeme tiež všetky ďalšie relevantné príležitosti na vytváranie spojení napr. semináre o biogeografických procesoch, podobné konferencie a workshopy.

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

- Možné obmedzenie: Nízky záujem zúčastnených strán o terénne prehliadky. Riadenie rizík: Terénne prehliadky sa budú organizovať v úzkej spolupráci s príslušnými profesijnými organizáciami (napr. pre poľnohospodárov a lesníkov by to bola poľnohospodárska komora alebo lesnícke odbory). Toto by malo zabezpečiť, že program bude pripravený tak, aby odrážal potreby účastníkov a aby terénne prehliadky zodpovedali ich každodennej práci. Terénne prehliadky budú organizované v dostatočnom predstihu, aby mali účastníci dostatok času na plánovanie svojej účasti a registráciu. Zamestnanci veľkých štátnych organizácií (ŠOP, SVP, NLC) sa môžu zúčastniť terénnych prehliadok v rámci budovania kapacít, ktoré sú vždy potrebné vo veľkých organizáciách s pôsobnosťou nad územím celého štátu. Okrem toho budú činnosti inzerované prostredníctvom sociálnych sietí, webových stránok a ďalších relevantných informačných kanálov.
- Možné obmedzenie: Nízky záujem iných projektov o vytváranie spojení. Riadenie rizík: Vytváranie spojení je povinnou aktivitou v projektoch LIFE, preto sa očakáva, že iné projekty prijmú naše návštevy. A naopak, sme pripravení uvítať návštevníkov z iných krajín, ktorí sa zaujímajú o naše skúsenosti.

• Možné obmedzenie: Nízky záujem zainteresovaných strán o replikáciu vyvinutých riešení/použitých v rámci projektu. Riadenie rizík: MŽP spolu s ďalšími príjemcami vyhodnotí ochotu zúčastnených strán replikovať riešenie navrhnuté/testované/realizované v rámci projektu a v prípade nízkej ochoty identifikuje prekážky, ktoré môžu vzniknúť z politiky, postupov, nedostatku povedomia atď. Zistené prekážky sa budú riešiť počas celého projektu (napr. zvyšovanie povedomia) alebo doplnkových činností (napr. úprava zákonov a politík).

Očakávané výsledky (pokiaľ je to možné, kvantitatívne informácie):

Množstvo aktivít potrebných na šírenie výsledkov projektu sa realizuje v rámci tejto činnosti. Rozhodujúcou časťou je predstavenie predvádzacích činností uskutočňovaných v činnosti C.5. Budú sa realizovať špecializované workshopy pre zainteresované strany a prípadné replikovanie projektových aktivít bude stimulované návštevami na vytváranie spojení na Slovensku a v zahraničí.

- 5 technických workshopov predstavujúcich predovšetkým výsledky činnosti C.5
- 1 záverečná projektová konferencia
- 10 terénnych prehliadok s prezentáciou konkrétnych činností projektu na mieste
- 2 špecializované semináre pre daňovníkov lesov, poľnohospodárov a zamestnancov ŠOP
- 10 činností na vytváranie spojení
- stratégia replikácie a prenosu riešenia projektu s 10 konkrétnymi konceptmi prípadov replikácií

Odhad nákladov:

Personálne náklady (MŽP)
Technický a komunikačný manažér: 168 EUR * 335 dní = 56 280 EUR
Pracovné úlohy: zodpovednosť za prípravu a organizáciu seminárov, návštev v teréne a záverečnej konferencie projektu.
covné úlohy: zodpovední za prípravu a organizáciu workshopov, terénnych prehliadok a záverečnej projektovej konferencie

Externé služby (MŽP SR)
Záverečná konferencia: 10 000 EUR
5 technických seminárov demonštrujúcich výsledky činností v rámci C.5: 5 * 10 000 = 50 000 EUR
2 špecializované semináre demonštrujúce výsledky agrolesníckych činností: 2 * 10 000 = 20 000 EUR

Personálne náklady (ŠOP SR)
Lokálny manažér [na plánovanie manažmentov (2)]: 103 EUR * 37 dní = 3 800 EUR

Personál (NLC)
Odborníci 6 (agrolesníctvo, lesné hospodárstvo, agrolesníctvo a manažment zveri) – nie dodatočný p.: 150 EUR * 20 dní = 3 000 EUR
Odborníci 3 (agrolesníctvo, záhradníctvo a ovocinárstvo, komunikácia s užívateľmi pôdy, riadenie projektu a monitorovanie priebehu projektu) – dodatočný p.: 150 EUR * 10 dní = 1 500 EUR

Personálne náklady (WWF)
Junior experti: 135 EUR * 20 dní = 2 700 EUR
Odborníci na komunikáciu: 145 EUR * 280 dní = 40 600 EUR

Externé služby (WWF)
Organizácia 10 networkingových aktivít na Slovensku a v iných krajinách: 62 000 EUR
Organizácia 10 návštev v teréne, 10 * 2 000 EUR: 20 000 EUR
Organizácia 2 špecializovaných seminárov, 2 * 5 000 EUR: 10 000 EUR

2 špecializovaných workshopov, 2 * 5 000 EUR = 10 000 EUR Spolu: 102 000 EUR

Výsledky:

Názov výsledku	**Kód príslušnej činnosti**	**Termín**
Brožúra o agrolesníctve pre poľnohospodárov a lesníkov	E.3	11/2024
Monografia o agrolesníckych systémoch na Slovensku	E.3	12/2026
Stratégia replikácie a prenosu projektových riešení s 10 konkrétnymi konceptmi prípadov replikácie	E.3	12/2028

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	**Kód príslušnej činnosti**	**Termín**
Zorganizovaných 5 technických workshopov	E.3	11/2029
Realizovaných 10 činností na vytváranie spojení	E.3	11/2030
Zorganizované prvé 4 terénne prehliadky	E.3	12/2026
Zorganizovaných všetkých 10 terénnych prehliadok	E.3	06/2030

2 špecializované workshopy pre lesných daňovníkov, poľnohospodárov a zamestnancov ŠOP SR	E.3	10/2030
Zorganizovala sa záverečná projektová konferencia	E.3	11/2030

ČINNOSŤ E.4: Environmentálna výchova vo vzťahu k sústave Natura 2000

Príjemca zodpovedný za realizáciu: DAPHNE
Úloha: Zrozumiteľným spôsobom sprostredkovať témy sústavy Natura 2000 a vedecké poznatky súvisiace s ES cieľovým skupinám a verejnosti, príprava metodických materiálov a podkladových materiálov pre vzdelávanie, organizáciu a lektorovanie vzdelávacích aktivít, podujatí, kurzov a školení, aktívna účasť v pracovných skupinách, rozvoj vzdelávacích nástrojov, mediálna práca.

Zodpovednosti v prípade, že je zapojených niekoľko príjemcov:
ŠOP, NP MP

Úloha: Účasť na workshopoch, členstvo v pracovných skupinách, spolupráca pri príprave študijných materiálov a realizácii podujatí, distribúcia materiálov, zabezpečenie vzdelávacích a didaktických nástrojov pre prácu pedagogických zamestnancov ŠOP s rôznymi cieľovými skupinami. Kompetencie: ŠOP SR zabezpečí využitie výstupov projektu v procese environmentálnej výchovy na zvýšenie povedomia verejnosti o problematike sústavy Natura 2000.

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Analýza súčasného stavu v dotknutej oblasti
Environmentálne povedomie občanov na Slovensku je nedostatočné a nevedie k zmene správania a hodnôt v kontexte trvalo udržateľného rozvoja. Podľa prieskumu Postoje Európanov k biodiverzite (Špeciálny Eurobarometer, 481, december 2018) iba 26 % slovenských respondentov hovorí, že počuli o sieti Natura 2000, ale nevie, čo to je, a iba 10 % Slovákov chápe, čo je to sieť Natura 2000, v porovnaní so 63 %, ktoré o nej nikdy nepočuli (viac v činnosti E.1). Až tri štvrtiny Slovákov považujú prírodu za prvok, ktorý zvyšuje ich pocit národnej hrdosti, ale iba polovica respondentov je ochotná aktívne sa zúčastňovať na občianskych iniciatívach zameraných na zlepšenie kvality života v krajine. Environmentálna výchova a vzdelávanie sú na Slovensku dlhodobo podceňovanou sociálnou potrebou. Zaostáva za potrebami dnešnej spoločnosti.

Formálna environmentálna výchova (EV) na Slovensku je sústredená v zariadeniach školského typu a je koordinovaná Ministerstvom školstva, vedy, výskumu a športu Slovenskej republiky. Neformálnu EV najčastejšie realizujú mimovládne organizácie, ŠOP, miestne iniciatívy, príležitostne školy ako aj školské aktivity. Kvalitná EV a školenie nielen zvyšujú environmentálne povedomie obyvateľov, ale tiež budujú aktívny prístup k životnému prostrediu rozvíjaním zručností potrebných pre ochranu prírody v rámci trvalo udržateľného rozvoja, ako sú systematické myslenie, predvídavosť, strategické a kritické myslenie, ako aj integrovaný prístup k riešeniu problémov. S výchovou je potrebné začať veľmi skoro, pretože deti nemajú negatívne environmentálne návyky, ktoré je potrebné eliminovať.

Opis problému, ktorý sa má vyriešiť prostredníctvom projektu a jeho činností Ochrana prírody závisí od prijatia a porozumenia zo strany širokej verejnosti. Prírodné hodnoty lokalít NATURA 2000 na Slovensku sú pre širokú verejnosť stále nedostatočne interpretované. Nízke environmentálne povedomie vedie k nezáujmu a môže významne prispieť k degradácii biotopov a druhov. Environmentálna výchova je preto nevyhnutnou súčasťou efektívnej ochrany prírody.

Koncept ES je na Slovensku relatívne nový a postupne sa zavádza do politických dokumentov a právnych predpisov. Na zabezpečenie všeobecného prijatia a uvedomenia si dôležitosti koncepcie je potrebné predstaviť ju širokej verejnosti zrozumiteľným spôsobom. Školenia a ďalšie podujatia na zvýšenie profesionálneho rozvoja zamestnancov ŠOP, učiteľov, vedúcich aktivít v prírodných centrách a iných mienkotvorných subjektoch sa konajú ad hoc, zatiaľ čo vysoko kvalitné systematické odborné školenie v oblasti informovania, komunikácie a zapojenia verejnosti v ochrane siete Natura 2000 a podpora ekosystémových služieb úplne chýba.

Technologický rozvoj a zmeny v spoločnosti sa uskutočňujú rýchlejším tempom ako kedykoľvek predtým. Nové školské osnovy preto zdôrazňujú, že žiaci musia získať súbor zručností, aby si mohli formovať svoje vlastné názory a mohli sa kvalifikovane rozhodovať v spotrebiteľskom správaní. Školy potrebujú pripraviť plány svojich vzdelávacích programov a veľa učiteľov hľadá učebné zdroje. So sústavou Natura 2000 a ekosystémovými službami ako príkladom môžu žiaci získať nové zručnosti vo svojom blízkom okolí: Môžu skúmať biodiverzitu, vykonávať miestny prieskum a pripojiť sa k vedcom pri štúdiu opeľovačov alebo rôznych aspektov chránených oblastí. Chýbajú však kvalitné materiály a neexistuje žiadne vzdelávanie učiteľov, ktoré by takúto koncepciu podporovalo – a bez nich nám uniká príležitosť nového učebného plánu pri zmene postojov verejnosti k biotopom a ochrane druhov.

Očakávaný prínos pre projekty z realizácie PAR

Kapitola E.1.2 Správa lokalít a komunikácia so zainteresovanými stranami uvádza medzi prioritnými opatreniami zabezpečenie sprievodcovských aktivít v jaskyniach a na interpretačných lokalitách ochrany prírody a správne vzdelávanie zamestnancov ŠOP, najmä pre úspešné zapojenie zainteresovaných strán do procesu riadenia lokalít Natura 2000. (s. 18).

Kapitola E.1.5 Komunikačné a osvetové opatrenia týkajúce sa sústavy Natura 2000, environmentálna výchova uvádza, že v novom programovom období má Slovensko v úmysle vhodnou formou začleniť najnovšie výskumné informácie a zvýšiť publicitu a povedomie o výhodách sústavy Natura 2000 a ekosystémových služieb a očakávaným výsledkom tejto aktivity je zlepšenie povedomia verejnosti o ekosystémových službách. Navrhované opatrenia (realizácia seminárov, workshopov a konferencií, stretnutia s vlastníkmi a používateľmi pozemkov oblastí Natura 2000, informovanie zástupcov poľnohospodárskych, poľovníckych a ochranárskych inštitúcií, miestnej správy a verejnosti o aktuálnej situácii v súvislosti s medveďom, preventívnymi opatreniami proti škodám spôsobeným divou zverou, spôsob ich hlásenia a registrácie, spôsobu získavania dotácií atď.)

PAR tiež predstavuje Aktualizovanú národnú stratégiu a akčný plán na ochranu biodiverzity do roku 2020, ktorý obsahuje ciele v oblasti budovania ľudských a inštitucionálnych kapacít na ochranu biodiverzity a jej udržateľné využívanie. Súčasťou tohto Akčného plánu pre biodiverzitu je aj príprava podrobnej informačnej a komunikačnej stratégie ochrany biodiverzity na Slovensku (ktorá by mala byť už finalizovaná, ale pravdepodobne bude odložená po roku 2020 a v novej stratégii a akčnom pláne pre biodiverzitu) . Zmieňuje sa tiež o realizácii Národnej environmentálnej stratégie 2030, podľa ktorej je cieľom bodu 13 Environmentálna výchova a vzdelávanie ľudí všetkých vekových kategórií 13.1 Zlepšenie environmentálnej výchovy vo formálnom vzdelávaní a 13.2 Smerovanie k zodpovednej výrobe, spotrebe a ochrane prírody prostredníctvom neformálneho vzdelávania.

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Táto činnosť slúži ako nástroj na zvýšenie publicity a povedomia o výhodách sústavy Natura 2000 a ekosystémových služieb s cieľom získať podporu širokej verejnosti a dôležitých zainteresovaných strán pri riadení a ochrane lokalít, biotopov a druhov projektu Natura 2000. Táto činnosť podporuje informačnú kampaň v činnosti E1 s hlbším zapojením vybraných cieľových skupín. Prostredníctvom opakovaných školení a vzdelávacích podujatí budú cieľovým skupinám komunikované princípy a príslušné výstupy činností projektu zamerané na efektívne spôsoby spolupráce s verejnosťou a zainteresovanými stranami pri ochrane prírody na miestnej úrovni.

Táto činnosť sa zameria predovšetkým na zamestnancov ŠOP zodpovedných za environmentálnu výchovu a na učiteľov a vedúcich aktivít v prírodných centrách. Cieľom je naučiť ich efektívne komunikovať výhody sústavy Natura 2000 a ekosystémových služieb s rôznymi vekovými skupinami s cieľom dosiahnuť pozitívny postoj k prírode a aktívnu účasť pri ochrane prírody na miestnej úrovni.

Prvá časť tejto činnosti sa zameriava na aktivity environmentálneho vzdelávania pre zamestnancov chránených území (národné parky, chránené krajinné oblasti, regionálne stredisko, Správa slovenských jaskýň), ako aj významných inštitúcií a organizácií venujúcich sa environmentálnej výchove (napr. záchranné stanice, centrá neformálne vzdelávanie).

Druhá časť tejto činnosti bude zameraná na environmentálne vzdelávacie aktivity pre školy, verejnosť a turistov. Výsledky testovania prírodovednej gramotnosti (PISA) ukazujú, že spôsob výučby prírodovedy významne ovplyvňuje úroveň prírodovednej gramotnosti, ktorú študenti dosahujú (https://www.minedu.sk/zverejnenie-vysledkov-slovenskych-ziakov-v-medzinarodnej-studii-oecd-pisa-2018 /). Ak môžeme byť pre školy poskytovateľmi faktov, praktických skúseností a učebných materiálov, máme príležitosť prepojiť výučbu prírodovedných predmetov s ochranou prírody a sprostredkovať mladej generácii rôzne hodnoty ekosystémov. Škola ako komunikačná aréna ponúka príležitosť sprostredkovať komplexné pochopenie ekosystémových služieb. Každý rok začínajú v škole noví žiaci. Títo žiaci sú budúcimi zamestnancami, spotrebiteľmi a osobami s rozhodovacími právomocami.

Pri realizácii konceptu „Učenie mimo triedy“ bude počas projektu vyvinutých niekoľko vonkajších vzdelávacích programov a nástrojov. Vzdelávacie materiály a podujatia pomôžu zdôrazniť význam chránených území a ich druhov a inšpiratívnym spôsobom ich priblížia verejnosti, turistom a školám.

Vypracuje sa súbor vzdelávacích podujatí (školenia, workshopy, programy na školách) spolu so vzdelávacím balíkom nástrojov (školiace materiály, identifikačné kľúče, interaktívne vzdelávacie nástroje, pracovné listy, nápady na aktivity) o sieti Natura 2000 a ekosystémových službách, ktoré pomôžu zvýšiť povedomie a praktickú ochranu lokalít Natura 2000 na celom Slovensku.

Aby sme dosiahli pokrytie celej krajiny, budeme spolupracovať s médiami a využívať sociálne siete. Počas projektu pripravíme minimálne 6 tlačových správ. Prieskumy ukazujú, že veľa mladých ľudí menej sleduje televíziu alebo počúvajú rádio, a informácie prijímajú hlavne prostredníctvom sociálnych sietí. Preto sa sústredíme aj na sociálne siete. Sociálne siete označujú webové stránky a aplikácie, ktoré sú navrhnuté tak, aby umožnili ľuďom zdieľať obsah rýchlo, efektívne a v reálnom čase. Dostupné štatistiky sociálnych sietí zároveň umožňujú vyhodnotiť úspešnosť jednotlivých príspevkov a priebežne na ne reagovať

Na základe týchto hodnotení bude zrejmé, ako nastaviť ďalšie príspevky na sociálnych sieťach s cieľom osloviť čo najväčšie publikum. V práci na sociálnych sieťach sa zameriame na Facebook, Instagram a YouTube. Niektoré príspevky budú sponzorované, aby sa maximalizoval dosah príspevkov vo vybranej cieľovej skupine. Externí odborníci na sociálne siete pomôžu s nastavením sponzorovaných príspevkov. Slovenskí influenceri sociálnych sietí sa budú podieľať na propagácii aktivít environmentálnej výchovy. Správne vybraný influencer má nástroje a autenticitu na to, aby prilákal mnohých divákov, a môže motivovať ostatných, aby rozšírili svoj sociálny dosah. Tento efekt je veľmi dôležitý v súvislosti so šírením výsledkov projektu. Počas projektu zverejníme 400 príspevkov na Facebooku, YouTube a Instagrame. V závislosti od aktuálne dostupných štatistík (napr. počet označení páči sa mi, organický a platený dosah, zdieľanie príspevkov atď.) budeme priebežne vyhodnocovať dopad kampane a počet oslovených ľudí, ako aj správne nastavenie dosahu cieľovej skupiny.

1. fáza (2020 – 2022)

Vytvorí sa pracovná skupina zložená z odborníkov na environmentálnu výchovu z 5 predvádzacích lokalít projektu. Identifikuje sa dopyt po produktoch environmentálnej výchovy.

Pre verejnosť, základné školy, študentov stredných škôl a turistov sa vytvorí **súbor produktov environmentálnej výchovy** pre 5 predvádzacích lokalít projektu (Záhorie, Muránska planina, Poľana, Horná Orava a Latorica) Súbor bude pozostávať hlavne z učebných materiálov a nápadov na vzdelávacie aktivity a nástrojov, ktoré sa majú pri týchto činnostiach použiť. Vypracujeme a poskytneme príslušné fakty preložené do zrozumiteľného jazyka, praktické skúsenosti a učebné materiály pre školy a širokú verejnosť.

Vypracujeme **školenie** (typ 1) a zaškolíme poskytovateľov environmentálnej výchovy (zamestnanci ŠOP, vedúci činností a ďalší) v oblasti správnych komunikačných a vzdelávacích techník, ktoré sa majú použiť na propagáciu sústavy Natura 2000 a ekosystémových služieb.

Identifikujeme kľúčové témy a pripravíme **10 vonkajších vzdelávacích programov** pre materské školy, základné školy, verejnosť a turistov v spolupráci s enviro-pedagogickými pracovníkmi 5 predvádzacích lokalít projektu. Každá predvádzacia lokalita bude mať prospech z 1 programu pre školy a 1 programu pre verejnosť a turistov.

Zorganizujeme „**Dni Natura 2000**“ na stredných školách na 5 predvádzacích lokalitách projektu. Zásady a prekážky ochrany prírody budú súčasťou diskusných podujatí pre túto cieľovú skupinu. V spolupráci s miestnymi odborníkmi z praxe budú tieto vzdelávacie činnosti pre študentov stredných škôl zamerané na zvýšenie povedomia a vedomostí študentov o skutočnom stave a konkrétnych možnostiach praktickej ochrany blízkych lokalít Natura 2000.

V rámci realizácie vzdelávacích aktivít sa na vybraných predvádzacích lokalitách projektu uskutočnia tzv. „**Pilotné týždne Natura 2000**“. „Pilotné týždne“ budú prebiehať, pokiaľ je to možné, počas dôležitých medzinárodných dní (napr. Medzinárodný deň biologickej diverzity, Deň vyučovania vonku, Deň Zeme atď.) a budú spojené s prezentáciou vzdelávacích programov a vzdelávacími materiálmi (pracovné listy a vzdelávacie nástroje) priamo v chránených územiach. Vzdelávacie materiály budú tiež k dispozícii online (na webovej stránke projektu a webovej stránke Daphne www.daphne.sk) na lepšie šírenie environmentálnej výchovy v súvislosti so sústavou Natura 2000.

Pri rôznych príležitostiach sa budú organizovať **vzdelávacie informačné stánky** s cieľom propagovať ciele, aktivity a výsledky projektu (použije sa propagačný materiál z činnosti E1).

Pedagogickým zamestnancom ŠOP sa poskytnú vzdelávacie nástroje a didaktické pomôcky na atraktívne tlmočenie problematiky ochrany prírody pre rôzne cieľové skupiny. Súbor bude obsahovať napr. ďalekohľady, prenosné mikroskopy, tematické magnetické tabule, odtlačky zvieracích stôp, lupy a zväčšovacie sklá na pozorovanie malých zvierat atď.

2. fáza a 3. fáza (2023 – 2030)

Skúsenosti získané počas 1. fázy sa použijú na rozšírenie aktivít na lokality Natura 2000 po celom Slovensku. Následne sa vytvorí súbor interaktívnych vzdelávacích nástrojov pre poskytovateľov EV spolu s balíkom nástrojov osvedčených postupov, ktorý sa bude používať v lokalitách Natura 2000 po celom Slovensku.

Vypracujeme **školenia pre učiteľov** (4 typy) s cieľom začleniť témy sústavy Natura 2000 a ekosystémové služby do učebných osnov základných škôl. V každom kraji Slovenska (8 krajov) sa uskutoční školenie učiteľov. Školiace materiály budú k dispozícii online pre všetkých učiteľov a pedagógov. Vytvorí sa **vzdelávací balíček**, ktorý bude obsahovať súbor nástrojov s interaktívnymi aktivitami a hrami a súbor vzdelávacích nástrojov, aby učiteľom pomohli dostať témy ochrany prírody do rôznych školských predmetov.

Naďalej budeme organizovať vzdelávacie infostánky a „Dni Natura 2000“ pre širokú verejnosť, stredné školy založené na osvedčených postupoch z 1. fázy.

Budeme plánovať, vyvíjať a realizovať **výučbový kurz pre univerzity** o sústave Natura 2000 a ekosystémových službách a spustíme ho počas dvoch semestrov na dvoch slovenských univerzitách.

Zorganizujeme **pracovnú skupinu poskytovateľov environmentálnej výchovy** z celého Slovenska. Na základe ich požiadaviek využijeme najlepšie skúsenosti z aktivít v predvádzacích lokalitách projektov (1. fáza), vypracujeme **školenia** (7 druhov) a vzdelávacie materiály a zaškolíme poskytovateľov EV v správnych komunikačných a vzdelávacích technikách s cieľom zvýšiť povedomie o sústave Natura 2000 a aby široká verejnosť porozumela ekosystémovým službám.

Zorganizujeme 3-dňovú exkurziu pre poskytovateľov environmentálnej výchovy

susedných krajín. Vďaka tejto návšteve spoznáme príklady osvedčených postupov pri komunikácii sústavy Natura 2000 a ekosystémových služieb s verejnosti a miestnym zainteresovaným stranám.

Pre školy sa budú organizovať zaujímavé **exkurzie** (15) vrátane výletov na kanoe so sprievodcom (5) na lokalitách projektu. Zúčastníme sa na konferenciách a workshopoch a budeme zdieľať naše skúsenosti a vedomosti o projekte medzi cieľovými skupinami na Slovensku i v zahraničí.

Vyškolení zamestnanci ŠOP budú organizovať **podujatia** pre verejnosť v lokalitách sústavy Natura 2000 po celom Slovensku. Informačné materiály (5 druhov brožúr/letákov) určené pre širokú verejnosť a návštevníkov chránených území budú vytvorené s cieľom získať porozumenie a podporu ochrany prírody a sústavy Natura 2000. Brožúry predstavia vhodné opatrenia riadenia v chránených územiach, dopady klimatickej zmeny v týchto oblastiach a opatrenia na ich zmiernenie, ekosystémové služby a ďalšie aktuálne témy.

Materiály budú vytvorené v jazyku a s obsahom vhodnom pre širokú verejnosť s atraktívnym dizajnom.

Elektronické verzie brožúr budú poskytnuté na webovej stránke projektu.

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

- Neochota zamestnancov/učiteľov/vedúcich aktivít ŠOP zúčastňovať sa na školeniach a následne pri svojej práci skutočne využívať osvedčené postupy. Riadenie rizík: bude nevyhnutná dobrá propagácia vzdelávacích aktivít. Riadiaci pracovníci ŠOP – krajské úrady a správcovia národných parkov/chránených krajinných oblastí – budú motivovaní posielať zamestnancov na školenia na základe odporúčania nadriadeného orgánu – MŽP. Ochotu skutočne využívať osvedčené postupy musia zabezpečiť všetky produkty vysokej kvality.
- Neochota škôl zúčastňovať sa na vzdelávacích programoch alebo podujatiach. Riadenie rizík: všetky vzdelávacie materiály budú prispôsobené školským osnovám tak, aby dokonale zapadali do vyučovacích hodín a tém, čo zlepší prijatie zo strany učiteľov a riaditeľov škôl.
- Neochota univerzít prijať vzdelávací kurz. Riadenie rizík: spolupráca s univerzitami bude nadviazaná už v 1. fáze. Do tvorby kurzu sa zapoja odborníci z univerzity, aby kurz čo najlepšie zodpovedal potrebám a možnostiam univerzity.
- Oneskorenie výstupov projektu, ktoré slúžia ako nevyhnutný základ pre túto činnosť. Riadenie rizík: je potrebné dodržiavať harmonogram projektu.

Očakávané výsledky (pokiaľ je to možné, kvantitatívne informácie):

Činnosť prispeje k zlepšeniu kompetencií a zručností profesionálnych poskytovateľov environmentálnej výchovy v štátnych inštitúciách. Pre poskytovateľov vzdelávania budú vytvorené inovatívne prístupy a produkty pre výučbu environmentálnych tém. Podporené vzdelávacími vonkajšími programami pre školopovinné deti, exkurziami a vonkajšie akcie pre širokú verejnosť prispejú k zvýšeniu povedomia o ochrane prírody, sústave Natura 2000 a ekosystémových službách.

- Osem typov školení/workshopov pripravených pre poskytovateľov environmentálnej výchovy – príprava workshopov z hľadiska ich metodiky a obsahu, vrátane dokumentov pre účastníkov workshopu; zdroje overovania: programy a dokumenty pripravené pre účastníkov workshopu.

- Štyri typy školení/workshopov pripravených pre učiteľov/lídrov činností – príprava workshopov z hľadiska ich metodiky a obsahu, vrátane dokumentov pre účastníkov workshopu; zdroje overovania: programy a dokumenty pripravené pre účastníkov workshopu. Minimálne 20 školení pre 15 – 25 účastníkov z radov zamestnancov, učiteľov a vedúcich činností ŠOP (ročne sa bude konať 4 – 5 školení/kurzov počínajúc 2. rokom projektu); zdroje overovania: prezenčné listiny.
- 400 účastníkov školenia/kurzu; zdroje overovania: prezenčné listiny
- 10 vonkajších vzdelávacích programov pre materské školy, základné školy, verejnosť a turistov.
zdroje overovania: dokument, fotografie, zoznam účastníkov

- 20 „Dní Natura 2000“ pre študentov stredných škôl počas projektu zdroje overovania: fotodokumentácia, prezenčné listiny.
- Najmenej 500 oslovených žiakov a študentov, zdroje overovania: prezenčné listiny.

zdroje overenia: zoznam obsahu balíčka, dokumenty, fotografie výrobkov

- 1 vzdelávací balíček na vyučovanie s pracovnými listami, nápadmi na aktivity, vzdelávacie nástroje pre základné školy. zdroje overenia: zoznam obsahu balíčka, dokumenty, fotografie nástrojov
- minimálne 5 „pilotných týždňov Natura 2000“ na vybraných predvádzacích lokalitách projektu zdroje overenia: fotografie, prezenčné listiny.
- univerzitný kurz výučby sústavy Natura 2000 a ekosystémových služieb zdroje overovania: dokumenty, fotografie, prezenčné listiny.
- 1 pracovná skupina poskytovateľov environmentálnej výchovy z celého Slovenska zdroje overenia: zoznam členov.
- 3-dňová exkurzia pre zamestnancov environmentálnej výchovy do susedných krajín, zdroje overenia: fotodokumentácia, prezenčné listiny.
- 15 exkurzií pre školy, z toho 5 výletov na kanoe zdroje overenia: fotodokumentácia, prezenčné listiny.
- Najmenej 6 tlačových správ o Projekte zdroje overenia: odkaz alebo tlačená kópia
- 400 príspevkov na Facebooku, YouTube a Instagrame: zdroje overenia – snímka obrazovky s príspevkami
- účasť aspoň na 10 konferenciách, resp. workshopoch a zdieľanie našich skúseností a vedomostí o projekte medzi cieľovými skupinami na Slovensku i v zahraničí.
- zorganizovaných 10 akcií pre verejnosť
- 30 vzdelávacích informačných stánkov
- 5 druhov informačných materiálov
- súbor vzdelávacích nástrojov pre zamestnancov ŠOP

Odhad nákladov:

<u>Personálne náklady (DAPHNE)</u>

Senior experti [vzdelávanie (2) - životné prostredie]: 140 EUR * 1145 dní = 160 300 EUR
Pracovné úlohy: zodpovedá za celkovú koordináciu aktivít v oblasti EV (zabezpečuje najmä vypracovanie metodických materiálov, programov a pilotných týždňov; vypracovanie a realizáciu minimálne 20 školení/workshopov pripravených pre poskytovateľov EVE a pre učiteľov/vedúcich aktivít; koordináciu pracovnej skupiny poskytovateľov EV; komunikáciu s odborníkmi a špecialistami na EVE/pracovníkmi v oblasti environmentálnej výchovy - EV).

Senior experti [vzdelávanie (2) - vzdelávanie]: 120 EUR * 1145 dní = 137 400 EUR
Pracovné úlohy: zabezpečuje vypracovanie vzdelávacích nástrojov; vypracovanie vzdelávacích programov a realizácia pilotných týždňov; vypracovanie a realizácia minimálne 20 školení/workshopov pripravených pre poskytovateľov EV a pre učiteľov/vedúcich aktivít; organizácia pracovnej skupiny poskytovateľov EV.

Hlavný expert [PR (1)]: 140 EUR * 1125 dní = 157 500 EUR
Pracovné úlohy: PR komunikácia celej akcie vrátane tlačových správ; príspevky na Facebooku, YouTube a Instagrame; zodpovednosť za dodanie výstupov

Senior experti [vzdelávanie (5)]: 145 EUR * 149 dní = 21 605 EUR

<u>Externé služby (DAPHNE)</u>
Správa čiastkovej webovej stránky projektu DAPHNE (webhosting, webový dizajn, správa webu): 4 500 EUR Vzdelávacie nástroje a pracovné listy (grafický návrh a tlač): 44 500 EUR Pracovné úlohy: zabezpečuje vypracovanie vzdelávacích nástrojov; vypracovanie vzdelávacích

Vybavenie (DAPHNE)
Vybavenie (DAPHNE)
Výpočtová technika (3x notebooky): 3 300 EUR

Ostatné (DAPHNE)
Účastnícky poplatok za konferencie a/alebo semináre: 3 000 EUR
- najmenej 10 konferencií/workshopov vrátane ubytovania
- 3 osoby
- 100 EUR/konferencia/osoba

Catering pre workshopy, semináre, školenia a Dni Natura 2000: 4 600 EUR
- na 20x školenia/workshopy a 20x Dni Natura 2000 pre študentov
- 400 účastníkov školení a 400 účastníkov Dní Natura 2000 + 3 osoby z Daphne/školenia;
- spolu 920 porcií
- 5 EUR/porciu

Vzdelávacie nástroje: 3 000 EUR

Personálne výdavky (ŠOP SR)
Odborníci na environmentálnu výchovu (4): 103 EUR * 928 dní = 95 584 EUR

Externé služby (ŠOP SR)
Vzdelávanie - grafický návrh a tlač propagačných materiálov, výlety na kanoe s odborným výkladom, prenájom kanoe - 10 000 EUR:
- grafický návrh a tlač propagačných materiálov (5 druhov brožúr/letákov, každý druh 5 000 ks): 8 500 EUR
- výlety na kanoe s odborným vedením (1 výlet, každý cca 30 osôb, vrátane dopravy a prenájmu kanoe): 1 500 EUR

Cestovné náklady (ŠOP SR)
3-dňová exkurzia pre pracovníkov environmentálnej výchovy ŠOP do susedných krajín (30 osôb, doprava, ubytovanie pre 30 osôb/2 noci, strava pre 30 osôb x 3 dni) vo výške 6 000 EUR bude hradená z cestovných nákladov SNC.

Spotrebný materiál (ŠOP SR)
Súbor vzdelávacích a didaktických pomôcok: 32 500 EUR

Ostatné (ŠOP SR)
Účastnícky poplatok na konferencie/workshopy - 10 konferencií/workshopov vrátane ubytovania x 100 Eur/konferencia/osoba x 3 osoby: 3 000 EUR

Personálne výdavky (NP MP)
Špecialista na environmentálnu výchovu: 103 Eur * 231 dní = 23 793 Eur t

Výsledky:

Názov výsledku	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Termín
Zorganizovaných 5 pilotných týždňov sústavy Natura 2000	E.4	09/2025
ukončená 3-dňová exkurzia pre zamestnancov EV	E.4	10/2026
zorganizovaných 20 dní Natura 2000	E.4	06/2030
ukončených 20 školení pre 15 – 25 účastníkov z radov poskytovateľov a učiteľov EV	E.4	06/2030
1 dokončený vzdelávací balíček	E.4	06/2030
Súbor vzdelávacích a didaktických nástrojov	E.4	12/2021
Vytvorené brožúry o sústave Natura2000	E.4	12/2023
vytvorených 6 tlačových správ	E.4	12/2030
400 príspevkov zverejnených na sociálnych sieťach	E.4	12/2030

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Termín
Vytvorených 10 vzdelávacích programov	E.4	12/2022
Založená pracovná skupina poskytovateľov EV	E.4	12/2023

Prieskum školiacich potrieb zamestnancov ŠOP	E.4	09/2021
Zorganizovaných 15 exkurzií pre školy	E.4	10/2026
Vytvorené štyri typy školení pre učiteľov	E.4	03/2028
Vytvorených osem druhov školení pre poskytovateľov environmentálnej výchovy	E.4	03/2030

F. Riadenie a monitorovanie pokroku projektu (povinné)

ČINNOSŤ F.1: Projektový manažment

Príjemca zodpovedný za realizáciu: MŽP
Úloha: Celkové riadenie projektu IP LIFE

Kompetencie: MŽP je zodpovedné za celú realizáciu ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny na Slovensku, čo predstavujú všetky príslušné právne predpisy, politiky, stratégie atď. Tento projekt IP LIFE by mal počas týchto 10 rokov pomôcť dosiahnuť niektoré z týchto cieľov, najmä vo vzťahu k smerniciam EÚ o ochrane prírody a zriadení sústavy Natura 2000, ktoré úzko súvisia s realizáciou PAR.

Zodpovednosti v prípade, že je zapojených niekoľko príjemcov:
WWF ŠOP DAPHNE, NLC, SVP, PriF UK, SVP, NP MP (riadenie aktivít partnerov)

Všetci vyššie uvedení príjemcovia pomôžu pri realizácii tohto projektu IP LIFE spolu s ich vlastnými špecifickými činnosťami, ktoré budú viesť. MŽP bude koordinovať celý projekt a bude mať prehľad o všetkých činnostiach, ako aj problémoch, ktoré môžu mať niektorí príjemcovia počas realizácie projektu. Príjemcovia by mali informovať MŽP, ak budú potrebovať akúkoľvek pomoc.

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Projektový manažment je dôležitou a nevyhnutnou súčasťou projektu. Jeho cieľom je zabezpečiť bezproblémovú a kompetentnú realizáciu projektových činností a podporiť dobrú spoluprácu medzi partnermi projektu.

Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):

Ihneď po začiatku projektu sa vytvoria potrebné štruktúry pre riadenie projektu a na prvé 3 mesiace trvania projektu budú prijatí stáli zamestnanci projektu.

Projekt bude viesť projektový manažér na plný úväzok nominovaný koordinujúcim príjemcom (MŽP). Projektový manažér bude zodpovedný za celkové riadenie projektu, podávanie správ, komunikáciu so CINEA a s externým monitorovacím tímom. Skontroluje včasnú a vhodnú realizáciu projektových činností a bude monitorovať čerpanie rozpočtu projektu.

Projektovému manažérovi bude pomáhať projektový asistent a finančný manažér. Projektový asistent bude zodpovedať hlavne za administratívne záležitosti, ako je uzatváranie zmlúv, zhromažďovanie potrebnej administratívnej dokumentácie pre podávanie správ a administratívne záležitosti koordinujúceho príjemcu. Finančný manažér bude zodpovedný za celkové finančné riadenie projektu. Pripraví pravidelné správy pre projektového manažéra a vypracuje finančnú časť formálnych správ pre CINEA. Taktiež bude viesť a dohliadať na finančných manažérov projektových partnerov. Projektový manažment na úrovni partnerov bude zabezpečený prostredníctvom kontaktných osôb nominovaných každým partnerom a miestnymi finančnými manažérmi priamo komunikujúcimi s projektovým manažérom a finančným manažérom. Na činnosti spojené s ochranou prírody bude dohliadať vedecký koordinátor nominovaný koordinujúcim príjemcom, ktorý bude koordinovať tím odborníkov v ŠOP zodpovedný za realizáciu činností ochrany prírody. Na vedúceho pracovníka a pracovníkov na úrovni pracoviska bude dohliadať tím odborníkov ŠOP.

Tímy zodpovedné za realizáciu činností A, D a E budú vytvorené ad hoc z osôb zodpovedných za tieto činnosti. Tieto výkonné tímy budú založené pre každú projektovú činnosť a každý tím bude vedený osobou nominovanou príjemcom, ktorý vedie činnosť. Tímy sa vytvoria bezprostredne po začiatku projektov pre činnosti, ktoré sa plánujú realizovať od skorého začiatku projektu, a potom sa vytvoria postupne vždy tesne pred začiatkom činnosti. Asistent projektu zaregistruje členov tímov činnosti a ich vedúcich a pomôže pri ich vytváraní. Vedúci sa budú zodpovedať členom skupiny riadenia projektu (pozri nižšie) a v prípade potreby priamo projektovému manažérovi.

Projektový manažment bude pozostávať z projektového manažéra, projektového asistenta, finančného manažéra projektu a vedeckého koordinátora projektu zastupujúceho koordinujúceho príjemcu a potom z jednej osoby zastupujúcej každého príjemcu projektu. Táto skupina sa osobne stretne raz za 2 mesiace. Medzitým sa zorganizujú pravidelné vzdialené hovory na podporu plynulej komunikácie. V prípade potreby môže skupina na stretnutie pozvať členov projektového tímu. Cieľom skupiny je pomôcť projektovému manažérovi a jeho/jej tímu pri operatívnom riadení projektu naplánovať konkrétne projektové činnosti, hlásiť akékoľvek problémy a oneskorenia a podporovať komunikáciu v projektovom tíme.

Riadiaci výbor projektu bude vytvorený zo zástupcov všetkých partnerov projektu (1 člen za partnera). Okrem toho sa bude Ministerstvo pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka SR požadovať, aby nominovalo jedného ďalšieho člena výboru ako strategickú zainteresovanú stranu. Projektový manažér bude viesť schôdze výboru, no nemá hlasovacie právo. Je možné dohodnúť ad hoc pozvanie na stretnutia aj ďalších členov tímu alebo externých odborníkov a hostí. Riadiaci výbor bude rokovať o realizácii projektu, o akýchkoľvek problémoch a oneskoreniach a môže sa dohodnúť na odporúčaniach pre ďalšiu realizáciu projektu. Bude zodpovedný za strategické rozhodnutia o budúcej realizácii projektu.

Monitorovanie pokroku projektu bude organizovať projektový manažér pomocou projektového asistenta. Členovia skupiny riadenia projektu budú v rámci svojej zodpovednosti zhromažďovať informácie o pokroku činností. Štvrťročne pripravia pre projektového manažéra stručné správy o pokroku v ich činnostiach, výsledkoch a o akýchkoľvek oneskoreniach a problémoch, ktoré sa objavia. Rovnaké správy o výdavkoch budú štvrťročne pripravovať finanční manažéri príjemcov projektu a budú ich poskytovať finančnému manažérovi projektu. Projektový manažér a finančný manažér projektu potom použijú tieto štvrťročné správy na vypracovanie formálnych správ o činnosti a finančných správ pre CINEA a externý monitorovací tím. Budú tiež pomáhať pri organizovaní monitorovacích misií. Ak to bude potrebné, členov projektového tímu požiadajú, aby sa tiež zúčastnili misií. Projektový manažér a finančný manažér projektu budú jedinými kontaktnými osobami pre CINEA a externý monitorovací tím.

Konzorcium projektu vedie Ministerstvo životného prostredia SR. Skladá sa zo 6 partnerov. Dvaja z nich sú agentúry, za ktoré zodpovedá MŽP (ŠOP, SVP), dve mimovládne organizácie (DAPHNE, WWF) a dvaja partneri zastupujú akademický a aplikovaný výskumný sektor (UK, NLC). Takéto konzorcium dobre predstavuje príslušné skupiny zainteresovaných strán a je dobre vyvážené. V porovnaní s koncepčnou poznámkou nie je Ministerstvo pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka SR medzi projektovými partnermi, no bude informované o realizácii projektu, najmä v súvislosti s agendou SPP (a platbami a opatreniami v predvádzacích oblastiach). Rozhodli sa zostať iba v pozícii zainteresovanej strany, ale NLC, za ktoré zodpovedá, bolo nominované za projektového partnera.

Na konci projektu sa uskutoční audit výdavkov na projekt. Audity budú

vykonané u partnerov s príspevkom EÚ presahujúcim 750 000 EUR.

Ministerstvo životného prostredia ako koordinujúci príjemca projektu nesie celkovú zodpovednosť za realizáciu projektu, a preto musí zabezpečiť hladkú a včasnú spoluprácu všetkých pridružených príjemcov projektu. Koordinácia projektu, najmä činnosti v predvádzacích lokalitách projektu, budú zahŕňať početné návštevy a vonkajšie stretnutia na mnohých lokalitách ďaleko od sídla ministerstva a ťažko dostupných verejnou dopravou. Za daných okolností sa použitie auta javí ako najlepšia voľba. Oblasti a možnosti prístupu na lokality projektu by však vyžadovali terénny automobil alebo najmenej štvorkolesové športové úžitkové vozidlo schopné vyjsť zo spevnených ciest. Ministerstvo životného prostredia v súčasnosti vo svojom vozovom parku nemá také vozidlo. Z tohto dôvodu sa uvažuje o kúpe projektového 4x4 SUV. Bude použité výlučne na účely projektu. Okrem cestovania na činnosti projektu môžu byť jedinými možnými výnimkami jazdy v rámci služby alebo údržby (napr. návštevy servisu, poisťovne, nákup dodatočného vybavenia atď.).

Organizácia	Pozícia	Úloha v projekte
MŽP SR	**Koordinátor projektu**	F.1 • Projektový manažér na plný úväzok nominovaný koordinovaným prijímateľom MŽP SR • Zodpovednosť za celkové riadenie projektu, podávanie správ, komunikáciu so CINEA a s externým monitorovacím tímom • Monitorovanie realizácie činností projektu • Koordinácia partnerov a zainteresovaných strán popri organizovaní stretnutí s vedúcimi činností a úradníkmi zodpovednými za každý subjekt zapojený do projektu • Zodpovednosť za plnenie cieľov projektu v rámci časového harmonogramu a rozpočtových obmedzení • Celkové plánovanie a rozvrhovanie projektu a predsedníctvo v Riadiacom výbore projektu
MŽP SR	**Finančný manažér**	F.1 • Pomáhanie projektovému manažérovi v súlade s finančnými záležitosťami • Zodpovedá za celkové finančné riadenie projektu • Príprava pravidelných finančných správ o projekte • Vypracovanie finančnej časti správ pre CINEA
MŽP SR	**Technický a komunikačný manažér**	A.3, C.3, C.4 C.6, D.3, D.4, E.1, E.2, E.3, F.1, F.2 • Pomáhanie projektovému manažérovi s technickými záležitosťami • Zodpovedá za virtuálne alebo fyzické technické stretnutia • Zastupovanie projektu LIFE IP a konzorcia pred externými zainteresovanými stranami a iniciatívami; • Komunikácia s EK
ŠOP SR	**Správca lokality/odborník na postupy podávania**	A1

		• koordinácia technickej dokumentácie a povolení na realizáciu činností ochrany prírody na všetkých pilotných lokalitách a získanie stavebných povolení pre manažmentové centrum
ŠOP SR	**Správca lokality/odborník na plánovanie riadenia**	A2 • príprava integrovaného plánu riadenia, koordinácia ďalších subjektov pri ich príprave, príprava katalógu opatrení riadenia na realizáciu plánov riadenia v lokalitách Natura 2000 A3, D1 - poskytovanie informácií a odborných znalostí o zainteresovaných stranách v súvislosti s plánmi riadenia v lokalitách Natura 2000, pripomienkovanie stratégie zainteresovaných strán, účasť na monitorovaní vplyvu konkrétnych projektových opatrení na biodiverzitu v sieti Natura 2000; pomoc pri monitorovaní projektových lokalít E2 - bude vyškolená a bude tiež poskytovať odborné znalosti v rámci školení týkajúcich sa manažmentu druhov a biotopov
ŠOP SR	**Odborný špecialista**	A2- príprava katalógu opatrení riadenia na realizáciu plánov riadenia v lokalitách Natura 2000 C5 - zodpovedný za celkovú koordináciu akcie C.5 C7 - príprava článkov; príprava prípadových štúdií; príprava údajov pre dokument o význame ekosystémových služieb E3 - bude poskytovať odborné znalosti na 2 technických seminároch týkajúcich sa integrovaných plánov riadenia a 1 technickom seminári o riadení nelesných biotopov a stredisku riadenia počas 3. fázy projektu
ŠOP SR	**Odborný špecialista/odborník na manažmentové opatrenia**	A2 • príprava základnej metodiky a integrovaného plánu riadenia
ŠOP SR	**Správca lokality – zainteresovaná strana/užívateľ pôdy špecialista**	A4, C6 • identifikácia vlastníkov a užívateľov pôdy na predvádzacích miestach, realizácia komunikačnej stratégie zainteresovaných strán, práca a komunikácia so zainteresovanými stranami v oblasti projektu
ŠOP SR	**Odborný špecialista/odborník na sústavu Natura 2000**	C1 • podieľať sa na navrhovaní a vykonávaní terénneho overovania typov biotopov a prítomnosti druhov na úrovni lokality, podieľať sa na revízii cieľov ochrany cieľových prvkov v 20 lokalitách. D3 • zber údajov o vykonávaní PAF

ŠOP SR	**Odborný špecialista/odborník na pripojenie**	C3, C4 • konzultácie a pripomienky k dokumentom a tvorba dokumentov GIS • účasť na procese definovania praktických opatrení na zmiernenie účinkov klimatických zmien na cieľové vlastnosti sústavy NATURA 2000 a bude formulovať nové alebo revidované ciele a opatrenia k plánom riadenia jednotlivých lokalít. Poskytne tiež odborné vstupné údaje na modelovanie/analýzu klimatickej zmeny, kategorizáciu lokalít podľa ich citlivosti na klimatickú zmenu atď. • podieľať sa na identifikácii cieľových prvkov ochrany, ktoré potrebujú ekologické prepojenie, zabezpečiť zhromažďovanie a spracovanie údajov z počítačov (biodiverzita a priestorové údaje), ktoré majú k dispozícii, podieľať sa na zhromažďovaní údajov v teréne, aby sa vyplnili medzery v údajoch, poskytnúť odborné posudky na analýzu/modelovanie ekologických koridorov pre vybrané druhy a biotopy
ŠOP SR	**Lokálny manažér**	C5 • zodpovedná za komunikáciu s miestnymi zainteresovanými stranami, koordináciu s projektovými a externými partnermi
ŠOP SR	**Terénny asistent**	C5 • zodpovedná najmä za realizáciu konkrétnych ochranárskych činností v rámci čiastkovej činnosti C.5.1. Zúčastní sa tiež na realizácii čiastkovej činnosti C.5.2 a C.5.3 na predvádzacích miestach projektu Poľana, Záhorie, Muránska Planina a Latorica, kde poskytne technické odborné posudky pri realizácii opatrení na obnovu a riadenie.

ŠOP SR	**Odborný špecialista/odborník na ekosystémové služby**	C7 • príprava článkov, prípadových štúdií, podkladov pre dokumentárny film o dôležitosti ekosystémových služieb, príprava a distribúcia tlačených materiálov o dokumentárnom filme, príprava prezentácií o výstupoch projektu.
ŠOP SR	**Odborný špecialista/odborník na ekológiu krajiny**	C7 • príprava článkov, prípadových štúdií, údajov pre dokumentárny film o dôležitosti ekosystémových služieb, príprava a distribúcia tlačených materiálov o dokumentárnom filme, príprava prezentácií o výstupoch projektu.
ŠOP SR	**Odborných špecialista/odborník na GIS a databázy ŠOP**	C7 • príprava článkov, prípadových štúdií, podkladov pre dokumentárny film o dôležitosti ekosystémových služieb, príprava a distribúcia tlačených materiálov o dokumentárnom filme, príprava prezentácií o výstupoch projektu.
ŠOP SR	**Odborný špecialista/lesníctvo**	C5 - expertíza v oblasti lesného hospodárstva a manažmentu zveri pre projektovú oblasť Poľana
ŠOP SR	**IT špecialista (webová stránka projektu)**	E1 • zodpovedná za riadenie webových stránok projektu
ŠOP SR	**Koordinátor projektu ŠOP SR**	F1 • zodpovedná za riadenie projektu v ŠOP
ŠOP SR	**Finančný manažér**	F1 - zodpovedá za kontrolu a efektívne využívanie finančných prostriedkov, spracovanie rozpočtu projektu, spolupracuje pri verejných obstarávaniach ŠOP SR, pracuje na finančných správach projektu ŠOP SR
ŠOP SR	**Špecialista na environmentálnu výchovu**	E4, E1 ezpečenie výroby vývesných tabúľ a ich inštalácia na predvádzacích miestach (5), účasť na seminároch, členstvo v pracovných skupinách,

		spolupráca pri príprave študijných materiálov a realizácii podujatí, distribúcia materiálov, zabezpečenie vzdelávacích a didaktických nástrojov pre prácu s rôznymi cieľovými skupinami
WWF	**Odborník na ochranu prírody**	A.1 • Účasť na príprave štúdie uskutočniteľnosti pre realizáciu činností ochrany prírody v Poľane a Muránskej planine. • Účasť na príprave technickej správy pre opätovné otvorenie ramien lokality a revitalizáciu brehov rieky Moravy a na príprave štúdie realizovateľnosti a hydrologického modelu obnovy rieky Morava. • Účasť na konzultáciách štúdie uskutočniteľnosti. A.2

		• Účasť na príprave integrovaného plánu riadenia a katalógu opatrení riadenia na realizáciu plánov riadenia v lokalitách Natura 2000 C.3 • Vedenie vypracovania ochranných a obnovovacích opatrení potrebných v lokalitách NATURA 2000 na zmiernenie účinkov klimatickej zmeny na cieľové ochranné prvky lokalít. • Odborné vstupy do analýzy odolnosti sústavy NATURA 2000 voči klimatickým zmenám. • Účasť na príprave odbornej štúdie o možných dopadoch klimatickej zmeny. • Účasť na vypracovaní opatrení na zmiernenie dopadov klimatických zmien na lokality NATURA 2000, ochranných prvkov cieľového • územia Účasť na vypracovaní návrhov a dodatkov k právnym a politickým nástrojom. C.4 • Účasť na identifikácii ochranných prvkov vyžadujúcich ekologické prepojenie, účasť na vyplňovaní medzier v údajoch, identifikácii a terénnom overovaní ekologických koridorov a počiatočných biotopov. • Analyzovanie nástrojov politiky Účasť na príprave katalógu opatrení na zabezpečenie ekologickej prepojenosti vybraných druhov a biotopov. • Zmeny a doplnky regionálnych územných plánov a odporúčania pre fondy EÚ 2028 – 2034 • Účasť na príprave školiacich materiálov o ekologickej konektivite. C.5 • Účasť na konkrétnych ochranárskych činnostiach v pilotných • lokalitách Muránska planina a Záhorie. Účasť na ochrane lesov, sladkovodných tokov a druhov zvierat pre projektové lokality Poľana a Latorica. • Účasť na zakladaní, testovaní a hodnotení agrolesníckych systémov demonštračného charakteru E.3 Účasť na činnostiach na vytváranie spojení s inými projektmi a • terénne návštevy Odborná účasť na špecializovaných workshopoch pre daňovníkov • lesov, poľnohospodárov a zamestnancov ŠOP
WWF	**Odborník na divú zver**	A.1 • Koordinácia štúdie uskutočniteľnosti pre realizáciu činností ochrany prírody v Muránskej planine. • Účasť na vypracovaní odborných posudkov a povolení potrebných na realizáciu činností na ochranu prírody súvisiacich s biotopmi trávnych porastov na pilotných lokalitách. • Účasť na konzultáciách štúdie uskutočniteľnosti A.2 • Prispievanie odbornými posudkami (ekologické koridory, ochrana druhov, riešenie založené na prírode) do integrovaného plánu riadenia a katalógu opatrení riadenia na realizáciu plánov riadenia v lokalitách Natura 2000 C.4

		• Celková koordinácia činnosti, komunikácia s odborníkmi, identifikácia ochranných prvkoch vyžadujúcich ekologické prepojenie, vyplňovanie medzery v údajoch, identifikácia a terénne overovanie ekologických koridorov a počiatočných biotopov. Analýza nástrojov politiky • Účasť na príprave katalógu opatrení na zabezpečenie ekologickej prepojenosti vybraných druhov a biotopov. • Zmeny a doplnky regionálnych územných plánov a odporúčania pre fondy EÚ 2028 – 2034 • Účasť na príprave školiacich materiálov o ekologickej konektivite. C.5 • Koordinácia a odborné posudky konkrétnych ochranárskych činností a zapojenie zainteresovaných strán do pilotných lokalít Muránska planina • Poskytovanie odborných posudkov v oblasti ochrany druhov zvierat pre lokality projektu Poľana. • Účasť na zakladaní, testovaní a hodnotení agrolesníckych systémov demonštračného charakteru E.3 • Účasť na činnostiach na vytváranie spojení s inými projektmi a na terénnych návštevách • Odborná účasť na špecializovaných workshopoch pre daňovníkov lesov, poľnohospodárov a zamestnancov ŠOP
WWF	**Odborník na sladkovodné toky**	A.1 Účasť na príprave technickej správy pre opätovné otvorenie ramena lokalít a revitalizáciu brehov Moravy. • Účasť na príprave technických podkladov potrebných na práce obnovy v lokalite Latorica. • Účasť na príprave štúdie uskutočniteľnosti a hydrologického modelu obnovy rieky Morava a účasť na konzultáciách štúdie uskutočniteľnosti A.2 • Prispievanie odbornými posudkami ohľadom integrovaného plánu riadenia a katalógu opatrení riadenia na realizáciu plánov riadenia v lokalitách Natura 2000 E.3 • Účasť na činnostiach na vytváranie spojení s inými projektmi a na terénnych návštevách
WWF	**Odborník na lesy**	A.1 • Koordinácia štúdie uskutočniteľnosti pre realizáciu činností ochrany prírody na Poľane. • Účasť na vypracovaní odborných posudkov a povolení potrebných na realizáciu činností na ochranu prírody súvisiacich s biotopmi lesov v pilotných lokalitách. • Účasť na konzultáciách štúdie uskutočniteľnosti A.2 • Prispievanie odbornými posudkami ohľadom (lesov) integrovaného plánu riadenia a katalógu manažérskych opatrení na realizáciu plánov riadenia v lokalitách Natura 2000 C.3 • Účasť na vypracovávaní ochranných a obnovovacích opatrení potrebných v lokalitách NATURA 2000

		• Odborné vstupy do analýzy odolnosti sústavy NATURA 2000 voči klimatickým zmenám • Účasť na vypracovávaní návrhov a dodatkov k právnym nástrojom a politikám. C.5 • Koordinácia a odborné posudky konkrétnych ochranárskych činností a zapojenie zainteresovaných strán do pilotných lokalít Poľany • Poskytovanie odborných posudkov v oblasti ochrany lesov pre projektové lokality Poľany. • Účasť na zakladaní, testovaní a hodnotení agrolesníckych systémov demonštračného charakteru
WWF	**Zainteresovaná strana a na údaje**	A.1 • GIS a dátová podpora pri príprave štúdie uskutočniteľnosti pre realizáciu činností na ochranu prírody na Poľane a Muránskej planine a účasť na príprave revitalizačnej štúdie a technickej projektovej dokumentácie na lokalitách Záhorie a Latorica (GIS, spracovanie údajov) A.2 • GIS a dátová podpora pre prípravu integrovaného plánu riadenia a katalógu opatrení • Posilnenie spolupráce, zapojenie užívateľov pôdy, miestnych partnerov a zainteresovaných strán do pilotných lokalít A.3 • Celková koordinácia činnosti A.3 • Zhromažďovanie a analýza údajov v rámci činnosti • Koordinácia vypracovania stratégie zapojenia zainteresovaných strán C.4 • Účasť na zhromažďovaní údajov od odborníkov, účasť na vypĺňaní medzery v údajoch, účasť na identifikácii a terénnom overovaní ekologických koridorov a počiatočných biotopov, GIS • Analýza nástrojov politiky • Účasť na príprave návrhu katalógu opatrení na zabezpečenie ekologického prepojenia vybraných druhov a biotopov. C.5 • Podpora konkrétnych ochranárskych činností a zapojenie zainteresovaných strán D.2 • Koordinácia prípravy metodiky • Príprava databázy ukazovateľov • Účasť na príprave dotazníkov • Spracovanie údajov od PP a zainteresovaných strán • Účasť na analýze súčasnej situácie a konečného stavu (ex-ante, ex-post monitoring) • Účasť na vypracovaní záverečných správ o sociálno-ekonomických dopadoch projektu a ekosystémových službách a ďalších výstupoch (infografika, prípadové štúdie, plagáty...) E.2 • Účasť na organizácii 5 modulov školení v 3 regiónoch týkajúcich sa vzťahov s verejnosťou, komunikácie a krízovej komunikácie,

		zapojenia zainteresovaných strán a riadenia biotopov E3 • Účasť na organizácii 10 činností na vytváranie spojení s ďalšími projektmi, organizácii 10 terénnych prehliadok, organizácii 2 špecializovaných workshopov pre daňovníkov lesov, poľnohospodárov a zamestnancov ŠOP
WWF	**Manažér komunikácie**	E.1 • Celková koordinácia činnosti E1 • Príprava spoločnej vizuálnej identity, manuálu návrhu projektu a propagačných materiálov • Príprava komunikačného plánu projektu pre širokú verejnosť • Účasť na príprave webovej stránky projektu koordinovanej MŽP • Príprava informačného portfólia sústavy Natura 2000 • Koordinácia prípravy dokumentárneho filmu Natura 2000 a videí Natura 2000 • Koordinácia organizácie fotografickej súťaže Nature a pouličnej kampane Natura 2000 • Koordinácia PR komunikácie celého projektu • Príprava tlačových správ a príspevkov na sociálnych sieťach, hodnotenie výkonnosti sociálnych sietí • Organizácia tlačových výletov na predvádzacie miesta • Komentovanie ďalších výstupov PR pripravených partnermi (napr. bežné tlačové správy, laická správa, informačné materiály atď.) • Koordinácia podujatí pre verejnosť E.2 • Organizácia 5 modulov školení v 3 regiónoch týkajúcich sa vzťahov s verejnosťou, komunikácie a krízovej komunikácie, zapojenia zainteresovaných strán a riadenia biotopov E.3 • Účasť na organizácii 10 činností na vytváranie spojení s inými projektmi, organizácia 10 terénnych návštev
WWF	**Úradník pre informovanie**	A.3 • Účasť na príprave analýzy zainteresovaných strán • Účasť na vypracovaní stratégie zapojenia zainteresovaných strán • Príprava komunikačných školení • Komunikácia s PP D. 2 • Zodpovedá za koordináciu celkovej činnosti • Organizácia stretnutí pracovných skupín • Účasť na distribúcii dotazníkov • Účasť na zhromažďovaní údajov od PP a zainteresovaných strán • Koordinácia prípravy záverečných správ o sociálno-ekonomických dopadoch projektu a ekosystémových služieb a ďalších výstupov (infografika, prípadové štúdie, plagáty...) E. 1 • Celková koordinácia činnosti E.1 • Účasť na organizovaní PR činností v kompetencii WWF • Účasť na príprave PR výstupov v kompetencii WWF

WWF	**Administratívny a finančný manažér**	F.1 • Finančné riadenie činností projektu WWF • Vypracovanie finančnej časti pravidelných štvrťročných správ • Nákup a príprava príslušných verejných obstarávaní • Správa účtovníctva, uzatváranie zmlúv a platy pre pracovníkov projektu
WWF	**Koordinátor projektu**	F.1 • Všeobecná koordinácia činností projektu WWF v rámci WWF Koordinácia projektového tímu WWF • Zhromažďovanie informácií o pokroku činností v rámci zodpovednosti WWF • Príprava štvrťročných správ pre projektového manažéra o pokroku v činnostiach, výsledkoch a o akýchkoľvek oneskoreniach a problémoch, ktoré sa objavia.
WWF	**WWF Expert na grafický dizajn**	- grafický návrh produktov portfólia N2000 a ich príprava, grafické práce súvisiace s prípravou vonkajšej výstavy a kampane v uliciach
WWF	**Junior expert [terénni mapovatelia]**	A.1 - mapovanie druhov v rámci prípravy odborných štúdií na lokalitách Muránska planina a Poľana C.4 - zber chýbajúcich údajov o vybraných druhoch pomocou terénneho mapovania po príprave štúdie o predmetoch ochrany ohrozených fragmentáciou biotopov
NLC	**Odborník – agrolesníctvo**	A.2, C.3, C.4, C.5, E.3 • kvalifikácia, vzdelanie a vedomosti v oblastiach lesného hospodárstva, agrolesníctva a ekológie • zručnosti/skúsenosti v oblasti ochrany biodiverzity, agrolesníctva a monitorovania prírodných biotopov účasť na činnostiach A2, C3, C4, C5.2, C5.3, E3 • účasť na zvyšovaní odolnosti cieľových prvkov sústavy Natura 2000 smerom ku klimatickej zmene, realizácia agrolesníckych postupov na predvádzacích miestach projektu a tvorba inovatívnych prístupov k riadeniu • spolupráca na monitorovaní zastaraných odrôd a miestnych druhov rastlín na predvádzacích miestach projektu • účasť na komunikácii s rôznymi zainteresovanými stranami a šírenie výsledkov, PR komunikácia jednotlivých projektových činností, vrátane tlačových správ a sociálnych sietí
NLC	**Odborník – lesníctvo**	A.2, A.4, C.3, C.4 kvalifikácia, vzdelanie a vedomosti v oblasti lesníctva zručnosti/skúsenosti v oblasti lesného hospodárstva účasť na činnostiach A2, A4, C3, C4 • vypracovanie adaptačných modelov/opatrení na zvýšenie trvácnosti a odolnosti lesov voči klimatickým zmenám (prostredníctvom zmeny druhového zloženia stromov, rekonštrukcie upadajúcich lesov, resp. prechodu na lesné hospodárstvo blízke prírode) • návrh konkrétnych kvantitatívnych a kvalitatívnych ukazovateľov dopadu realizácie modelov v oblastiach projektových modelov
NLC	**Odborník – agrolesníctvo a správa lovnej zveri**	A.1, A.2, A.3, C.3, C.4, C.5, E.3 • kvalifikácia, vzdelanie a vedomosti v oblasti lesníctva a správy lovnej zveri zručnosti/skúsenosti v oblasti ochrany biodiverzity, lesov a lovnej zveri – zamerané na lesníctvo a agrolesníctvo prijateľné k ohrozeným druhom • účasť na činnostiach A1, A2, A3, C3, C4, C5.2. C5.3, E3

		• účasť na modeli špecifického riadenia lesov/agrolesníctva pre vybrané oblasti • účasť na realizácii konkrétnych ochranárskych činností a realizácia postupov lesného, agrolesníckeho hospodárstva a riadenia lovnej zveri na predvádzacích miestach projektu a rozvoj inovatívnych prístupov riadenia • monitorovanie a hodnotenie vplyvu rôznych druhov činností riadenia na objekty ochrany
NLC	**Odborník 7 (záhradníctvo, ovocinárstvo)**	A.1, A.2, C.5 • kvalifikácia, vzdelanie a vedomosti v oblasti poľnohospodárstva, ekológie a pomológie • zručnosti/skúsenosti v oblasti ochrany biodiverzity, agroekológie a monitorovanie krajinných prvkov a ovocných stromov • účasť na činnostiach A1, A2, C5.2 • koordinácia vypracovania metodiky monitorovania zastaraných odrôd a miestnych druhov a zhromažďovania údajov súvisiacich so zásobami ovocných stromov • spolupráca na činnostiach na predvádzacích miestach projektov
NLC	**Odborník na komunikáciu s užívateľmi pôdy, projektovým manažmentom a monitorovaním pokroku projektu**	C.4, C.5 • vysokoškolské vzdelanie • skúsenosti s riadením projektu a dobré komunikačné schopnosti • bude zodpovedný za komunikáciu s užívateľmi pôdy, riadenie projektu a monitorovanie pokroku projektu
NLC	**Správca lesnej škôlky**	C.5 • kvalifikácia, vzdelanie a vedomosti v oblasti lesníctva • zručnosti/skúsenosti v oblasti riadenia lesných škôlok • zodpovednosť za prípravu sadivového materiálu pre agrolesnícke systémy zavedené v rámci činnosti C.5.2
NLC	**Terénny asistent**	A.2, C.3, C.4, C.5, E.3 • stredoškolské vzdelanie • zručnosti/skúsenosti v technickej a terénnej práci • účasť na všetkých činnostiach v teréne
NLC	**Technický asistent a terénny technik**	C.5 • stredoškolské vzdelanie • zručnosti/skúsenosti s účasťou na technickej a terénnej práci v terénnych a kancelárskych činnostiach súvisiacich s činnosťou C.5.2
DAPHNE	**Hlavný špecialista pre životné prostredie**	E.4 • zodpovedný za činnosť E.4 • primárne zabezpečuje vypracovanie vzdelávacích nástrojov, programov a pilotných týždňov, • rozvoj a realizácia najmenej 20 školení/workshopov pripravených pre zamestnancov ŠOP a pre učiteľov/vedúcich aktivít, • komunikácia s odborníkmi a zamestnancami enviro-vzdelávania

DAPHNE	**Senior špecialista pre vzdelávanie**	E.4 • vypracovanie vzdelávacích nástrojov a vzdelávacích programov, • realizácia „pilotných týždňov sústavy Natura 2000“, koordinácia/realizácia vzdelávacích informačných stánkov, • spoluorganizácia pracovných skupín poskytovateľov environmentálneho vzdelávania. • realizácia akcií pre verejnosť, zabezpečenie vhodných konferencií a workshopov, • -odborné znalosti v rôznych oblastiach - výber (rastlinných/živočíšnych) druhov pre 10 typov vzdelávacích nástrojov, konzultácie pracovných listov, vedenie vzdelávacích podujatí "Dni Natura 2000" pre študentov a vypracovanie výučbového kurzu o Natura 2000 a ekosystémových službách • - analýzy a ovplyvňovanie sociálnych médií
DAPHNE	**PR odborník**	E.4 • PR komunikácia celej činnosti vrátane tlačových správ, • príspevky na sociálnych sieťach – napr. Facebook, YouTube a Instagram a hodnotenie výkonnosti sociálnych sietí, • koordinácia podujatí pre verejnosť, • zodpovedný za dodanie výstupov s nimi spojených, • aktívna účasť na 3-dňovej exkurzii pre enviro-pedagogických pracovníkov do susedných krajín
DAPHNE	**Hlavný odborník na biodiverzitu – koordinátor**	C.1 • celková zodpovednosť za činnosť C.1, • koordinácia vypracovania metodiky zhromažďovania údajov týkajúcich sa stavu cieľových prvkov v lokalitách, • koordinácia vypracovania metodiky systému priebežného vyhodnocovania stavu cieľových objektov v lokalitách sústavy Natura 2000 (SCI/SAC) a ich trendov, • Koordinácia analýzy a aktualizácia 20 plánov riadenia.
DAPHNE	**Hlavný odborník na biodiverzitu – biotopy**	C.1, A.2 • koordinácia inventárov chýbajúcich nelesných a lesných biotopov, • hodnotenie stavu cieľových znakov (biotopov) v lokalitách sústavy Natura 2000 (SCI/SAC), • analýza a aktualizácia 20 plánov riadenia, • hodnotenie efektívnosti riadenia 20 lokalít sústavy Natura 2000,
DAPHNE	**Hlavný odborník na biodiverzitu – hodnotenie**	C.1, A.2 • vypracovanie metodiky zhromažďovania údajov týkajúcich sa stavu cieľových prvkov v lokalitách, • koordinácia inventárov chýbajúcich cicavcov, rýb a bezstavovcov, • hodnotenie stavu cieľových znakov (druhov) v lokalitách sústavy Natura 2000 (SCI/SAC), • vylepšenie Informačného systému ŠOP (KIMS) o evidenciu vykonaných opatrení riadenia, • zber chýbajúcich údajov o biotopoch a druhoch - lesné biotopy, nelesné biotopy, bezstavovce, ryby a cicavce
DAPHNE	**Koordinátor projektu**	F.1 • bude koordinovať činnosti DAPHNE v rámci Projektu, • ako člen skupiny riadenia projektu bude v rámci zodpovednosti DAPHNE zhromažďovať informácie o pokroku činností. • Štvrťročne pripraví pre projektového manažéra stručné správy o pokroku v ich činnostiach, výsledkoch a o akýchkoľvek oneskoreniach a problémoch, ktoré sa objavia,
DAPHNE	**Finančný manažér**	F.1 - bude zodpovedať za finančné riadenie činností projektu DAPHNE, - vypracuje finančnú časť pravidelných štvrťročných správ, - bude spravovať účtovníctvo, uzatvárať zmluvy a zazmluvňovať platy pre pracovníkov projektu

SVP	**Správca lokality koordinátor**	A.1, A.2 • zodpovedný za plynulú realizáciu projektových činností v lokalite ZÁHORIE • riadi činnosti projektového tímu, zabezpečuje dodržiavanie harmonogramu projektu, • podieľa sa na príprave štúdií, technickej dokumentácie a povoľovacích konaniach, • koordinuje práce na mieste projektových činností SVP počas realizácie projektu. • plánuje, organizuje, riadi, zabezpečuje a kontroluje činnosti projektu.. spolupracovať počas postupov podávania správ.
SVP	**Správca lokality koordinátor**	A.1, A.2 • zodpovedný za plynulú realizáciu projektových činností v lokalite LATORICA • riadi činnosti projektového tímu, zabezpečuje dodržiavanie harmonogramu projektu, • podieľa sa na príprave štúdií, technickej dokumentácie a povoľovacích konaniach, • koordinuje práce na mieste projektových činností SVP počas realizácie projektu. • plánuje, organizuje, riadi, zabezpečuje a kontroluje činnosti projektu. spolupracovať počas postupov podávania správ.
SVP	**Finančný manažér**	F.1 - zodpovedá za kontrolu a efektívne využitie finančných prostriedkov, spracovanie rozpočtu projektu, spoluprácu pri verejnom obstarávaní tendrov SVP. Pracuje na finančných správach projektu SVP.
SVP	**Projektový koordinátor**	F.1 - zodpovedný za riadenie projektu v SVP
SVP	**Zástupca projektového koordinátora**	F.1 - zodpovedný za riadenie projektu v SWME v neprítomnosti koordinátora projektu
SVP	**Technický asistent**	F.1 - nákup a príprava príslušných verejných obstarávaní - správa účtovníctva, uzatváranie zmlúv a mzdy zamestnancov projektu - asistencia projektovému manažérovi v technických záležitostiach
SVP	**Technický personál**	C.5 - traktoristi - zabezpečenie potrebných prác pre činnosť C5.3 v mieste realizácie projektu Latorica.
PriF UK	**Odborné monitorovanie**	C. 3 celková zodpovednosť za činnosť C.3 (Zvyšovanie odolnosti cieľových prvkov sústavy Natura 2000 voči klimatickej zmene), • koordinácia odborníkov/tímov príjemcov činnosti C.3, • Výber/modifikácia úprava/vypracovanie metód použiteľných na definíciu/odhad odolnosti cieľových prvkov sústavy Natura 2000 (typov aj druhov biotopov) voči klimatickej zmene, • koordinácia/účasť na odbere vzoriek, spracovaní a vyhodnotení údajov (dostupných, resp. dodatočne získaných) týkajúcich sa stavu cieľových prvkov, • vypracovanie odbornej štúdie hodnotiacej, resp. odhadujúcej (možné/pravdepodobné/prebiehajúce) dopady klimatickej zmeny na anexové druhy a biotopy prítomné na Slovensku, stanovenie priorít pre lokality sústavy Natura 2000, anexových biotopov a druhov s ohľadom na vplyv klimatickej zmeny, vypracovanie odporúčaných ochranných a obnovovacích opatrení na zmiernenie účinkov klimatickej zmeny na cieľové ochranné prvky lokalít D. 1 • celková zodpovednosť za činnosť D.1 (Monitorovanie vplyvu konkrétnych činností projektu na biodiverzitu), • koordinácia odborníkov/tímov príjemcov činnosti D.1,

		• výber ukazovateľov, • výber/úprava/vypracovanie monitorovacích metód použiteľných na vyhodnotenie vplyvu činností projektu na biodiverzitu s ohľadom na medzery v údajoch • koordinácia/účasť na odbere vzoriek, spracovanie a vyhodnotenie údajov (dostupných, resp. dodatočne získaných) • vypracovanie monitorovacích správ D.2 - poskytovanie potrebných údajov, pomoc pri zhromažďovaní a analýze údajov zameraných na sociálno-ekonomické aspekty vo vzťahu k ochrane prírody
PriF UK	**Projektový koordinátor**	F.1 - realizácia projektu IP LIFE spolu s procesom vzdelávania Prif UK
NP MP	**Lokálny manažér**	A.4 - identifikácia vlastníkov a užívateľov pôdy v demonštračných lokalitách, implementácia komunikačnej stratégie so zainteresovanými stranami, práca a komunikácia so zainteresovanými stranami v oblasti projektu C.5 - zodpovednosť za komunikáciu s miestnymi zainteresovanými stranami, koordinácia s projektovými a externými partnermi
NP MP	**Špecialista na environmentálnu výchovu**	E.4 - zabezpečenie výroby informačných tabúľ a ich inštalácia na demonštračných miestach (5), účasť na workshopoch, členstvo v pracovných skupinách, spolupráca pri príprave študijných materiálov a realizácii podujatí, distribúcia materiálov, zabezpečenie vzdelávacích a didaktických pomôcok pre prácu s rôznymi cieľovými skupinami
NP MP	**Projektový koordinátor**	F.1 - - zodpovedný za projektový manažment v NP MP
NP MP	**Odborný lesný hospodár**	C.5 - kvalifikácia, vzdelanie a znalosti v oblasti lesného hospodárstva - účasť na modeli špecifického obhospodarovania lesov pre vybrané oblasti - účasť na realizácii konkrétnych ochranárskych opatrení a zavádzaní lesníckych postupov na demonštračných miestach projektu a na vývoji inovatívnych prístupov k hospodáreniu - monitorovanie a hodnotenie vplyvu rôznych typov hospodárskych činností na predmety ochrany

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

- Možné obmedzenie: Zmeny personálu projektového tímu, možná nízka technická a finančná kapacita príjemcov projektu.
  Riadenie rizík: Vzťahy v projektovom tíme budú nastavené tak, aby podporovali tímového ducha a náladu spolupráce medzi partnermi projektu. Podporia to pravidelné stretnutia skupiny pre riadenie projektu a stretnutia skupín činností. Okrem toho budú všetky dôležité dokumenty zdieľané pomocou dátových úložísk, takže výmena osôb v projektovom tíme by neovplyvnila prístup k údajom o projekte. Projektový manažér bude pravidelne monitorovať pokrok projektu a výkonnosť všetkých príjemcov. Každá odchýlka od plánu projektu sa okamžite vyrieši a partneri budú musieť navrhnúť adekvátne riešenia na zmiernenie problémov. Ak by niektorý partner nemal dostatočné kapacity na vykonávanie svojich úloh, zodpovednosti a súvisiaci rozpočet sa prerozdelia medzi ostatných partnerov konzorcia projektu (so súhlasom CINEA a externého dohľadu).

- Možné obmedzenie: Problém so zamestnaním zamestnancov projektu.

Riadenie rizík: Hneď po rozhodnutí o financovaní projektu príjemcovia určia vhodných kandidátov na pozície v riadení projektu. Projektový manažér a jeho tím musí začať realizovať projekt od jeho úplného začiatku. Podobný proaktívny prístup sa použije aj na iných pozíciách, kde sú plánovaní ďalší alebo dočasní zamestnanci.

Očakávané výsledky (pokiaľ je to možné, kvantitatívne informácie):

- Hladké riadenie projektu a pravidelné podávanie správ.
- Vytvorila sa skupina riadenia projektu a riadiaci výbor a organizujú sa ich pravidelné stretnutia (raz za 2 mesiace pre skupinu riadenia projektu a raz za rok pre riadiaci výbor).
- Štvrťročné interné správy o pokroku vypracované skupinou riadenia projektu.
- Pravidelné formálne podávanie správ pre CINEA.

Odhad nákladov:
Priame personálne náklady (WWF)
Personálne náklady (MŽP SR)
Koordinátor projektu: 218 EUR * 2150 dní = 468 700 EUR
Finančný manažér: 198 EUR * 2150 dní = 425 700 EUR
Technický a komunikačný manažér: 168 EUR * 551 dní = 92 568 EUR

Cestovné náklady (MŽP SR)
Tuzemské: 23 221 EUR
Orientačné množstvo: 2 cesty mesačne * 2 osoby
55 EUR ako priemerná cena za cestu (vrátane dopravy, stravy, ubytovania (príležitostne))

V rámci Európy: 5 850 EUR
5 ciest * 2 osoby * 3 dni
- príspevok na stravu: 45 EUR (na deň)
- ubytovanie: 125 EUR (za noc)
- doprava: 100 EUR (v jednom smere)

Tovar dlhodobej spotreby: Vybavenie (MŽP SR)
Auto (SUV 4x4 s hybridným motorom): 40 000 EUR
Výpočtová technika na technickú podporu projektových činností (3x notebooky, kancelársky softvér a úložisko IT): 13 200 EUR

Iné (MŽP SR)
Poistenie auta: 8 000 EUR
Servis automobilu: 1 000 000 EUR 5 000 EUR
Finančné audity: 17 684 EUR
Softvér GIS: 7 000 EUR

Personálne náklady (ŠOP SR)
Koordinátor projektu (1): 110 EUR * 1720 dní = 189 200 EUR
Finančný manažér (1): 103 EUR * 1854 dní = 190 962 EUR

Ostatné náklady (ŠOP SR)
Finančné audity: 26 000 EUR
Cestovné náklady osôb, ktoré nie sú zahrnuté v osobných nákladoch (20): 2 360 EUR

Personálne náklady (WWF)
Administratívny a finančný manažér: 175 EUR * 530 dní = 92 750 EUR
Koordinátor projektu: 170 EUR * 800 dní = 136 000 EUR

Ostatné náklady (WWF)
Finančné audity: 15 000 EUR
Korektúry a tlač: 10 000 EUR

Personálne náklady (DAPHNE)
Koordinátor projektu: 170 EUR * 273 dní = 46 425 EUR
Finančný manažér: 150 EUR * 206 dní = 30 900 EUR

Ostatné náklady (DAPHNE)
Finančné audity: 6 000 EUR

Personálne náklady (SVP)
Koordinátor projektu (1): 150 EUR * 100 dní = 15 000 EUR
Zástupca projektového koordinátora (1): 130 EUR * 100 dní = 13 000 EUR
Finančný manažér (1): 110 EUR * 300 dní = 33 000 EUR
Technický asistent (1): 300 000 EUR (300 000 EUR) 110 EUR * 100 dní = 11 000 EUR

Ostatné náklady (SVP)
Finančné audity: 15 000 EUR
Cestovné náklady osôb, ktoré nie sú zahrnuté v osobných nákladoch (50): 5 000 EUR

Personál (NLC)
Finančný manažér: 92 EUR * 476 dní = 43 792 EUR

Personálne náklady (Prif UK)
123 EUR * 250 dní = 30 750 EUR

Cestovné náklady (Prif UK)
Tuzemské: 953 EUR (vrátane dopravy, stravy, ubytovania)
5 ciest * 3 dni * 1 osoba * 190 EUR ako priemerná cena za cestu na osobu
V rámci EÚ: 2 200 EUR (vrátane dopravy, stravy, ubytovania)3 cesty * 3 dni * 2 osoby * 374 EUR ako priemerná cena za cestu na osobu

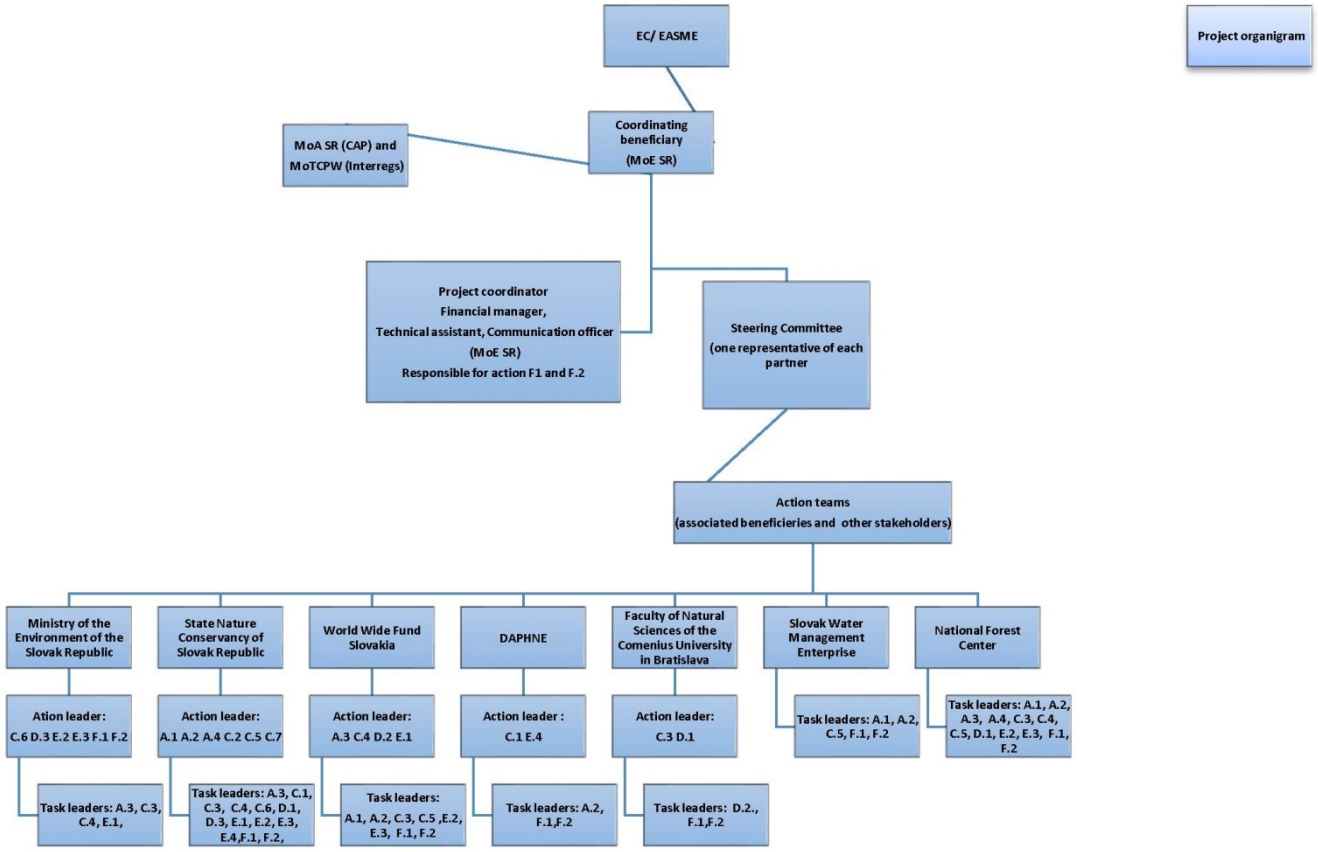
Personálne náklady (NP MP)
Koordinátor projektu (1): 110 EUR * 430 dní = 47 300 EUR

Výsledky:

Názov výsledku	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Termín
1. priebežná správa	F.1	03/2023
2. priebežná správa	F.1	03/2025
3. priebežná správa	F.1	03/2027
4. priebežná správa	F.1	03/2029
Záverečná správa	F.1	03/2031
Zápisnica z 1. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2021
Zápisnica z 2. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2022
Zápisnica z 3. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2023
Zápisnica zo 4. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2024
Zápisnica z 5. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2025
Zápisnica zo 6. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2026
Zápisnica zo 7. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2027
Zápisnica z 8. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2028
Zápisnica z 9. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2029
Zápisnica z 10. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2030
Zápisnica z 11. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	11/2030

Míľniky

Názov míľnika	Kód príslušnej činnosti	Termín
Najatý projektový manažér, finančný manažér, vedecký manažér a projektový asistent	F.1	12/2020
Prvé stretnutie skupiny projektového manažmentu	F.1	01/2021



ČINNOSŤ F.2: Príprava plánu po ukončení projektu After-LIFE

Príjemca zodpovedný za realizáciu: MŽP

Úloha: Celková koordinácia činnosti a zodpovednosť za následné činnosti a činnosti súvisiace s týmto IP LIFE (hlavne s ŠOP). Ak bude ochota a možnosť, môžu existovať nejaké nápady týkajúce sa nového IP LIFE alebo iných projektov spojených s realizáciou PAR a sústavy Natura 2000, ale aj širších činností a aktivít.

Kompetencie: MŽP je a bude (hlavne spolu so ŠOP) zodpovedné za všetky pokračovania lokalít sústavy Natura 2000 a za ďalšiu ochranu, obnovu a riadenie prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny, v ktorej bude pokračovať aj po ukončení tohto projektu IP LIFE.

Zodpovednosti v prípade, že je zapojených niekoľko príjemcov:

ŠOP, WWF, DAPHNE, SVP, PriF UK, NLC, NP MP (príspevky do plánu)

Všetci vyššie uvedení príjemcovia pomôžu pri realizácii tohto projektu IP LIFE spolu s ich vlastnými špecifickými činnosťami, ktoré budú viesť. MŽP skúsi koordinovať celý projekt a bude mať prehľad o všetkých činnostiach, ako aj problémoch, ktoré môžu mať niektorí príjemcovia počas realizácie projektu. Príjemcovia by mali informovať MŽP, ak budú potrebovať akúkoľvek pomoc.

Dôvody, prečo je táto činnosť potrebná:

Plán po ukončení projektu After-Life je povinný dokument, ktorý sa musí vypracovať pre každý

projekt LIFE. ***Popis (čo, ako, kde a kedy):***

Plán po ukončení projektu After-LIFE je dôležitý dokument, ktorý definuje pokračovanie projektových činností po ukončení projektu. V pláne sa definuje, ktoré projektové činnosti si vyžadujú ďalšie pokračovanie a ako to bude zabezpečené, MŽP/ŠOP alebo iní príslušní partneri (ktorí môžu byť tiež od pridružených príjemcov, ale aj od prípadných ďalších zainteresovaných strán). Činnostiam sa bude venovať konkrétna zodpovednosť a určia sa dostupné zdroje financovania. Zahŕňajú fondy EÚ (kohézne fondy, spoločná poľnohospodárska politika, štrukturálne fondy (vrátane projektov INTERREG) atď.), ale aj národné zdroje (štátny rozpočet, environmentálny fond alebo možné nové zdroje), všetko bude závisieť od skutočnej štruktúry dostupných finančných zdrojov. Slovensko by malo pracovať na mobilizácii zdrojov aj z iných nových a inovatívnych finančných zdrojov pochádzajúcich tiež zo súkromného sektoru atď.

Osobitná pozornosť sa bude venovať replikácii a prenosu skúseností s projektom, ako aj šíreniu výsledkov predvádzacích činností projektu všetkým príslušným zainteresovaným stranám a prípadne aj novým príjemcom a zainteresovaným stranám.

Prípravu plánu bude koordinovať MŽP/ŠOP, ale všetci partneri projektu prispejú svojimi odbornými posudkami k činnostiam, za ktoré sú zodpovední. Plán bude predložený CINEA, ale bude zverejnený aj na webových stránkach projektu. Bude pripravený v oboch jazykoch – slovenskom a anglickom.

Obmedzenia a predpoklady:

IP LIFE sa bude realizovať počas nasledujúcich 10 rokov, kedy sa bude pripravovať aj nové programové obdobie a dovtedy nebudú stále možné všetky výsledky. Do konca projektu bolo možné použiť iba čiastkové návrhy z projektového obdobia a ďalšie výsledky sa použijú až neskôr, keď bude prebiehať programové obdobie.

Očakávané výsledky (pokiaľ je to možné, kvantitatívne informácie):

Politická nestabilita a zmeny v dokumentoch o financovaní

Plánovanie strategických dokumentov sa však realizuje na 7-ročné obdobia, je silne ovplyvnené politickými prioritami vlády, ako aj prioritami prezentovanými na úrovni EÚ. V pláne sa určí najlepšia možnosť, ako pokračovať v projektových činnostiach z finančného a administratívneho hľadiska. V pláne sa však použije pohotovostné plánovanie (alternatívne riešenia), aby bol plán pružnejší voči zmenám v prioritách financovania.

Odhad nákladov:

MŽP predpokladá, že počas realizácie IP LIFE a prípravy povinných správ a zápisníc bude zrejmé, čo sa urobilo a čo je ešte potrebné urobiť, takže príprava plánu po ukončení projektu After-LIFE projektu nebude vyžadovať žiadne ďalšie náklady. Bude súčasťou dennej základnej práce projektových manažérov.

Priame personálne náklady (MŽP SR)
Technický a komunikačný manažér: 168 EUR * 107 dní = 17 976 EUR
Pracovné úlohy: príprava plánu After-LIFETrvanlivý tovar: Náklady na zariadenie (MŽP)

Výsledky:

Plán After-LIFE po ukončení projektu bude podrobný plán so všetkými návrhmi pochádzajúcimi z prebiehajúceho projektu IP LIFE. Plán (alebo stratégia) sa bude vzťahovať na všetky činnosti, ktoré boli úspešne ukončené a ktoré si budú vyžadovať neustále opatrenia, pokračovanie riadenia, ale aj medzery, ktoré môžu byť výsledkom IP LIFE. Najdôležitejšie budú tiež návrhy ďalších relevantných projektov alebo nápadov, ktoré by mohli byť pokryté buď novým projektom IP LIFE, alebo niekoľkými ďalšími projektmi a činnosťami finančne podporenými z rôznych fondov.	**Kód príslušnej činnosti**	**Termín**

Názov výsledku		
Plán po ukončení projektu After-LIFE	F.2	12/2030

Míľniky:

Názov míľnika	**Kód súvisiacej činnosti**	**Termín**
Záverečné stretnutie skupiny riadenia projektu	F.2	11/2030

VÝSLEDKY, MÍĽNIKY A HARMONOGRAM PODÁVANIA SPRÁV

HLAVNÉ VÝSLEDNÉ PRODUKTY PROJEKTU

Názov výsledku	**Kód pridruženej činnosti**	**Termín**
Technická dokumentácia pre stredisko riadenia	A.1	12/2022
Štúdia uskutočniteľnosti a technická projektová dokumentácia pre lokality Záhorie	A.1	12/2022
Technická projektová dokumentácia pre lokality Latorica	A.1	12/2022
Štúdia uskutočniteľnosti pre Poľanu a Muránsku planinu	A.1	12/2022
Vypracovaný plán integrovaného riadenia pre oblasť Záhorie	A.2	12/2024
Katalóg opatrení riadenia na realizáciu plánov riadenia v lokalitách Natura 2000	A.2	12/2024
Stratégia pre zapojenie zainteresovaných strán a komunikáciu	A.3	12/2021
Pokyny pre komunikáciu s užívateľmi pôdy	A.4	12/2021
Revidované ciele ochrany cieľových prvkov v 20 lokalitách sústavy Natura 2000	C.1	03/2022
Metodika hodnotenia efektívnosti riadenia	C.1	04/2024
Informačný systém ŠOP (KIMS) vylepšený na ukladanie dôkazov o vykonaných opatreniach riadenia,	C.1	10/2024
20 aktualizovaných plánov riadenia lokalít sústavy Natura 2000	C.1	10/2025
Systém hodnotenia účinnosti riadenia súvisiaci s cieľovými funkciami v SCI/SAC, ktoré sú súčasťou informačného systému ŠOP	C.1	10/2026
Metodika hodnotenia stavu ochrany na úrovni lokality	C.2	12/2025
Správa o stave druhov a biotopov európskeho záujmu (podávanie správy)	C.2	12/2025
Odborná štúdia o možných dopadoch klimatickej zmeny	C.3	12/2026
Opatrenia na zmiernenie účinkov klimatickej zmeny v lokalitách sústavy NATURA 2000 sa zameriavajú na ochranné prvky	C.3	12/2027
Štúdia ochranných prvkov ohrozených fragmentáciou biotopov	C.4	04/2021

Katalóg opatrení na zachovanie alebo zlepšenie prepojenia pre vybrané prvky ochrany	C.4	12/2026
Zmeny a doplnky pre 8 regionálnych územných plánov a odporúčania pre fondy EÚ 2028 – 2034	C.4	12/2027
Školiaci materiál o ekologickej konektivite	C.4	12/2028
Operačné plány pre 2 riadiace centrá	C.5	12/2023
Terénne správy o opatreniach realizovaných centrami riadenia po 2 rokoch	C.5	01/2025
Terénne správy o opatreniach realizovaných centrami riadenia po 4 rokoch	C.5	01/2027
Terénne správy o opatreniach realizovaných centrami riadenia po 6 rokoch	C.5	01/2029
Terénne správy o opatreniach realizovaných centrami riadenia po 8 rokoch	C.5	12/2030
Dohovory s vlastníkmi pôdy o obnove rašelinísk na zabezpečenie dlhodobej udržateľnosti investícií/obnovy	C.5	12/2030
Katalóg miestnych odrôd ovocných stromov na Poľane	C.5	12/2024
Odporúčania pre dokumenty politík a právne nástroje a fondy EÚ 2028 – 2034	C.5	12/2027
Dohovory s vlastníkmi pôdy o agrolesníckych opatreniach na zabezpečenie dlhodobej udržateľnosti investícií/obnovy	C.5	12/2030
Fotodokument z realizácie konkrétnych ochranných opatrení na predvádzacích miestach projektu	C.5	12/2029
Dohovory s vlastníkmi pôdy o integrovanej prírode a riadení krajiny a s cieľom zabezpečiť dlhodobú udržateľnosť investícií/obnovy	C.5	12/2030
Správa o vlastníckej situácii a dostupnosti pozemkov potrebných na realizáciu stavebných prác koordinovaných SVP	C.6	12/2022
Listy vlastníctva na 70 ha (700 000 m2) pôdy zakúpenej ŠOP SR na predvádzacích miestach projektu	C.6	12/2025

Správy o uplatňovaní navrhovanej metodiky hodnotenia ekosystémových služieb vo vybraných študijných oblastiach na miestnej úrovni zameraných na lokality sústavy Natura 2000 a okolité oblasti	C.7	12/2024
Mapa ekosystémov pre projektové oblasti – overená verzia	C.7	12/2029
Usmernenia pre pravidelné monitorovanie a hodnotenie sociálno-ekonomických prínosov a ekosystémových služieb	C.7	12/2025
Pokyny pre potenciálne použitie rôznych nástrojov podporujúcich rozhodovanie rôznych subjektov pri posudzovaní budúcich plánov	C.7	12/2027
Realizácia výsledkov hodnotenia ekosystémových služieb v integrovanom pláne riadenia a návrh realizácie hodnotenia ekosystémových služieb ako povinná súčasť plánov riadenia lokalít sústavy Natura 2000 na Slovensku	C.7	12/2026
Mapa celkových výhod siete Natura 2000 v kľúčových kategóriách ekosystémových služieb	C.7	12/2028
Súhrnná publikácia o celkových výhodách siete Natura 2000 z hľadiska ponuky ekosystémových služieb	C.7	12/2029
Metodika monitorovania vplyvu konkrétnych činností projektu na biodiverzitu	D.1	05/2021
1. správa o monitorovaní vplyvu konkrétnych činností projektu na biodiverzitu – počiatočný stav pred realizáciou konkrétnych činností projektu na predvádzacích miestach	D.1	12/2022
2. správa o monitorovaní vplyvu konkrétnych činností projektu na biodiverzitu – stav počas realizácie konkrétnych činností projektu na predvádzacích miestach	D.1	12/2027
3. správa o monitorovaní vplyvu konkrétnych činností projektu na biodiverzitu – stav po realizácii konkrétnych činností projektu na predvádzacích miestach	D.1	12/2030
4. správa o monitorovaní vplyvu konkrétnych činností projektu na biodiverzitu – stav po 5 rokoch po realizácii konkrétnych činností projektu na predvádzacích miestach	D.1	03/2036
Usmernenie s ukazovateľmi a dotazníkmi o tom, ako monitorovať sociálno-ekonomický dopad projektu a ľudí, ktorých sa dotknú činnosti projektu	D.2	11/2021

Vyvinutie metodiky hodnotenia ekosystémových služieb v pilotných lokalitách	D.2	12/2025
Záverečná správa o sociálno-ekonomických dopadoch projektu na miestnu ekonomiku a obyvateľstvo	D.2	10/2030
Záverečná správa o vplyve riadiacich činností na ekosystémové služby na lokalitách projektu	D.2	10/2030
1. správa o pokroku pri realizácii PAR	D.3	11/2024
2. správa o pokroku pri realizácii PAR	D.3	11/2027
3. správa o pokroku pri realizácii PAR	D.3	10/2030
1. priebežný výpis údajov o projekte z webového nástroja KPI ako súčasť strednodobej správy o projekte	D.4	12/2022
2. priebežný výpis údajov o projekte z webového nástroja KPI ako súčasť záverečnej správy o projekte	D.4	12/2027
Záverečný výpis údajov o projekte z webového nástroja KPI ako súčasť záverečnej správy o projekte	D.4	03/2031
Webová stránka projektu	E.1	12/2022
5 vývesných tabúľ	E.1	12/2023
Informačné portfólio N2000	E.1	12/2025
Dokumentárny film a krátke videá pre sociálne siete	E.1	12/2027
Vonkajšia výstava N2000	E.1	12/2025
Laická správa (verzia – tlačená, elektronická)	E.1	12/2030
Sprievodca komunikáciou o ochrane prírody	E.2	10/2022
Brožúra o agrolesníctve pre poľnohospodárov a lesníkov	E.3	11/2024
Monografia o agrolesníckych systémoch na Slovensku	E.3	12/2026
Stratégia replikácie a prenosu projektových riešení s 10 konkrétnymi konceptmi prípadov replikácie	E.3	12/2028
Zorganizovaných 5 pilotných týždňov sústavy Natura 2000	E.4	09/2025
ukončená 3-dňová exkurzia pre zamestnancov EV	E.4	10/2026
zorganizovaných 20 dní Natura 2000	E.4	06/2030
ukončených 20 školení pre 15 – 25 účastníkov z radov poskytovateľov a učiteľov EV	E.4	06/2030
1 dokončený vzdelávací balíček	E.4	06/2030
Súbor vzdelávacích a didaktických nástrojov	E.4	12/2021
Vytvorené brožúry o sústave Natura2000	E.4	12/2023
vytvorených 6 tlačových správ	E.4	12/2030
400 príspevkov uverejnených na sociálnych sieťach	E.4	12/2030
1. priebežná správa	F.1	03/2023
2. priebežná správa	F.1	03/2025
3. priebežná správa	F.1	03/2027
4. priebežná správa	F.1	03/2029
Záverečná správa	F.1	03/2031

Zápisnica z 1. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2021
Zápisnica z 2. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2022
Zápisnica z 3. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2023
Zápisnica zo 4. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2024
Zápisnica z 5. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2025
Zápisnica zo 6. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2026
Zápisnica zo 7. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2027
Zápisnica z 8. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2028
Zápisnica z 9. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2029
Zápisnica z 10. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	01/2030
Zápisnica z 11. stretnutia riadiaceho výboru	F.1	11/2030
Plán po ukončení projektu After-LIFE	F.2	12/2030

HLAVNÉ MÍĽNIKY PROJEKTU

Názov míľnika	**Kód súvisiacej činnosti**	**Termín**
Schválená technická dokumentácia pre stredisko riadenia	A.1	12/2022
Konzultácia štúdie uskutočniteľnosti a technickej dokumentácie pre lokality Záhorie a Latorica	A.1	06/2022
Konzultácia štúdie uskutočniteľnosti pre lokality Poľana a Muránska planina	A.1	06/2022
Stretnutie odborníkov a definícia plánu práce pre IMP a katalóg opatrení	A.2	12/2021
Pripomienky k návrhu katalógov opatrení a plánu integrovaného riadenia pre oblasti Záhoria a Poľany.	A.2	12/2023
Stratégia zainteresovaných strán bola načrtnutá	A.3	02/2021
Identifikácia užívateľov a vlastníkov pôdy	A.4	12/2021
Údaje o chýbajúcich cieľových vlastnostiach sú v informačnom systéme ŠOP	C.1	06/2024
Schválená metodika hodnotenia efektívnosti riadenia	C.1	11/2024
Schválených 20 aktualizovaných plánov riadenia	C.1	06/2026
Spustil sa systém hodnotenia efektívnosti riadenia	C.1	06/2027

Boli zriadené ďalšie trvalé monitorovacie lokality na úrovni lokalít	C.2	12/2023
Metodika hodnotenia stavu ochrany na úrovni lokality	C.2	12/2025
Prijaté zmeny a doplnenia príslušných vnútroštátnych politík a plánov	C.3	12/2029
Identifikované cieľové vlastnosti sústavy Natura 2000, ktoré potrebujú ekologické pripojenie a vyplnili sa medzery v údajoch	C.4	12/2022
Boli identifikované a overené cieľové vlastnosti pre ekologické koridory a počiatočné biotopy	C.4	12/2025
Vypracované návrhy na revíziu politík a strategických dokumentov	C.4	12/2027
Údaje o ekologickej konektivite zverejnené	C.4	12/2027
Pre profesionálov bolo pripravené školenie o ekologickej prepojenosti	C.4	12/2028
Centrá riadenia zriadené a plne vybavené	C.5	12/2022
Zamestnaní technickí manažéri pre centrá riadenia	C.5	12/2022
Zlepšený stav 1 500 ha oblasti rašelinísk po realizácii ekologickej obnovy	C.5	01/2031
Zavedené agrolesnícke systémy demonštračného charakteru na projektových lokalitách na 60 ha	C.5	12/2025
Zavedené agrolesnícke systémy predvádzacieho charakteru na projektových lokalitách s celkovou plochou 120 ha	C.5	12/2029
Vypracované odporúčania pre dokumenty politík a právne nástroje a fondy EÚ 2028 – 2034	C.5	12/2027
Ukončené činnosti riadenia obnovy pre *Thesium ebracteatum* v SCI Hradné lúky	C.5	03/2025
Dokončená obnova vybraných biotopov trávnatých porastov v SPA Poľana pre tetrova hlucháňa	C.5	03/2025
Riedenie lesov na obnovu biotopu tetrova hlucháňa v SPA Poľana na 70 ha hotové	C.5	12/2028
Plán upraveného riadenia zveri pre SPA Poľana a SPA Muránska Planina – Stolica	C.5	12/2023
Lesné hospodárstvo blízke prírode na podporu biotopu tetrova hlucháňa zavedené na 300 ha v SPA Poľana	C.5	12/2028
Obnova biotopov pasienkov pre vtáky a hmyz v lokalite projektu Muránska Planina	C.5	12/2027
Riedenie lesov na obnovu biotopu tetrova hlucháňa v SPA Muránska planina – Stolica na 120 ha hotové	C.5	12/2028

Lesné hospodárstvo blízke prírode na podporu biotopu tetrova hlucháňa zavedené na 300 ha v SPA Muránska Planina – Stolica	C.5	12/2028
Ochrana 100 ha chovných biotopov pre ** Pseudogaurotina excellens* v lokalite projektu Muránska planina	C.5	12/2027
Na štyroch lokalitách na rieke Morava v lokalite projektu Záhorie sa odstránilo spevnenie brehu	C.5	12/2026
Obnovené biotopy reofilných druhov – opätovné prepojenie vybraného riečneho meandra	C.5	12/2027
Staré odtokové kanály odstránené v celkovej dĺžke 10 000 metrov na zlepšenie mokradí na predvádzacích miestach projektu Záhorie	C.5	12/2025
Drobné mokraďové biotopy na celkovej ploche 10 ha vytvorené na predvádzacom mieste projektu Záhorie	C.5	12/2025
Obnovené biotopy pre ohrozenú korytnačku európsku *Emys orbicularis* na 30 ha	C.5	12/2027
Obnovené biotopy sladkovodných tokov 3150 s Marsilea quadrifolia v Tice oxbows na 875 ha	C.5	12/2027
Obnovené trávnaté porasty na 20 ha na SKUEV0019 Tarbucka	C.5	12/2027
Boli podpísané dohody o uzavretí budúcich kúpno-predajných zmlúv s vlastníkmi pozemkov	C.6	12/2025
Spracované geometrické plány	C.6	06/2026
Kúpno-predajné zmluvy na kúpu pozemku podpísané na SK	C.6	06/2026
Prepis ŠOP SR ako vlastníka pôdy do katastra nehnuteľností (kataster)	C.6	12/2026
Účasť na medzinárodnej odbornej konferencii vrátane prezentácie výstupov	C.7	12/2024
Začiatok overovania ekosystémov na projektových lokalitách na mieste	C.7	06/2022
Dokončenie prípadových štúdií v lokalitách projektu	C.7	12/2024
Vytvorenie hodnotovej databázy pre príslušné ekosystémové služby a sociálno-ekonomické prínosy siete Natura 2000	C.7	12/2028
Sfinalizovanie metodiky monitorovania vplyvu konkrétnych činností projektu na biodiverzitu	D.1	05/2021
Zavedenie monitoringu – zhromažďovanie počiatočných hodnôt projektových ukazovateľov pre príslušné druhy a biotopy – stav pred dokončením realizácie konkrétnej činnosti projektu na predvádzacích miestach	D.1	12/2022

Strednodobé hodnotenie – je ukončené monitorovanie vybraných druhov a biotopov počas realizácie konkrétnych opatrení riadenia v predvádzacích miestach	D.1	12/2027
Záverečné hodnotenie – je ukončené monitorovanie vybraných druhov a biotopov po realizácii konkrétnych opatrení riadenia v predvádzacích miestach	D.1	12/2030
Je vybraný externý poskytovateľ pre verejný prieskum	D.2	04/2022
Databáza KPI vyplnená	D.2	12/2021
Databáza KPI vyplnená	D.2	12/2030
Databáza KPI vyplnená	D.2	12/2036
Databáza vytvorená	D.3	12/2022
KPI projektu zadané do webového nástroja LIFE KPI	D.4	09/2021
Pripravená vizuálna identita projektu	E.1	12/2022
Fotografická súťaž Nature dokončená	E.1	12/2025
Realizovaná pouličná kampaň N2000	E.1	12/2027
Zorganizovaných 5 tlačových výletov	E.1	12/2030
Úvodná konferencia	E.2	11/2021
1 školenie o riadení biotopov realizované v 3 regiónoch	E.2	11/2022
1 školenie o komunikácii smerom k verejnosti realizované v 3 regiónoch	E.2	11/2023
1 školenie o komunikácii smerom k vlastníkom a užívateľom pôdy realizované v 3 regiónoch	E.2	11/2024
1 školenie o krízovej komunikácii pre zamestnancov ochrany prírody realizované v 3 regiónoch	E.2	11/2025
1 školenie o zapojení zainteresovaných strán vo vzťahu k ochrane prírody realizované v 3 regiónoch	E.2	11/2026
Uskutočnenie 3 školení o ustanoveniach Fondu rozvoja vidieka pre poľnohospodárov, lesníkov a zamestnancov ŠOP	E.2	11/2022
Uskutočnenie 4 školení o ustanoveniach Fondu rozvoja vidieka pre inšpektorov MPRZ a agroenvironmentálnych poradcov	E.2	11/2025
Zorganizovaných 5 technických workshopov	E.3	11/2029
Realizovaných 10 činností na vytváranie spojení	E.3	11/2030
Zorganizované prvé 4 terénne návštevy	E.3	12/2026
Zorganizovaných všetkých 10 terénnych návštev	E.3	06/2030
2 špecializované workshopy pre lesných daňovníkov, poľnohospodárov a zamestnancov ŠOP SR	E.3	10/2030
Zorganizovala sa záverečná projektová konferencia	E.3	11/2030

Vytvorených 10 vzdelávacích programov	E.4	12/2022
Založená pracovná skupina poskytovateľov EV	E.4	12/2023
Prieskum vzdelávacích potrieb zamestnancov ŠOP	E.4	09/2021
Zorganizovaných 15 exkurzií pre školy	E.4	10/2026
Vytvorené štyri typy školení pre učiteľov	E.4	03/2028
Vytvorených osem druhov školení pre poskytovateľov environmentálnej výchovy	E.4	03/2030
Najatý projektový manažér, finančný manažér, vedecký manažér a projektový asistent	F.1	12/2020
Prvé stretnutie skupiny projektového manažmentu	F.1	01/2021
Záverečné stretnutie skupiny riadenia projektu	F.2	11/2030

PREDPOKLADANÉ SPRÁVY O ČINNOSTI

Druh správy	**Termín**
1. priebežná správa	F.1
2. priebežná správa	F.1
3. priebežná správa	F.1
4. priebežná správa	F.1
Záverečná správa	F.1

LIFE 2020 INTEGRATED PROJECTS

Stage 2 - Full proposal

FINANCIAL APPLICATION FORMS

Proposal acronym: LIFE-IP NATURA 2000 SVK

NOTES:
Please refer to guidelines for IP applicants when filling in these forms

FORM FA

Proposal acronym: LIFE-IP NATURA 2000 SVK

Budget breakdown categories	Total cost in euro	Eligible Cost in euro	% of total eligible costs
1. Personnel		7 240 723	43,56%
2. Travel and subsistence		543 793	3,27%
3. External assistance		4 179 500	25,14%
4. Durable goods			
Infrastructure	844 260	844 260	5,08%
Equipment	840 030	840 030	5,05%
Prototype		0	0,00%
5. Land purchase / long-term lease		1 584 053	9,53%
6. Consumables		104 951	0,63%
8. Other Costs		301 125	1,81%
9. Overheads		983 807	5,92%
TOTAL	**16 622 242**	**16 622 242**	**100%**

Contribution breakdown	In euro	% of TOTAL	% total eligible costs
Requested European Union contribution	9 973 345	**60,00%**	**60,00%**
Coordinating Beneficiary's contribution	1 082 110	**6,51%**	
Associated Beneficiaries' contribution	5 566 787	**33,49%**	
Co-financers contribution	0	**0,00%**	
TOTAL	**16 622 242**	**100,00%**	

budget mus

Please fill in the forms FC to F7 first. In these forms you are allowed to add lines but you cannot alter the formulas: please fill in only cells with yellow background.

Please check consistency of total amounts per cost category between forms FC to F7

Please refer to the relevant instructions given in the explanatory notes for filling in these forms

Important note: Please fill in manually overheads in this form: overheads cannot be above 7% of the total eligible direct costs excluding land purchase/lease/one-off compensations and the overhead costs themselves.

FORM FC **Proposal acronym: LIFE-IP NATURA 2000 SVK**

Coordinating Beneficiary's contribution

Country code	Beneficiary n°	Beneficiary short name	Total costs in euro	Beneficiary's own contribution in euro	Amount of EC contribution requested in EUR
SK	1	MoE SR	2 705 274	1 082 110	1 623 164

Associated Beneficiaries' contribution

Country code	Beneficiary n°	Beneficiary short name	Total costs in euro	Associated beneficiary's own contribution in	Amount of EC contribution requested in EUR
SK	2	SNC SR	5 984 193	2 393 677	3 590 516
SK	3	WWF	2 032 131	812 852	1 219 279
SK	4	NFC	961 292	384 517	576 775
SK	5	DAPHNE	1 333 262	533 305	799 957
SK	6	SWME	2 312 580	925 032	1 387 548
SK	7	FNSCU	485 924	194 370	291 554
SK	8	NP MP	807 586	323 034	484 552
TOTAL			**13 916 968**	**5 566 787**	**8 350 181**

Co-financers contribution

Co-financer's name	Amount of co-financing in EUR
TOTAL	**0**

FORM F1 **Proposal acronym: LIFE-IP NATURA 2000 SVK**

Direct Personnel costs

		Calculation =>	A	B	A X B
Beneficiary short name	Type of staff (public entities only: additional/non-additional)	Category/Role in the project	Average daily rate in EUR	Number of person-days	Direct personnel costs in EUR
MoE SR	Additional	Project coordinator (1)	218	2150	**468 700**
MoE SR	Additional	Financial manager (1)	198	2150	**425 700**
MoE SR	Additional	Technical and communication manager (1)	168	2150	**361 200**
SNC SR	Non-additional	Project coordinator (1)	110	1720	**189 200**
SNC SR	Non-additional	IT specialist (1)	125	200	**25 000**
SNC SR	Additional	Financial manager (1)	103	1854	**190 962**
SNC SR	Non-additional	Expert specialists [management measures (2), Natura 2000 (1), connectivity and climate change (2), ecosystems services (1), landscape ecology (1), GIS and database (1), forestry (1), peatlands (1)]	125	3270	**408 750**
SNC SR	Additional	Expert specialists [ecosystems services (3)]	125	264	**33 000**
SNC SR	Non-additional	Site managers [application procedures (1), management planning (2)]	103	807	**83 121**
SNC SR	Additional	Site managers [project localities (3), management center (2)]	103	10320	**1 062 960**
SNC SR	Non-additional	Environmental education specialists (4)	103	928	**95 584**
SNC SR	Additional	Field assistants (seasonal)	86	1400	**120 430**
WWF		Communication experts (2)	145	1700	**246 500**
WWF		Junior experts [stakeholder and data (1), wildlife (1), freswater (1), forest (1)]	135	3580	**483 300**
WWF		Senior experts [nature conservation (1)]	185	560	**103 600**
WWF		Administration and Financial manager (1)	175	530	**92 750**
WWF		Project coordinator (1)	170	800	**136 000**
WWF		Junior expert [field mappers]	125	300	**37 500**
WWF		Graphic design expert (1)	130	230	**29 900**
NFC	Non-additional	Experts (6)	150	2 015	**302 250**
NFC	Additional	Experts (3)	150	1 036	**155 400**
NFC	Additional	Forest nursery manager (1)	115	1 759	**202 285**
NFC	Non-additional	Technical assistants (2)	81	601	**48 681**
NFC	Additional	Technical assistants (2)	77	880	**67 760**
NFC	Non-additional	Financial manager (1)	92	476	**43 792**
DAPHNE		Project coordinator (1)	170	273	**46 395**

FORM F1 **Proposal acronym: LIFE-IP NATURA 2000 SVK**

Direct Personnel costs

		Calculation =>	A	B	A X B
Beneficiary short name	Type of staff (public entities only: additional/non-additional)	Category/Role in the project	Average daily rate in EUR	Number of person-days	Direct personnel costs in EUR
DAPHNE		Financial manager (1)	150	206	**30 900**
DAPHNE		Senior experts [education (7), PR (1), biodiversity (13)]	145	5 523	**800 835**
SWME	Non-additional	Project coordinator (1)	150	100	**15 000**
SWME	Non-additional	Deputy of Project coordinator (1)	130	100	**13 000**
SWME	Non-additional	Financial manager (1)	110	300	**33 000**
SWME	Non-additional	Technical assistant (1)	110	100	**11 000**
SWME	Non-additional	Site managers (2)	150	700	**105 000**
SWME	Non-additional	Technical staff	90	1600	**144 000**
FNSCU	Non-additional	Project coordinator (1)	123	250	**30 750**
FNSCU	Non-additional	Experts [monitoring (15)]	123	1673	**205 779**
FNSCU	Additional	Experts [monitoring (15)]	123	882	**108 486**
NP MP	Additional	Site manager (1)	103	1720	**177 160**
NP MP	Non-additional	Environmental education specialist (1)	103	231	**23 793**
NP MP	Non-additional	Project coordinator (1)	110	430	**47 300**
NP MP	Non-additional	Expert specialist [forestry (1)]	125	272	**34 000**
			TOTAL =>	**56040**	**7 240 723**

FORM F2

Travel and subsistence costs

Beneficiary short name	Destination (include either National (x), Within Europe (y), Outside Europe (z) (x, y, z are the nr of travels)	Total travel and subsistence costs in EUR
MoE SR	Within Country (430)	**23 221**
MoE SR	Within Europe (10)	**5 850**
SNC SR	Within Country (2290)	**275 804**
SNC SR	Within Europe (8)	**7 203**
WWF	Within Country (600)	**47 538**
WWF	Within Europe (15)	**5 000**
NFC	Within Country (896)	**20 893**
NFC	Within Europe (10)	**5 000**
DAPHNE	Within Country (350)	**30 500**
DAPHNE	Within Europe (12)	**5 509**
SWME	Within Country (400)	**20 000**
SWME	Within Europe (10)	**5 785**
FNSCU	Within Country (380)	**64 290**
FNSCU	Within Europe (6)	**2 200**
NP MP	Within Country (450)	**25 000**
	TOTAL =>	**543 793**

FORM F3 **Proposal acronym: LIFE-IP NATURA 2000 SVK**

External assistance costs

Beneficiary short name	Procurement Procedure(s)	Description	Costs in EUR
MoE SR	Direct treaty/public tender	Kick-off and closing conference	**12 000**
MoE SR	Direct treaty/public tender	Trainings on CAP for farmers, foresters, SNC staff, MoA inspectors and agri-environmental advisers	**60 000**
MoE SR	Direct treaty/public tender	Technical and specialised workshops demonstrating results of activities	**70 000**
SNC SR	Direct treaty/public tender	Development of project documentation for management centers	**10 000**
SNC SR	Direct treaty/public tender	Quartering of crops of management centers	**10 000**
SNC SR	Direct treaty/public tender	Catalogue of management measures for implementation of management plans in Natura 2000 sites	**18 000**
SNC SR	Direct treaty/public tender	Inventory of missing data necessary for integrated management plans	**15 000**
SNC SR	Direct treaty/public tender	Poľana - improvement of conservation status of species of community interest Thesium ebracteatum, meadows restoration management, mountain meadows management	**538 000**
SNC SR	Direct treaty/public tender	Záhorie - drainage channels backfilling and building of shallow ponds, measures within the transformation of the forest structure, eradication of Robinia pseudoacatia and Ailanthus altissima	**390 000**
SNC SR	Direct treaty/public tender	Latorica - management measures	**105 000**
SNC SR	Direct treaty/public tender	External expertises for verification of the map of the ecosystems, expert analyses, data processing and cooperation in national assessment of ecosystem services	**640 000**
SNC SR	Direct treaty/public tender	Education - graphic design and print of promotion materials, canoe trips with expert guidance, canoe rent	**10 000**
WWF	Direct treaty/public tender	N2000 information portfolio	**75 000**
WWF	Direct treaty/public tender	Training modules	**130 000**
WWF	Direct treaty/public tender	Networking activities	**92 000**
WWF	Direct treaty/public tender	Public opinion survey, Socio-economic monitoring	**170 000**
WWF	Direct treaty/public tender	Feasibility study freshwater restoration and hydrological model	**25 000**
WWF	Direct treaty/public tender	Communication activities (photo exhibition, documentary film N2000, street campaign, consultancy, influencers)	**165 000**
WWF	Direct treaty/public tender	Ecological corridors	**20 000**
DAPHNE	Direct treaty/public tender	Inventory of missing data (forest habitats, fish, invertebrates, mammals)	**263 000**
DAPHNE	Direct treaty/public tender	Educational tools and worksheets (graphic design and print)	**44 500**
DAPHNE	Direct treaty/public tender	Administration of DAPHNE sub-website	**4 500**
SWME	Public procurement	Project documentation for Záhorie site	**30 000**
SWME	Direct treaty/public tender	Project documentation for Latorica site	**120 000**
SWME	Public procurement	Latorica - Wetland trees and shrubs cutting and removing and maintenance of the canals	**185 000**
SWME	Public procurement	Záhorie - Reconnection of river meander – removal of sediments	**350 000**
SWME	Public procurement	Záhorie - Bank reinforcement removal	**180 000**
NP MP	Direct treaty/public tender	Muranská planina - meadows restoration management	**50 000**
NP MP	Direct treaty/public tender	Muranská planina - close-to-nature forest management measures to support capercaillie habitat (300 ha)	**192 500**
NP MP	Direct treaty/public tender	Muranská planina - capercaillie-friendly forest management (120 ha)	**205 000**
		TOTAL =>	**4 179 500**

FORM F4 a **Proposal acronym: LIFE-IP NATURA 2000 SVK**

Durable goods: Infrastructure costs

Beneficiary short name	Procurement Procedure (s)	Description	Actual cost	Depreciation costs (eligible cost) in EUR - Maximum 25%
SNC SR	Public tender	Building of management center in Horná Orava: garage for car & equipment	**75 000**	**75 000**
SNC SR	Public tender	Production, delivery and installment of 5 notice boards	**5 000**	**5 000**
SWME	Public procurement	Latorica (Tajba) - Building of the intake structure	**150 000**	**150 000**
SWME	Public procurement	Latorica (Tajba) - Excavation and building of the canal and pipeline	**229 260**	**229 260**
SWME	Public procurement	Latorica (Tice) - Sluice gate construction	**85 000**	**85 000**
SWME	Public procurement	Latorica (Tice) - Building of water pumping station	**300 000**	**300 000**
		TOTAL =>	**844 260**	**844 260**

FORM F4 b **Proposal acronym: LIFE-IP NATURA 2000 SVK**

Durable goods: Equipment costs

Beneficiary short name	Procurement Procedure(s)	Description	Actual cost (in EUR	Depreciation cost (eligible cost) in EUR - Maximum 50%
MoE SR	Direct treaty/public tender	Car (SUV 4x4 with hybrid engine)	**40 000**	**40 000**
MoE SR	Direct treaty/public tender	Orthophoto maps	**226 400**	**226 400**
MoE SR	Direct treaty/public tender	Computing equipment for the technical support of the project actions	**13 200**	**13 200**
MoE SR	Direct treaty	Digital technology for the project promotion	**14 000**	**14 000**
SNC SR	Public tender	All-terrain vehicles (2) with towing gear and car trailers (2)	**120 000**	**120 000**
SNC SR	Public tender	Tractors (2) with accessories for management works	**209 000**	**209 000**
SNC SR	Public tender	Technical equipment for management centers	**13 600**	**13 600**
WWF SR	Direct treaty/public tender	Camera	**2 000**	**2 000**
WWF SR	Direct treaty/public tender	Computing equipment for C.4 action	**3 600**	**3 600**
NFC	Direct treaty/public tender	Tractor accessories - soil cutter, balancing brake system, wood chipper	**31 000**	**31 000**
DAPHNE	Direct treaty/public tender	Computing equipment (3x laptops for E.4 action)	**3 300**	**3 300**
SWME	Public procurement	Tractor with accessories	**126 880**	**126 880**
FNSCU	Multiple bids	Computing equipment for C.3 and D.1 actions	**6 000**	**6 000**
FNSCU	Multiple bids	Stereomicroscope	**5 400**	**5 400**
FNSCU	Multiple bids	Fishing net	**1 100**	**1 100**
FNSCU	Multiple bids	Metal detectors (2)	**750**	**750**
FNSCU	Multiple bids	Boat	**1 000**	**1 000**
FNSCU	Multiple bids	Devices for climate change data sampling	**18 800**	**18 800**
FNSCU	Multiple bids	Camera	**1 000**	**1 000**
FNSCU	Multiple bids	Software for modelling the ecological change	**3 000**	**3 000**
		TOTAL =>	**840 030**	**840 030**

FORM F4 c **Proposal acronym: LIFE-IP NATURA 2000 SVK**

Durable goods: Prototype costs

Beneficiary short name	Procurement Procedure(s)	Description	Actual Costs in EUR
		TOTAL (sum above) =>	0

FORM F5 **Proposal acronym: LIFE-IP NATURA 2000 SVK**

Land purchase or long-term lease of land / use rights

Calculation =>		A	B	C	(A x B) + C
Beneficiary short name	**Description of land purchase / long-term lease / one-off compensation**	**Estimated cost per hectare (rounded to the nearest euro)**	**Area (hectares)**	**Associated charges (euro)**	**Expected cost (euro)**
SNC SR	Purchase of land	**5 000**	**70**	**82 195**	**432 195**
SNC SR	Poľana - close-to-nature forest management measures to support capercaillie habitat - compensation payments	**625**	**300**	**0**	**187 500**
SNC SR	Poľana - forestry measures - compensation payments	**1 740**	**80**	**0**	**139 358**
SWME	Land purchase (Latorica)	**5 000**	**5**	**0**	**25 000**
			TOTAL =>		**1 584 053**

FORM F6 **Proposal acronym: LIFE-IP NATURA 2000 SVK**

Consumables

Beneficiary short name	Procurement Procedure(s)	Description	Costs in EUR
SNC SR	Direct treaty/Public tender	Protective garment, boots and tools for workers in management center	**13 100**
SNC SR	Direct treaty/Public tender	Set of educational and didactic tools	**32 500**
SNC SR	Direct treaty/Public tender	Spare parts of technical equipment	**4 000**
SNC SR	Direct treaty/Public tender	Purchase of literature	**1 400**
SNC SR	Direct treaty/Public tender	Fuel and oil for technical equipment	**10 000**
WWF	Direct treaty/public tender	Purchase of literature	**2 500**
NFC	Direct treaty	Consumable material for planting (hoses, sprayers, small handtools)	**2 000**
NFC	Direct treaty	Fertilizers, substrates and chemical preparations for the treatment of seedlings in nurseries and in planting	**10 371**
NFC	Direct treaty	Operating costs for soil cutter	**2 500**
NFC	Direct treaty	Spare parts for technical equipment	**500**
NFC	Direct treaty	Equipment for field work: boots, technical tools, material for designation of monitoring plots (wire, camera traps, sticks, etc.)	**5 500**
SWME	Direct treaty	Fuel for tractor and equipment	**15 000**
FNSCU	Multiple bids	Protective garment for field research	**1 380**
FNSCU	Multiple bids	Fine metal detectors (2)	**100**
FNSCU	Multiple bids	Dataloggers	**3 000**
FNSCU	Multiple bids	Sampling supplies	**1 100**
		TOTAL =>	**104 951**

FORM F7 **Proposal acronym: LIFE-IP NATURA 2000 SVK**

Other costs

Beneficiary short name	Procurement Procedure(s)	Description	Costs in EUR
MoE SR	Direct treaty/Public tender	Car insurance	**8 000**
MoE SR	Direct treaty/Public tender	Servicing of car	**5 000**
MoE SR	Direct treaty	Financial audits	**16 609**
MoE SR	Direct treaty	GIS software	**7 000**
MoE SR	Direct treaty	Expert´s reports on the land purchase	**21 000**
MoE SR		Travel costs of persons not charged under personnel costs (50)	**2 750**
SNC SR	Direct treaty/Public tender	Car insurance and servicing of car and management equipment	**100 000**
SNC SR	Direct treaty/Public tender	Conference fees, translations and proofreading of reports and texts, fees for reviewing and publishing outputs in scientific journals	**27 000**
SNC SR	Direct treaty/Public tender	Financial audits	**26 000**
SNC SR	Direct treaty	Expert´s reports on the land purchase	**16 334**
SNC SR		Travel costs of persons not charged under personnel costs (20)	**2 360**
WWF SR	Direct treaty/Public tender	Financial audits	**15 000**
WWF SR	Direct treaty/Public tender	GIS software	**7 000**
WWF SR	Direct treaty	Proof reading/printing	**10 000**
NFC	Direct treaty	Travel costs of persons not charged under personnel costs	**472**
DAPHNE	Direct treaty/Public tender	Participation fee for conferences and/or workshops	**3 000**
DAPHNE	Direct treaty/Public tender	Catering for workshops, trainings and Natura 2000 Days	**4 600**
DAPHNE	Direct treaty/Public tender	Educational tools	**3 000**
DAPHNE	Direct treaty/Public tender	Financial audits	**6 000**
SWME	Public tender	Financial audits	**15 000**
SWME		Travel costs of persons not charged under personnel costs (50)	**5 000**
		TOTAL =>	**301 125**

LIFE Integrated Projects 2019 – FP

Financial Plan

Sources of financing	Actions/measures to be financed	Amount of funding EUR	Status/date of Funding granted/ to be granted/ to be requested	Authority/ entity managing the fund
LIFE PROJECT:				
EU contribution	NA	9 973 345,20	NA	NA
Contribution by beneficiaries	NA	6 648 896,80	NA	NA
Contribution by cofinancers	NA		NA	NA
TOTAL LIFE IP		16 622 242		
EU funds:				
OP Quality of Environment	Monitoring species and habitats of European importance	18 000 000	***granted 17,78 mil. EUR*** *- one project covering whole Slovakia (call launched in 04/2016)*	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic
OP Quality of Environment	Implementation of approved management plans in Natura 2000 sites	25 000 000	***granted 7,18 mil. EUR -*** *two projects (call launched in 04/2017)*	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic
OP Quality of Environment	Preparation of management plans for Natura 2000 sites	4 000 000	***granted 2,94 mil. EUR*** *- four projects* ***to be granted 0,42 mil. EUR*** *- one project* *(call launched in 08/2017)*	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic
OP Quality of Environment	Information activities	5 000 000	***granted 0,29 mil. EUR*** *- two projects (out of 3 mil. EUR dedicated to information activities in the field of nature protection)* ***to be granted 0,18 mil. EUR*** *- one project* *(call launched in 09/2017)*	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic

OP Quality of Environment	Maintaining and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems outside the Natura 2000 sites, development of green infrastructure	27 600 000	***granted 3,49 mil. EUR*** *- one project* ***to be granted 0,28 mil. EUR*** *- one project (call launched in 09/2017)*	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic
OP Quality of Environment	Implementation of approved management plans in Natura 2000 sites under state aid	30 000 000	call launched in 12/2018	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic
Interreg B	Danube Transnational Programme - SVK, Environment and culture responsible Danube region	1 521 980	all projects granted/to be granted/to be requested to **4th of April 2019**	Office of the Government of the Slovak Republic
Interreg B	Programme for Central Europe - SVK	384 289	all projects granted/to be granted/to be requested to **4th of April 2019**	Office of the Government of the Slovak Republic
Interreg A	Transboundary SK-AT projects	7 926 875	all projects granted/to be granted/to be requested to **4th of April 2019**	Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic
Interreg A	Transboudary SK-UA (+HU-RO) projects	7 654 707	all projects granted/to be granted/to be requested to **4th of April 2019**	Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic
Interreg A	Transboundary SK-HU projects	3 273 882	all projects granted/to be granted/to be requested to **4th of April 2019**	Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic
Interreg A	Transboundary SK-CZ projects	4 093 921	all projects granted/to be granted/to be requested to **4th of April 2019**	Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic
Interreg A	Transboundary SK-PL projects	3 530 983	all projects granted/to be granted/to be requested to **4th of April 2019**	Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic
OP X				
OP Y				
TOTAL (eg. ERDF)		137 986 636		

Rural Development Programme 2014 - 2020	M4 Investments to the capital	422 506 533	all payments covered by RPD within the PAF to **15th October 2019**	Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic
Rural Development Programme 2014 - 2020	M7 Basic services and restoration of rural areas	89 256 907	all payments covered by RPD within the PAF to **15th October 2019**	Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic
Rural Development Programme 2014 - 2020	M8 Investments for the development of forest areas	100 717 668	all payments covered by RPD within the PAF to **15th October 2019**	Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic
Rural Development Programme 2014 - 2020	M10 Agri-environment-climate measure	105 732 938	all payments covered by RPD within the PAF to **15th October 2019**	Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic
Rural Development Programme 2014 - 2020	M12 Compensatory payments under Natura 2000	6 550 618	all payments covered by RPD within the PAF to **15th October 2019**	Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic
Rural Development Programme 2014 - 2020	M13 Payments for areas with natural or specific constraints	360 246 099	all payments covered by RPD within the PAF to **15th October 2019**	Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic
Rural Development Programme 2014 - 2020	M15 Forest-environmental and climatic services and forest protection	3 712 500	all payments covered by RPD within the PAF to **15th October 2019**	Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic
TOTAL (eg. EAFRD)		1 088 723 263		
Subtotal EU:				
Other public funds				
Program Z				
Fund Y				
Subtotal public:		***0***		
Private funds:				
Private X				
Private Y				
Subtotal private:		***0***		
International funds:				
Total complementary:				

Notes (if applicable):

PRIORITNÝ AKČNÝ RÁMEC (PAF)
PRE SÚSTAVU NATURA 2000 V SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKE

podľa článku 8 smernice Rady 92/43/EHS o ochrane prirodzených biotopov a voľne žijúcich živočíchov a rastlín (smernica o biotopoch)

vo viacročnom finančnom rámci na roky 2021 – 2027

Kontaktná adresa: Ministerstvo životného prostredia Slovenskej republiky, Nám. Ľ. Štúra 1, 812 35 Bratislava (jana.durkosova@enviro.gov.sk)

Štátna ochrana prírody Slovenskej republiky, Tajovského 28B, 974 01 Banská Bystrica (marta.mutnanova@sopsr.sk)

verzia schválená na MŽP SR vo februári 2020 s úpravami v zmysle pripomienok Európskej komisie (schválená ministrom životného prostredia Slovenskej republiky dňa 28. mája 2021)

A. Úvod

A.1 Všeobecný úvod

Prioritné akčné rámce (PAF) sú viacročné strategické plánovacie nástroje, **ktorých cieľom je poskytnúť komplexný prehľad opatrení potrebných na vykonávanie celoeurópskej sústavy Natura 2000 a súvisiacej zelenej infraštruktúry s uvedením financovania** potrebného na tieto opatrenia a ich prepojenia s príslušnými programami financovania EÚ. V súlade s cieľmi smernice EÚ o biotopoch[1], na ktorej je založená sústava Natura 2000, sú opatrenia stanovené v PAF určené hlavne na to, *„aby sa prirodzené biotopy a druhy voľne žijúcej fauny a flóry európskeho významu zachovali v priaznivom stave alebo aby sa do takéhoto stavu obnovili, pričom sa zohľadnia hospodárske, sociálne a kultúrne požiadavky a regionálne a miestne charakteristiky."*

Právnym základom PAF je **článok 8 ods. 1 smernice o biotopoch**[2], v ktorom sa vyžaduje, aby členské štáty v prípade potreby zaslali Komisii svoje odhady týkajúce sa spolufinancovania z prostriedkov Európskej únie, ktoré považujú za nevyhnutné na splnenie týchto svojich záväzkov vo vzťahu k sústave Natura 2000:

- *vytvoriť potrebné ochranné opatrenia obsahujúce v prípade potreby príslušné plány riadenia, osobitne navrhnuté pre dané lokality alebo začlenené do ďalších plánov rozvoja,*

- *vytvoriť primerané štatutárne, administratívne alebo zmluvné opatrenia, ktoré zodpovedajú ekologickým požiadavkám typov prirodzených biotopov uvedených v prílohe I a druhov uvedených v prílohe II, vyskytujúcich sa v týchto lokalitách.*

PAF sú preto zamerané na určenie potrieb financovania a priorít, ktoré priamo súvisia s konkrétnymi ochrannými opatreniami vytvorenými pre lokality sústavy **Natura 2000 tak, aby sa na úrovni lokalít dosiahli ciele ochrany tých druhov a typov biotopov**, pre ktoré boli dané lokality označené za chránené (ako sa vyžaduje v článku 6 ods. 1 smernice o biotopoch). Vzhľadom na to, že sústava Natura 2000 zahŕňa aj chránené vtáčie územia (CHVÚ) vymedzené podľa smernice EÚ o vtákoch (2009/147/EHS)[3], uvádzajú sa aj potreby financovania a prioritné opatrenia týkajúce sa druhov vtákov v CHVÚ.

Členské štáty sa vyzývajú, aby vo svojich PAF predložili aj ďalšie opatrenia a potreby financovania týkajúce sa širšej **zelenej infraštruktúry**[4]. Takéto opatrenia v oblasti zelenej infraštruktúry sa do PAF majú zahrnúť, ak prispievajú k ekologickej súdržnosti sústavy Natura 2000, a to aj v cezhraničnom kontexte, a k cieľu zachovať alebo obnoviť priaznivý stav cieľových druhov a biotopov.

Vo svojej osobitnej správe č. 1/2017 o sústave Natura 2000[5] Európsky dvor audítorov dospel k záveru, že prvé PAF (pre viacročný finančný rámec 2014 – 2020) neposkytli spoľahlivý obraz o skutočných nákladoch na sústavu Natura 2000. **Dvor audítorov v správe poukázal na potrebu aktualizovať formát PAF a poskytnúť ďalšie usmernenia na zlepšenie kvality informácií**, ktoré členské štáty poskytujú vo svojich PAF. **Akčný plán EÚ pre prírodu, ľudí a hospodárstvo[6] obsahuje záväzok k tomuto procesu** s cieľom zabezpečiť, aby členské štáty poskytovali spoľahlivejšie a harmonizovanejšie odhady svojich finančných potrieb na sústavu Natura 2000.

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[1] Smernica Rady 92/43/EHS z 21. mája 1992 o ochrane prirodzených biotopov a voľne žijúcich živočíchov a rastlín http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?uri=CELEX:01992L0043-20130701.

[2] Článok 8 ods. 1: *„Súčasne s návrhmi lokalít, ktoré prichádzajú do úvahy ako osobitne chránené územia, v ktorých sa vyskytujú prioritné typy prirodzených biotopov a/alebo prioritné druhy, pošlú členské štáty v prípade potreby Komisii svoje odhady týkajúce sa spolufinancovania Spoločenstvom, ktoré považujú za nevyhnutné na splnenie ich záväzkov podľa článku 6 ods. 1."*

[3] Smernica Európskeho parlamentu a Rady 2009/147/ES z 30. novembra 2009 o ochrane voľne žijúceho vtáctva http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32009L0147.

[4] Zelená infraštruktúra sa vymedzuje ako *„strategicky plánovaná sieť prírodných a poloprírodných oblastí s ďalšími environmentálnymi prvkami navrhnutými a riadenými tak, aby poskytovala širokú škálu ekosystémových služieb"*.

[5] Osobitná správa č. 1/2017. Na vykonávanie sústavy Natura 2000 s plným využitím jej potenciálu je potrebné väčšie úsilie https://www.eca.europa.eu/sk/Pages/DocItem.aspx?did=40768.

[6] COM(2017) 198 final: Akčný plán EÚ pre prírodu, ľudí a hospodárstvo http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/fitness_check/action_plan/communication_en.pdf.

Vo svojich záveroch o tomto akčnom pláne[7] **Rada Európskej únie** uznala potrebu ďalšieho zlepšovania viacročného finančného plánovania investícií do prírody a súhlasila s tým, že je potrebné aktualizovať a zlepšiť PAF. Význam lepšieho prognózovania potrieb financovania na sústavu Natura 2000 pred prijatím ďalšieho viacročného finančného rámca EÚ vo svojom uznesení **uznal aj Európsky parlament**[8].

A.2 Štruktúra aktuálneho formátu PAF

Súčasný **formát PAF** je navrhnutý tak, aby poskytoval spoľahlivé informácie **o prioritných potrebách financovania** súvisiacich so sústavou Natura 2000 s cieľom začleniť ich do príslušných nástrojov financovania EÚ v budúcom viacročnom finančnom rámci 2021 – 2027. Z tohto dôvodu je potrebné, aby boli finančné potreby v PAF rozčlenené na takú úroveň, ktorá by vo viacročnom finančnom rámci 2021 – 2027 umožnila účinné pridelenie finančných prostriedkov z príslušných fondov EÚ na sústavu Natura 2000. S ohľadom na tento cieľ sa v PAF zohľadňujú aj skúsenosti, ktoré členské štáty EÚ a regióny získali počas viacročného finančného rámca 2014 – 2020.

Dôležitou súčasťou aktuálneho formátu PAF je požadované **rozčlenenie opatrení** na zachovanie a obnovu súvisiacich so zelenou infraštruktúrou a sústavou Natura 2000 **podľa širších kategórií ekosystémov**. Navrhovaná typológia ekosystémov pozostávajúca z ôsmich tried je do značnej miery založená na typológii MAES[9], ktorá bola vytvorená ako koncepčný základ pre hodnotenie ekosystémov v celej EÚ[10]. Komplexná databáza, v rámci ktorej sa priraďujú jednotlivé druhy a typy biotopov s európskym významom k ekosystémom MAES, je k dispozícii na stiahnutie z webového sídla Európskej environmentálnej agentúry[11]. Odporúča sa, aby sa pri priraďovaní opatrení a nákladov k typom ekosystémov do značnej miery vychádzalo z uvedenej typológie.

Predloženie prioritných opatrení a nákladov súčasného PAF si vyžaduje rozlišovanie medzi prevádzkovými nákladmi a jednorazovými výdavkami. Kým **prevádzkové náklady** sa zvyčajne spájajú s opakovanými opatreniami, ktoré je potrebné vykonávať dlhodobo (napr. personálne náklady na správu lokalít, ročné platby poľnohospodárom na agroenvironmentálne opatrenia na trávnych porastoch atď.), **jednorazové výdavky** typicky súvisia s jednorazovými opatreniami, ako sú projekty obnovy biotopov, rozsiahle investície do infraštruktúry, nákup tovaru dlhodobej spotreby atď. Správne začlenenie nákladov do jednej z týchto kategórií („prevádzkové“ alebo „jednorazové“) bude veľmi dôležité na správne priradenie opatrení k jednotlivým fondom EÚ.

Napokon prioritné opatrenia PAF prispejú nielen ku konkrétnym cieľom smerníc EÚ o prírode, ale poskytnú spoločnosti významné sociálnoekonomické prínosy, ako aj prínosy z hľadiska ekosystémových služieb. Medzi prínosy môže patriť **zmiernenie zmeny klímy a adaptácia na zmenu klímy alebo iné ekosystémové služby, napríklad služby, ktoré súvisia s cestovným ruchom a s kultúrou.** Komisia už poskytla prehľad prínosov ekosystémových služieb súvisiacich so sústavou Natura 2000[12].

Keď je to možné, tento aspekt by sa mal zdôrazňovať, aby sa propagovali široké spoločenské prínosy financovania prírody a biodiverzity a informovalo sa o nich.

[7] http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/06/19/conclusions-eu-action-plan-nature/

[8] Uznesenie Európskeho parlamentu z 15. novembra 2017 o Akčnom pláne pre prírodu, ľudí a hospodárstvo (2017/2819 (RSP)) http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&language=SK&reference= P8-TA-2017-0441.

[9] Mapovanie ekosystémov a hodnotenie ekosystémových služieb

[10] https://biodiversity.europa.eu/maes

[11] Väzby druhov a typov biotopov na ekosystémy MAES https://www.grants.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/linkages-of-species-and-habitat#tab-european-data.

[12] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/financing/

A.3 Úvod do PAF Slovenskej republiky

Prioritný akčný rámec pre sústavu Natura 2000 v Slovenskej republike vo viacročnom finančnom rámci na roky 2021-2027 (PAF) nadväzuje na PAF pre EÚ programové obdobie 2014 – 2020 spracovaný v r. 2012, schválený v r. 2013 a aktualizovaný v r. 2015[13]. Dokumenty spracovala Štátna ochrana prírody Slovenskej republiky (ŠOP SR), ktorá je odbornou organizáciou Ministerstva životného prostredia Slovenskej republiky (MŽP SR), v úzkej súčinnosti s MŽP SR.

Účelom dokumentu je **pokračovať v určení priorít (ciele, opatrenia, aktivity) pre dosiahnutie cieľa 1 Stratégie EÚ na ochranu biodiverzity do roku 2020** na zlepšenie stavu biotopov a druhov európskeho významu, ktorý je obsiahnutý **v Stratégii EÚ v oblasti biodiverzity do roku 2030.** Od členských štátov sa požaduje zabezpečiť do roku 2030, aby[14] :
i) nedošlo k zhoršeniu trendov a stavu v prípade druhov a biotopov európskeho významu;
ii) prinajmenšom 30 % druhov a biotopov, ktorých stav v súčasnosti nie je priaznivý, sa dostalo do priaznivého stavu alebo vykazovalo výrazný pozitívny trend".
Podrobnosti k návrhu plnenia cieľov pre udržanie alebo zlepšenie stavu biotopov a druhov sú **v prílohe 1 PAF**, ktorú ŠOP SR vypracovala nad rámec schváleného formátu PAF**. Hodnotenie stavu biotopov a druhov európskeho významu bolo prevzaté zo správ za r. 2013-2018, ktoré Slovenská republika predložila v r. 2019 Európskej komisii** (EK) v zmysle čl. 17 smernice o biotopoch a čl. 12 smernice o vtákoch.

Samotné kapitoly boli spracované podľa nového formátu PAF jednotného pre všetky členské štáty EÚ. Významným podkladom pre spracovanie PAF bol **návrh opatrení a ich ocenenie**, ktoré pripravila ŠOP SR **individuálne pre každý biotop/druh európskeho významu.**

Implementáciu smernice o biotopoch a smernice o vtákoch v SR koordinuje MŽP SR. Návrh národného zoznamu chránených vtáčích území a národného zoznamu území európskeho významu, ako aj jeho aktualizácie, pred predložením na EK schvaľuje vláda SR. Tomuto procesu predchádza odborná príprava návrhu a sústreďovanie podkladov pre rokovania s dotknutými subjektmi k jednotlivým lokalitám. Odborný a technický návrh lokalít zabezpečuje ŠOP SR. Konzultačný proces pozostáva z predrokovaní, z oznámení návrhu zaradiť jednotlivé lokality do národného zoznamu a následných rokovaní s dotkutými subjektmi a pokračuje v rámci legislatívneho procesu k návrhu národného zoznamu pred jeho predložením vláde SR. Pre lokality v národnom zozname platí predbežná legislatívna ochrana.

ŠOP SR je kľúčovou organizáciou pre zabezpečenie odbornej starostlivosti o územia sústavy Natura 2000. Okrem návrhu území zabezpečuje mapovanie, monitoring, praktickú starostlivosť o územia Natura 2000, ako aj činnosť stráže prírody a environmentálnu výchovu. ŠOP SR riaditeľstvo zastrešuje organizačné útvary, ktorými je 9 správ národných parkov, 14 správ chránených krajinných oblastí, regionálne centrum ochrany prírody a Správa slovenských jaskýň. ŠOP SR poskytuje odborné stanovíská k činnostiam, ktoré môžu alebo majú vplyv na územia Natura 2000. ŠOP SR je však len okrajovo vlastníkom, správcom alebo nájomcom pozemkov v územiach Natura 2000 a správu pozemkov, resp. obhospodarovanie, vykonávajú ďalšie subjekty: štátne podniky Lesy Slovenskej republiky, Vojenské lesy a majetky Slovenskej republiky, Slovenský pozemkový fond, Slovenský vodohospodársky podnik, ako aj mimovládne organizácie a súkromní vlastníci pozemkov.

Dohľad pre územia Natura 2000 v SR vykonáva MŽP SR, ako hlavný orgán štátneho dozoru vo veciach ochrany prírody a krajiny, ŠOP SR, Slovenská inšpekcia životného prostredia, okresné úrady v sídle kraja a okresné úrady. **Kompetencie jednotlivých organizácií určuje zákon č. 543/2002 Z. z. o ochrane prírody a krajiny o ochrane prírody a krajiny v znení neskorších predpisov (ďalej len „*zákon o ochrane prírody*"),** do ktorého sú transponované aj ustanovenia smernice o biotopoch a smernice o vtákoch.

V *zákone o ochrane prírody* je zakotvený aj **územný systém ekologickej stability (ÚSES),** ktorý tvorí na národnej regionálnej a lokálnej úrovni kostru **zelenej infraštruktúry.** V r. 1991 bola v rámci bývalého Československa schválená Koncepcia územných systémov ekologickej stability s cieľom zachovania priestorovej ekologickej stability krajiny. ÚSES je dokumentáciou ochrany prírody a krajiny. Zelená infraštruktúra je podporovaná aj prostredníctvom pozemkových úprav, v rámci ktorých vznikajú biokoridory, biocentrá, či interakčné prvky. Sieť zelenej infraštruktúry dotvárajú opatrenia v urbánnej krajine.

[13] http://www.minzp.sk/sekcie/temy-oblasti/ochrana-prirody-krajiny/uzemna-ochrana-prirody/natura-2000/prioritny-akcny-ramec-financovania-natura-2000-slovenskej-republike-eu-programove-obdobie-2014-2020/
[14] Bod 2.2.1 na str. 7 stratégie EÚ v oblasti biodiverzity do roku 2030.

B. Zhrnutie prioritných potrieb financovania na roky 2021 – 2027

Tab. 1 **Prioritné potreby financovania 2021 – 2027**

1.	**Horizontálne opatrenia a administratívne náklady súvisiace so sústavou Natura 2000**	Ročné prevádzkové náklady (EUR/rok)	Jednorazové/projektové náklady (EUR/rok)
1.1	Označenie lokalít a plánovanie starostlivosti	80 000	1 428 571
1.2	Správa lokalít a komunikácia so zainteresovanými stranami	3 360 000	52 857
1.3	Monitorovanie a podávanie správ	3 712 500	571 429
1.4	Zostávajúce medzery v poznatkoch a výskumné potreby	3 037 000	330 714
1.5	Opatrenia na komunikáciu a zvyšovanie informovanosti o sústave Natura 2000, vzdelávanie a prístup pre návštevníkov	1 593 000	314 286
	Medzisúčet	11 782 500	2 697 857

2.a	**Opatrenia na zachovanie a obnovu druhov a biotopov v lokalitách sústavy Natura 2000**	Ročné prevádzkové náklady (EUR/rok)	Jednorazové/projektové náklady (EUR/rok)
2.1.a	Pobrežné a halofytné biotopy	848 000	50 000
2.2.a	Vresoviská a krovinové biotopy	3 827 000	42 857
2.3.a	Rašeliniská a slatiny	1 044 900	16 429
2.4.a	Travinnobylinné porasty	44 120 000	520 000
2.5.a	Ostatné agroekosystémy (vrátane ornej pôdy)	115 000	17 143
2.6.a	Lesy	40 919 000	14 285 714
2.7.a	Skalnaté biotopy, duny a územia s riedkou vegetáciou	113 000	0
2.8.a	Sladkovodné biotopy (rieky a jazerá)	533 000	3 889 714
2.9.a	Ostatné (jaskyne atď.)	55 000	0
	Medzisúčet	91 574 900	18 821 857

2.b	**Dodatočné opatrenia týkajúce sa „zelenej infraštruktúry“ nad rámec sústavy Natura 2000 (ďalej zlepšujúce súdržnosť sústavy Natura 2000, a to aj v cezhraničnom kontexte)**	Ročné prevádzkové náklady (EUR/rok)	Jednorazové/projektové náklady (EUR/rok)
2.1.b	Pobrežné a halofytné biotopy	650 000	18 857
2.2.b	Vresoviská a krovinové biotopy	6 698 000	47 143
2.3.b	Rašeliniská a slatiny	454 000	8 571
2.4.b	Travinnobylinné porasty	47 256 000	293 143
2.5.b	Ostatné agroekosystémy (vrátane ornej pôdy)	430 000	112 857
2.6.b	Lesy	3 655 000	0
2.7.b	Skalnaté biotopy, duny a územia s riedkou vegetáciou	51 000	0
2.8.b	Sladkovodné biotopy (rieky a jazerá)	157 000	3 861 000
2.9.b	Ostatné (jaskyne atď.)	118 000	100 000
	Medzisúčet	59 469 000	4 441 571

3.	**Ďalšie opatrenia zamerané na konkrétne druhy, ktoré nesúvisia s konkrétnymi ekosystémami alebo biotopmi**	Ročné prevádzkové náklady (EUR/rok)	Jednorazové/projektové náklady (EUR/rok)
3.1	Opatrenia a programy zamerané na konkrétne druhy, ktoré nie sú zahrnuté inde	35 891 000	17 130 429
3.2	Prevencia, zmierňovanie alebo náhrada škôd spôsobených chránenými druhmi	545 000	45 714
	Medzisúčet	36 436 000	17 176 143

	Ročne spolu	199 262 400	43 137 428
	Spolu (2021 – 2027)	**1 696 798 796**	

Jednotlivé opatrenia premietnuté do potrieb financovania zahŕňajú aj **opatrenia iných rezortov alebo sekcií MŽP SR**, ktoré prispievajú k ochrane, udržiavaniu alebo zlepšovaniu stavu biotopov a druhov európskeho významu, či podpore

zelenej infraštruktúry. Ide predovšetkým o Ministerstvo pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka Slovenskej republiky (MPaRV SR), Ministerstvo dopravy a výstavby Slovenskej republiky (MDaV SR), Ministerstvo hospodárstva Slovenskej republiky (MH SR), sekciu vôd MŽP SR a sekciu zmeny klímy a ochrany ovzdušia MŽP SR. Vyššie uvedené náklady zahŕňajú ekonomické nástroje napr. výkup pozemkov hlavne v územiach Natura 2000, náhrady za škody spôsobené chránenými druhmi. Opatrenia PAF sú vo veľkej miere zahrnuté aj v národných a koncepčných dokumentoch a medzinárodných dohovoroch uvedených v kapitole E.2.10 a **v prílohe č. 2. V prílohe č. 3** sú uvedené predbežné možné finančné zdroje.

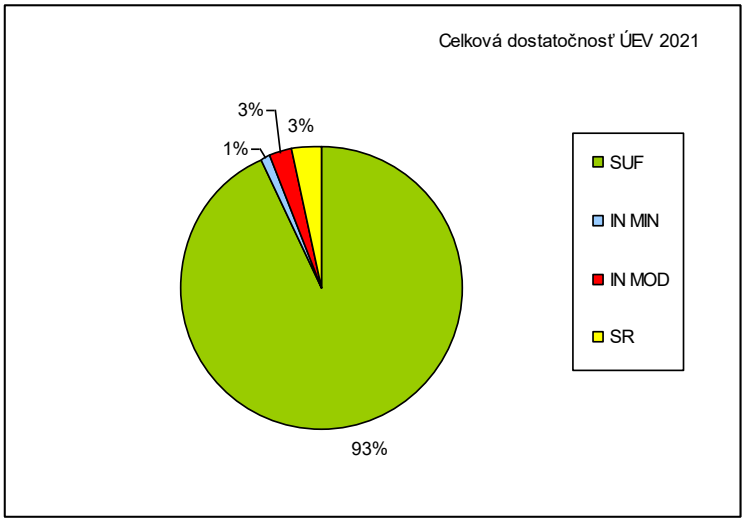
C. Súčasný stav sústavy Natura 2000

C.1 Štatistika rozlohy sústavy Natura 2000

Podiel sústavy Natura 2000 na výmere Slovenskej republiky (SR) je **takmer 30 % -** po zohľadnení vzájomného prekryvu chránených vtáčích území (CHVÚ) a území európskeho významu (ÚEV). Podrobnosti sú uvedené v Tab. 2.

Národný zoznam CHVÚ obsahuje 41 území. Pôvodný návrh z apríla 2004 s 38 lokalitami, ktorý SR predložila EK, bol v r. 2010 aktualizovaný (na základe rokovaní s EK boli vylúčené 2 územia a bolo doplnených 5 nových) a považuje sa za dostatočný. CHVÚ majú celkovú výmeru 1 284 806 ha (26.34 % výmery Slovenska).

Národný zoznam ÚEV predložila SR rovnako EK v apríli 2004, t. j. pred vstupom do EÚ. Obsahoval spolu 382 lokalít, z ktorých 6 bolo neskôr vylúčených po rokovaniach s EK ako vedecké omyly. Po prerokovaniach s EK bol národný zoznam ÚEV aktualizovaný v r. 2011 (doplnenie 97 lokalít) a v roku 2017 (169 nových lokalít). **Celkový počet ÚEV je 642** a ich celková výmera 615 261 ha (12,5 % výmery Slovenska). Dostatočnosť takto aktualizovaného národného zoznamu ÚEV bola predmetom bilaterálnych rokovaní s EK v r. 2018 - 2021 v rámci konania o porušení zmlúv podľa článku 258 Zmluvy o fungovaní Európskej únie, vedeného zo strany EK voči SR. V závislosti na počte hodnotených druhov a biotopov je táto dostatočnosť 93 %. V grafe nižšie je vyznačený podiel jednotlivých „kategórií“ (z r. 2021): SUF – dostatočne, IN MIN – nedostatočne s možnosťou doplniť biotop/druh do už vymedzených lokalít; IN-MOD – nedostatočne s potrebou vymedzenia nových lokalít; SR – vedecká výhrada. Predložením aktualizovanej databázy území Natura 2000 v októbri 2019 boli takmer všetky nedostatočnosti IN MIN odstránené. V r. 2020 ŠOP SR dopracovala odborný návrh **doplnenia národného zoznamu ÚEV** (tzv. C+ etapa) a boli zrealizované aj prerokovania pre prvých 30 lokalít, ktoré nevyžadovali terénny prieskum vo vegetačnej sezóne 2020. Od januára 2021 pokračujú prerokovania pre ďalšie lokality, ako aj výskum určených druhov európskeho významu.

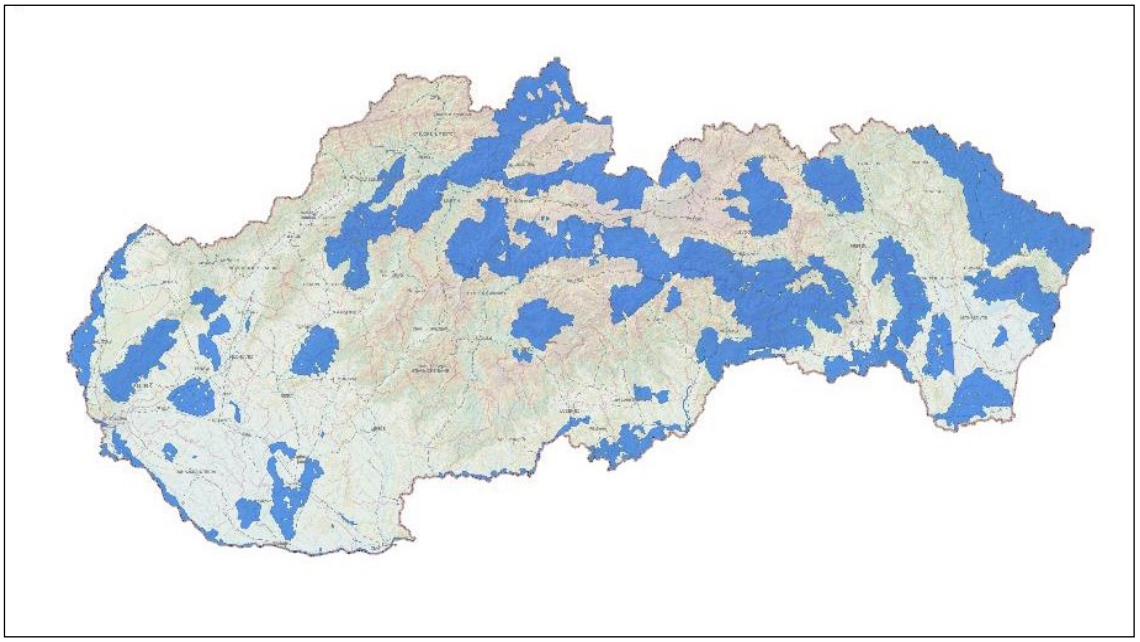


Tab. 2

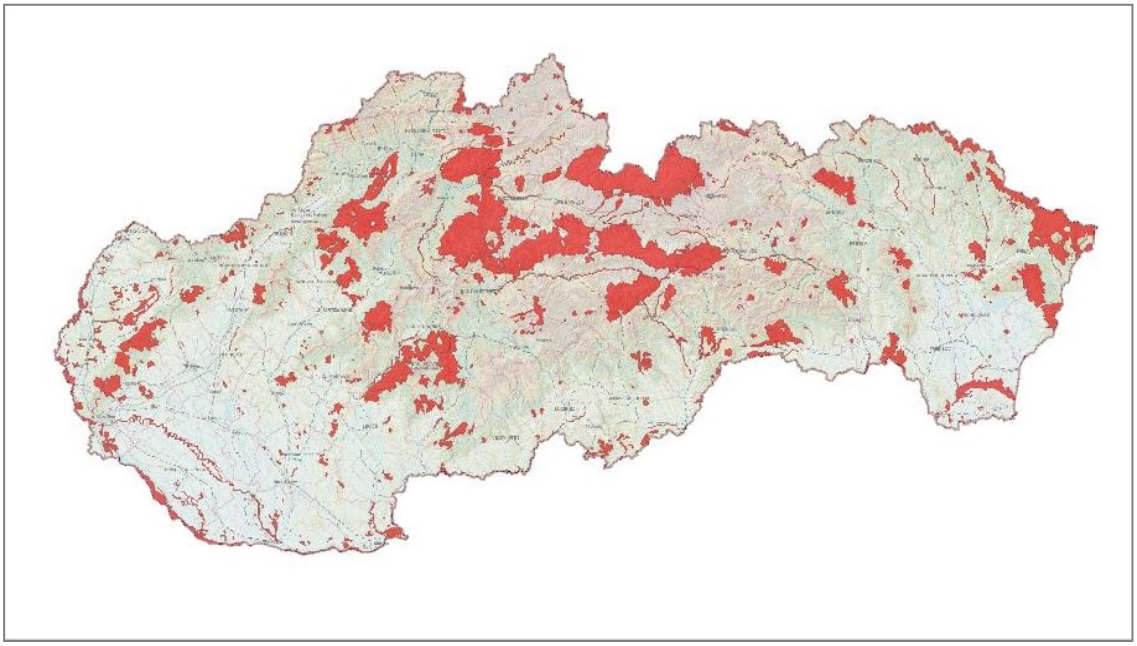
	Údaje o rozlohe sústavy Natura 2000 v SR (v km²)						Percentuálny podiel rozlohy:		
Názov regiónu	ÚEV	CHVÚ	Natura 2000				ÚEV	CHVÚ	Natura 2000
Alpský	5 532,34	10 478,84	11852,51				15.95	30.21	34.17
Panónsky	616,96	2435,44	2778,17				4.30	16.98	19.37
Spolu SK	6 149,30	12 914,28	14630,68				12.54	26.34	29.84

C.2 Mapy sústavy Natura 2000 v Slovenskej republike a zelenej infraštruktúry

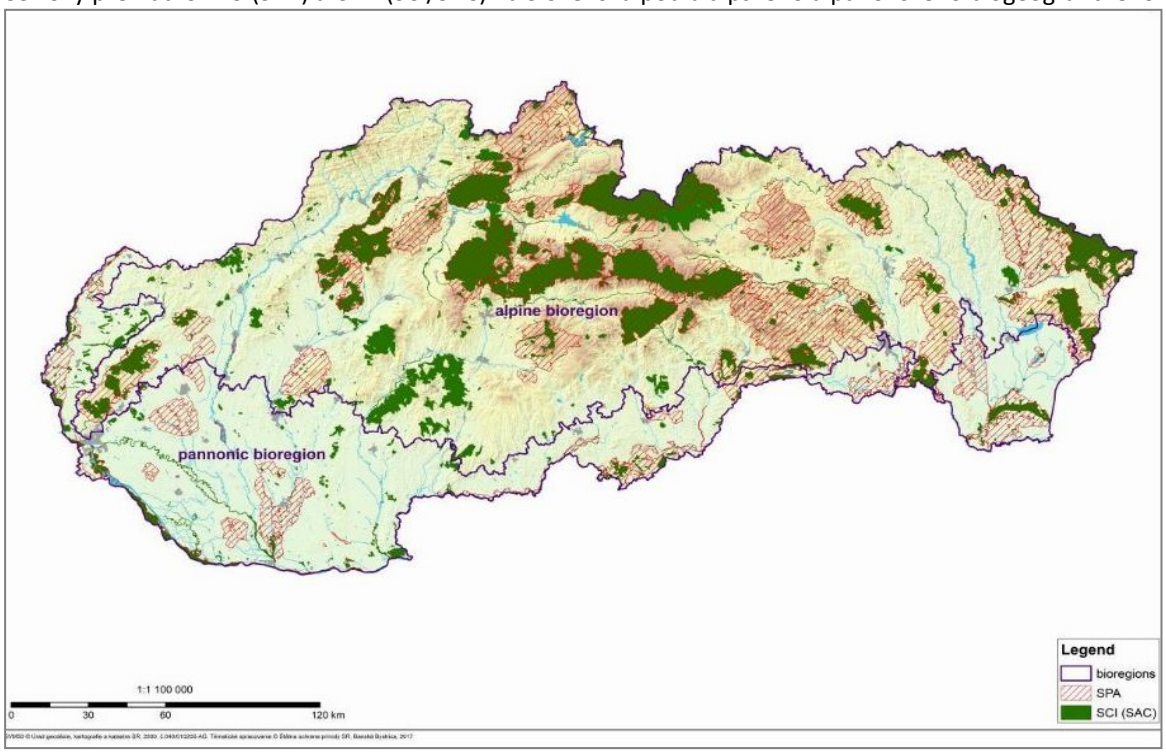
Národný zoznam 41 CHVÚ na Slovensku



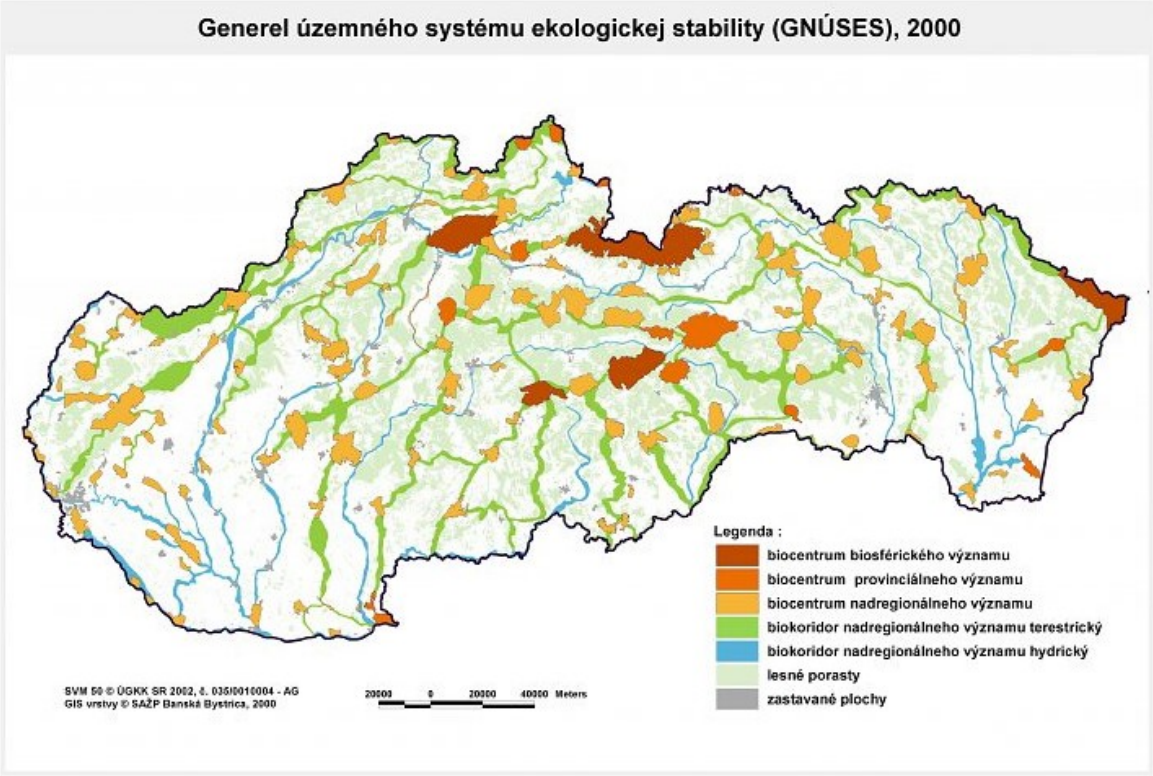
Národný zoznam 642 ÚEV na Slovensku



Celkový prehľad CHVÚ (SPA) a ÚEV (SCI/SAC) na Slovensku podľa alpského a panónskeho biogeografického regiónu

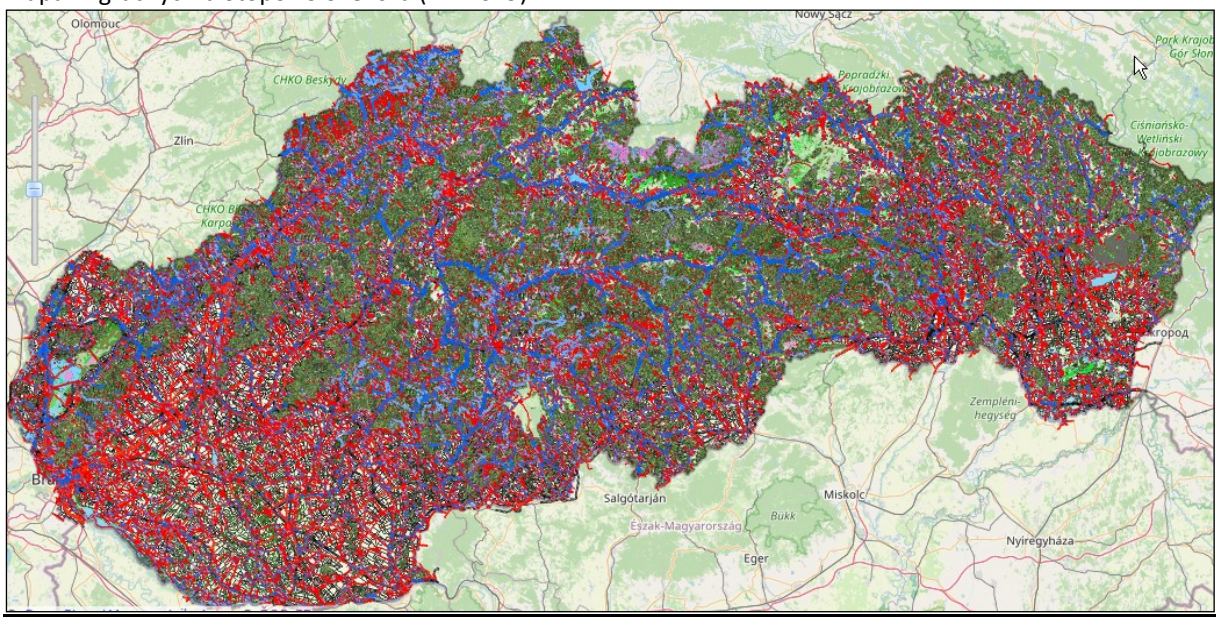


Generel územného systému ekologickej stability (r. 2000[15])



[15] https://www.sazp.sk/zivotne-prostredie/starostlivost-o-krajinu/zelena-infrastruktura/dokumenty-uses-v-sr.html

Mapa migračných biotopov Slovenska (z r. 2019)



D. Financovanie sústavy Natura 2000 v rokoch 2014 – 2020

V tejto časti je komplexný prehľad o finančných prostriedkoch pridelených na sústavu Natura 2000, ochranu druhov európskeho významu a zelenú infraštruktúru v r. 2014 – 2020. Tieto údaje by EK a národným/regionálnym orgánom mali pomôcť posúdiť, do akej miery sú v súčasnosti splnené finančné potreby sústavy Natura 2000 a kde je financovanie nedostatočné.

D.1 Európsky poľnohospodársky fond pre rozvoj vidieka (EPFRV) - údaje od 01.01.2014 ku dňu 01.04.2021

Celkové pridelenie finančných prostriedkov z EPFRV členskému štátu/regiónu: **1 088 916 763 eur**

Tab. 3

Opatrenie	**Celkové aktuálne pridelené finančné prostriedky na opatrenie EPFRV**		**Aktuálne pridelené finančné prostriedky na opatrenia alebo čiastkové opatrenia týkajúce sa sústavy Natura 2000**		**Aktuálne výdavky na opatrenia alebo čiastkové opatrenia týkajúce sa sústavy Natura 2000**		**Poznámky** (relevantnosť, doterajšie skúsenosti, úlohy na ďalšie obdobie)
	EÚ	**Národné**	**EÚ**	**Národné**	**EÚ**	**Národné**	
M4 Investície do hmotného majetku	422 506 533	146 346 207	neurčené	neurčené	N/A	N/A	
M7 Základné služby a obnova dedín vo vidieckych oblastiach	89 256 907	30 243 093	neurčené	neurčené	N/A	N/A	

M8 Investície do rozvoja lesných oblastí	100 717 668	36 965 982	neurčené	neurčené	N/A	N/A	
M10 Agroenvironmentálno-klimatické opatrenia	105 732 938	36 130 270	neurčené	neurčené	N/A	N/A	
M12 Platby v rámci sústavy Natura 2000	6 550 618	2 229 382	6 550 618	2 229 382	3 371 646	1 128 310	
M13 Platby pre oblasti s prírodnými alebo inými osobitnými obmedzeniami	360 246 099	122 403 901	neurčené	neurčené	N/A	N/A	
M15 Lesnícko-environmentálne a klimatické služby a ochrana lesov	3 906 000	1 302 000	3 906 000	1 302 000	3 269 838	1 089 946	
Iné opatrenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Medzisúčet	1 088 916 763	375 620 835	10 456 618	3 531 382	6 641 484	2 218 256	
SPOLU	1 464 537 598		13 988 000		8 859 740		

D.2 Európsky fond regionálneho rozvoja (EFRR)/Kohézny fond (KF) - údaje od 01.01.2014 k 01.04.2021

Celkové pridelené finančné prostriedky z EFRR členskému štátu/regiónu: **0 eur**
Celkové pridelené finančné prostriedky z Kohézneho fondu členskému štátu/regiónu: **132 771 838 eur**

Tab. 4

Kategória intervencie	**Pridelené finančné prostriedky týkajúce sa sústavy Natura 2000**		**Aktuálne výdavky na opatrenia týkajúce sa sústavy Natura 2000**		**Poznámky** (relevantnosť, doterajšie skúsenosti, úlohy na ďalšie obdobie)
	EÚ	**Národné**	**EÚ**	**Národné**	
85 Ochrana a posilnenie biodiverzity, ochrana prírody a zelená infraštruktúra	67 598 703	11 929 183	63 346 704	11 178 830	V rámci kategórie intervencie 085 sú alokované prostriedky aj na výzvy v rámci PO1, IP 2, 1.2.3 „Voda“ V jednotlivých vyhlásených výzvach sú aktivity zamerané na ochranu biotopov a druhov mimo chránených území a v niektorých prípadoch čiastočne aj v územiach sústavy Natura 2000, na tvorbu zelenej infraštruktúry, na odstraňovanie inváznych rastlín.
86 Ochrana, obnova a udržateľné používanie sústavy Natura 2000	65 173 135	11 501 141	65 173 135	11 501 141	V jednotlivých vyhlásených výzvach sú aktivity zamerané na realizáciu schválených dokumentov starostlivosti, na prípravu uvedených dokumentov, monitoring biotopov a druhov v zmysle smernice o biotopoch a smernice o vtákoch.
Ostatné kategórie	0	0	0	0	
Medzisúčet	132 771 838	23 430 324	128 519 839	22 679 971	
SPOLU	156 202 162		151 199 810		

D.3 Európsky námorný a rybársky fond (ENRF) - údaje od 31.05.2017 ku dňu 01.04.2021

Celkové pridelené finančné prostriedky z ENRF členskému štátu: **15 785 000 eur**

Tab. 5

Opatrenie	**Pridelené finančné prostriedky týkajúce sa sústavy Natura 2000**		**Aktuálne výdavky na opatrenia týkajúce sa sústavy Natura 2000**		**Poznámky** (relevantnosť, doterajšie skúsenosti, úlohy na nasledujúce obdobie)
	EÚ	**Národné**	**EÚ**	**Národné**	
Opatrenie 2.2.1 Produktívne investície do akvakultúry (čl. 48.1.a)	1 010 321,00	336 774,00	447 911,06	149 303,69	-
Opatrenie 2.2.1 Produktívne investície do akvakultúry (čl. 48.1.g)	1 586 594,00	528 865,00	366 953,03	122 317,68	-
Opatrenie 2.3.1 Produktívne investície do akvakultúry (čl. 48.1.e)	153 576,00	51 192,00	-	-	-
Medzisúčet	2 750 491,00	916 831,00	814 864,09	271 621,36	
SPOLU	3 667 322,00		1 086 485,45		

D.4 Program LIFE - údaje od 01.01.2014 ku dňu 31.12.2020

Tab. 6

Druh projektu alebo finančného nástroja	**Aktuálne pridelené finančné prostriedky na opatrenia týkajúce sa sústavy Natura 2000**		**Poznámky** (počet projektov, relevantnosť, doterajšie skúsenosti, úlohy na ďalšie obdobie)
	EÚ	**Národné (príspevok zo štátneho rozpočtu na spolufinancovanie projektu)**	
Tradičné projekty	17,29 mil.	5,8 mil	Údaje sú za 10 schválených projektov LIFE, ktoré sú spolufinancované zo štátneho rozpočtu. Sú to tieto projekty: Dunajské luhy, PannonEagle, LIFE for Insects, CZ-SK South Life, LIFE Subpannonic, Iporsen, Microtus II, LIFE Lynx, Dynamické línie života Dunaja, LIFE EUROKITE.
Integrované projekty	9,9 mil	0	Integrovaný projekt MŽP SR s názvom "Úloha siete Natura 2000 a správa niektorých prioritných biotopov v rámci integrovanej ochrany krajiny Slovenskej republiky (LIFE-IP NATURA 2000 SVK)". Grantová zmluva uzavretá dňa 18.12.2020. Projekt zatiaľ nie je spolufinancovaný zo štátneho rozpočtu SR.
Iné (Nástroj na financovanie prírodného kapitálu atď.)	0	0	
Medzisúčet	27,19 mil.	5,8 mil.	
SPOLU	32,99 mil.		

** V tabuľke sú uvedené informácie o projektoch LIFE (2014-2020), ktoré sú spolufinancované zo štátneho rozpočtu SR k 01.04.2021*

D.5 Ďalšie fondy EÚ vrátane iniciatívy Interreg (cezhraničná spolupráca) – <u>všetky</u> údaje od 01.01.2014 ku dňu 01.04.2021

Celkové spolufinancovanie EÚ pridelené z iných programov EÚ na vykonávanie politiky EÚ v oblasti prírody a súvisiace zelenej infraštruktúry v členskom štáte/regióne: **38 921 599 eur**
Celkové národné/regionálne finančné prostriedky pridelené na spolufinancovanie týchto opatrení: **6 360 715 eur**

Tab. 7

Kategória intervencie	**Pridelené finančné prostriedky týkajúce sa sústavy Natura 2000**		**Zazmluvnené**	**Poznámky** (relevantnosť, doterajšie
	EÚ	**Národné**		

				skúsenosti, úlohy na ďalšie obdobie)
85 Ochrana a posilnenie biodiverzity, ochrana prírody a zelená infraštruktúra	20 341 529	3 274 234,84	33 448 164,21	
86 Ochrana, obnova a udržateľné používanie sústavy Natura 2000	12 135 000	1 949 116,88	2 497 613,59	
87 Opatrenia v oblasti adaptácie na zmenu klímy a predchádzanie a riadenie rizík súvisiacich s klímou	1 500 000	264 705	0	
88 Predchádzanie rizikám a riadenie prírodných rizík nesúvisiacich s klímou	2 000 000	352 941	0	
Medzisúčet	35 976 529	5 840 997,72	35 945 777,80	
SPOLU	41 817 526,72		35 945 777,80	

Tab. 8

Kategória intervencie	**Pridelené finančné prostriedky týkajúce sa sústavy Natura 2000**		**Zazmluvnené**
	EÚ	**Národné**	
Interreg V-A Poľsko – Slovenská republika	12 500 000	2 205 880	7 423 059,68
Interreg V-A Mďarsko – Slovenská republika	8 632 583	1 015 598	7 198 806,13
Interreg V-A Česká republika – Slovenská republika	6 113 946	1 078 931,72	8 365 672,24
Interreg V-A Rakúsko – Slovenská republika	8 730 000	1 540 588,31	12 958 239,75

Tab. 9 Dunajský národný program

	EÚ	**národné**	**EÚ**	**národné**
Projekt	**Kontrahovanie**		**Čerpanie**	
D2C	252 981,25	44 643,75	168 779,01	29 784,59
ConectGREEN	512 089,21	90 368,70	292 191,93	51 563,34
TRANSGREEN	640 048,93	112 949,82	482 391,45	85 127,97
DANUBEparksCONNECTED	308 498,57	54 440,93	308 129,81	54 375,91
MEASURES	93 356,56	16 474,69	49 534,37	8 741,39
SaveGREEN	340 127,50	60 022,50	14 902,39	2 629,84

Z hľadiska previazanosti problematiky Natura 2000 bolo z troch realizovaných výziev **Dunajského nadnárodného programu** podporených 6 projektov obsahujúcich aspoň jedného sloveského projektového partnera so špecifickým cieľom:
2.3 – Foster the restoration and management of ecological corridors (2.3 – Podporovať obnovu a správu ekologických koridorov)
3.1 – Support environmentally-frindly and safe transport systems and balanced accessibillity of urban and rural areas (3.1 – Podpora ekologických a bezpečných dopravných systémov a vyváženej dostupnosti mestských a vidieckych oblastí).

Z uvedených 6 projektov tri obsahujú v projektovom zhrnutí priame prepojenie na Natura 2000:

- TRANSGREEN, zameraný na vybudovanie zelenej a šedej infraštruktúry v Karpatoch cez horský systém Karpát, čo znamená, že bude prechádzať cennými ekosystémami nachádzajúcimi sa v chránených prírodných oblastiach vrátane lokalít Natura 2000.

- D2C - Podpora ekologického prepojenia Dunajského regiónu pozdĺž Zeleného pásu prostredníctvom území Natura 2000; jeho cieľom je rozvíjať tzv. Zelený pás ako základnú kostru zelenej infraštruktúry. Prepojením existujúcich chránených území sústavy Natura 2000 a definovaním ekologických koridorov v rámci podunajského Zeleného pásu sa podporí zachovanie a posilnenie ekosystémov a ich služieb v tomto dôležitom koridore a tým aj ekologická stabilita celého územia.

- ConnectGREEN – hlavným cieľom je zlepšiť ekologické prepojenie medzi prírodnými biotopmi, najmä medzi lokalitami Natura 2000 a inými kategóriami chránených území v karpatskom ekoregióne s nadnárodným významom, a to v Českej republike, Madarsku, Rumunsku, Slovensku, Srbsku a Ukrajine.

V rámci programu **Stredná Európa** podporených 9 projektov obsahujúcich aspoň jedného slovenského projektového partnera so špecifickým cieľom:

3.1 To improve integrated environmental management capacities for the protection and sustainable use of natural heritage and resources (3.1 Zlepšiť kapacity integrovaného environmentálneho manažérstva na ochranu a trvalo udržateľné využívanie prírodného dedičstva a zdrojov);

3.3 To improve environmental management of functional urban areas to make them more livable places (3.3 Zlepšiť environmentálne manažérstvo funkčných mestských oblastí, aby sa stali obývateľnými miestami).

Z týchto projektov sú štyri projekty nepriamo prepojené na Natura 2000 a súvisiacu zelenú infraštruktúru.

Tab. 10 **Program Stredná Európa (Central Europe)**

Projekt	EÚ	národné	Celkové čerpanie ERDF + spolufinancovanie
	Kontrahovanie		
BEECHPOWER	145 498,75	25 676,25	82 702,35
Centralparks	174 522,39	30 798,08	79 966,83
SUSTREE	104 520,25	18 444,75	125 080,46
FramWat	279 768,99	49 371,01	272 535,06
SPOLU	704 310,38	124 290,09	560 284,70

Integrovaný operačný program (IROP)

Celkové spolufinancovanie EÚ pridelené z iných programov EÚ na vykonávanie politiky EÚ v oblasti prírody a súvisiace zelenej infraštruktúry v členskom štáte/regióne: **32 980 608 eur**
Celkové národné/regionálne finančné prostriedky pridelené na spolufinancovanie týchto opatrení: **4 947 091 eur**

Tab. 11

Kategória intervencie	Pridelené finančné prostriedky týkajúce sa sústavy Natura 2000		Zazmluvnené		Poznámky (relevantnosť, doterajšie skúsenosti, úlohy na ďalšie obdobie)
	EÚ	Národné	EÚ	Národné	
85 Ochrana a posilnenie biodiverzity, ochrana prírody a zelená infraštruktúra	32 980 608	4 947 091	36 550 083	4 300 010	
SPOLU	37 927 699*		40 850 093		

** Alokácia na špecifický cieľ 4.3.1 sa v aktuálne pripravovanej revízii IROP, verzia 9.0, pre kód intervencie 85 navyšuje na 51 980 608 eur.*

Finančné prostriedky sú určené pre územie menej rozvinutých regiónov. Predmetom podpory sú prvky **zelenej infraštruktúry,** opatrenia pre zníženie hluku v urbanizovanom prostredí, opatrenia pre zníženie znečistenia ovzdušia, **prirodzené krajinné prvky** ako malé vodné toky, ostrovčeky lesa, živé ploty, ktoré môžu slúžiť ako ekokoridory, alebo nášľapné kamene pre voľne žijúce organizmy, **mestské prvky** napr. prvky drobnej infraštruktúry urbánneho dizajnu, zelené parky, zelené steny a zelené strechy, zelené koridory pozdĺž cyklotrás, tzv. greenways, výsadba a regenerácia

izolačnej zelene oddeľujúcej obytnú zástavbu od priemyselných stavieb, komerčných areálov alebo frekventovaných dopravných koridorov, **prvky zachytávania dažďovej vody**. Všetky vyššie uvedené opatrenia môžu byť realizované **výlučne v mestských funkčných oblastiach krajských miest**.

Granty EHP a Nórska 2014-2021 – Program „Zmierňovanie a prispôsobovanie sa zmene klímy" (SK-Klíma) - údaje od 23.09.2019 k 12.05.2021

Hlavným cieľom Grantov EHP a Nórskeho finančného mechanizmu (NFM) je prispievať k znižovaniu ekonomických a sociálnych rozdielov v rámci Európskeho hospodárskeho priestoru (EHP) a k posilňovaniu spolupráce medzi prispievateľskými (donorskými) a prijímateľskými štátmi. Program „Zmierňovanie a prispôsobovanie sa zmene klímy" (SK-Klíma) je jedným z podporovaných programov v programovom období 2014 – 2021.

Správca programu: Ministerstvo životného prostredia Slovenskej republiky
Cieľ programu: Zmiernená zmena klímy a znížená zraniteľnosť voči zmene klímy
Donorskí partneri programu: Nórske riaditeľstvo pre vodné zdroje a energetiku
Riaditeľstvo pre civilnú ochranu a núdzové plánovanie
Nórska agentúra životného prostredia
Grantová miera a spolufinancovanie programu je v Tab. 12.

Tab. 12

Oprávnené výdavky programu (€)	21 430 588 EUR
Grantová miera programu (%)	85 %
Miera spolufinancovania zo štátneho rozpočtu SR (%)	15 %
Maximálna výška programového grantu – Finančný mechanizmus EHP (EUR)	5 000 000 EUR
Maximálna výška programového grantu – Nórsky finančný mechanizmus (EUR)	13 216 000 EUR
Maximálna výška programového grantu – celkovo (EUR)	18 216 000 EUR
Výška spolufinancovania zo štátneho rozpočtu SR (EUR)	3 214 588 EUR

V rámci programu SK-Klíma sú stanovené dva výstupy:

Výstup 1 „Zvýšená odolnosť voči zmene klímy a schopnosť reagovať na zmenu klímy v cieľových oblastiach",
Výstup 2 „Zvýšená schopnosť cieľových ekosystémov prispôsobiť sa zmene klímy".

Výzvy na predkladanie žiadostí o projekt v rámci Programu SK-Klíma sú definované tak, aby projekty kombináciou „tvrdých" a „mäkkých" opatrení prispeli k zmierňovaniu zmeny klímy a prispôsobovaniu sa zmene klímy. V tomto kontexte sú v rámci výstupu 1 súčasťou podpory aj opatrenia na zvyšovanie podielu zelenej infraštruktúry, zvyšovanie odolnosti zelenej infraštruktúry voči zmene klímy, prepojenie zelenej a modrej infraštruktúry. V rámci výstupu 2 sú súčasťou podpory aj aktivity súvisiace so sústavou Natura 2000, spojené s obnovou a ochranou znehodnotených ekosystémov mokradí na území Slovenskej republiky.

Program SK-Klíma prispieva k posilneniu bilaterálnych vzťahov medzi Slovenskou republikou a prispievateľskými štátmi vrátane bilaterálnej spolupráce v oblasti zmeny klímy na projektovej úrovni.

Tab. 13

Modality programu SK-Klíma	**Finančný mechanizmus**	**Celková disponibilná alokácia (EUR)**	**Počet žiadostí o projekt**	**Počet podporených projektov**	**Počet bilaterálnych partnerov v rámci podporených projektov**
Výstup 1					
Výzvy					
Akčné plány na zmierňovanie a prispôsobovanie sa zmene klímy implementované miestnymi orgánmi v mestských územiach (ClimaUrban)	FM EHP	4 176 838 EUR	7	3	4
Akčné plány na zmierňovanie a prispôsobovanie sa zmene klímy implementované miestnymi orgánmi v mestských územiach (ClimaUrban)	NFM	7 759 265 EUR	8	6	6

Zvyšovanie povedomia o zmierňovaní a prispôsobovaní sa zmene klímy na školách (ClimaEdu)	NFM	1 000 000 EUR	123	28	5
Zvyšovanie povedomia o zmierňovaní a prispôsobovaní sa zmene klímy (ClimaInfo)	NFM	876 838 EUR	36	v štádiu výberového procesu	v štádiu výberového procesu
Preddefinovaný projekt					
Stredisko pre zmenu klímy a environmentálnu výchovu (Living Lab) v Dropie	EHP	1 200 000 EUR	-	-	2
Výstup 2					
Výzva					
Obnova znehodnotených ekosystémov mokradí (ClimaLocal)	NFM	4 800 000 EUR	8	v štádiu výberového procesu	v štádiu výberového procesu

D.6 Iné (hlavne národné) financovanie sústavy Natura 2000, zelenej infraštruktúry a ochrany druhov v rokoch 2014 – 2020

Celkové finančné prostriedky vyčlenené na vykonávanie politiky EÚ v oblasti prírody a súvisiacej zelenej infraštruktúry na opatrenia alebo projekty, ktoré nezískali spolufinancovanie zo strany EÚ:

Zelený vzdelávací fond (zriadený v roku 2017) a **iné aktivity SAŽP –** údaje od 01.01.2014 k 31.12.2020

Podľa údajov Slovenskej agentúry životného prostredia (**SAŽP)** sa zo **Zeleného vzdelávacieho fondu v druhej výzve (ZVF 2)**:
-44 projektov uchádzalo o podporu (v celkovej sume 294 299,55 eur) a z toho
-28 projektov bolo podporených (v celkovej sume 170 797,8 eur);

v tretej výzve (ZVF 3):
- 59 projektov uchádzalo o podporu (v celkovej sume 450 929,63 EUR) a z toho
- 25 projektov bolo podporených (v celkovej sume 125 050,11 EUR).

Medzi ostatné relevantné aktivity (okrem projektov) SAŽP patrí:
-úloha **„Zelená infraštruktúra"** (Zlepšovanie ekologickej kvality krajiny prostredníctvom budovania zelenej infraštruktúry v SR);
- **úloha „Životné prostredie miest**", v rámci ktorej SAŽP mapuje zeleň miest s prepojením na prírodné prvky mesta;
- organizovanie konferencií, workshopov, súťaže Enviromesto.

Tab. 14

Zdroj/rok	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Spolu
štátny rozpočet	59 600	97 920	101 200	70 091,44	115 339	112 948	98 866	75 506	731 470,44
donori – súkromný sektor	-	-	-	-	115 200	65 000	-	-	180 200

Envirofond - údaje od 01.01.2014 ku dňu 01.04.2021
Environmentálny fond je finančný nástroj MŽP SR určený o. i. na dotácie na vybrané oblasti starostlivosti o životné prostredie, z hľadiska PAF sú relevantné tieto oprávnené činnosti:
Činnosť D2 - **ochrana prirodzeného druhového zloženia ekosystémov**
Činnosť D3 - **realizácia schválených programov starostlivosti**
Činnosť D4 - realizácia opatrení v ochranných pásmach chránených území
Činnosť D5 - **realizácia opatrení na dosiahnutie alebo udržiavanie priaznivého stavu** chránených druhov a biotopov
Činnosť D6 – **realizácia opatrení, ktorých cieľom je naplniť, dosiahnuť a udržať poslanie zoologických záhrad**

Tab. 15

Aktivita	požiadavky (EUR)	schválená dotácia (EUR)	vyčerpané prostriedky (EUR)
D2	355 673,00	225 894,00	208 600,20
D3	48 212,00	48 212,00	14 335,68
D4	5 887 407,60	2 300 000,00	2 092 012,00
D5	4 256 931,48	3 087 412,03	2 981 560,53
D6	133 098,00	128 000,00	127 900,00

SMOPAJ - údaje od 01.01.2014 k 01.04.2021

Aktivity súvisiace so sústavou Natura 2000 financované zo štátneho rozpočtu (bez spolufinancovania projektov z OP KŽP) realizovalo aj Slovenské múzeum ochrany prírody a jaskyniarstva (SMOPAJ). Celkový rozpočet za r. 2014-2018 (alokované zdroje) bol 681 052 EUR, z toho zazmluvnené prostriedky (k 01.03.2021) boli 435 082 EUR.
Ide o tieto typy aktivít: **vedecké štúdie/inventarizácie**, identifikovanie území – **prieskum, inventarizácia, mapovanie, monitoring, hodnotenie podmienok** a obstaranie informačných materiálov a **publikácií**.
Odhad finančných prostriedkov (v EUR) zo štátneho rozpočtu a vlastných zdrojov, prípadne iných zdrojov na financovanie aktivít súvisiacich so sústavou Natura 2000 je (k 1. aprílu 2021) nasledovný:

Tab. 16

Zdroj/rok	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	SPOLU
štátny rozpočet	22 368	44 451	55 632	75 567	78 094	44 169	96 013	18 788	435 082
vlastné zdroje	4 680	2 175	800	74 330	13 890	23 424	43 571	0	162 870

ŠOP SR – údaje od 01.01.2014 k 01.04.2021. Odhad finančných prostriedkov (v EUR) zo štátneho rozpočtu a vlastných zdrojov na financovanie aktivít súvisiacich so sústavou Natura 2000 je nasledovný:

Tab. 17

Zdroj/rok	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	SPOLU
štátny rozpočet	2 241 030	4 109 915	1 329 587	3 098 294	3 676 409	1 773 303	490 219	528	16 719 285
vlastné zdroje	1 579 144	1 256 643	2 639 466	2 026 531	1 945 693	487 069	53 303	112 015	10 099 864

Finančné nástroje *zákona o ochrane prírody* – údaje od 01.01.2014 k 31.12.2020 (v EUR):

Tab. 18

Rok/finančný nástroj	finančná náhrada § 61e	náhrada škody spôsobená živočíchmi § 97	Spolu náhrady za živočíchy + finančná náhrada	predkupné právo štátu na odkúpenie pozemkov § 63	Výkup pozemkov § 61c
2014	1 381 664,67	454 323,61	1 835 988,28	0	0
2015	-	-	5 495 730,75	0	0
2016	4 589 527,57	1 358 517,56	5 948 045,13	0	206 608,66
2017	3 628 413,86	808 904,40	4 437 318,26	101 244,56	0
2018	2 878 946,52	837 629,19	3 716 575,71	215 436,13	0
2019	3 266 862,06	990 225,51	4 257 087,57	98 135,62	143 000,00
2020	6 665 640,11	911 926,32	7 577 566,43	205 253,00	0
SPOLU	22 411 054,79	5 361 526,59	33 268 312,13	620 069,31	349 608,66

E. Prioritné opatrenia a potreby financovania na roky 2021 – 2027

E.1 Horizontálne opatrenia a administratívne náklady súvisiace so sústavou Natura 2000

E.1.1 Označenie lokalít a plánovanie starostlivosti

Aktuálny stav a doterajší pokrok, pokiaľ ide o identifikáciu, označenie a plánovanie riadenia lokalít (situácia ku dňu: 01/05/2019)

V časti C.1 PAF sú uvedené informácie o počte, výmere a prehľade schvaľovania národného zoznamu CHVÚ a národného zoznamu ÚEV. V kapitole E.1.1 uvádzame popis procesu označovania území Natura 2000, ako aj stanovenia ochranárskych cieľov a opatrení, tabuľkové prehľady sú pod popisnou časťou.

V zmysle *zákona o ochrane prírody* **oba národné zoznamy schvaľuje vláda SR** (uznesením).

Národný zoznam ÚEV je následne vydaný všeobecne záväzným právnym predpisom. Takýmto predpisom bol v r. 2004 vydaný pôvodný národný zoznam ÚEV - tzv. A etapa, ako aj následne tzv. B a C etapa, t. j. obe jeho aktualizácie. V prípade A etapy išlo o výnos MŽP SR, v prípade B a C etapy o tzv. opatrenia MŽP SR, ktorými bol doplnený výnos MŽP SR. Oznámenie k všetkým 3 predpisom bolo zverejnené v Zbierke zákonov SR, samotné predpisy vo Vestníku MŽP SR. V uvedených predpisoch je o. i. určený predmet ochrany (biotopy a druhy európskeho významu) a určené stupne ochrany podľa *zákona o ochrane prírody*. Tieto lokality (ÚEV) sa považujú za chránené územia.

Národný zoznam CHVÚ bol rovnako zverejnený vo Vestníku MŽP SR. **Všetkých 41 CHVÚ bolo** v zmysle *zákona o ochrane prírody* **vyhlásených samostatnými všeobecne záväznými právnymi predpismi**. Ide o vyhlášky MŽP SR, resp. o nariadenie vlády SR.

Národné zoznamy, uznesenia vlády SR, ako aj všeobecne záväzné právne predpisy, **sú dostupné** na stránke MŽP SR: http://www.minzp.sk/postupy-ziadosti/ochrana-prirody-krajiny/uzemna-ochrana-prirody/natura-2000/.

Podľa *zákona o ochrane prírody* je **cieľom sústavy Natura 2000** zachovať a, ak je potrebné, obnoviť priaznivý stav biotopov európskeho významu a priaznivý stav druhov európskeho významu v ich prirodzenom areáli**. Predmet a ciele ochrany CHVÚ a ÚEV** sú stanovené vo vyhlasovacích predpisoch a v dokumentácii ochrany prírody. Stanovenie cieľov a na ne nadväzujúcich opatrení vychádza z viacerých metodických publikácii, z ktorých hlavné sú uvedené nižšie.

V r. 2005 vydala ŠOP SR publikáciu "Priaznivý stav biotopov a druhov európskeho významu". Napriek jej niektorým nedostatkom sa táto **metodika** stala východiskovým dokumentom pre hodnotenie stavu druhov a biotopov európskeho významu na lokálnej úrovni.

V nasledujúcich rokoch nastal progres v definovaní metodiky mapovania lesných biotopov. ŠOP SR spracovala v r. 2013 metodický pokyn na mapovanie lesných biotopov. Niektoré mimovládne organizácie vydali modely a odporúčania pre manažment niektorých skupín biotopov a druhov (napr. nižšie uvedená publikácia "Manažmentové modely pre údržbu, ochranu a obnovu biotopov" vydaná v r. 2011 spracovaná v rámci projektu EHP SK 0115 Manažmentové modely pre travinné biotopy).

V r. 2014 a následne aj v r. 2020 ŠOP SR stanovila rámcové **ciele ochrany pre každý druh a biotop v konkrétnom ÚEV.** Pre ich stanovenie sa vychádzalo z databáz štandardného dátového formulára (SDF) a správy podľa čl. 17 smernice o biotopoch. Pri skombinovaní uvedených databáz bolo možné určiť rámcové priority, t. j. potrebu zlepšovania alebo udržania stavu jednotlivých biotopov/druhov na úrovni lokálnej a následne ju konfrontovať so stavom biotopu a druhu na úrovni biogeografického regiónu. Uvedeným spôsobom bolo následne možné identifikovať čiastkové ciele pri biotopoch týkajúce sa reprezentatívnosti, relatívnej plochy a stavu zachovania, pri druhoch týkajúce sa populácie, izolovanosti a stavu zachovania, z ktorých je následne možné zhodnotiť celkový stav biotopu/druhu na úrovni územia a tým spôsobom merateľne identifikovať progres v zlepšovaní celkového stavu biotopu/druhu v území a následne merateľne zaznamenať zmenu stavu na úrovni biogeografického regiónu. Uvedený zoznam cieľov ochrany a ich prioritizácia (nízka, stredná, vysoká, neznáma) je podkladom pri tvorbe projektov ochrany a programov starostlivosti o jednotlivé ÚEV, pričom modifikácia takto rámcovo stanovených cieľov je možná, resp. v závislosti od lokálnych pomerov aj odporúčaná.

Ukážka stanovenia cieľov ochrany pre konkrétne územia a biotopy z r. 2020

Kód územia	Názov územia	Kód biotopu	Výmera biotopu v ÚEV (Ha)	Pracovisko	Relatívna pokryvnosť v území	Zachovalosť biotopu v území	Stav izolovanosti biotopu v území	Bioregión	Stav v území	Stav na úrovni bioregiónu	Cieľ ochrany	Priorita
SKUEV0001	**Tri peniažky**	**6190**	0.03	NP Muránska planina	B	C	B	ALP	B	FV	udržanie stavu v území	Nízka
SKUEV0001	**Tri peniažky**	**91H0**	40	NP Muránska planina	B	C	B	ALP	B	FV	udržanie stavu v území	Nízka
SKUEV0001	**Tri peniažky**	**8210**	0.01	NP Muránska planina	C	C	C	ALP	C	FV	udržanie stavu v území	Nízka
SKUEV0001	**Tri peniažky**	**9130**	3.41	NP Muránska planina	C	C	B	ALP	C	U1	zlepšenie stavu v území	Stredná
SKUEV0001	**Tri peniažky**	**9150**	6.52	NP Muránska planina	B	C	B	ALP	B	FV	udržanie stavu v území	Nízka
SKUEV0001	**Tri peniažky**	**40A0**	0.05	NP Muránska planina	C	C	B	ALP	C	FV	udržanie stavu v území	Nízka
SKUEV0001	**Tri peniažky**	**6210**	0.03	NP Muránska planina	B	C	B	ALP	B	U1	zlepšenie stavu v území	Stredná
SKUEV0002	**Lúky pod Ukorovou**	**6430**	0.03	NP Muránska planina	C	C	B	ALP	C	U1	zlepšenie stavu v území	Stredná
SKUEV0002	**Lúky pod Ukorovou**	**6510**	1.16	NP Muránska planina	B	C	C	ALP	C	FV	udržanie stavu v území	Nízka
SKUEV0004	**Kopčianske slanisko**	**1340**	7.83	CHKO Vihorlat	B	B	B	PAN	B	U2	zlepšenie stavu v území	Vysoká
SKUEV0005	**Drieňová**	**8210**	0.1966	CHKO Východné Karpaty	B	C	C	ALP	C	FV	udržanie stavu v území	Nízka

Formulácia cieľov ochrany bola predmetom rokovaní s EK. Na rokovaní vo februári 2021 došlo k dohode o formáte (nastavenie parametrov pre jednotlivé predmety ochrany ÚEV a CHVÚ) a tento formát je teraz používaný v relevantnej dokumentácii ochrany prírody.

Takouto dokumentáciou sú v zmysle *zákona o ochrane prírody* **programy starostlivosti o chránené územia**, ktoré obsahujú ciele ochrany prírody a navrhované opatrenia praktickej starostlivosti. Tieto prerokuje príslušný orgán ochrany prírody so známymi vlastníkmi, správcami a nájomcami dotknutých pozemkov a inými dotknutými subjektmi. Obsah programov starostlivosti je upravený v prílohe č. 20 vyhlášky Ministerstva životného prostredia Slovenskej republiky č. 170/2021 Z. z., ktorou sa vykonáva zákon č. 543/2002 Z. z. o ochrane prírody a krajiny (ďalej len „vyhláška MŽP SR č. 170/2021 Z. z."). Je potrebné uviesť, že ich príprava je náročná, v rámci analytickej časti sa vyžaduje sústredenie veľkého počtu údajov, v rámci syntetickej časti určenie cieľov, ekologicko-funkčných priestorov, opatrení a i. Náročnou je identifikácia parciel, vlastníkov a užívateľov pozemkov a proces prerokovania zámeru. Analýza dostupnosti a aktuálnosti konkrétnych výskytových údajov jednotlivých predmetov ochrany v ÚEV ukázala viaceré medzery v poznaní ich výskytu, početnosti, výmerách a stave týchto druhov a biotopov. Potreba opätovného zmapovania predmetov ochrany každého územia, identifikácia ich súčasného stavu, spracovanie dokumentu, ale aj častý nesúhlas vlastníkov a užívateľov pozemkov s navrhnutými opatreniami sú jedným z dôvodov pomalého procesu schvaľovania programov starostlivosti pre rozsiahle územia.

Preto MŽP SR bola v rámci novely *zákona č. 543/2002 Z. z.,* účinnej od r. 2020, doplnilo novú dokumentáciu **zásady starostlivosti o biotopy európskeho významu a o druhy európskeho významu v ÚEV**. Táto bude v r. 2021 vypracovaná pre ÚEV, ktoré nemajú schválené programy starostlivosti. Určuje priority, ciele ochrany a opatrenia na zachovanie alebo obnovu priaznivého stavu biotopov a druhov, pre ktoré boli tieto ÚEV vymedzené. Súčasne MŽP SR pripravilo **novú vyhlášku**, ktorou došlo **k zjednodušeniu obsahu programu starostlivosti**. Táto vyhláška (MŽP SR č. 170/2021 Z. z.) nadobudne účinnosť 1. júna 2021.

K máju 2021 bolo **schválených 81 programov starostlivosti o 88 ÚEV** (z toho 2 pre časť lokality), ktoré sú dostupné na stránke ŠOP SR (http://www.sopsr.sk/web/?cl=119). Programy o starostlivosti schvaľuje vláda SR alebo okresný úrad v sídle kraja.

V rámci projektu ŠOP SR z OPŽP 2007-2013 boli vypracované odborné návrhy programov starostlivosti o 34 CHVÚ. MŽP SR a ŠOP SR ich postupne upravuje a prerokúva s dotknutými subjektmi, po ďalších krokoch pripomienkovania sú predkladané na schvaľovanie vláde SR. Oznámenia o rokovaniach k jednotlivým CHVÚ sú priebežne zverejňované na stránke MŽP SR a úradnej tabuli miestne príslušného okresného úradu v sídle kraja. Z celkového počtu 41 CHVÚ má **20 CHVÚ** vládou **schválený program starostlivosti,** každý pre obdobie 30 rokov. V r. 2017 bolo schválených 6 programov starostlivosti (pre CHVÚ Horná Orava, Kráľová Sĺňava, Dolné Pohronie, Veľkoblahovské rybníky, Špačinsko – nižnianske polia), v r. 2018 pribudlo ďalších 7 programov starostlivosti (pre CHVÚ Dolné Považie, Dubnické štrkovisko, Košická kotlina, Ondavská rovina, Ostrovné lúky, Parížske močiare a Poiplie), v r. 2019 vláda SR schválila programy starostlivosti pre 5 CHVÚ (Poľana, Slovenský raj, Čergov, Chočské vrchy a Strážovské vrchy) a v r. 2020 programy starostlivosti o 2 CHVÚ (Sysľovské polia a Žitavský luh). Tieto dokumenty obsahujú podrobné zhodnotenie stavu jednotlivých vtáčích druhov, ktoré sú predmetom ochrany v danom CHVÚ, ciele ochrany a opatrenia, ako aj odhady finančných prostriedkov a zdrojov financovania. V r. 2020 bol tiež zverejnený **návrh programu starostlivosti o CHVÚ Muránska planina – Stolica** a do januára 2021 **dopracované odborné návrhy programov starostlivosti o ďalších 7 CHVÚ** (Malá Fatra, Veľká Fatra, Nizke Tatry, Tatry, Volovské vrchy, Levočské vrchy, Senianske rybníky).

V prípade lesných území sa môžu za ekvivalentné programy starostlivosti považovať aj **programy starostlivosti o lesy** (PSoL) v prípade, že rešpektujú požiadavky na zachovanie a zlepšovanie stavu biotopov a druhov, ktoré sú predmetom ochrany príslušného územia Natura 2000. PSoL je v zmysle § 40 ods. 1 zákona č. 325/2006 Z. z. o lesoch v znení neskorších predpisov (ďalej aj *„**zákon o lesoch**") „nástrojom štátu na zabezpečenie trvalo udržateľného hospodárenia v lesoch...*". PSoL schvaľuje orgán štátnej správy lesného hospodárstva, pričom k schváleniu alebo zmene PSoL orgán ochrany prírody vydáva záväzné stanovisko. Niektoré PSoL zahŕňajú dostatočné opatrenia, ale naopak mnohé bude potrebné v ÚEV postupne upravovať v zmysle zásad starostlivosti o lesné biotopy. Novelou *zákona o ochrane prírody* došlo k odstráneniu viacerých rozporov so zákonom o lesoch, najmä s ohľadom na povinnosť vykonania tzv. náhodnej

ťažby v chránených územiach či zabezpečenia posúdenia PSoL z hľadiska významnosti ich vplyvov na územia sústavy Natura 2000.

Vybrané ekologické **opatrenia v lesoch** boli **realizované** aj prostredníctvom Programu rozvoja vidieka SR (PRV SR), Priorita 4 Obnova, zachovanie a posilnenie ekosystémov týkajúcich sa poľnohospodárstva a lesníctva.

Realizácia manažmentu nelesných biotopov je zabezpečovaná najmä prostredníctvom dotácií (najmä cez priame platby) v poľnohospodárstve, hlavne v rámci PRV SR, či už v predchádzajúcich rokoch alebo v súčasnom programovom období 2014-2020, kde boli pre územia sústavy Natura 2000 poskytované dotácie pre vlastníkov, užívateľov pozemkov, pre usmernené obhospodarovanie pozemkov vzhľadom k priznaným biotopom európskeho významu (najmä na trvalé trávne porasty/TTP), ale aj pre špecifické lokality napr. biotopy druhov drop fúzatý (*Otis tarda*) a syseľ pasienkový (*Spermophillus citellus*).

Manažment niektorých rastlinných a živočíšnych druhov bol financovaný zo štátneho rozpočtu, projektov LIFE+, švajčiarskeho a nórskeho finančného mechanizmu, štrukturálnych fondov, nadácií, atď. Tieto opatrenia zabezpečovali najmä ŠOP SR a mimovládne organizácie. Opatrenia v lesných biotopoch boli realizované najmä prostredníctvom PSoL, t. j. užívateľmi pozemkov v zmysle *zákona o lesoch*.

Mnohé opatrenia zamerané najmä na spriechodňovanie migračných bariér **na vodných tokoch** patriacich do sústavy Natura 2000 (alebo s nimi súvisiacich) sú integrované aj do Plánu manažmentu správneho územia povodia Dunaja a Plánu manažmentu správneho povodia Visly (Vodný plán Slovenska). Opatrenia na zabezpečenie pozdĺžnej kontinuity riek a biotopov realizuje najmä SVP, š. p. Zatiaľ v menšej miere sa rozbieha iniciatíva ohľadom laterálnej konektivity a zavodnenia vybraných mŕtvych ramien. V r. 2020 i v r. 2021 bola realizovaná riadená záplava vnútrozemskej dunajskej delty. Realizácia uvedených opatrení je v súlade s Vodným plánom Slovenska rozložená do dlhšieho časového obdobia, pričom sa pripravujú ďalšie projekty. Zlepšenie stavu vôd s cieľom dosiahnutia ich dobrého stavu v súlade s EÚ rámcovou smernicou o vode je jedným z prioritných cieľov stanovených v oblasti vôd a vodného hospodárstva SR.

Opatrenia pre európsky významné druhy sú tiež predmetom **programov starostlivosti a programov záchrany,** ktoré sú schvaľované na úrovni MŽP SR. V r. 2016 až 2021 boli schválené takéto dokumenty pre 11 druhov živočíchov: medveď hnedý (*Ursus arctos*), vlk dravý (*Canis Lupus*), rys ostrovid (*Lynx lynx*), korytnačka močiarna (*Emys orbicularis)*, jasoň červenooký (*Parnassius apollo),* žltáčik zanovätový (*Colias myrmidone),* sokol červenonohý/kobcovitý (*Falco vespertinus),* hlucháň hôrny (*Tetrao urogallus*), tetrov hoľniak (*Tetrao tetrix*), bučiak veľký *(Botaurus stellaris)* a chochlačka bielooká *(Aythya nyroca).*

Na úrovni EÚ boli prijaté akčné plány pre ochranu všetkých druhov netopierov európskeho významu, ako aj ďalších druhov živočíchov, pre SR sú relevantné napr. syseľ pasienkový (*Spermocillus citellus),* orol kráľovský (*Aquila heliaca),* orol krikľavý (*A. pomarina),* bučiak veľký (*Botaurus pomarina),* krakľa belasá (*Coracias garrulus),* chriašteľ poľný (*Crex crex),* sokol rároh (*Falco cherrug),* sokol červenonohý/kobcovitý (*F. vespertinus),* haja červenonohá *(Milvus milvus),* či drop veľký *(Otis tarda).* V rámci Dohody o ochrane africko-euroázijských sťahovavých vodných vtákov **(AEWA)** existuje povinnosť vypracovať a implementovať národné akčné plány/programy starostlivosti na základe medzinárodných dokumentov a podieľať sa tým na ochrane populácií ohrozených druhov vo svete. Pre Slovensko sú aktuálne nasledovné druhy: chriašteľ poľný (*Crex crex),* chochlačka bielooká *(Aythya nyroca),* lyžičiar biely *(Platalea leucorodia)* a brehár čiernochvostý *(Limosa l.).* V rámci Dohovoru o ochrane sťahovavých druhov voľne žijúcich živočíchov (**CMS**) a jeho ďalších nástrojov (memorandá o spolupráci) boli prijaté medzinárodné akčné plány pre jednotlivé druhy alebo skupiny. Okrem vyššie uvedených ide o plány pre trsteniarika vodného *(Acrocephalus paludicola)* a hrdličku poľnú *(Streptopelia turtur).* Obdobne zmluvné strany **Bernského dohovoru** schválili viaceré akčné plány, vrátane Pan-európskeho akčného plánu pre jesetery.

K zlepšeniu ochrany druhov prispievajú aj aktivity v rámci **Iniciatívy EÚ zameranej na opeľovače.**

Tab. 19

		Počet lokalít s:		
Územia európskeho významu podľa smernice o biotopoch	**Počet lokalít**	**právnym označením lokality (osobitne chránené územie alebo rovnocenné)**	**osobitnými cieľmi ochrany na úrovni lokality**	**osobitnými ochrannými opatreniami na úrovni lokality**
Alpský	435	252	114	98
Panónsky	225	104	80	65
Spolu	**642**	352	194*	163**

***** ide o počet ÚEV**,** ktoré majú nastavené ciele ochrany v projektoch ochrany alebo v programoch starostlivosti, ktoré ale zatiaľ neboli všetky schválené

**ide o počet ÚEV, ktoré majú spracované programy starostlivosti, zatiaľ všetky z nich neboli schválené

Poznámka: označenie ÚEV, stanovenie cieľov ochrany a opatrenia je predmetom konania EK voči SR, v zmysle rokovaní s EK sú postupne upravené formulácie cieľov ochrany a vyhlasované ÚEV. Od r. 2020 bolo nariadeniami vlády SR vyhlásených 18 ÚEV a pre ďalších 13 ÚEV je ukončovaný legislatívny proces.

Tab. 20

		Počet lokalít s:		
Chránené vtáčie územia podľa smernice EÚ o vtákoch	**Počet lokalít**	**právnym označením lokality (osobitne chránené územie alebo rovnocenné)**	**osobitnými cieľmi ochrany na úrovni lokality**	**osobitnými ochrannými opatreniami na úrovni lokality**
Alpský	26	26	25	25
Panónsky	24	24	21	21
Spolu	41	41	38	38**

** ide o počet CHVÚ, ktoré majú schválené alebo spracované programy starostlivosti

Ďalšie potrebné opatrenia

Do konca r. 2021 identifikácia, vymedzenie a odborný návrh na **doplnenie národného zoznamu ÚEV** na základe požiadaviek EK a následne kroky v zmysle *zákona o ochrane prírody* (prerokovanie, predloženie legislatívneho materiálu vláde SR na schválenie).

Pravidelná **aktualizácia databázy SDF**, od ktorej sa odvíja aj aktualizácia cieľov ochrany.

Do konca r. 2021 dopracovanie a schválenie **zásad a opatrení pre vybrané biotopy a druhy v ÚEV, resp. pre ich skupiny** a následne ich uplatňovanie.

Priebežná príprava/dopracovanie, prerokovanie a schvaľovanie **programov starostlivosti o CHVÚ a ÚEV** v ktorých sú dlhodobé ciele a zásady starostlivosti ďalej rozpracované do operatívnych cieľov a ochranárskych opatrení.

Aktualizácia a vypracovanie a realizácia **programov starostlivosti/záchrany pre vybrané druhy** rastlín, živočíchov, resp. ich skupiny.

Plné organizačné a finančné zabezpečenie **realizácie opatrení ochrany** uvedenej dokumentácie**;** kontrola ich plnenia.

Organizačné a finančné zabezpečenie a prepojenie **iných sektorových plánov, programov a projektov zabezpečujúcich starostlivosť o ÚEV a CHVÚ** (napr. programy starostlivosti o les, Vodný plán Slovenska, atď.).

Spracovanie a implementácia **akčných a manažmentových plánov**, ktoré sú súčasťou pravidelného reportovania pre konferencie zmluvných strán medzinárodných dohovorov a dohôd.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Všetky vyššie uvedené opatrenia považujeme za prioritné[16]

Tab. 21 **Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia**

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	**Druh opatrenia***	**Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok jednorazové na 7 rokov)**	**Možný zdroj spolufinancovania EÚ[17]**
Prerokovanie chýbajúcich programov starostlivosti o ÚEV z A etapy s vlastníkmi a užívateľmi pozemkov (180 000 ha) a ich schválenie	jednorazové	1 600 000	
Vypracovanie zásad starostlivosti o biotopy a druhy európskeho významu	**jednorazové**	**60 000**	
Spracovanie programov starostlivosti o ÚEV z B a C etapy neprekrývajúce sa s národnou sústavou CHÚ, t. j. národné parky, CHKO ai (37 000 ha)	**jednorazové**	**4 000 000**	
Konsolidované znenie právneho predpisu všetkých etáp ÚEV, prerokovanie zmien s vlastníkmi a užívateľmi pozemkov	**jednorazové**	**600 000**	
Aktualizácia databázy SDF	**opakované**	**80 000**	
Plné organizačné a finančné zabezpečenie realizácie schválenej dokumentácie ochrany prírody	**Zahrnuté v kap. E.2.**	**Zahrnuté v kap. E.2.**	**Zahrnuté v kap. E.2.**
Zabezpečenie mechanizmu kontroly a odpočtovania realizácie naplánovaných opatrení programov starostlivosti. Metodika a systém hodnotenia efektívnosti realizovaných opatrení vo vzťahu k cieľom ochrany	jednorazové	270 000	
Ukončenie procesu prípravy, prerokovania a schválenia 21 chýbajúcich programov starostlivosti o CHVÚ	**jednorazové**	**150 000**	

[16] Tučným písmom sú v rámci prioritných opatrení vyznačené tie, ktoré vzhľadom na obmedzené finančné prostriedky by mali byť uprednostnené v programovom období 2021 – 2027.

[17] Priradenie finančných potrieb do niektorých programov EÚ bude možné až vtedy, keď budú známe podrobnosti budúceho viacročného finančného rámca vo vzťahu k štruktúre jednotlivých fondov. Z tohto dôvodu bude v PAF možné spoľahlivo identifikovať konkrétne budúce programy EÚ, z ktorých sa požaduje spolufinancovanie, až vtedy, keď bude známy rozsah ich pôsobnosti a pravidlá financovania. Keďže zatiaľ to tak nie je, príslušný stĺpec (slúžiaci na priradenie potrieb k finančných nástrojom) je prázdny.

Mapovanie biotopov a inventarizácia druhov, ktoré sú predmetmi ochrany ÚEV ale chýbajú výskytové údaje v Komplexnom informačnom systéme ŠOP SR.	**jednorazové**	**1 100 000**	
Vypracovanie, schválenie a realizácia národnej stratégie pre ochranu a obnovu populácií migrujúcich rýb a programu záchrany pre jesetery na základe Stratégie ICPDR pre jesetery a Programu pre ochranu a obnovu jeseterov v Dunaji "Sturgeon 2020", ako aj Pan-európskeho akčného plánu pre jesetery (2018) Bernského dohovoru	jednorazové	150 000	
Vypracovanie/aktualizácia, schválenie a implementácia národných programov starostlivosti/záchrany na základe EÚ medzinárodných akčných plánov pre sťahovavé vtáky, najmä *Botaurus stellaris, Aquila clanga, Aquila pomarina, Haliaeetus albicilla, Milvus milvus, Falco naumanni, Falco vespertinus, Crex crex, Otis tarda, Aythya nyroca, Platalea leucorodia, Limosa limosa, Streptopelia turtur, Coracias graculus*	jednorazové	1 500 000	
Vypracovanie, schválenie a realizácia národného programu starostlivosti o netopiere na základe Akčného plánu pre ochranu druhov netopierov v Európe (EÚ) a akčného plánu pre ochranu *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* a *Myotis dasycneme* v Európe na úrovni Bernského dohovoru	jednorazové	50 000	
Zabezpečenie ochrany významných podzemných priestorov pre netopiere v Európe, zaradené do medzinárodnej databázy Dohody o ochrane európskych populácií netopierov EUROBATS (84 zo Slovenska); Identifikovanie najvýznamnejších nadzemných miest výskytu netopierov	jednorazové	200 000	
Vypracovanie/aktualizácia, schválenie a realizácia programov starostlivosti o ďalšie cicavce na základe medzinárodných akčných plánov (*Spermophilus citellus, Lutra lutra*)	jednorazové	300 000	
Realizácia akčného plánu (v rámci Bernského dohovoru) pre *Cypripedium calceolus*	jednorazové	20 000	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné		**6 470 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné		4 090 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky

Do konca **r. 2021:**
- dopracované, schválené a zverejnené **zásady starostlivosti pre biotopy a biotopy druhov európskeho významu v ÚEV, resp. ich skupiny**; tieto určujú priority a ciele ochrany a opatrenia potrebné pre zachovanie alebo obnovu priaznivého stavu biotopov európskeho významu a druhov európskeho významu, pre ochrany ktorých boli ÚEV zaradené do národného zoznamu
- doplnený **národný zoznam ÚEV (C+** etapa) v zmysle požiadaviek EK týkajúcich sa vymedzenia nových ÚEV pre vybrané biotopy a druhy a vypracovaný legislatívny materiál na rokovanie vlády SR - právny predpis pre aktualizovaný národný zoznam ÚEV;
- zásady starostlivosti o biotopy a druhy európskeho významu v ÚEV;
- databáza SDF pre každé ÚEV aktualizovaná a obsahuje veľkosti populácií druhov.

Do konca **r. 2027:**
- pre všetky územia z národného zoznamu ÚEV **z**adefinované **ciele ochrany a opatrenia** podľa požiadaviek EK; premietnuté do schválených programov starostlivosti (pokiaľ nepostačujú pre dané ÚEV zásady a opatrenia),
- **relevantné druhy alebo ich skupiny majú** spracované, schválené **programy starostlivosti/záchrany/akčné plány,** ktoré sú realizované**;**
- vyriešené **organizačné a finančné zabezpečenie** realizácie ochranárskych opatrení a zavedený efektívny mechanizmus ich kontroly a odpočtovania.

E.1.2. Správa lokalít a komunikácia so zainteresovanými stranami

Aktuálny stav a doterajší pokrok v oblasti riadenia lokalít a komunikácie so zainteresovanými stranami

Správa pozemkov území Natura 2000 vo vlastníctve štátu na lesných pozemkoch patrí hlavne pod rezortné organizácie MPRV SR (Lesy SR, š. p., Štátne lesy TANAP a Lesopoľnohospodársky majetok Ulič, š. p.) Na poľnohospodárskych pozemkoch je to najmä Slovenský pozemkových fond (SPF). Vo vojenských obvodoch patrí správa pozemkov pod rezortnú organizáciu Ministerstva obrany SR (Vojenské lesy a majetky SR, š. p.). V zmysle *zákona o ochrane prírody* spravuje jaskyne a pozemky v chránených územiach a ich ochranných pásmach ŠOP SR, ktorá tiež vykonáva správu pozemkov štátu aj pri pozemkoch, ktoré nadobudla pri uplatnení finančných nástrojov (výkup pozemkov, predkupné právo štátu v územiach s 3.-5. stupňom ochrany), či v rámci zonácie (v zóne A a B) a kompenzačných opatrení.

ŠOP SR zabezpečuje **odborný a technický návrh lokalít, podklady/ účasť na ich prerokovaní a vyhlasovaní, mapovanie, monitoring a tiež manažment vybraných území Natura 2000, ak starostlivosť nezabezpečujú vlastníci**

pozemkov (v prípade nelesných biotopov). ŠOP SR tiež plní ďalšie úlohy, ktoré s ochranou území Natura 2000 súvisia - zabezpečuje činnosť stráže prírody a environmentálnu výchovu, poskytuje odborné stanoviská k činnostiam, ktoré môžu mať vplyv na územia Natura 2000. ŠOP SR tiež zabezpečuje úlohy na úseku ochrany druhov podľa ustanovení zákona č. 15/2005 Z. z. o ochrane druhov voľne žijúcich živočíchov a voľne rastúcich rastlín reguláciou obchodu s nimi a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení neskorších predpisov. Poskytuje súčinnosť pri riešení environmentálnych škôd, aplikácii zákona o vodách, zákona o posudzovaní vplyvov na životné prostredie a ďalších súvisiacich zákonov a ich vykonávacích predpisov.

Rozhodovacia právomoc prislúcha orgánom ochrany prírody a krajiny, t. j. MŽP SR a **okresným úradom, odborom starostlivosti o životné prostredie**. Tieto napr. v zmysle *zákona o ochrane prírody* vydávajú súhlas na činnosti určené v 1.-4. stupni ochrany, resp. v odôvodnených prípadoch udeľujú výnimky z podmienok územnej ochrany. Oznamujú tiež zámer vyhlásiť chránené územie a obstarávajú a schvaľujú programy starostlivosti o niektoré chránené územia, napr. chránené areály a prírodné pamiatky. Vydávajú tiež záväzné stanoviská k stanovenej územno-plánovacej a inej dokumentácii, vrátane PSoL. PSoL sú schvaľované na úrovni okresných úradov, pozemkových a lesných odboroch. Plány alebo projekty, ktoré môžu mať významný negatívny vplyv na územie Natura 2000 v zmysle č. 6.3. a 6.4. smernice o biotopoch a *zákona o ochrane prírody*, nemôžu byť povolené s výnimkou tzv. vyššieho verejného záujmu.

Najmä vzhľadom na uvedené rozdelenie kompetencií správy území Natura 2000 je veľmi **významná komunikácia s vlastníkmi a správcami (užívateľmi) pozemkov,** a to **štátnych aj neštátnych**. V prípade neštátnych subjektov ide väčšinou o urbariáty alebo pozemkové spoločenstvá, ktoré majú svoju právnu subjektivitu. V prípade obmedzenia bežného obhospodarovania si štátne i neštátne subjekty uplatňujú nárok na náhradu podľa § 61 *zákona o ochrane prírody.* Všetky lesné pozemky sú obhospodarované podľa vyššie uvedených PSoL, ktoré sú schvaľované spravidla na obdobie 10 rokov. Komunikácia so zainteresovanými stranami (najmä vlastníkmi, správcami a nájomcami pozemkov) je stále poddimenzovaná najmä vzhľadom na kapacity ŠOP SR.

Nastavenie opatrení potrebných na dosiahnutie priaznivého stavu biotopov a druhov, ktoré sú predmetom ochrany území Natura 2000, je často spojené s obmedzením bežného obhospodarovania, či s inými aktivitami vyžadujúcimi **vyčlenenie finančných prostriedkov**. V prípade ich nedostatku je problematické nájsť spoločné riešenie v prospech ochrany prírody. Novelou *zákona o ochrane prírody* boli od r. 2013 rozšírené ekonomické nástroje na kompenzáciu náhrad za obmedzenie bežného obhospodarovania pozemkov (k výkupu a finančnej náhrade za obmedzenie bežného obhospodarovania pribudla zámena pozemkov, nájom a zmluvná starostlivosť). Uplatňovanie týchto foriem je zatiaľ ojedinelé, na rozdiel od finančnej náhrady. Novelou *zákona o ochrane prírody* došlo od r. 2020 k rozšíreniu nároku na finančnú náhradu aj pre správcov štátnych pozemkov, čo zvýšilo nároky na štátny rozpočet.

Problémom je v niektorých prípadoch aj **nejednoznačné vymedzenie chráneného územia** (napr. pri vodných tokoch), najmä ak ide o časti parciel. Táto otázka sa rieši systematicky pri spracúvaní podkladov a hlavne pri vyhlasovaní chránených území a ich zápise v katastri nehnuteľností.

Výzvou je tiež **spolupráca so samosprávami**, najmä pri tvorbe územných plánov, ktoré výrazne ovplyvňujú krajinu a jej prvky. Dôsledná komunikácia je potrebná ešte predtým, ako takéto strategické plánovacie dokumenty vzniknú, nielen vo fáze vyjadrovania sa k návrhom. Samosprávy sú vždy oslovené v prípade prerokovania zámerov vyhlásiť chránené územie a návrhov programov starostlivosti.

Pokrok môžeme zaznamenať v oblasti komunikácie so správcom vodných tokov (SVP, š.p.), kde existuje **spolupráca pri spriechodňovaní migračných bariér na vodných tokoch, či v oblasti eliminácie environmentálnej kriminality** s Políciou SR a v oblasti **eliminácie úhynu vtákov na elektrickom vedení so všetkými 3 správcami týchto vedení**. Dlhodobo je dobrá spolupráca s majoritným užívateľom rybárskych revírov – Slovenský rybársky zväz (SRZ) a zástupcami Slovenskej poľovníckej komory (SPK) a Slovenského poľovníckeho zväzu (SPZ), ktoré zastupujú poľovnícku obec a rybárov na Slovensku.

MŽP SR a ŠOP SR dlhodobo spolupracuje **s mimovládnymi organizáciami** najmä pri príprave strategických dokumentov a dokumentácie ochrany prírody, rovnako však aj pri opatreniach na záchranu druhov/biotopov resp. manažmente niektorých lokalít.

Koncepčné a legislatívne otázky s dotknutými subjektmi, vrátane iných ministerstiev, sú riešené z úrovne MŽP SR. Nastavenie nových pravidiel napr. vo vzťahu k národným parkom uvádza **Envirostratégia 2030**, ktorú vo februári 2019 schválila vláda SR[18]. Predchádzala jej príprava za účasti 160 odborníkov a rozsiahle diskusie. Ochrana prírody patrí medzi 3 hlavné ciele pre „zelenšie Slovensko". Envirostratégia 2030 vytvorila rámec pre viaceré zásadné opatrenia, napr. stanovenie minimálnej výmery zóny 50 % bez zásahu v rámci každého národného parku.

[18] http://www.minzp.sk/spravy/2019/februar/slovensko-bude-zelensie-vlada-dnes-schvalila-envirostrategiu-2030.html

Na odbornú diskusiu a riešenie najdôležitejších tém MŽP SR i ŠOP SR zriadila **expertné či iné pracovné skupiny** (napr. pre veľké šelmy, hlucháňa hôrneho, monitoring a reporting, mokrade).

Ďalšie potrebné opatrenia

Posilniť **spoluprácu s vlastníkmi a užívateľmi pozemkov** a spolupracovať s organizáciami, ktoré ich zastupujú.

Posilniť **spoluprácu so samosprávami miest, obcí a vyšších územných celko**v, najmä v procese tvorby územných plánov. Zaviesť limity do územnoplánovacej dokumentácie miest, obcí a VÚC týkajúcej sa území Natura 2000.

Pokračovať v rokovaniach a legislatívnom procese ohľadom **správy pozemkov v chránených územiach** - prechode správy pozemkov vo vlastníctve štátu v 5. stupni ochrany, prípadne aj v nižších stupňoch ochrany, pod MŽP SR resp. ŠOP SR.

Spracovať komunikačný plán MŽP SR s orgánmi a organizáciami ochrany prírody, vrátane Slovenskej inšpekcie životného prostredia (SIŽP), ŠOP SR, ako aj s ďalšími relevantnými inštitúciami.

Prostredníctvom MPRV SR **zabezpečiť v LPIS, aby v ňom uvedené údaje neboli dôvodom rozorávania biotopov európskeho významu.**

Odstrániť nedostatky pri **definovaní hraníc lokalít** a zlepšiť ich označovanie v teréne a následne evidenciu v katastri nehnuteľností.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Do konca r. 2027:
Zvýšiť počet členov **profesionálnej stráže prírody** a zvýšiť **kontrolnú činnosť** v územiach Natura 2000 a v územiach medzinárodného významu, najmä v exponovaných alebo zvlášť citlivých lokalitách (napr. vresoviská, kosodrevina, hniezdiská, refúgiá druhov, zimoviská, jadrové územia, atď.), ako aj v jaskyniach.

Zaviesť **systém tzv. „site manažérov**“ pre vybrané ÚEV, CHVÚ a územia medzinárodného významu alebo niektoré skupiny druhov a biotopov, ktorí budú zabezpečovať komunikáciu medzi príslušnými orgánmi a neštátnymi vlastníkmi (užívateľmi) pozemkov.

Zaviesť **systém možnosti okamžitého manažmentu** ohrozených lokalít vlastnými kapacitami ŠOP SR, t. j. vytvorením manažmentových skupín s potrebným vybavením.

Vytvoriť **mapu migračných koridorov** vybraných živočíchov a jej zavedenie ako limit do územnoplánovacej dokumentácie miest, obcí a VÚC.

Efektívne využívať **pracovné skupiny MŽP SR a ŠOP SR**, vytvorené o. i. pre veľké šelmy a pre hlucháňa hôrneho a tetrova hoľniaka, ako aj ďalšie fóra na odborné i technické riešenie výziev.

Naďalej rozvíjať **cezhraničnú spoluprácu** prostredníctvom spoločných manažmentových prístupov na úrovni subpopulácie veľkých šeliem v Západných Karpatoch, celej metapopulácie v Karpatoch a reštituovaných populácií. Zabezpečiť medzinárodnú spoluprácu aj pri ochrane ostatných chránených druhov živočíchov.

Zabezpečiť spoluprácu pri ochrane **cezhraničných populácií vybraných druhov s nízkou početnosťou** na medzinárodnej úrovni aj u iných druhov (napr. zubor, kamzík, jeseter, krakľa, drop, dravce, vodné vtáky, netopiere, atď.).

V spolupráci s Policajným zborom SR maximálne eliminovať riziko nezákonného odstrelu, vykladania otrávených návnad a ďalších foriem **environmentálnej kriminality**, ako aj zrealizovať systematickú kontrolu oficiálnych registrovaných a neregistrovaných **preparátorov**.

Zabezpečiť **sprievodcovskú činnosť** nielen v sprístupnených jaskyniach, ale aj na náučných lokalitách ochrany prírody.

Obnoviť **speleologickú strážnu službu** (40 strážcov) v najviac ohrozených jaskyniach na Slovensku v spolupráci s oblastnými skupinami Slovenskej speleologickej spoločnosti.

Odstrániť nedostatky pre definovanie **hraníc niektorých území** a ich označovania v teréne a zápisu v katastri nehnuteľností.

Poskytovať **odborné stanoviská** k činnostiam, ktoré môžu mať vplyv na územia Natura 2000.

Tab. 22 **Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16] k, ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia**

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	**Druh opatrenia***	**Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok jednorazové na 7 rokov)**	**Možný zdroj spolufinancovania EÚ[17]**
Spracovanie komunikačného plánu MŽP SR s orgánmi a organizáciami ochrany prírody, vrátane SIŽP a ŠOP SR, ako aj ďalšími relevantnými inštitúciami a jeho realizácia.	jednorazové	20 000	
Zvýšenie počtu profesionálnej stráže prírody a kontrolnej činnosti v územiach Natura 2000 a v územiach medzinárodného významu, najmä v exponovaných alebo zvlášť citlivých lokalitách (napr. vresoviská, kosodrevina, hniezdiská, refúgiá druhov, zimoviská, jadrové územia, atď.) – 45 strážcov a 10 zamestnancov SIŽP.	**opakované**	**1 080 000**	
Zavedenie systému tzv. 50 „site manažérov" pre vybrané ÚEV, CHVÚ a územia medzinárodného významu alebo niektoré skupiny druhov a biotopov, ktorí budú zabezpečovať komunikáciu medzi príslušnými orgánmi a neštátnymi vlastníkmi (užívateľmi) pozemkov - 50 site manažérov.	**opakované**	**1 200 000**	
Zavedenie systému možnosti okamžitého manažmentu ohrozených lokalít vlastnými kapacitami ŠOP SR, t. j. vytvorením 3 manažmentových skupín s potrebným vybavením.	**opakované**	**700 000**	
Zavedenie intenzívnej spolupráce a limitov do územnoplánovacej dokumentácie miest, obcí a VÚC týkajúcich sa území Natura 2000.	**jednorazové**	**50 000**	
Prechod správy pozemkov vo vlastníctve štátu v 5., prípadne aj nižšom stupni ochrany pod MŽP SR resp. ŠOP SR- 50 000 ha.	**jednorazové**	**130 000**	
Efektívne využívanie pracovných skupín MŽP SR a ŠOP SR, vytvorené o.i. pre veľké šelmy a pre hlucháňa hôrneho a tetrova hoľniaka, ako aj ďalšie fóra na odborné a technické riešenie výziev.	**opakované**	**10 000**	
Rozšírenie a implementácia cezhraničnej spolupráce prostredníctvom spoločných manažmentových prístupov na úrovni subpopulácie veľkých šeliem v západných Karpatoch, celej metapopulácie v Karpatoch a reštituovaných populácií.	**opakované**	**15 000**	
Posilnenie spolupráce pri ochrane ďalších cezhraničných druhov s nízkou početnosťou na medzinárodnej úrovni (napr. zubor, kamzík, jeseter, krakľa, drop, dravce, vodné vtáky, netopiere, atď.).	**opakované**	**25 000**	
V spolupráci s Policajným zborom SR systematická kontrola oficiálnych registrovaných a neregistrovaných preparátorov.	**opakované**	**5 000**	
V spolupráci s Policajným zborom SR maximálna eliminácia rizika nezákonného odstrelu, vykladania otrávených návnad a ďalších foriem environmentálnej kriminality.	**opakované**	**20 000**	
Zabezpečenie sprievodcovskej činnosti nielen v sprístupnených jaskyniach, ale aj na ďalších náučných lokalitách ochrany prírody	opakované	150 000	
Obnovenie speleologickej strážnej služby (40 strážcov) v najviac ohrozených jaskyniach na Slovensku v spolupráci s oblastnými skupinami Slovenskej speleologickej spoločnosti.	**opakované**	**15 000**	
Presné a jednoznačné definovanie hraníc všetkých území Natura 2000 a ich označovanie v teréne a následná evidencia v katastri nehnuteľností.	**jednorazové**	**120 000**	
Poskytovanie odborných stanovísk k činnostiam, ktoré môžu mať vplyv na územia Natura 2000.	**opakované**	**90 000**	
Spracovanie návrhu integrovaného manažmentu správy území Natura 2000	jednorazové	50 000	
Adekvátne vzdelávanie zamestnancov ŠOP SR najmä pre úspešné zapájanie zainteresovaných subjektov do procesu manažmentu území Natura 2000	**opakované**	**50 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné		**22 770 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné		1 120 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky

Účinná spolupráca a **zlepšenie komunikácie** so štátnymi správcami pozemkov a vlastníkmi a užívateľmi neštátnych pozemkov v chránených územiach.

Zvýšený počet zamestnancov ŠOP SR (najmä strážcov) o 45 zamestnancov a SIŽP o 10 zamestnancov.

Zavedený **systém tzv. site manažérov** pre každé kompetenčné územie ŠOP SR - 50 manažérov.

Zriadené a vybavené **3 manažmentové skupiny** (strediská) pri ŠOP SR na zabezpečovanie starostlivosti o biotopy a biotopy druhov.

Jednoznačné **definovanie hraníc** všetkých **území** Natura 2000 (odstránenie nedostatkov, napr. v prípade vodných tokov) a zabezpečenie ich priebežného označovania v teréne a evidencie v katastri nehnuteľností a Štátnom zozname osobitne chránených častí prírody SR.

Správa pozemkov vo vlastníctve štátu v 5., prípadne aj nižšom stupni ochrany pod MŽP SR resp. ŠOP SR (aktuálne len 3 ha).

Zefektívnenie systému ochrany a manažmentu medveďa hnedého a ďalších relevantných druhov, na základe spolupráce so všetkými relevantnými subjektmi (chovatelia, pestovatelia, včelári, miestna samospráva, mimovládne organizácie).

Zlepšený spoločný manažment a ochrana cezhraničných druhov s nízkou početnosťou na medzinárodnej úrovni.

Obnovenie **speleologickej strážnej služby** v najviac ohrozených jaskyniach.

Úzka spolupráca s Policajným zborom SR a SIŽP pri eliminácii **environmentálnej kriminality**.

Spolupráca s **mimovládnymi organizáciami** a rybárskymi a poľovníckymi organizáciami.

Efektívna a správna **rozhodovacia činnosť orgánov ochrany prírody** a krajiny na základe kvalitných odborných stanovísk ŠOP SR.

E.1.3 Monitorovanie a podávanie správ

Aktuálny stav a doterajší pokrok v oblasti monitorovania a podávania správ

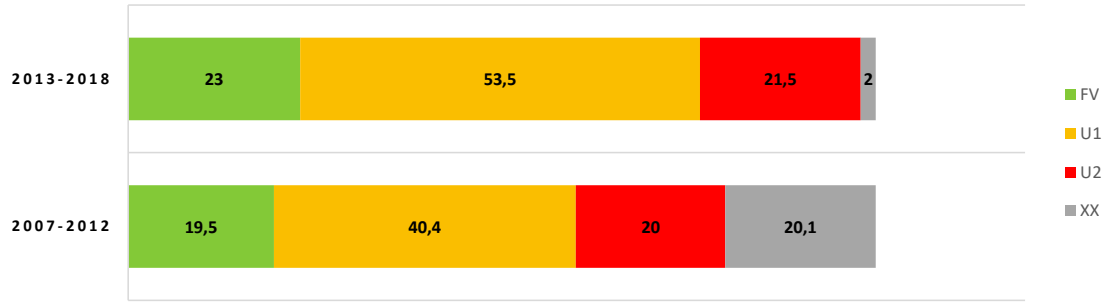
V oblasti **monitorovania druhov a biotopov európskeho význam**u bol v predchádzajúcom období dosiahnutý **významný pokrok,** najmä na základe realizácie projektu OPŽP 2007 – 2013 "Príprava a zavedenie monitoringu biotopov a druhov a zlepšenie sprístupňovania informácií verejnosti", na ktorom sa podieľalo 152 botanických a 185 zoologických mapovateľov. Spracované boli metodiky monitoringu pre jednotlivé druhy a biotopy, navrhli sa trvalé monitorovacie lokality (TML), ktoré boli následne overované a realizoval sa na nich vlastný monitoring biotopov a druhov európskeho významu. Po ukončení tohto projektu sa ďalej realizuje samotný terénny monitoring pod gesciou ŠOP SR a údaje z monitoringu sú vkladané do nového informačného systému (KIMS), ktorého verejná časť je dostupná na portáli www.biomonitoring.sk. **Predmetom monitoringu je 65 typov biotopov, 146 druhov živočíchov a 49 druhov rastlín na viac ako 11 tisíc TML**. Uskutočnilo sa viac ako 21 900 terénnych návštev s ktorých existuje pol milióna výskytových záznamov. Základné informácie o projektoch: http://www.sopsr.sk/web/?cl=10606 a http://www.sopsr.sk/web/?cl=10301.

Správa o stave biotopov a druhov európskeho významu podľa čl. 17 smernice o biotopoch (za obdobie 2013-2018) bola predložená EK v apríli 2019 a správa o stave vtákov podľa čl. 12 smernice o vtákoch bola predložená EK v júli 2019. Doteraz predložené správy SR v zmysle uvedených záväzkov sú dostupné na: https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/sk/eu/art17/envxrnpda/. 6 ročná správa za r. 2013 – 2018 podľa čl. 17 smernice o biotopoch vychádzala predovšetkým z údajov KIMS, vďaka ktorému sa významne znížil počet neznámych hodnotení stavu biotopov a druhov európskeho významu. Porovnanie je v grafoch nižšie.

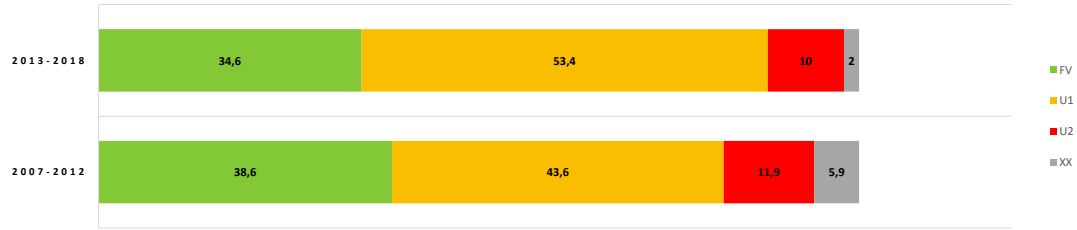
Pokrok nastal aj v oblasti **monitoringu a výskumu veľkých šeliem,** na ktoré bol zameraný osobitný projekt OPŽP 2007-2013 „Výskum a monitoring veľkých šeliem a mačky divej na Slovensku“: http://www.sopsr.sk/web/?cl=10614. Jeho výsledkami sú genetické analýzy, zistenie početnosti medveďa hnedého, programy starostlivosti, úspešné riešenie škôd, atď. Pokračujúci projekt je zameraný na zachovanie priaznivého stavu vlka dravého a medveďa hnedého v alpskom bioregióne, dosiahnutie priaznivého stavu u vlka dravého v panónskom bioregióne a u rysa ostrovida na celom Slovensku prostredníctvom realizácie aktivít zo schválených programov starostlivosti (http://www.sopsr.sk/web/?cl=10302).

Pravidelne boli spracovávané aj podklady a podávané ročné **správy o výnimkách** v zmysle čl. 9 smernice o vtákoch a dvojročné správy o výnimkách v zmysle čl. 16 smernice o biotopoch. Z nich vyplýva, že predmetom udeľovania výnimiek sú najmä výskumné úlohy, plašenie vtáčích druhov spôsobujúcich škody (napr. kormorán), odstraňovanie hniezd pri zatepľovaní budov a požiadavky na odstrel medveďa hnedého.

Percentuálny podiel druhov európskeho významu v jednotlivých kategóriách a v 2 reportovacích obdobiach



Percentuálny podiel biotopov v jednotlivých kategóriách a v 2 reportovacích obdobiach



Ďalšie potrebné opatrenia

Do konca **r. 2022:**

Rozšíriť zavedený systém aj **pre druhy vtákov** v zmysle smernice o vtákoch a rozšíriť existujúcu sieť TML druhov a biotopov v zmysle smernice o biotopoch o 3 700 TML (vrátane vtákov).

Vypracovať **metodiky monitoringu 81 druhov vtákov a upraviť existujúce metodiky monitoringu** pre ostatných 196 druhov a pre 66 biotopov, tak, aby bola v maximálnej možnej miere odstránená čiastočná subjektivita stanovenia niektorých parametrov.

Nastaviť spôsob monitoringu a vyhodnocovania zmien v rozšírení **inváznych nepôvodných druhov** (IAS[19]) na území Slovenska pre zabezpečenie (od roku 2019) reportingu v zmysle nariadenia Európskeho parlamentu a Rady (EÚ) č. 1143/2014 z 22. októbra 2014 o prevencii a manažmente introdukcie a šírenia inváznych nepôvodných druhov; údaje o IAS budú rovnako zhromažďované v KIMS.

Do konca **r. 2027:**

Udržať, spravovať a zlepšovať KIMS v rámci ŠOP SR.

Zabezpečiť **finančné a personálne zdroje** (ako aj obnovu a doplňovanie technického a materiálneho vybavenia potrebné pre monitoring) na udržateľnosť pomerne robustne zavedeného monitoringu tak, aby bola zachovaná kontinuita terénneho monitoringu na TML.

Vypracovať metodiku **hodnotenia ekosystémových služieb.**

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Monitorovanie všetkých druhov a biotopov v zmysle smernice o biotopoch a druhov vtákov v zmysle smernice o vtákoch vrátane technického a materiálneho zabezpečenia.

Pravidelný monitoring **vplyvu vonkajších** športových, voľnočasových **a rekreačných aktivít** na vybrané biotopy na jednotlivých lokalitách prostredníctvom TML (resp. TMP).

Monitorovanie používania **chemických prípravkov** za účelom eliminácie negatívneho vplyvu na entomofaunu, vtáctvo a iné.

Monitorovanie vplyvu **dopravnej infraštruktúry** na populácie živočíchov a ich migráciu.

[19] (t. j. akékoľvek nepôvodné druhy zavedené v modernom období, ktoré sa vyskytujú vo voľnej prírode mimo ich prirodzeného rozsahu a ktorých introdukcia a / alebo šírenie predstavuje hrozbu alebo potenciálnu hrozbu pre biotopy a druhy)

Špecializované monitorovanie **veľkých šeliem**.

Monitoring **výskytu IAS** rastlín a živočíchov (napr. rýb, rakov, atď.).

Spracovanie metodiky **hodnotenia ekosystémových služieb.**

Tab. 23 **Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia**

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov)	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania EÚ[17]
Monitorovanie všetkých 196 druhov a 66 biotopov v zmysle smernice o biotopoch a 81 druhov vtákov v zmysle smernice o vtákoch.	**opakované**	**2 500 000**	
Materiálno -technické zabezpečenie monitoringu 277 druhov a 66 biotopov európskeho významu vrátane údržby a aktualizácie informačného systému.	**jednorazové**	**4 000 000**	
Monitoring vplyvu vonkajších športových, voľnočasových a rekreačných aktivít na vybrané biotopy.	**opakované**	**50 000**	
Monitorovanie používania chemických látok za účelom eliminácie negatívneho vplyvu na entomofaunu a ďalšie druhy.	**opakované**	**50 000**	
Monitoring výskytu IAS rastlín a živočíchov (napr. rýb a rakov) na 3000 lokalitách.	**opakované**	**700 000**	
Monitoring vplyvu dopravnej infraštruktúry na populácie živočíchov.	**opakované**	**100 000**	
Sledovanie veľkosti a vývoja populácie zubra hrivnatého, vrátane aklimatizácie jedincov zubra pred vypustením do voľnej prírody.	opakované	25 000	
Monitoring veľkých šeliem fotopascami a deterministický monitoring fotopascami.	**opakované**	**20 000**	
Mapovanie vlka dravého, evidencia reprodukčných párov, resp. prírastku – letný monitoring.	**opakované**	**7 500**	
Štatistický odhad početnosti a denzity (veľkosti) populácií veľkých šeliem na referenčných územiach s hodnotením ich výkonnosti (správnosti).	opakované	2 500	
Veľkoplošné sčítanie vlka na snehu na vybraných plošných jednotkách – zimný monitoring.	**opakované**	**2 500**	
Veľkoplošný monitoring medveďa na vybraných plošných jednotkách – monitoring na stacionároch.	**opakované**	**10 000**	
Kontinuálny monitoring zdravotného a genetického stavu populácií veľkých šeliem, ich patologické vyšetrenia a zdravotné vyšetrenia odchytených, osirotených a hendikepovaných jedincov so zberom, analýzou a archiváciou DNA vzoriek a záznamov.	**opakované**	**35 000**	
Kontinuálne mapovanie a monitoring rysa, medveďa a vlka v spolupráci s priľahlými štátmi.	opakované	10 000	
Monitoring zameraný na zisťovanie kvality poskytovaných regulačných, produkčných a kultúrnych ekosystémových služieb na 1000 lokalitách.	opakované	200 000	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné		**28 325 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné		1 662 500	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky

Získanie aktuálnych informácií o stave a trendoch populácií všetkých druhov európskeho významu a stave biotopov európskeho významu a biotopoch druhov európskeho významu, ohrozeniach, vplyvoch, vyhliadkach do budúcnosti.

Získanie informácií **o migračných trasách** živočíchov, ich preferenciách a zmenách a **vplyve** dopravnej a inej infraštruktúry.

Informácie **o postupe inváze niektorých nebezpečných druhov** a možnostiach okamžitých riešení.

Informácie pre správne nastavenie manažmentu v programoch starostlivosti o CHVÚ a ÚEV, príp. konkrétne druhy.

Vytvorenie **základne poznatkov pre programy** záchrany a okamžité riešenie negatívnych zmien v populáciách druhov a ich biotopov.

Kľúčové **poznatky pre stanoviská k rozhodovacej činnosti** orgánov štátnej správy, napr. k § 28 *zákona o ochrane prírody*.

Včasné identifikovanie opatrení potrebných pre udržanie, ochranu a posilnenie populácií druhov alebo záchranu biotopov.

Nové poznatky o výskyte niektorých kritériových a sprievodných druhov a biotopov pre doplnenie databázy SDF.

Identifikácia stavu ekosystémov a poskytovaných ekosystémových služieb.

E.1.4 Zostávajúce medzery v poznatkoch a výskumné potreby

Aktuálny stav

Vzhľadom na požiadavky EK je potrebné základný prieskum výskytu niektorých druhov orientovať najmä na **bezstavovce.** Podľa záverov bilaterálnych rokovaní s EK je potrebné dôkladnejšie preskúmať výskyt nasledovných druhov: *Dioszeghyana (=Orthosia) schmidtii, Eriogaster catax, Anisus vorticulus, Coenagrion ornatum, Odontopodisma rubripes, Bolbelasmus unicornis, Pholidoptera transsylvanica*, ale aj mihule rodu *Eudontomyzon* sp. a tchora stepného (*Mustela eversmannii*). Podobne bude zaoberať sa otázkou rozšírenia a výmery biotopu 5130 Porasty borievky obyčajnej, overiť výskyt biotopu 6410 Bezkolencové lúky na severovýchodnom Slovensku a * 91I0 Eurosibírske dubové lesy na spraši a piesku v oblastiach, ktoré konkretizuje EK vo svojich požiadavkách k nedostatočnosti vymedzenia ÚEV.

Potrebné bude aktualizovať Katalóg biotopov Slovenska, nakoľko od jeho vydania sa zmenila klasifikácia niektorých biotopov a nie je možné ho považovať za smerodajný dokument.

Veľmi potrebné je **dopracovanie metodiky a vlastné hodnotenie ekosystémových služieb**, vrátane vypracovania katalógu ekosystémových služieb a mapy ekosystémov Slovenska.

Výskum vhodnosti a efektívnosti realizovaných manažmentových opatrení bol na Slovensku realizovaný najmä na travinnobylinných biotopoch, ale chýbajú **poznatky o efektívnosti opatrení u viacerých druhov živočíchov** (najmä bezstavovce, ryby, plazy, atď.). Vzhľadom na kolísajúcu početnosť bezstavovcov (dynamiku populácií) tieto výskumné úlohy predpokladajú niekoľkoročnú, dlhodobú realizáciu.

Výskum v oblasti identifikácie dopadov zmeny klímy na územia Natura 2000 a ich predmety ochrany bude potrebné zamerať na zmeny stavu biotopov, geografický posun biotopov a areálu druhov, invázie druhov, vysušovanie mokradí, zmeny v hydrologických pomeroch lokalít, zmeny v migrácii, hybernácii, rozmnožovaní, atď.

Vzhľadom na narastajúce **problémy migrácie živočíchov vplyvom oplocovania, zástavby a budovania dopravnej a energetickej infraštruktúry** začali aktivity smerujúce k identifikácii migračných trás veľkých cicavcov a iných živočíchov, resp. určeniu kolíznych úsekov s dopravou, elektrickým vedením a pod. Tieto aktivity bude potrebné zintenzívniť a vytvoriť relevantné a všeobecne rešpektované **mapy migračných koridorov** vybraných živočíchov.

Priechodnosť migračných bariér bude potrebné sledovať aj vo vzťahu k vodnej faune, najmä rybám. Od 1.1.2019 je v platnosti vyhláška MŽP SR č. 383/2018 Z. z. o technických podmienkach návrhu rybovodov a monitoringu migračnej priechodnosti rybovodov, preto je potrebné dôsledne sledovať jej dodržiavanie. V tejto oblasti nastal v predchádzajúcom období pokrok najmä spracovaním a uplatňovaním metodického usmernenia MŽP SR *„Určenie vhodných typov rybovodov* podľa *typológie vodných tokov“:* https://www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-vod/metodika_rybovody_2015.pdf.

Genetický výskum je potrebné zamerať najmä na druhy s problematickou identifikáciou (napr. ryby) a pokračovať aj vo výskume **etológie** a genetiky veľkých šeliem.

Výskum je potrebné zamerať aj na identifikáciu vhodných a efektívnych spôsobov **eliminácie IAS** rastlín, príp. živočíchov, aby sa dosiahol čo najrýchlejšie želaný efekt.

Medzery v prepojení výskumu s praxou ochrany prírody bude potrebné zaceliť **zlepšenou súčinnosťou** so Slovenskou akadémiou vied, univerzitami, múzeami, atď.

Ďalšie potrebné opatrenia

Vypracovanie hydrologických príp. hydrogeologických štúdií pre 25 lokalít rašelinísk a niektoré lokality výskytu druhov (napr. *Gladiulos palustris*) pre lepšie poznanie ich hydrologických pomerov.

Výskum invázneho správania sa niektorých problematických IAS a stanovenie efektívnych metód ich odstraňovania.

Telemetrický a iný klasický a inovatívny **výskum pohybu** niektorých druhov v závislosti od rôznych faktorov prostredia (napr. ryby, vtáky, netopiere, veľké šelmy, korytnačka, atď.).

Špecializované **výskumy jaskýň**, podzemných banských diel a povrchových lomov.

Výskum **potravných preferencií** niektorých druhov.

Výskum **zmeny správania** niektorých druhov.

Výskum **ochorení** a možných negatívnych poľnohospodárskych, lesníckych, vodohospodárskych alebo iných zásahov človeka do populácií druhov alebo stavu biotopov.

Výskum **adaptability** niektorých druhov a biotopov na zmenu klímy.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Prieskum **výskytu** nasledovných druhov: *Dioszeghyana (=Orthosia) schmidtii, Eriogaster catax, Anisus vorticulus, Coenagrion ornatum, Odontopodisma rubripes, Bolbelasmus unicornis, Pholidoptera transsylvanica*, ale aj mihule rodu *Eudontomyzon* sp. a tchora stepného (*Mustela eversmannii*) a biotopu 6410 Bezkolencové lúky.

Inventarizácia výskytu prioritného biotopu * 91I0 Euro-Siberian steppic woods with Quercus subsp. a 5130 Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands vo vybraných oblastiach Slovenska.

Výskum vhodnosti a efektívnosti realizovaných manažmentových opatrení a revízia cieľov ochrany pre minimálne 20 území Natura 2000.

Výskum v oblasti identifikácie **dopadov zmeny klímy** na územia Natura 2000 a ich predmety ochrany a na vybrané druhy.

Výskum v oblasti **hodnotenia ekosystémových služieb** chránených území a prírodných hodnôt.

Telemetrický a iný klasický a inovatívny **výskum pohybu** niektorých druhov v závislosti od rôznych faktorov prostredia (napr. ryby, vtáky, netopiere, veľké šelmy, korytnačka, atď.).

Výskum biológie, ekológie, etológie, zdravotného stavu **vybraných živočíchov**, predácie (voľne žijúce kopytníky a hospodárske zvieratá) veľkých šeliem, identifikácia migračných koridorov, fyzických bariér (dopravy a dopravnej a inej infraštruktúry), straty biotopov a prepojenosti populácií, odhad početnosti, populačnej hustoty a trendov s využitím moderných genetických a iných metód, sociologický výskum zameraný na vzťah človeka a veľkých šeliem.

Vypracovanie hydrologických príp. hydrogeologických štúdií pre **25 lokalít rašelinísk a 5 lokalít výskytu druhov** *(n*apr. *Gladiulos palustris*) pre lepšie poznanie ich hydrologických pomerov.

Špecializované výskumy **jaskýň,** podzemných banských diel a povrchových lomov.

Aktualizácia Katalógu biotopov Slovenska.

Výskum v oblasti identifikácie efektívnych **metód odstraňovania IAS**.

Doplnenie znalosti – pri väčšine taxónov vyšších rastlín - biologicko-ekologické poznatky, v záujme nastaviť správne konkrétne cielené manažmentové opatrenia. **Pre 30 druhov štúdie** s výstupom navrhnutých konkrétnych opatrení, ktoré budú začlenené do zásad a opatrení resp. programov starostlivosti/programov záchrany jednotlivých taxónov.

Pre druhy čeľade vstavačovitých (4 taxóny) realizovať výskum mykoríznych húb, ako aj kultiváciu izolátov z koreňov a okolitého substrátu a výskum významu jednotlivých izolátov v rozmnožovaní týchto taxónov.

V rámci zlepšenia ekologických poznatkov tiež vybavenie vybraných TML zariadeniami na zber údajov o priebehu teplôt a vlhkosti.

Tab. 24 **Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia**

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	**Druh opatrenia***	**Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7rokov)**	**Možný zdroj spolufinancovania EÚ[17]**
Prieskum výskytu nasledovných druhov: *Dioszeghyana (=Orthosia) schmidtii, Eriogaster catax, Anisus vorticulus, Coenagrion ornatum, Odontopodisma rubripes, Bolbelasmus unicornis, Pholidoptera transsylvanica*, ale aj mihule rodu *Eudontomyzon sp.* a tchora stepného (*Mustela eversmannii*) a biotopu 6410.	**opakované**	**45 000**	
Inventarizácia výskytu biotopu * 91I0 , 5130 a niektorých nelesných biotopov vo vybraných oblastiach Slovenska.	**jednorazové**	**140 000**	
Výskum vhodnosti a efektívnosti realizovaných manažmentových opatrení a revízia cieľov ochrany pre minim. 20 území Natura 2000.	opakované	100 000	
Výskum v oblasti identifikácie dopadov zmeny klímy na územia Natura 2000 a ich predmety ochrany.	**opakované**	**1 000 000**	
Výskum v oblasti hodnotenia ekosystémových služieb chránených území a prírodných hodnôt.	**opakované**	**600 000**	
Telemetrický a iný klasický a inovatívny výskum pohybu niektorých druhov v závislosti od rôznych faktorov prostredia (napr. ryby, vtáky, veľké šelmy, korytnačka, atď.).	opakované	200 000	
Vypracovanie hydrologických štúdií príp. hydrogeologických pre 25 lokalít rašelinísk a niektoré lokality výskytu druhov pre lepšie poznanie ich hydrologických pomerov.	jednorazové	125 000	
Geologický, geomorfologický a geoekologický výskum jaskýň	opakované	20 000	

Hydrologický a hydrogeochemický výskum a monitoring jaskýň	opakované	20 000	
Klimatologický výskum a monitoring jaskýň	opakované	20 000	
Biospeleologický výskum a prieskum jaskýň	opakované	30 000	
Identifikácia migračných koridorov, úzkych hrdiel, návrh ekoduktov, návrh na odstraňovanie migračných bariér a zachovanie voľných plôch pre migráciu v rámci Slovenskej republiky, ako aj v rámci susediacich štátov.	jednorazové	800 000	
Analýza priestorového správania (nárokov) spolu s potravnou ekológiou rysa a jeho vplyvom na populácie raticovej zveri na úrovni referenčných území a Slovenska.	jednorazové	150 000	
Analýza úspešnosti rehabilitovaných jedincov veľkých šeliem v zapájaní sa do reprodukcie, v rámci autochtónnej populácie na Slovensku ako aj reštituovaných populácií v Európe.	jednorazové	50 000	
Sociologický výskum názorov všetkých skupín verejnosti na prezenciu, ochranu a manažment rysa na Slovensku a v Európe.	opakované	2 000	
V oblasti výskumu biológie, ekológie, etológie, zdravotného stavu vybraných živočíchov, predácie (voľne žijúce kopytníky a hospodárske zvieratá) vlka, identifikácia migračných koridorov, fyzických bariér (dopravy a dopravnej a inej infraštruktúry), straty biotopov a prepojenosti populácií, odhad početnosti, populačnej hustoty a trendov s využitím moderných genetických a iných metód, sociologický výskum zameraný na vzťah človeka a vlka.	**jednorazové**	**700 000**	
Aktualizácia Katalógu biotopov Slovenska.	jednorazové	50 000	
Výskum v oblasti identifikácie efektívnych metód odstraňovania inváznych druhov.	**opakované**	**1 000 000**	
Výskum biologicko-ekologických poznatkov 30 druhov rastlín	**jednorazové**	**300 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné		**19 655 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné		3 919 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky

Prepojenie výskumu a ochrany a manažmentu chránených zložiek prírody v praxi, vrátane dokumentácie ochrany prírody, legislatívy a realizačných opatrení.

Výskum v oblasti etológie zlepšujúci nielen poznanie správania živočíchov, ale aj možných negatívnych javov a konfliktných situácií.

Mapy aktuálneho výskytu druhov *Dioszeghyana (=Orthosia) schmidtii, Eriogaster catax, Anisus vorticulus, Coenagrion ornatum, Odontopodisma rubripes, Bolbelasmus unicornis, Pholidoptera transsylvanica*, ale aj mihule rodu *Eudontomyzon* sp. a tchora stepného (*Mustela eversmannii*) **a biotopu** * 91I0, 5130 a niektorých ďalších nelesných biotopov na vybraných častiach Slovenska**.**

Komplexné **mapy migračných koridorov** vybraných živočíchov pre zachovanie aj geneticky zdravých populácií.

Poznanie vhodnosti a efektívnosti skúmaných **manažmentových opatrení** na konkrétne druhy a biotopy.

Poznanie niektorých **dopadov zmeny klímy** na územia Natura 2000 a ich predmety ochrany.

Ocenenie ekosystémových služieb chránených území a ich zavádzanie do účtovníctva.

Lepšie poznanie etológie a genetiky **veľkých šeliem** pre efektívnejšie nastavenie ich manažmentu.

Efektívnejšia ochrana a správa preskúmaných **jaskýň**.

Lepšie poznanie hydrologických pomerov **rašelinísk** pre zabezpečenie ich manažmentu.

Identifikované najvhodnejšie metódy eliminácie **IAS**.

E.1.5 Opatrenia na komunikáciu a zvyšovanie informovanosti o sústave Natura 2000, vzdelávanie a prístup pre návštevníkov

Aktuálny stav

MŽP SR zverejňuje informácie o sústave Natura 2000 a o súvisiacich všeobecne záväzných právnych predpisoch, uzneseniach vlády SR, programoch starostlivosti usmerneniach na svojom webovom sídle www.minzp.sk. Informácie

týkajúce sa Natura 2000 sú často predmetom žiadostí o informáciu a zo strany MŽP SR i ŠOP SR prezentované na odborných i ďalších relevantných podujatiach.

Aktivity relevantné pre Natura 2000 sú súčasťou národných dokumentov k biodiverzite (viac v **prílohe č. 2**) i **Rezortnej koncepcie environmentálnej výchovy, vzdelávania a osvety do roku 2025,** ktorá bola schválená v r. 2015 v rámci MŽP SR a reaguje na aktuálne potreby a nové výzvy v oblasti starostlivosti o životné prostredie na Slovensku. Jej hlavným cieľom je vytvorenie fungujúceho uceleného systému environmentálnej výchovy, vzdelávania a osvety v rezorte MŽP SR v súlade a viacerými medzinárodnými koncepčnými dokumentmi. MŽP SR ako ústredný orgán štátnej správy zabezpečuje osvetu a neformálnu environmentálnu výchovu: https://www.minzp.sk/sluzby/osveta-neformalna-environmentalna-vychova/?page=2.

Jednou z hlavných činností **ŠOP SR** je realizácia **neformálnej environmentálnej výchovy, vzdelávania a propagácie** so zameraním na ochranu prírody, jednotlivých druhov a biotopov európskeho významu. Jednotlivé aktivity environmentálnej výchovy vychádzajú z Rezortnej koncepcie environmentálnej výchovy, vzdelávania a osvety do roku 2025. Informovanie širokej verejnosti o sústave Natura 2000 je realizované rôznymi formami ako sú prednášky, besedy, sprevádzanie návštevníkov do chránených území, výstavy, informačné kampane, premietanie filmov, praktické aktivity a brigády pri manažmente lokalít a rôzne iné typy podujatí. Informovanosť a osveta verejnosti prebieha na primernej úrovni, ktorá je ovplyvnená **nedostatočným personálnym zabezpečením pracovníkov environmentálnej výchovy na niektorých pracoviskách ŠOP SR**), nedostatočným, či už zastaraným materiálno-technickým vybavením správ chránených území.

Osveta a vzdelávanie návštevníkov prebieha aj prostredníctvom náučných a interaktívnych prvkov v územiach Natura 2000, ako sú náučné chodníky, náučné lokality. V rámci ŠOP SR boli vybudované informačné a vzdelávacie centrá a strediská environmentálnej výchovy a interaktívne učebne v prírode. V súčasnosti má ŠOP SR **10 informačných stredísk ochrany prírody** (PIENAP, NAPANT, Muránska planina, Slovenský raj, Poloniny, Horná Orava, Štiavnické vrchy, Východné Karpaty, Malá Fatra, Vihorlat) **a jedno informačné stredisko Natura 2000** na Správe CHKO Ponitrie v Nitre. Stav niektorých náučných zariadení však už nie je vyhovujúci, každoročne si vyžadujú opravy, údržby a obnovu expozícii (napr. v jaskyniach), mnohé majú prevádzku len v časti roka a finančné zabezpečenie z vlastných zdrojov nie je postačujúce. V niektorých regiónoch absentujú informačné strediská, na zriadenie ktorých chýbajú prostriedky. Všetky organizačné zložky ŠOP SR prispievajú k zvýšeniu povedomia a propagácii aj prostredníctvom rôznych typov **médií** (tlačové správy, webové portály, sociálne siete, TV a rozhlasové relácie, príspevky do tlače a pod.).

Podiel na zvyšovaní povedomia má aj **Slovenská agentúra životného prostredia**, ktorá realizuje výchovné a vzdelávacie programy, semináre, vydáva propagačné materiály zamerané na environmentálnu výchovu, aj vo vzťahu k územiam sústavy Natura 2000, biotopom a druhom európskeho významu.

Nemalú zásluhu majú v tejto činnosti aj **mimovládne organizácie**, ktoré svoje aktivity smerujú v zmysle svojho zamerania predovšetkým v regióne, v ktorom pôsobia, príp. aj v celoslovenskom meradle.

V predošlom EÚ programovom období 2014-2020 sa **aj vďaka podpore z EÚ fondov** realizovali informačné kampane a podujatia pre rôzne vekové a sociálne kategórie, vzdelávanie a školenia pre pracovníkov ochrany prírody, štátnu správu a inštitúcie zodpovedné za implementáciu zákonov na ochranu prírody, spolupracovalo sa s mimovládnymi organizáciami a miestnymi komunitami. Pozitívnym príkladom je mobilná aplikácia určená verejnosti, pre zber výskytových údajov rastlín a živočíchov (dostupná na www.biomonitoring.sk).

Ďalšie potrebné opatrenia

V novom programovom období pokračovať v doterajších opatreniach, avšak pri **vzdelávaní a osvete zakomponovať vhodnou formou najnovšie informácie** z výskumu a zvýšiť propagáciu a informovanosť o prínosoch Natura 2000 a ekosystémových služieb. Je potrebné lepšie využiť (preložiť do slovenského jazyka) metodické materiály a návody vydávané Európskou komisiou, Európskou environmentálnou agentúrou a medzinárodnými dohovormi.

Zlepšiť, viac sprístupniť a zatraktívniť **web stránky Natura 2000 a iné údaje - mapy** s informáciami o chránených územiach, využívaní krajiny, vodných ekosystémoch a ohrození území.

Do r. 2022 bude (v súlade s novelou *zákona o ochrane prírody)* aktualizovaný Štátny zoznam chránených častí prírody a krajiny tak, aby obsahoval aj údaje o územiach sústavy Natura 2000 umožňujúce ich presnejšiu identifikáciu chránených území.

Prehlbovať **dôveru verejnosti a vlastníkov a užívateľov** pozemkov v orgány a organizáciu ochrany prírody a krajiny.

Vykonávať **osvetu v oblasti ochrany a významu plazov, dravcov a iných osobitne ohrozených skupín živočíchov a rastlín** ohrozených napr. zberom kvetov a vykopávaním rastlín, ako aj vo vzťahu **k nulovej tolerancii proti environmentálnej kriminalite.**

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Zefektívniť a sprehľadniť **informácie o sústave Natura 2000** a jednotlivých územiach na webových sídlach MŽP SR a ŠOP SR.

Vypracovať, schváliť a realizovať **komunikačnú stratégiu** pre oblasť biodiverzity, vrátane Natura 2000, ktorá bude zahŕňať opatrenia pre zvyšovanie úrovne výchovy, participácie a osvety v rôznych oblastiach (vrátane medzinárodných dohovorov, spolupráce s kľúčovými sektormi, školení pre sudcov a prokurátorov).

Realizovať účinné a efektívne informačné kampane, podujatia a iné vzdelávacie formy pre rôzne cieľové a sociálne skupiny s cieľom zvýšiť informovanosť, povedomie a zapojenosť odbornej a laickej verejnosti, využívať aj nové formy technológie ako napr. mobilné aplikácie, QR kódy a pod. Aktuálne témy prezentovať atraktívnou formou.

Zmodernizovať **Štátny zoznam chránených častí prírody a krajiny, aktualizovať mapy** s informáciami o chránených územiach, využívaní krajiny, vodných ekosystémoch a ohrození území, migrácii živočíchov na Slovensku **a sprístupňovať** ich.

Zabezpečiť **pravidelnú komunikáciu** s vlastníkmi a užívateľmi pozemkov sústavy Natura 2000 a naďalej ich zapájať do ochrany a manažmentu lokalít.

Posilniť **kapacity ŠOP SR** v oblasti environmentálnej výchovy (personálne zabezpečiť pracovníka environmentálnej výchovy najmä na 10 správach chránených krajinných oblastí).

Budovať ďalšie 2 **informačné a vzdelávacie** strediská a strediská environmentálnej výchovy, 3 interaktívne učebne v prírode a náučné a interaktívne prvky v CHÚ (náučné chodníky, náučné lokality a pod.) a zlepšiť stav už existujúcich náučných zariadení, dobudovať materiálno-technické vybavenie správ chránených území, informačných a vzdelávacích stredísk a stredísk Natura 2000.

Tab. 25 **Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia**

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	**Druh opatrenia***	**Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov)**	**Možný zdroj spolufinancovania EÚ[17]**
Vypracovanie a realizácia komunikačnej stratégie, založenej na analýze kľúčových zainteresovaných skupín v rámci komunikačnej stratégie a zapojenie mienkotvorných organizácií a osôb do manažmentu území Natura 2000	jednorazové	100 000	
Zmodernizovanie Štátneho zoznamu osobitne chránených častí prírody a krajiny	**jednorazové**	**500 000**	
Realizácia informačných kampaní, podujatí a iných vzdelávacích aktivít	opakované	200 000	
Vydanie propagačných materiálov, odborných publikácií	opakované	100 000	
Realizácia seminárov, workshopov a konferencií	**jednorazové**	**300 000**	
Stretnutia s vlastníkmi a užívateľmi pozemkov v Natura 2000 - 1000 individuálnych stretnutí	**opakované**	**250 000**	
Environmentálna výchova a vzdelávanie verejnosti a detí	opakované	840 000	
Vybudovanie 2 informačných a vzdelávacích stredísk Natura 2000	jednorazové	500 000	
Vybudovanie 3 interaktívnych učební, ďalšie náučné a interaktívne prvky v CHÚ a obnova existujúcich	**jednorazové**	**400 000**	
Zabezpečenie materiálno-technického vybavenia správ chránených území, 10 informačných stredísk a stredísk Natura 2000	**jednorazové**	**400 000**	
Informovanosť a výchova v oblasti manažmentu a správania sa k veľkým šelmám a konfliktným druhom živočíchov (vydra, rybožravé vtáky)	opakované	20 000	
Informovanie zástupcov poľnohospodárskych, poľovníckych a ochranárskych subjektov, miestnych samospráv, pedagógov a detí v školách, ako aj širokej verejnosti o aktuálnych témach ohľadne medveďa hnedého, preventívnych opatreniach proti škodám spôsobených medveďom hnedým, možnostiach nahlasovania, evidencie škôd spôsobených medveďom hnedým, spôsoboch ich kompenzácie.	opakované	1 500	
Pravidelná realizácia prieskumu verejnej mienky zameraného na mieru akceptácie vlka dravého. Informovanie zástupcov poľnohospodárskych, poľovníckych a ochranárskych subjektov, ako aj širokej verejnosti o aktuálnych témach ohľadne vlka, preventívnych opatreniach proti škodám spôsobeným vlkom, možnostiach nahlasovania, evidencie škôd spôsobených vlkom, spôsoboch ich kompenzácie. Zabezpečenie lepšej spolupráce s	opakované	1 500	

médiami a zlepšenie komunikačnej stratégie. Príprava vzdelávacích programov a terénnych exkurzií pre školy a učiteľov, zapracovanie nových poznatkov a objektívnych informácií o veľkých šelmách do systému vzdelávania poľovníkov, do vyučovacieho procesu na stredných a vysokých školách s biologickým, lesníckym a poľnohospodárskym zameraním, zaradiť študentom nové informácie a poznatky o vlkovi dravom a jeho význame v ekosystémoch, ako aj o výsledkoch monitoringu, o škodách a možnostiach prevencie			
Osveta v oblasti ochrany a významu plazov, dravcov, sťahovavých druhov ako sú vodné i suchozemské vtáky, netopiere a iných osobitne ohrozených skupín živočíchov	opakované	150 000	
Osveta v oblasti ochrany a významu mokradí	opakované	30 000	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné		**3 350 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné		10 001 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky

Zlepšenie prístupnosti informácií o chránených častiach prírody a krajiny a ďalších údajov, máp a i.

Zvýšené environmentálne povedomie verejnosti a propagácie problematiky sústavy Natura 2000 u všetkých cieľových a sociálnych skupín obyvateľstva, zlepšenie prenosu informácií pre odbornú verejnosť a orgány štátnej správy.

Lepšia spolupráca a komunikácia medzi vlastníkmi a užívateľmi pozemkov, mimovládnymi organizáciami a inými zainteresovanými skupinami najmä v chránených územiach.

Zlepšená akceptácia určených živočíchov u relevantných subjektov v prípade vzniku konfliktných situácií.

Zlepšenie povedomia o možnostiach kompenzácií pri vzniknutých konfliktných situáciách, možnostiach preventívnych opatrení a o prínosoch Natura 2000.

Zníženie negatívneho a subjektívneho pohľadu na tzv. „konfliktné druhy“ živočíchov, zníženie nerelevantného strachu a zvýšenie akceptácie chránených živočíchov zo strany verejnosti.

E.1.6 Odkazy (na horizontálne opatrenia a administratívne náklady súvisiace so sústavou Natura 2000)

Na webovom sídle MŽP SR a ŠOP SR sú uvedené hlavné údaje o lokalitách Natura 2000, vrátane biotopov a druhov, pre ktoré boli vymedzené a v rámci každej lokality pre tieto biotopy a druhy aj rámcové ciele ochrany, dosiaľ vypracované zásady starostlivosti o biotopy a druhy európskeho významu, pre ktoré sa vymedzujú ÚEV, dosiaľ schválené programy starostlivosti. Sú tu tiež odkazy na relevantné právne predpisy, mapové prehliadače a tabuľkové prehľady CHVÚ a ÚEV.

http://www.minzp.sk/postupy-ziadosti/ochrana-prirody-krajiny/uzemna-ochrana-prirody/natura-2000/

http://www.sopsr.sk/natura/

Základné dokumenty o ŠOP SR a jej organizačnej jednotke Správa slovenských jaskýň sú na: http://www.sopsr.sk/web/?cl=111 a http://www.ssj.sk/sk

Komplexný informačný a monitorovací systém ŠOP SR, prostredníctvom ktorého sú vkladané a zverejňované najmä informácie o výsledkom monitoringu druhov a biotopov eur. významu je dostupný na:

http://www.biomonitoring.sk

E.2 Opatrenia týkajúce sa zachovania a obnovy lokalít v rámci sústavy Natura 2000 a mimo nej

Opatrenia uvedené v tejto kapitole je potrebné prioritizovať v závislosti od stavu týchto biotopov a druhov uvedeného v prílohe 1.

E.2.1 Pobrežné a halofytné biotopy

Aktuálny stav biotopov a druhov, doteraz prijaté ochranné opatrenia a ich vplyv, zostávajúce tlaky a hrozby

Na Slovensku sa vyskytujú nasledovné 2 typy biotopov:

Tab. 26.

Kód biotopu	Názov biotopu	Bioregión	Stav	Výmera biotopu (ha)	Odhadovaný trend výmery
* 1340	Vnútrozemské slaniská a slané lúky	ALP	U2	6.88	klesajúci
* 1340	Vnútrozemské slaniská a slané lúky	PAN	U2	273.64	stabilný
* 1530	Panónske slané stepi a slaniská	PAN	U2	0.99	klesajúci

Obidva biotopy sa nachádzajú v zlom stave:
(https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=sk/eu/art17/envxrnpda/SK_habitats_reports-20190711-093854.xml&conv=589&source=remote).
Biotop * 1340 je predmetom ochrany v 23 ÚEV a **biotop * 1530** v 4 ÚEV, spolu v 23 ÚEV nachádzajúcich sa najmä v Podunajskej nížine V r. 2011 – 2017 bol realizovaný projekt LIFE na záchranu a obnovu aj týchto biotopov s názvom PANNONICSK - Restoration of endemic Pannonic salt marshes and sand dunes in Southern Slovakia, LIFE10 NAT/SK/000083[20]. Jeho koordinátorom bol Daphne - Inštitút aplikovanej ekológie, partnerom bola ŠOP SR. Cieľom projektu boli opatrenia pre zlepšenie stavu 15 ÚEV, z toho uvedené 2 biotopy sa nachádzajú v 11 ÚEV. Zostávajúcimi tlakmi a hrozbami sú zmena vodného režimu vykonaná v minulosti a na niektorých lokalitách aj nevhodné poľnohospodárske postupy alebo opustenie pasenia.
Na tieto biotopy sa viažu aj niektoré druhy, pre ktoré sa vyhlasujú územia Natura 2000, napr. pichliač úzkolistý (*Cirsium brachycephalum),* zeler plazivý (*Apium repens)* a niektoré druhy vtákov, napr. škovránok poľný (*Alauda arvensis),* labťuška poľná *(Anthus campestris).*

Opatrenia potrebné na zachovanie alebo obnovenie priaznivého stavu

Zachovanie stavu:

Na lokalitách, kde došlo už v rámci projektu LIFE k zlepšeniu, je nevyhnutné realizovať všetky postprojektové aktivity pre trvalé udržanie nastaveného manažmentu, najmä pasenie (využitie oplôtkov, zabezpečenie dobytka a jeho napájania). Kľúčové je zamedzenie úbytku rozlohy biotopov úzkou spoluprácou s užívateľmi pozemkov. Dôsledne vykonávať monitoring úspešnosti zrealizovaných opatrení.

Obnovenie priaznivého stavu:

Pre biotop * 1340 je potrebné opätovne zaviesť vhodné poľnohospodárske postupy extenzívnym pasením na výmere 300 ha a dlhodobo podporovať pasenie na novej výmere 550 ha. V rámci celého výskytu biotopu je nevyhnutné zamedziť rozorávaniu biotopov. Dôležité je odstrániť všetky typy drenáže z lokalít slanísk a odstraňovať nálety domácich druhov drevín (*Crataegus* sp.*, Rosa* sp.*, Berberis verrucosa*, atď.) a bylín (napr. *Dipsacus sylvestris*), rovnako ako prispôsobiť kosenie, pasenie a iné ekvivalentné poľnohospodárske činnosti, tým zabrániť nadmernému prepásaniu lokalít a správne nastaviť pastevné zaťaženie na plochách lokalít.

Pre biotop * 1530 je potrebné potlačovanie trsti obyčajnej (*Phragmites australis*) a realizovať obnovu mokradí v rámci jestvujúcich slanísk na ploche 2 ha s cieľom rozšírenia výskytu biotopu. Tiež je potrebné obnoviť a podporovať pasenie na ploche 2 ha.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Vzhľadom na pomerne malú výmeru biotopov a ich zlý stav, považujeme takmer všetky opatrenia na zachovanie alebo obnovenie priaznivého stavu za prioritné. Správne nastavený pastevný režim je rozhodujúci pre udržanie príp. zlepšovanie stavu biotopov, preto je potrebné zriadenie pozície tzv. site manažéra.

Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia

Tab. 27 V rámci lokalít Natura 2000 určených pre cieľové biotopy a druhy

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov)	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]

[20] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=4087

obnova pasenia	**jednorazové**	**300 ha pastvín s biotopom * 1340 a 2 ha s biotopom * 1530**	**220 000**	
podpora pasenia	**opakované**	**550 ha pastvín s biotopom * 1340 a 2 ha s biotopom * 1530**	**831 000**	
zamedziť rozorávaniu biotopu	**jednorazové**	**celý výskyt biotopov**	**0**	
odstraňovanie náletov domácich druhov drevín (*Crataegus* sp., *Rosa* sp., *Berberis verrucosa* atď.) a bylín (napr. *Dipsacus sylvestris*)	**jednorazové**	**20 ha**	**20 000**	
odstránenie všetkých typov drenáže z lokalít slanísk	**jednorazové**	**150 ha**	**100 000**	
potlačovanie trsti obyčajnej (*Phragmites australis*)	**opakované**	**2 ha**	**2 000**	
obnova mokradí v rámci jestvujúcich slanísk	**jednorazové**	**2 ha**	**10 000**	
monitoring úspešnosti zrealizovaných opatrení, najmä pasenia a jeho výsledkov	**opakované**	**850 ha**	**15 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**6 286 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			0	

Tab. 28 Dodatočné opatrenia nad rámec lokalít Natura 2000 (širšie opatrenia v oblasti zelenej infraštruktúry)

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov)	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]
obnova pasenia	**jednorazové**	**180 ha pastvín**	**132 000**	
podpora pasenia	**opakované**	**430 ha pastvín**	**650 000**	
zamedzenie rozorávania biotopu	**jednorazové**	**celý výskyt biotopov**	**0**	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**4 682 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			0	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky pre cieľové druhy a typy biotopov

Zamedzenie úbytku rozlohy biotopov, zlepšenie ich stavu príp. rozšírenie výskytu biotopu * 1530 o 2 ha.

Očakávané výsledky: ďalšie prínosy

Podpora výskytu niektorých vzácnych druhov rastlín a podpora miestnych farmárov pre trvalo udržateľné extenzívne pasenie dobytka. Prínos miestnych produktov z mlieka a mäsa zlepší verejnú mienku o sústave Natura 2000 a jej prínosy na miestnu komunitu.

E.2.2 Vresoviská a krovinové biotopy

Aktuálny stav biotopov a druhov, doteraz prijaté ochranné opatrenia a ich vplyv, zostávajúce tlaky a hrozby

Na Slovensku sa vyskytuje nasledovných 6 typy biotopov:

Tab. 29

Kód biotopu	Názov biotopu	Bioregión	Stav	Výmera biotopu (ha)	Odhadovaný trend výmery
4030	Suché vresoviská v nížinách a pahorkatinách	ALP	FV	38.64	stabilný
4030	Suché vresoviská v nížinách a pahorkatinách	PAN	FV	331.88	stabilný
4060	Vresoviská a spoločenstvá kríčkov v subalpínskom a alpínskom stupni	ALP	FV	965.62	stabilný
* 4070	Kosodrevina	ALP	FV	10914.98	stabilný
4080	Spoločenstvá subalpínskych krovín	ALP	FV	77.16	stabilný
* 40A0	Xerotermné kroviny	ALP	FV	315.51	stúpajúci

* 40A0	Xerotermné kroviny	PAN	U1	262.18	stúpajúci
5130	Porasty borievky obyčajnej	ALP	U1	14087	stabilný
5130	Porasty borievky obyčajnej	PAN	U1	122	stabilný

Stav 4 biotopov je priaznivý, 2 biotopov nevyhovujúci:
(https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=sk/eu/art17/envxrnpda/SK_habitats_reports-20190711-093854.xml&conv=589&source=remote).
Všetky biotopy majú stabilný areál výskytu. Priaznivý stav vresovísk a kosodreviny je výsledkom najmä menšej dostupnosti lokalít pre človeka. Nižšie opísané negatívne vplyvy nie sú natoľko výrazné, aby znamenali ich zhoršovanie stavu na národnej úrovni.
Vyhliadky biotopov **vresovísk (4030 a 4060**) sú dobré, odhad trendu vývoja je teda stúpajúci, resp. súčasný stav na národnej úrovni sa nebude zhoršovať. Dobrá kvalita je ovplyvnená najmä relatívnou nedostupnosťou väčšiny lokalít. V nevyhovujúcom stave sú tie lokality, ktoré sú v blízkosti turistických či športových zariadení a chodníkov. Na lokalitách v Borskej nížine sa biotop 4030 vyskytuje v komplexe so spoločenstvami vnútrozemských pieskových dún * 2340, kde kvalitu biotopu a druhové zloženie ovplyvňuje množstvo zrážok v danom roku. Na lokalitách prevláda pozitívne hodnotený spôsob starostlivosti o územie. Vhodným manažmentom pre biotop je odstraňovanie náletových drevín, pastva hospodárskych zvierat a činnosti, ktoré povedú k narušovaniu vegetačného krytu a obmedzeniu šírenia konkurenčne silnejších druhov, najmä tráv. Pri lokalitách na Borskej nížine sa pozitívne prejavuje vojenské využitie lokalít, kedy dochádza k mechanickému rozrušovaniu povrchu ťažkou technikou. Na viacerých lokalitách najmä v severnej časti Slovenska je manažment zabezpečený pasením. Tieto vresoviská obľubujú viaceré druhy vtákov, napr. tetrov hoľniak (*Tetrao tetrix),* lelek obyčajný (*Caprimulgus europaeus),* krutihlav hnedý (*Jynx torquilla)* a iné.
Relatívne dobrá kvalita **biotopov * 4070 Kosodrevina a 4080 Spoločenstvá subalpínskych** krovín je ovplyvnená najmä jeho neatraktívnosťou z hospodárskeho hľadiska a relatívnou nedostupnosťou veľkej časti lokalít. V nevyhovujúcom stave sú tie lokality, ktoré sú v blízkosti turistických chodníkov a rekreačných zariadení. Biotopy ohrozuje priama deštrukcia porastov v dôsledku stavieb, budovania ciest a chodníkov a tvorby zjazdových dráh pre lyžovanie či znečistenie ovzdušia, ktoré nepriaznivo vplýva na fyziologický stav kosodreviny. Nezanedbateľný negatívny vplyv zohrávajú aj niektoré druhy bezstavovcov (hmyz) a rôzne hubové ochorenia. Následne dochádza k zmenám v druhovom zložení, pôdnych vlastností a vodného režimu v biotopov. Manažment biotopov spočíva podobne ako u iných prirodzených horských a alpínskych porastov predovšetkým v nezasahovaní do nich, vo vybraných prípadoch je nutné zamedzenie vstupu turistov, skialpinistov či lyžiarov na vybrané lokality z dôvodu ich obnovy. Tento aktívny manažment sa týka najmä tých častí biotopov, ktoré sú v nevyhovujúcom, prípadne zlom stave. Na udržanie dobrého stavu biotopu treba zabezpečiť taký režim ochrany, ktorý by neumožňoval ďalšiu deštrukciu porastov, čo vyžaduje dôsledné dodržiavanie zákonov o ochrane prírody a nerozširovanie už existujúcich rekreačných stredísk a outdoorových aktivít v regióne.
Na výskyt vresovísk v alpínskom stupni sú viazané aj niektoré druhy európskeho významu, napr. hraboš tatranský (*Microtus tatricus)*, myšovka horská (*Sicista betulina)*, v okrajoch kosodreviny sa vyskytuje svišť vrchovský (*Marmota marmota latirostris),* kamzík vrchovský tatranský (*Rupicapra rupicapra tatrica)*.
Odhad trendu vývoja **biotopu * 40A0 Xerotermné kroviny** je stabilný. Najvhodnejším spôsobom manažmentu je ponechať porasty na vlastný vývoj, bez výraznejších zásahov človeka vo forme kosenia či pasenia hospodárskych zvierat. Sukcesia je tak hodnotená v počiatočných štádiách ako pozitívny vplyv a najmä na strmých skalnatých svahoch nepredstavuje riziko ani pri zapojenejších porastoch. Riziko pre tieto porasty však môžu predstavovať nepôvodné druhy rastlín, drevín. Biotop sa často vyskytuje v komplexe s teplomilnými travinno-bylinnými spoločenstvami, kde dochádza k protichodným nárokom na vhodný manažment. Pri programoch starostlivosti o územia bude preto treba zvoliť diferencovaný prístup k starostlivosti o tieto dva typy spoločenstiev. Biotop s výskytom hlohov a trniek je vhodným prostredím pre výskyt priadkovca trnkového (*Eriogaster catax*). Xerotermné kroviny uprednostňujú aj viaceré druhy plazov užovka hladká (*Coronella austriaca),* jašterica obyčajná (*Lacerta agilis*)*,* jašterica zelená (*Lacerta viridis*), motýle hnedáčik osikový (*Hypodryas maturna*)*,* priadkovec trnkový (*Eriogaster catax*) a krovinové vtáky.
Biotop 4030 Suché vresoviská v nížinách a pahorkatinách je naďalej ohrozovaný sukcesiou, ale aj prírodnými požiarmi, vresoviská 4060 najmä vysokou intenzitou zberu plodov a športovými a rekreačnými aktivitami. Podobne je ohrozovaný aj biotop * 40A0 Xerotermné kroviny, pričom sa pridružuje aj sukcesia spojená so zmenou spôsobu obhospodarovania, škody spôsobené živočíchmi a lokálne aj ťažba piesku a kameňa. 4080 Spoločenstvá subalpínskych krovín sú mierne poškodzované pešou turistikou, bicyklovaním a rozmachom lyžovania, lyžiarskych stredísk a skialpinizmu, ale aj výsadbou stromov. Rozvoj lyžiarskych stredísk, športových a rekreačných zariadení a s tým súvisiacej infraštruktúry najmä vo Vysokých a Nízkych Tatrách v posledných rokoch znížil výmeru biotopu kosodreviny * 4070. Drastické vypaľovanie kosodreviny za účelom rozširovania pastvy je už minulosťou, naopak zároveň dochádza k jej prirodzenému rozširovaniu na hornej hranici lesa. Sukcesné rozširovanie kosodreviny zaberá biotopy niektorým druhom napr. svišťovi tatranskému (*Marmota marmota latirostris*).

Biotop 5130 ohrozuje sukcesia a nedostatočné pasenie. Sukcesia je tak pozitívnym vplyvom pri počiatočných štádiách rozvoja biotopu a postupného zvyšovania pokryvnosti borievky obyčajnej, kým v husto zapojených porastoch začína prevládať negatívny vplyv rozvoja stromovej etáže a znižovania druhovej pestrosti bylinného podrastu. Rovnako je biotop ohrozený plošným čistením pasienkov od náletu, motivované nevhodným nastavením dotačnej podpory v poľnohospodárstve. Na udržanie dobrého stavu biotopu preto treba zabezpečiť pravidelné obhospodarovanie najmä pasením. Biotop je vhodným prostredím pre viaceré druhy hmyzu, napr. aj kobylka Štysova (*Isophya stysi),* motýle, ale aj plazy, napr. jašterica obyčajná (*Lacerta agilis*), užovka hladká (*Coronella austriaca*) a vtáky mlynárka dlhochvostá (*Aegithalos caudatus*)*,* stehlík konôpka *(Carduelis cannabina*)*,*zelienka obyčajná *(Carduelis chloris),* strakoš obyčajný (*Lanius collurio*)*,* penica jarabá (*Sylvia nisoria*), atď.

Opatrenia potrebné na zachovanie alebo obnovenie priaznivého stavu

Znížiť vplyv vonkajších športových, voľnočasových a rekreačných **aktivít**.
Zabrániť premene prirodzených a poloprirodzených biotopov a biotopov druhov na poľnohospodársku pôdu
Riadiť výskyt problematických pôvodných druhov.
Riadiť a kontrolovať šírenie IAS, dynamiky inváznej populácie alebo likvidácia zavedených populácií iných nepôvodných druhov.
Pre zachovanie vresovísk v Borskej nížine je nevyhnutné **udržiavať vojenské aktivity**.
Riadiť používanie prírodných hnojív a chemických látok v poľnohospodárskej (rastlinnej a živočíšnej) produkcii.
Opätovne **zaviesť vhodné poľnohospodárske** postupy na riešenie problému neobrábania pôdy, vrátane kosenia, pasenia, vypaľovania alebo podobných opatrení.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Potrebné je:
- **vylúčiť likvidáciu biotopov** na stavbu alebo rozširovanie zjazdových tratí;
-aktívnym manažmentom **odstraňovať nálety** domácich druhov drevín (najmä *Populus tremula, Betula verrucosa, Salix caprea, Pinus sylvestris*) a agáta bieleho (*Robinia pseudoacacia*);
- pre väčšinu lokalít **zvýšiť počet stráže prírody** a tým aj kontrolnú činnosť najmä v ÚEV;
-pre xerotermné kroviny **vylúčiť hnojenie** v blízkosti biotopu;
-pre zachovanie vresovísk v Borskej nížine **udržiavať vojenské aktivity**;
-na niektorých lokalitách, kde dochádza k poškodzovaniu biotopu xerotermných krovín, **eliminovať počty voľne žijúcej zveri**;
-**zabrániť výrubu borievkových porastov** v rámci nastavenia nástrojov Spoločnej poľnohospodárskej politiky.
-vylúčiť hnojenie v okruhu 500 m okolo biotopu 40A0* a 5130;
-p**odporovať a obnovovať pasenie** v biotope 5130.

Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia

Tab. 30 V rámci lokalít Natura 2000 určených pre cieľové biotopy a druhy

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	**Druh opatrenia***	**Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)**	**Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov)**	**Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]**
odstraňovanie náletov domácich druhov drevín (*Populus tremula, Betula verrucosa, Salix caprea, Pinus sylvestris,* atď.)	**opakované**	**200 ha**	**150 000**	
odstraňovanie náletov agáta bieleho (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)	**opakované**	**70 ha**	**70 000**	
udržiavanie vojenských aktivít na Záhorí	**opakované**	**lokality výskytu na Záhorí**	**0**	
pravidelný monitoring vplyvu vonkajších športových, voľnočasových a rekreačných aktivít na biotop na jednotlivých lokalitách prostredníctvom trvalých monitorovacích plôch	opakované	86 TML	7 000	
vylúčenie hnojenia v okruhu 500 m okolo biotopu * 40A0 a 5130	**opakované**	**okolo celého výskytu biotopu**	**100 000**	
obnova pasenia, vrátane tzv. bielych plôch a zabránenie premene na lesné pozemky	**jednorazové**	**700 ha**	**300 000**	
podpora pasenia	**opakované**	**5 000 ha**	**3 500 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**27 040 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			49 000	

Tab. 31 Dodatočné opatrenia nad rámec lokalít Natura 2000 (širšie opatrenia v oblasti zelenej infraštruktúry)

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov)	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]
odstraňovanie náletov domácich druhov drevín (*Populus tremula, Betula verrucosa, Salix caprea, Pinus sylvestris,* atď.)	opakované	100 ha	75 000	
odstraňovanie náletov agáta bieleho (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)	opakované	5000 ha	50 000	
pravidelný monitoring vplyvu vonkajších športových, voľnočasových a rekreačných aktivít na biotop na jednotlivých lokalitách prostredníctvom trvalých monitorovacích plôch	opakované	30 TML	3 000	
vylúčenie hnojenia v okruhu 500 m okolo biotopu 40A0* a 5130	opakované	okolo celého výskytu biotopu	70 000	
obnova pasenia, vrátane tzv. bielych plôch a zabránenie premeny na lesné pozemky	jednorazové	800 ha	330 000	
podpora pasenia	opakované	9 000 ha	6 500 000	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**0**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			47 216 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky pre cieľové druhy a typy biotopov

Udržanie priaznivého stavu biotopu vresovísk na lokalitách na Záhorí.
Udržanie priaznivého stavu biotopu 5130 pasených lokalít.
Regulácia ľudského vplyvu na biotopy.
Zastavenie invázie nevhodných druhov zhoršujúcich stav biotopov.
Odstránenie zdroja ruderalizácie biotopu - obmedzením hnojenia v blízkosti biotopu 40A0* Xerotermné kroviny - **Zlepšenie stavu biotopu 5130** na 1 500 ha **a obnovenie biotopu** 5130 na 100 ha.

Očakávané výsledky: ďalšie prínosy

Ďalšími prínosmi bude **odstránenie zdroja ruderalizácie** (viazanie vzdušného dusíka agátom) a zdrojov IAS. Zabezpečia sa zároveň biotopy viacerých horských druhov rastlín a živočíchov. Podklad pre **adaptívny manažment**.

Podpora chovu oviec a dobytka, tradičného farmárskeho využívania krajiny a produktov z chovu dobytka.
Zlepšenie stavu populácií chránených druhov viazaných na tieto biotopy (motýle, plazy, rovnokrídlovce, chrobáky, hlodavce, vtáky).

E.2.3 Rašeliniská a slatiny

Aktuálny stav biotopov a druhov, doteraz prijaté ochranné opatrenia a ich vplyv, zostávajúce tlaky a hrozby

Na Slovensku sa vyskytuje nasledovných 6 typy biotopov:

Tab. 32

Kód biotopu	Názov biotopu	Bioregión	Stav	Výmera biotopu (ha)	Odhadovaný trend výmery
* 7110	Aktívne vrchoviská	ALP	U1	22.47	stabilný
7120	Degradované vrchoviská schopné prirodzenej obnovy	ALP	U1	60.29	stabilný
7140	Prechodné rašeliniská a trasoviská	ALP	U1	218.71	klesajúci
7140	Prechodné rašeliniská a trasoviská	PAN	U1	1.29	klesajúci
* 7210	Vápnité slatiny s maricou pílkatou a druhmi zväzu Caricion davallianae	ALP	U1	1.78	stabilný
* 7220	Penovcové prameniská	ALP	U1	13.77	klesajúci

7230	Slatiny s vysokým obsahom báz	ALP	U1	657.78	klesajúci
7230	Slatiny s vysokým obsahom báz	PAN	U2	0.55	klesajúci

Všetky biotopy sa nachádzajú v nepriaznivom stave:
(https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=sk/eu/art17/envxrnpda/SK_habitats_reports-20190711-093854.xml&conv=589&source=remote).
Ohrozenie viacerých lokalít **biotopu * 7110** predstavuje rozvoj rekreačných a športových aktivít, predovšetkým na nižšie položených rašeliniskách. Z pohľadu ľudských aktivít sú vyhliadky biotopu a jeho ochrany relatívne dobré, horšia situácia je v prípade lokalít v okolí centier turistického ruchu. V prípade zachovaných, človekom neovplyvnených lokalít, manažment prakticky nie je nutný. Sukcesia prebieha veľmi pomaly. V niektorých prípadoch možno realizovať opílenie kríkov kosodreviny raz za niekoľko rokov. Takýto zásah pred niekoľkými rokmi sa veľmi pozitívne prejavil na vitalite a početnosti populácie druhu *Andromeda polifolia* v prírodnej rezervácii Rašelinisko na Štrbskom Plese. V prípade poškodenia vrchoviska je manažment krajne obťažný, spočíva predovšetkým v odstraňovaní náletových drevín. Citlivý manažment pomáha aj napr. hrabošovi tatranskému (*Microtus tatricus*).
Najčastejšie sa vyskytujúcimi negatívnymi vplyvmi biotopu **7120** sú ľudské aktivity v lesoch (manažment lesa), človekom vyvolané zmeny v hydrologických podmienkach a abiotické (pomalé) prírodné a biologické procesy. Prevažná väčšina lokalít tohto biotopu sa nachádza na Orave, lokality sú však veľmi poškodené odvodnením, prípadne aj ťažbou a ich regenerácia je veľmi obtiažna. Spomaliť degradáciu je najviac žiaduce na lokalitách Klinské rašelinisko, Rudné a na vrchovisku v rámci národnej prírordnej rezervácie (NPR) Spálený Grúnik. Okrem výrubu náletových drevín je potrebné vytvárať podmienky na zamedzenie odtoku vody z predmetných lokalít – najmä prehodnotením opodstatnenosti odvodňovacích kanálov, príp. ich rekonštrukciou prostredníctvom realizácie objektov na zadržiavanie vody v daných kanáloch alebo ich odstránením.
Najčastejšie sa vyskytujúcimi negatívnymi vplyvmi biotopu **7140** sú biologické procesy, opustenie pôdy a nedostatok kosenia, abiotické (pomalé) prírodné procesy. Na udržanie stavu biotopu treba zabezpečiť pravidelné obhospodarovanie – kosenie – ručné alebo ľahkými mechanizmami. Manažment spočíva predovšetkým v odstraňovaní náletových drevín a kosení. Prevažná väčšina lokalít na dosiahnutie priaznivého stavu vyžaduje asanačno-regulačné zásahy.
Najčastejšie sa vyskytujúcimi negatívnymi vplyvmi biotopu *** 7210** sú biologické procesy a druhové inváziе. Celkový stav biotopu v oboch biogeografických regiónoch je veľmi rozdielny. Kým v alpskom biogeografickom regióne sú stav biotopu aj vyhliadky dobré s vyhovujúcim manažmentom, v panónskom biogeografickom regióne sú stav aj vyhliadky nepriaznivé s nepriaznivým výhľadom. Potrebné je udržať súčasný stav najlepšie zachovanej lokality marice pílkatej na Slovensku v prírodnej rezervácii (PR) Močiar. V ostatných rokoch tu dochádza k postupnej expanzii trsti. Potrebné je teda eliminovať vplyv nárastu populácie trstiny, ktorý sa prejavuje najmä hromadením stariny.
Pre zachovanie **biotopu * 7220** je nevyhnutné zachovanie vodného režimu. V minulosti veľké množstvo lokalít zaniklo zachytením prameňov, tento fakt ohrozuje viaceré lokality aj v súčasnosti. V prípade zachovania vhodných prírodných podmienok biotop prakticky nevyžaduje žiadny manažment, jeho extrémnosť a dynamika stačia na jeho udržanie. Najmä v prípade menej aktívnych penovcových prameníst treba zabezpečiť kosenie, prípadne extenzívnu pastvu. Prameniská sú ohrozené najmä svojou malou výmerou, ktorá býva nezriedka len niekoľko málo desiatok metrov štvorcových. Pre ich priaznivý stav je teda nutné okrem zachovania vodného režimu obmedziť rušivé zásahy z bezprostredného okolia – príliš intenzívna pastva alebo stavebné aktivity.
Na lokalitách **biotopu 7230** v nepriaznivom alebo zlom stave je nevyhnutná obnova hydrologického režimu, zníženie znečistenia z poľnohospodársky využívaných území v okolí. Potrebné je zabezpečiť pravidelné extenzívne obhospodarovanie – kosenie – ručné alebo ľahkými mechanizmami.

Správny a citlivý manažment týchto biotopov je prospešný aj pre rastliny rodu *Sphagnum* spp., druhy kosáčik (*Drepanocladus ═ Hamatocaulis vernicosus)*, hľuzovec Loeselov (*Liparis loeselii),* jazyčník sibírsky *(Ligularia sibirica)* a mäkkýše pimprlík močiarny (*Vertigo geyeri),* pimprlík bruškatý (*Vertigo moulinsiana*)*,* pimprlík mokraďný (*Vertigo angustior*)*,* ale napr. aj kunku žltobruchú (*Bombina variegata*). Nížinné a kotlinové rašeliniská vyhovujú vážke *Leucorrhinia pectoralis.*

Opatrenia potrebné na zachovanie alebo obnovenie priaznivého stavu

Riadiť **používanie prírodných hnojív a chemických látok** v poľnohospodárskej (rastlinnej a živočíšnej) produkcii.
Primerane prispôsobiť, upraviť alebo zastaviť **kosenie, pasenie a iné ekvivalentné poľnohospodárske činnosti**
Opätovne zaviesť vhodné poľnohospodárske postupy na riešenie problému neobrábania pôdy, vrátane kosenia, pasenia, vypaľovania alebo podobných opatrení.
Odstraňovať resp. riadiť správu drenážnych a zavlažovacích operácií a infraštruktúr v poľnohospodárstve pre zachovanie a obnovu biotopov.
Prispôsobiť / zmeniť postupy manažmentu a využívania **rašelinných lesov**.

Znížiť **vplyv vonkajších športových, voľnočasových a** rekreačných aktivít.
Riadiť odber vody pre verejné dodávky a pre priemyselné a komerčné využitie.
Riadiť **problematické pôvodné druhy** (trstina, bezkolenec).
Obnovovať biotopy ovplyvnené viacúčelovými hydrologickými zmenami alebo degradované biotopy.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Vytvárať podmienky na zamedzenie narušania vodného režimu a úniku vody z lokality najmä prehodnotením opodstatnenosti odvodňovacích kanálov, príp. ich rekonštrukciou prostredníctvom realizácie objektov na zadržiavanie vody v daných kanáloch alebo ich odstránením.
Zabezpečiť hydrologickú a ekologickú **obnovu** (napr. vytvorenie funkčného akrotelmu).
Kosiť a mulčovať (s rôznou frekvenciou do roka) a dôsledné odstraňovať biomasu z lokality.
Odstraňovať pôvodné konkurenčne silnejšie druhy (napr. trstinu).
Ponechať 20 m ochrannej zóny lesa v okolí slatín bez výrubu, **zabrániť vjazdu** lesnej techniky do biotopov.
Posunúť kosbu na neskorší termín (jeseň) v prípade potreby vysemenenia niektorých vzácnejších druhov.
Vyrubávať sukcesné náletové dreviny vrátane odstránenia biomasy.
Zabrániť **aplikácii hnojív** na okolitých pozemkoch.
Zabrániť **eutrofizácii, splachom** z okolitých hnojených plôch napr. vysádzaním ochranných drevinových pásov v šírke cca 15 metrov.
Zabrániť **pastve**, napr. vybudovaním oplôtkov na miestach ohrozených pastvou.
Hydrologický monitoring rašelinísk, kontrola hydrologického režimu.
Obnova vegetácie formou zamokrenia lokality blokovaním odvodňovacích kanálov, vytváraním násypov, hnojenie fosforom, použitie slameného mulču na zlepšenie mikroklímy povrchu rašeliny alebo introdukcia banky semien z aktívnych vrchovísk.

Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia

Tab. 33 V rámci lokalít Natura 2000 určených pre cieľové biotopy a druhy

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7rokov)	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]
Kosenie a dôsledné odstránenie biomasy z lokality	opakované	604 ha	155 000	
Kosenie trstiny a bezkolenca	opakované	205 ha	147 000	
Mulčovanie max. 1krát za 5 rokov ľahkou mechanizáciou len ako obnovný manažment	opakované	240 ha	50 000	
Odstraňovanie zvyškov pníkov	opakované	500 ha	42 900	
Ponechanie 20 m ochrannej zóny lesa v okolí slatín bez výrubu	jednorazové	10 lokalít	15 000	
Posunutie kosby na neskorší termín (jeseň) v prípade potreby vysemenenia niektorých vzácnejších druhov	opakované	5 lokalít	5 000	
Ručné kosenie alebo kosenie ľahkou mechanizáciou raz za 2 roky	opakované	500 ha	380 000	
Vybudovanie oplôtkov na miestach potenciálne ohrozených pastvou	jednorazové	10 km	40 000	
Výruby sukcesných náletových drevín v jesenných alebo zimných mesiacoch raz za 3 roky vrátane odstránenia biomasy a v ďalšom roku následné odstraňovanie výmladkov	opakované	100 ha	115 000	
Zabránenie eutrofizácii, splachom z okolitých hnojených plôch napr. vysádzaním ochranných drevinových pásov v šírke cca 15 metrov	jednorazové	15 lokalít	20 000	
Vytváranie podmienok na zamedzenie narušania vodného režimu a úniku vody z lokality najmä prehodnotením opodstatnenosti odvodňovacích kanálov, príp. ich rekonštrukciou prostredníctvom realizácie objektov na zadržiavanie vody v daných kanáloch alebo ich odstránením.	jednorazové	40 lokalít	40 000	
Hydrologický monitoring rašelinísk, kontrola hydrologického režimu.	opakované	50 lokalít	50 000	
Obnova vegetácie formou zamokrenia lokality napr. blokovaním odvodňovacích kanálov, vytváraním násypov, použitím slameného mulču na zlepšenie mikroklímy povrchu rašeliny alebo introdukciou banky semien z aktívnych vrchovísk.	opakované	5 ha	100 000	

Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné	**7 429 300**
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné	0

Tab. 34 Dodatočné opatrenia nad rámec lokalít Natura 2000 (širšie opatrenia v oblasti zelenej infraštruktúry)

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	**Druh opatrenia***	**Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)**	**Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7rokov)**	**Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]**
Odstraňovanie pôvodných konkurenčne silnejších druhov (najmä trstiny).	opakované	10 ha	7000	
Ručné kosenie alebo kosenie ľahkou mechanizáciou raz za 2 roky a odstránenie biomasy	opakované	500 ha	380 000	
Vybudovanie oplôtkov na miestach potenciálne ohrozených pastvou alebo lesnou technikou	jednorazové	5 km	20 000	
Výruby sukcesných náletových drevín v jesenných alebo zimných mesiacoch raz za 3 roky vrátane odstránenia biomasy a v ďalšom roku následné odstraňovanie výmladkov	opakované	40 ha	52 000	
Zabránenie eutrofizácii, splachom z okolitých hnojených plôch napr. vysádzaním ochranných drevinových pásov v šírke cca 15 metrov	jednorazové	15 lokalít	20 000	
Vytváranie podmienok na zamedzenie narušania vodného režimu a úniku vody z lokality najmä prehodnotením opodstatnenosti odvodňovacích kanálov, príp. ich rekonštrukciou prostredníctvom realizácie objektov na zadržiavanie vody v daných kanáloch alebo ich odstránením.	jednorazové	20 lokalít	20 000	
Mulčovanie max. 1krát za 5 rokov ľahkou mechanizáciou len ako obnovný manažment	opakované	60 ha	15 000	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**0**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			3 238 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky pre cieľové druhy a typy biotopov

Zamedzenie eutrofizácie biotopu.
Zabránenie odvodňovaniu a vysušovaniu, zachovaný alebo obnovený hydrologický režim.
Potlačená sukcesia a degradácia biotopu.
Zníženie negatívnych vplyvov z priľahlých území.

Očakávané výsledky: ďalšie prínosy

Zachovanie vodozádržnej funkcie krajiny a podpora opatrení proti zmene klímy. Sekvestrácia uhlíka.

E.2.4 Travinnobylinné porasty

Aktuálny stav biotopov a druhov, doteraz prijaté ochranné opatrenia a ich vplyv, zostávajúce tlaky a hrozby

Významná skupina 15 biotopov, ktorých plošná výmera predstavuje na Slovensku viac ako 200 000 hektárov. Nachádzajú sa v väčšinou v nevyhovujúcom stave (9 biotopov), 4 sú v priaznivom a 2 v zlom stave: (https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=sk/eu/art17/envxrnpda/SK_habitats_reports-20190711-093854.xml&conv=589&source=remote). Ich stav závisí najmä od správne nastaveného manažmentu človeka kosením a pasením.

Tab. 35

Kód biotopu	**Názov biotopu**	**Bioregión**	**Stav**	**Výmera biotopu (ha)**	**Odhadovaný trend výmery**
* 6110	Pionierske porasty na plytkých karbonátových a bázických substrátoch zväzu Alysso-Sedion albi	ALP	FV	17.17	stabilný
* 6110	Pionierske porasty na plytkých karbonátových a bázických substrátoch zväzu Alysso-Sedion albi	PAN	FV	9.56	stabilný
* 6120	Suchomilné travinnobylinné porasty na vápnitých pieskoch	PAN	U1	37.29	klesajúci

6150	Alpínske trávinnobylinné porasty na silikátovom substráte	ALP	U1	3474.99	stabilný
6170	Alpínske a subalpínske vápnomilné travinnobylinné porasty	ALP	U1	803.08	stabilný
6190	Dealpínske travinnobylinné porasty	ALP	FV	458.67	stabilný
6190	Dealpínske travinnobylinné porasty	PAN	FV	65.38	stabilný
* 6210	Suchomilné travinnobylinné a krovinové porasty na vápnitom podloží	ALP	U1	15634.51	stabilný
* 6210	Suchomilné travinnobylinné a krovinové porasty na vápnitom podloží	PAN	U1	1989.98	klesajúci
* 6230	Kvetnaté vysokohorské a horské psicové porasty na silikátovom substráte	ALP	U1	21310.92	klesajúci
* 6240	Subpanónske travinno-bylinné porasty	ALP	U1	466.83	klesajúci
* 6240	Subpanónske travinno-bylinné porasty	PAN	U1	300.54	klesajúci
* 6250	Panónske travinno-bylinné porasty na spraši	PAN	U1	73.84	klesajúci
* 6260	Panónske travinno-bylinné porasty na pieskoch	PAN	U1	475.04	klesajúci
6410	Bezkolencové lúky	ALP	U1	78.4	stabilný
6410	Bezkolencové lúky	PAN	U1	46.9	stabilný
6430	Vlhkomilné vysokobylinné lemové spoločenstvá na poriečnych nivách od nížin do alpínskeho stupňa	ALP	U1	1987	stabilný
6430	Vlhkomilné vysokobylinné lemové spoločenstvá na poriečnych nivách od nížin do alpínskeho stupňa	PAN	U1	358	stabilný
6440	Aluviálne lúky zväzu Cnidion venosi	PAN	U1	3073.8	stabilný
6510	Nížinné a podhorské kosné lúky	ALP	FV	152112.2	stúpajúci
6510	Nížinné a podhorské kosné lúky	PAN	U1	8772.26	stúpajúci
6520	Horské kosné lúky	ALP	U1	983.72	klesajúci

Na Slovensku ide o biotopy od nížinného až po subalpínsky stupeň. Skupina zahŕňa ekologicky rozmanité spoločenstvá: iniciálne štádiá travinno – bylinnej vegetácie na vápnitých pieskoch, na plytkých karbonátových substrátoch, spoločenstvá na plytkých a skeletnatých pôdach v rôznych nadmorských výškach, ako aj spoločenstvá stredne hlbokých až hlbokých pôd s rozdielnymi nárokmi na vlhkosť (vlhkomilné až suchomilné) a obsah živín v pôdach. Nevyhovujúci až zlý stav niektorých typov biotopov súvisí najmä s opustením pôdy a následnou sukcesiou, so zmenami v spôsoboch využívania, alebo vo vodnom režime lokalít.
V období r. 2011 – 2017 bol realizovaný projekt LIFE na záchranu a obnovu aj biotopov * 6120 a * 6260 s názvom PANNONICSK - Restoration of endemic Pannonic salt marshes and sand dunes in Southern Slovakia, LIFE10 NAT/SK/000083[20]. Projekt bol zameraný na zlepšenie stavu 15 ÚEV, z toho uvedené 2 biotopy sa nachádzajú v 9 ÚEV.

Biotop * **6110** je celkovo v dobrom stave. Vyhliadky biotopu sú však v alpskom biogeografickom regióne hodnotené nepriaznivo, čo súvisí s častým výskytom negatívneho vplyvu sukcesie a predpokladaným zarastaním lokality. Strmé skalnaté svahy, kde je biotop rozšírený najčastejšie, sa v minulosti využívali na pasenie najmä kôz a oviec. V súčasnosti tento spôsob využívania suchých a výhrevných skalnatých strání takmer úplne vymizol. Na udržanie priaznivého stavu biotopu treba zabezpečiť činnosti, ktoré obmedzia sukcesné procesy, povedú k narušovaniu vegetačného krytu a obmedzeniu šírenia konkurenčne silnejších druhov tráv. V rámci biotopu sa vyskytujú aj porasty, ktoré si starostlivosť nevyžadujú, nedostatočné množstvo pôdy limituje priebeh sukcesie.
Dôvodom nepriaznivého stavu **biotopu** * **6120** je sukcesia a s tým spojené šírenie IAS. Špecifickým problémom biotopu je nelegálna ťažba piesku, ktorá môže spôsobiť nezvratný zánik niektorých lokalít. Na udržanie dobrého stavu biotopu treba predovšetkým zabezpečiť pravidelné obhospodarovanie – kosenie, pastvu a periodické narúšanie povrchu, ktoré umožňuje prežívanie konkurenčne slabých pionierskych druhov. V minulosti sa na viacerých lokalitách osvedčilo narúšanie vegetačného krytu, napr. jazdou koní, terénnych motocyklov alebo štvorkoliek. Veľkoplošné strhnutie vegetačného krytu treba vykonávať uvážene, nakoľko po aplikácii takéhoto manažmentu zvyčajne dochádza k intenzívnemu nástupu ruderálnych a inváznych druhov. Jediná lokalita, kde sa biotop zachoval v pôvodnej forme vetrom previevaných pieskových dún s iniciálnymi štádiami psamofytnej vegetácie, je na Východoslovenskej nížine pri obci Véč, ostatné predstavujú pokročilejšie štádiá sukcesie, ktorá smeruje k porastom biotopu * 6260. K vzácnym rastlinným druhom tohto biotopu patria *Iris arenaria a Colchicum arenarium.* **Biotop** * **6260** je takisto celkovo

v nevyhovujúcom stave a vplývajú na neho rovnaké ohrozenia ako na biotop 6120. Na udržanie jeho dobrého stavu treba zabezpečiť extenzívnu pastvu. Na lokalitách v nepriaznivom alebo zlom stave je nevyhnutná obnova pravidelného obhospodarovania, zastavenie sukcesie a eliminácia problémových pôvodných i inváznych druhov.
Dobrá kvalita **biotopov 6150 a 6170** je zabezpečená prirodzenou nedostupnosťou mnohých lokalít. V nevyhovujúcom stave sú tie lokality, ktoré sú v blízkosti turistických či športových zariadení a chodníkov. Negatívny vplyv má napr. nadmerná erózia, zašľapávanie, zmeny pôdnych vlastností a umelé výsadby kosodreviny, smreka, v horšom prípade aj nepôvodných druhov (napr. *Alnus viridis*) za účelom obnovy hornej hranice lesa. Výrazný negatívny vplyv má mechanické poškodzovanie rastlín turistami a skialpinistami (na miestach s nižšou vrstvou snehovej pokrývky). Zriedkavejšie sú negatívne vplyvy spôsobené znečistením ovzdušia, ktoré vplývajú na vybrané typy vysokohorskej vegetácie, najmä na mylonitovom substráte. Manažment biotopov spočíva predovšetkým v nezasahovaní do nich (pasívny manažment), vo vybraných prípadoch (biotopy v nevyhovujúcom alebo zlom stave), je nutné zamedzenie vstupu turistov a skialpinistov na vybrané lokality z dôvodu obnovy porastov. Bezzásahový režim, umocnený striktným dodržiavaním *zákona o ochrane prírod*y, a nerozširovanie už existujúcich rekreačných stredísk a outdoorových aktivít v regióne sú nevyhnutné a potrebné na udržanie dobrého stavu biotopu. Na lokalitách v nepriaznivom stave je nevyhnutná obnova erodovaných častí turistických chodníkov.
Pre **biotop 6190** sú najzávažnejšou hrozbou zmeny vo využívaní krajiny spojené s intenzifikáciu poľnohospodárstva alebo naopak absencia hospodárenia a následné zarastanie stanovíšť drevinami, prípadne nedostatočná ochrana. Zostávajúce územia sú väčšinou mozaikovité a redukovaným populáciám jednotlivých druhov hrozí zánik či imbridná depresia aj v dôsledku prerušenia vzájomných ekologických väzieb medzi izolovanými populáciami. Vyhliadky biotopu sú optimálne v oboch biogeografických regiónoch. U spoločenstiev suchých travinno-bylinných porastov je bez aktívneho manažmentu možné dlhodobo udržať len porasty na najextrémnejších stanovištiach primárneho bezlesia. Naopak, dealpínske travinno-bylinné porasty si vzhľadom na reliktný charakter nevyžadujú udržiavací manažment. Prítomnosť mnohých indikátorov primárnych xerotermných porastov, ako napr. *Biscutella laevigata, Festuca pallens, Leontodon incanus* a *Saxifraga paniculata*, naznačuje, že tieto porasty sa udržali bez pričinenia človeka v podobe primárneho bezlesia po tisícročia, a to aj v priebehu celkových zmien klimaxových spoločenstiev od posledného glaciálu. Potrebné je však odstraňovanie náletových drevín a krov. Kalcifilné xerotermné travinno-bylinné spoločenstvá sú biotopom najvyššieho počtu ohrozených rastlinných druhov.
Biotop 6210 sa považuje za prioritný * vtedy, ak sa na lokalite nachádza viac druhov orchideí, ktoré sú kriticky ohrozené a/alebo vzácne na národnej úrovni alebo ak sa na lokalite nachádza významná populácia najmenej jedného druhu orchideí, ktorý je kriticky ohrozený a/alebo vzácny na národnej úrovni. Biotop je celkovo v nevyhovujúcom stave a vzhľadom na absenciu vhodného manažmentu a prebiehajúcu sukcesiu možno odhad trendu vývoja biotopu na celom území Slovenska celkovo považovať za klesajúci. Bez vhodného manažmentu dochádza k hromadeniu odumretej biomasy, výraznej dominancii tráv a náletu drevín, čo vedie k zániku populácií vzácnych vstavačovitých rastlín, ako aj svetlo a teplomilných druhov bylín, ktoré sú pre tento biotop typické. Vzhľadom na to, že kvalita biotopu je napriek nedostatočnému manažmentu na mnohých lokalitách pomerne dobrá, obnovenie obhospodarovania by mohlo v krátkom čase viesť k zlepšeniu stavu. Ideálnym manažmentovým opatrením je odstránenie náletových drevín a následné kosenie aspoň každý druhý rok, prípadne extenzívna pastva.
Biotop * 6230 je v nevyhovujúcom stave. Je to v dôsledku absencie tradičných spôsobov obhospodarovania, medzi ktoré patrí pasenie a priamo vplýva na vznik a udržiavanie týchto typov spoločenstiev. Následné zmeny v druhovom zložení z dôvodu prirodzenej sukcesie a deštrukcie vhodných biotopov ovplyvňujú kvalitu a vyhliadky biotopu. Na niektorých lokalitách, najmä v Tatrách, sú tieto často udržiavané miernym zošľapávaním turistami v blízkosti plies a turistických chodníkov a pasením vysokej zveri v enklávach v kosodrevine. Pre zachovanie biotopu je nevyhnutné umožnenie pasenia limitovaných stád oviec na vybraných lokalitách. Tento aktívny manažment by sa mal týkať iba tých častí biotopov, ktoré sú v nevyhovujúcom a zlom stave na miestach, kde by strata biotopu znamenala významnú stratu v diverzite spoločenstiev. V blízkosti rekreačných stredísk je dôležité zamedziť ničeniu porastov ako dôsledku výstavby ciest a budov, či rôznych turistických atrakcií. V súčasnom stave sú vyhliadky v trende vývoja klesajúce. Biotop sa vyskytuje väčšinou ako komplex s inými, zväčša alpínskymi spoločenstvami na kyslom substráte. Vo vyšších polohách vykazuje výrazne klesajúci trend oproti porastom, zaznamenaným v minulosti. **Biotop * 6260** bol v r. 2019 vyhodnotený v zlepšenom stave oproti roku 2013.
Celkový stav **biotopov * 6240 a * 6250** je v nevyhovujúcom stave. Dôvodom je sukcesia v dôsledku chýbajúceho vhodného manažmentu a ohrozenie druhovými inváziami. Vyhliadky do budúcnosti sú v oboch biogeografických regiónoch nepriaznivé. Na udržanie dobrého stavu biotopov treba predovšetkým zabezpečiť pravidelné obhospodarovanie – kosenie alebo pastvu. Na lokalitách v nepriaznivom alebo zlom stave je nevyhnutná obnova pravidelného obhospodarovania, zastavenie sekundárnej sukcesie (napr. výrub náletových drevín) a eliminácia inváznych druhov, pričom týmito opatreniami sa zlepší stav biotopov druhov katran tatársky (*Crambe tataria*), hadinec červený (*Echium russicum*), jazýčkovec jadranský (*Himantoglossum adriaticum*), jazýčkovec východný (*Himantoglossum caprinum*), kosatec bezlistý uhorský (*Iris aphylla subsp. hungarica*), rumenica turnianska (*Onosma tornensis*), poniklec otvorený (*Pulsatilla patens*), poniklec veľkokvetý (*Pulsatilla grandis*), peniažtek slovenský (*Thlaspi jankae*). Druhovo bohaté porasty biotopu 6250* sa v minulosti využívali ako extenzívne pasienky, počas družstevného

obhospodarovania pôdy boli často premieňané na polia a na lokalitách strmých svahov na terasované vinohrady. Preto sa biotop zachoval už len na relatívne malých fragmentoch, tieto fragmenty sú zvyčajne bez manažmentu a sú obklopené intenzívne využívanou poľnohospodárskou pôdou.

Kvalitu **biotopov 6410, 6430 a 6440** najviac ovplyvňuje nastavenie manažmentu lokalít prípadne jeho absencia, prípadne stavebná činnosť, čo sa prejavilo aj zhoršením stavu biotopu 6430 oproti r. 2013. Lokality podliehajú relatívne rýchlo sukcesným zmenám, zarastajú náletovými drevinami a konkurenčne silnými druhmi tráv, sú ohrozené aj prenikaním inváznych a ruderálnych druhov. Na udržanie dobrého stavu biotopov treba predovšetkým zabezpečiť pravidelné obhospodarovanie, hlavne kosenie, ktoré je pre tieto lúky najvhodnejšie, čím sa zabezpečí vhodná kvalita biotopu druhov mečík močiarny (*Gladiolus palustris*), ľanolistník bezlistencový (*Thesium ebracteatum*), vrchovka karpatská (*Tozzia carpatica*). Na lokalitách v nepriaznivom alebo zlom stave je nevyhnutná realizácia obnovného manažmentu – výrubu náletových drevín, eliminácia nahromadenej biomasy a následná obnova pravidelného obhospodarovania. Veľmi významným faktorom, ktorý ovplyvňuje druhové zloženie a výskyt charakteristických druhov **biotopu 6440**, je aj načasovanie a dĺžka záplav, ktoré sa menia medziročne. Obnova pravidelných záplav by viedla k zvýšeniu kvality biotopu. Musela by byť sprevádzaná veľkoplošnou obnovou hydrologického režimu nížinných riečnych systémov.

Biotop 6510 patrí k najproduktívnejším porastom, a preto v tých častiach Slovenska, kde pretrváva chov dobytka, je často veľmi intenzívne využívaný. Na viacerých lokalitách najmä v panónskom biogeografickom regióne invadujú do biotopu v dôsledku intenzifikácie a eutrofizácie viaceré ruderálne druhy. Narúšanie porastu a vytváranie podmienok pre šírenie ruderálnych druhov často spôsobujú aj outdoorové aktivity, budovanie komunikácií či blízkosť ľudských sídel. Na druhej strane sa najmä v alpskom biogeografickom regióne vyskytujú početné lokality, ktoré sú nedostatočne obhospodarované a kde biotop podlieha sukcesným zmenám. Optimálnym manažmentovým opatrením je pravidelné každoročné kosenie a odstraňovanie biomasy. Nepriaznivý stav **biotopu 6520** je pravdepodobne spôsobený opustením pôdy, nedostatočným kosením alebo pasením lokalít a tiež aj nedostatočnou ochranou, v dôsledku čoho lokality podliehajú zarastaniu drevinami a celkovej sukcesii. Vzhľadom na mozaikovité rozšírenie biotopu sú v nevýhode maloplošné lokality, prípadne prídomové lúky, ktoré po opustení hospodárenia ako prvé podľahli sukcesnému tlaku. Vhodným manažmentom by bolo vo väčšine prípadov kosenie jeden až dvakrát ročne s následným prihnojením raz za 3 – 10 rokov. Vhodná je aj kombinácia kosenia a pasenia.

Zabezpečenie kosenia a extenzívnej pastvy (prepásania) oviec alebo dobytka priaznivo pôsobí na populácie *Campanula serrata,*

Viaceré lúčne biotopy a rôzne typy prirodzených, extenzívne obhospodarovaných lúk sú domovom vzácnych druhov motýľov napr. modráčik bahniskový (*Maculinea nausithous*), modráčik krvavcový (*Maculinea teleius*), modráčik čiernoškvrnný (*Maculinea arion*), žltáčik zanoväťový (*Colias myrmidone*), jasoň červenooký (*Parnassius apollo*), cicavcov syseľ pasienkový (*Spermophilus citellus*), alebo tvoria významnú migračnú zónu obojživelníkov rosnička zelená (*Hyla arborea*), ropucha zelená (*Bufo viridis*), hrabavka škvrnitá (*Pelobates fuscus*), mlok bodkovaý (*Triturus vulgaris*) a iné.

Trávinnobylinné porasty sú významné miesta prežívania viacerých druhov vtákov: chriašteľ poľný (*Crex crex*)*,* prepelica poľná (*Coturnix coturnix*)*,* cíbik chochlatý (*Vanellus vanellus*)*,* dudok chochlatý (*Upupa epops*)*,* strakoš sivý (*Lanius excubitor*) přhľaviar čiernohlavý (*Saxicola torquatus*)*, atď.* Sú veľmi dôležitým potravným biotopom veľkej skupiny dravcov a sov orol krikľavý (*Aquila pomarina*)*,* orol kráľovský (*Aquila heliaca*)*,* výr skalný (*Bubo bubo*)*,* výrik lesný (*Otus scops*) a iné.

Opatrenia potrebné na zachovanie alebo obnovenie priaznivého stavu

Primerane prispôsobiť, upraviť alebo obmedziť **kosenie, pasenie a iné ekvivalentné poľnohospodárske** činnosti.

Opätovne zaviesť poľnohospodárske postupy zamerané najmä na obnovu kosenia, pasenia, vypaľovania alebo podobné opatrenia.

Riadiť používanie **prírodných hnojív a chemických látok** v poľnohospodárskej (rastlinnej a živočíšnej) produkcii, podpora používania biologicky ľahlo rozložiteľných látok.

Znížiť alebo odstrániť **znečistenie povrchových a podzemných vôd** z poľnohospodárskej činnosti, z ťažby nerastných surovín, výroby energie, obytných a rekreačných oblastí a činností.

Znížiť **zábery biotopov** a biotopov druhov infraštruktúrou a výstavbou a zabrániť premene (prírodných a poloprírodných) biotopov na lesy.

Znížiť **vplyv vonkajších** športových, voľnočasových a rekreačných **aktivít**.

Riadiť **problematické** pôvodné **druhy**, IAS a ruderálne druhy.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Mozaikovite **kosiť (**s rôznou frekvenciou do roka) s ponechaním min. 20 % nepokosenej časti každej lokality a s dôsledným odstránením biomasy z lokalít.

Vylúčiť mulčovanie ako udržiavací manažment z poľnohospodárskej praxe.

Zabrániť **nadmernému prepásaniu lokalít (napr. vybudovaním oplôtkov), správne nastaviť** pastevné zaťaženie na plochách lokalít, ponechávať nedopasky.
Brániť a **mozaikovite narúšať trávny drn** na botanicky menej zaujímavých lokalitách.
Odstraňovať nálety domácich druhov drevín (*Prunus spinosa, Ligustrum vulgare, Betula verrucosa, Crataegus* sp., *Rosa* sp., a i.) a umelé výsadby nepôvodných druhov drevín - mozaikovitým spôsobom (jeseň, zima).
Odstraňovať problematické druhy inváznych rastlín (*Ailanthus altissima, Asclepias syriaca, Padus serotina, Eleagnus angustifolia, Celtis occidentalis* a i., kontrola *Gleditschia triacanthos*).
Opatrenia zamerané na pastvu, kosenie a odstraňovanie náletov zabezpečovať trvaloudržateľným zapojením miestnych farmárov/užívateľov pozemkov s dôrazom na ich rozhodujúci vplyv na tieto biotopy.
Zaviesť systém mapovania a skorej výstrahy a eliminácie pre najviac rizikové druhy.
Zabrániť nadmernému zošľapu porastov a defragmentácii biotopov vplyvom nekontrolovanej turistiky posilnením stráže prírody a zvýšením kontrolnej činnosti.
Prostredníctvom EIA, pripomienkovania územnoplánovacej dokumentácie a PSoL **zabrániť záberom biotopov**.
Zabezpečiť, aby údaje v LPIS neboli dôvodom rozorávania biotopov európskeho významu.
Odstraňovať, riadiť a spravovať drenážne a zavlažovacie operácie a infraštruktúru (obnova pomáčaných lúk odstránením drenážnych infraštruktúr).
Zabrániť napriamovaniu, regulácii tokov a brehovým úpravám.

Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia

Tab. 36 V rámci lokalít Natura 2000 určených pre cieľové biotopy a druhy

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov)	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]
Obnova pasenia širším a trvaloudržateľným zapojením miestnych farmárov/užívateľov pozemkov s dôrazom na ich rozhodujúci vplyv na tieto biotopy	**jednorazové**	**3 500 ha**	**3 500 000**	
Podpora pasenia širším a trvaloudržateľným zapojením miestnych farmárov/užívateľov pozemkov s dôrazom na ich rozhodujúci vplyv na tieto biotopy	**opakované**	**12 000 ha**	**9 600 000**	
Mozaikovité, nepravidelné kosenie (s frekvenciou prispôsobenou jednotlivým biotopom) a dôsledné odstránenie biomasy z lokality	**opakované**	**18 000 ha**	**27 000 000**	
Ručné kosenie alebo kosenie ľahkou mechanizáciou a dôsledné odstránenie biomasy z lokality	**opakované**	**800 ha**	**1 600 000**	
Vylúčenie mulčovania ako udržiavacieho manažmentu z poľnohospodárskej praxe.	**opakovaná**	**celá SR**	**0**	
Zabránenie premene prirodzených a poloprirodzených biotopov a biotopov druhov na iný druh poľnohospodárskej pôdy ako TTP.	**jednorazové**	**celý biotop**	**0**	
Vybudovanie oplôtkov na miestach potenciálne ohrozených pastvou	**jednorazové**	**35 km**	**140 000**	
Bránenie, vyhrabávanie stariny a mozaikovité narúšanie trávneho drnu	**opakované**	**100 ha**	**70 000**	
Výruby náletových drevín a umelých výsadieb drevín v jesenných alebo zimných mesiacoch raz za 3 roky vrátane odstránenia biomasy	**opakované**	**1 500 ha**	**2 250 000**	
Odstránenie inváznych a nepôvodných invázne sa správajúcich druhov rastlín spôsobom vhodným pre daný druh	**opakované**	**2 000 ha**	**3 600 000**	
Prostredníctvom EIA, pripomienkovania územnoplánovacej dokumentácie a PSoL zabraňovanie záberom biotopov	**opakované**	**celý biotop**	**0**	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**312 480 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			0	

Tab. 37 Dodatočné opatrenia[16] nad rámec lokalít Natura 2000 (širšie opatrenia v oblasti zelenej infraštruktúry)

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7rokov)	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]
Obnova pasenia	jednorazové	2 000 ha	2 000 000	
Extenzívna / náhodná pastva oviec alebo kôz v minimálnom zaťažení	opakované	9 000 ha	8 100 000	
Mozaikovité, nepravidelné kosenie (s frekvenciou prispôsobenou jednotlivým biotopom) a dôsledné odstránenie biomasy z lokality	opakované	20 000 ha	30 000 000	
Ručné kosenie alebo kosenie ľahkou mechanizáciou a dôsledné odstránenie biomasy z lokality	opakované	500 ha	1 000 000	
Zabránenie premene prirodzených a poloprirodzených biotopov a biotopov druhov na iný druh poľnohospodárskej pôdy ako TTP	**jednorazové**	**celý biotop**	**0**	
Bránenie, vyhrabávanie stariny a mozaikovité narúšanie trávneho drnu	opakované	80 ha	56 000	
Vybudovanie oplôtkov na miestach potenciálne ohrozených pastvou	jednorazové	13 km	52 000	
Vylúčenie mulčovania ako udržiavacieho manažmentu z poľnohospodárskej praxe.	**opakované**	**celá SR**	**0**	
Odstránenie inváznych a nepôvodných inváznе sa správajúcich druhov rastlín spôsobom vhodným pre daný druh	opakované	2 000 ha	3 600 000	
Výruby náletových drevín a umelých výsadieb drevín v jesenných alebo zimných mesiacoch raz za 3 roky vrátane odstránenia biomasy	opakované	3 000 ha	4 500 000	
Prostredníctvom EIA, pripomienkovania územnoplánovacej dokumentácie a PSoL zabraňovanie záberom biotopov	opakované	celý biotop	0	
Zabezpečenie, aby údaje v LPIS neboli dôvodom rozorávania biotopov európskeho významu.	jednorazové	celá SR	0	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**0**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			332 844 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky pre cieľové druhy a typy biotopov

Spomalenie/zastavenie sukcesie, zlepšenie kvality biotopu a naň viazaných chránených druhov na výmere 35 800 ha v územiach Natura 2000 a 34 500 ha mimo území Natura 2000.
Zabránenie znižovaniu výmery biotopov.
Odstránenie zdrojov ruderalizácie biotopov a lokality vyčistené od inváznych druhov.
Vytvorenie vhodného prostredia pre pionierske porasty narúšaním povrchu pôdy, podpora prirodzenej erózie na výmere 180 ha.
Eliminácia (zmiernenie) znečistenia povrchových a podzemných vôd.
Prevencia/spomalenie prieniku najrizikovejších druhov do cieľových biotopov, zníženie nákladov na údržbu v budúcnosti.

Očakávané výsledky: ďalšie prínosy

Regulácia ľudského vplyvu na biotopy.
Zabezpečenie biotopov viacerých chránených druhov a zlepšenie stavu ich populácií.
Zachovanie tzv. **pasienkových lesov**.
Zlepšenie ekosystémových služieb, podpora opatrení proti zmene klímy.
Podpora **miestnych farmárov a komunít**.
Systematický a efektívnejší prístup k **odstraňovaniu inváznych** druhov, lepšia pripravenosť v prípade ďalších invázií.
Podpora biodiverzity hmyzu a opeľovačov rastlín.
Podpora včelárov a včelstiev zvýšením biodiverzity agroekosystémov a znížením chemizácie.
Zlepšenie **zdravotného stavu obyvateľstva**.

E.2.5 <u>Ostatné agroekosystémy (vrátane ornej pôdy)</u>

Aktuálny stav biotopov a druhov, doteraz prijaté ochranné opatrenia a ich vplyv, zostávajúce tlaky a hrozby

Keďže nejde o európsky významné biotopy, ich stav nebol hodnotený. Opatrenia boli riešené najmä prostredníctvom Programu rozvoja vidieka a podporou poľnohospodárov, (vlastníkov, užívateľov) systémom priamych platieb. Významnú zložky dodatočnej podpory tvorí aj ekologické poľnohospodárstvo.

Problematika neobrábania pôdy súvisí aj s nevysporiadanými vlastníckymi vzťahmi na pozemkoch, kde nie je doriešený užívateľský vzťah k pozemku.

Opatrenia potrebné na zachovanie alebo obnovenie priaznivého stavu

Podporovať **ekologické poľnohospodárstvo** .

Upraviť **kritéria podpory** v nasledujúcom programovom období pre zvýšenie záujmu o manažment krajinných prvkov a zelenej infraštruktúry, platby Natura 2000, ochranu biotopov sysľa a dropa.

Podporiť **diverzifikáciu plodín v poľnohospodárstve**, aj s dôrazom na vytvorenie vhodných podmienok pre opeľovače (včely), umiestňovanie biopásov na ornej pôde, zvýšiť ochranu prírodných a poloprírodných biotopov elimináciou aplikácie chemických látok a hnojív na susediacich poľnohospodárskych pozemkoch, zavedenie mozaikového obhospodarovania v prípade biotopov preferujúcich neskoršie termíny kosenia.

Zavádzať **ekologické riešenia** vrátane podpory zníženia dopadov a adaptácie na zmeny klímy.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Opätovne zaviesť **vhodné poľnohospodárske postupy** na riešenie problému neobrábania pôdy, vrátane kosenia, pasenia, vypaľovania alebo podobných opatrení.
Zabrániť premene prirodzených a poloprirodzených biotopov a biotopov druhov na poľnohospodársku pôdu
Chrániť a obnoviť **malé krajinné prvky a remízky** v poľnohospodárskej krajine.
Prispôsobiť **kosenie, pasenie a iné ekvivalentné** poľnohospodárske činnosti ochrane biotopov druhov živočíchov.
Vylúčiť mulčovanie ako udržiavací manažment z poľnohospodárskej praxe.
Riadenie a **správa drenážnych a zavlažovacích operácií** a infraštruktúr v poľnohospodárstve (obnova mokraďových biotopov a pomáčaných lúk odstránením drenážnych infraštruktúr).
Obnova a budovanie **mokradí, tôní** v krajine.
Výstavba a obnova **múrikov** v rámci kosných lúk a pastvín.
Výsadba **líniovej vegetácie** za použitia krajových odrôd ovocných drevín.
Monitoring dopadov opatrení PRV na biodiverzitu, ktorého cieľom bude lepšie nastavenie agroenvironmentálnych schém do budúcnosti.

Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia

Tab. 38 V rámci lokalít Natura 2000 určených pre cieľové biotopy a druhy

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov)	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]
Opätovné zavedenie vhodných poľnohospodárskych postupov na riešenie problému neobrábania pôdy, vrátane kosenia, pasenia, vypaľovania alebo podobných opatrení.	**opakované**	**400 ha**	**20 000**	
Zabránenie premene prirodzených a poloprirodzených biotopov a biotopov druhov na poľnohospodársku pôdu.	**jednorazové**	**200 ha**	**0**	
Obnova malých krajinných prvkov a remízok v poľnohospodárskej krajine.	**jednorazové**	**15 ha**	**25 000**	
Kosenie, pasenie a iné ekvivalentné poľnohospodárske činnosti.	**opakované**	**100 ha**	**5 000**	
Vylúčenie mulčovania ako udržiavacieho manažmentu z poľnohospodárskej praxe.	**opakované**	**15 000 ha**	**0**	
Odstránenie reps. riadenie a správa drenážnych a zavlažovacích infraštruktúr v poľnohospodárstve (obnova mokraďových biotopov a pomáčaných lúk odstránením drenážnych infraštruktúr).	**jednorazové**	**2 drenážne systémy na ploche 20 ha**	**15 000**	
Obnova a budovanie mokradí v krajine (jazierka, tône, liahniská, atď.) v krajine pre podporu biodiverzity rastlinstva a živočíšstva vrátane liahnísk pre obojživelníky.	**jednorazové**	**5 ha a 100 liahnísk**	**45 000**	
Výstavba a obnova múrikov v rámci kosných lúk a pastvín.	**jednorazové**	**1 km**	**15 000**	

Výsadba líniovej vegetácie za použitia krajových odrôd ovocných drevín a tvorba porastov hlavových vŕb.	**jednorazové**	**10 km a 5 ha**	**20 000**	
Monitoring dopadov opatrení PRV na biodiverzitu, ktorého cieľom je lepšie nastavenie agroenvironmentálnych schém do budúcnosti.	**opakované**	**300 lokalít**	**90 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**925 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			0	

Tab. 39 Dodatočné opatrenia nad rámec lokalít Natura 2000 (širšie opatrenia v oblasti zelenej infraštruktúry)

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	**Druh opatrenia***	**Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)**	**Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov)**	**Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]**
Opätovne zaviesť vhodné poľnohospodárske postupy na riešenie problému neobrábania pôdy, vrátane kosenia, pasenia, vypaľovania alebo podobných opatrení.	**opakované**	**4000 ha**	**200 000**	
Zabrániť premene prirodzených a poloprirodzených biotopov a biotopov druhov na poľnohospodársku pôdu.	**jednorazové**	**2000 ha**	**0**	
Obnoviť malé krajinné prvky a remízky v poľnohospodárskej krajine.	**jednorazové**	**150 ha**	**250 000**	
Prispôsobiť kosenie, pasenie a iné ekvivalentné poľnohospodárske činnosti	**opakované**	**1 000 ha**	**50 000**	
Tvoriť biopásy na ornej pôde s cieľom zvýšenia biodiverzity	**opakované**	**20 ha**	**50 000**	
Vylúčiť mulčovanie ako udržiavací manažment z poľnohospodárskej praxe.	**opakované**	**150 000 ha**	**0**	
Realizovať mozaikové obhospodarovanie trvalých trávnych porastov	**opakované**	**200 ha**	**40 000**	
Odstraňovať, riadiť a spravovať drenážne a zavlažovacie infraštruktúry v poľnohospodárstve (obnova mokraďových biotopov a pomáčaných lúk odstránením drenážnych infraštruktúr).	**jednorazové**	**5 drenážnych systémov na ploche 100 ha**	**30 000**	
Obnovovať a budovať mokrade (jazierka, tône, liahniská, atď.) v krajine pre podporu biodiverzity rastlinstva a živočíšstva vrátane liahnísk pre obojživelníky.	**jednorazové**	**50 ha a 200 liahnísk**	**210 000**	
Stavať a obnovovať múriky v rámci kosných lúk a pastvín.	jednorazové	5 km	100 000	
Vysádzať líniovú vegetáciu za použitia krajových odrôd ovocných drevín a porasty hlavových vŕb.	jednorazové	100 km a 50 ha	200 000	
Monitorovať dopady opatrení PRV na biodiverzitu, ktorého cieľom je lepšie nastavenie agroenvironmentálnych schém do budúcnosti.	**opakované**	**300 lokalít**	**90 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**3 500 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			300 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky pre cieľové druhy a typy biotopov

Zvýšenie **diverzifikácie poľnohospodárskej krajiny** obnovou a výsadbou remízok, líniovej vegetácie s využitím krajových odrôd drevín.

Minimalizované rozorávanie trvalých trávnych porastov, zvýšenie podielu pozemkov, ktoré sú využívané **ekologickým poľnohospodárstvom**.

Podpora **dotácií v poľnohospodárstve** je efektívne nasmerovaná na podporu území Natura 2000 už od 2. stupňa ochrany, prírodných a poloprírodných biotopov, lokalít s výskytom sysľa a dropa, je podporované mozaikové hospodárenie, ponechávanie skupín krovín, bez zníženia dotácií.

Zvýšená **biodiverzita v lokalitách** s vytvorenými biopásmi na ornej pôde.

Vylúčenie mulčovania ako spôsobu bežnej poľnohospodárskej praxe na udržiavanie pozemkov.

Zachovávané **mokradné biotopy** v poľnohospodárskej krajine.

Lepšie poznanie dopadu opatrení PRV pre efektívnejšie nastavenie agroenvironmentálnych schém do budúcnosti.

Očakávané výsledky: ďalšie prínosy

Zlepšenie ekosystémových služieb, podpora opatrení proti zmene klímy.
Podpora miestnych farmárov a komunít.
Podpora zachovania **tradičnej krajiny** s využitím pôvodných odrôd drevín a zachovanie starých sadov a vinohradov, poskytujúcich biotop viacerým druhom živočíchov.
Zvýšený **záujem a účasť farmárov** na realizácii ochrany prírody a krajiny.

Zlepšenie **kvality podzemných** vôd v nížinných oblastiach, vplyvom zníženia využívania hnojív a chemikálií v poľnohospodárstve.
Podpora **biodiverzity hmyzu a opeľovačov rastlín**.
Podpora **včelárov a včelstiev** zvýšením biodiverzity agroekosystémov a znížením chemizácie.
Zlepšenie **zdravotného stavu obyvateľstva**.

E.2.6 Lesy

Aktuálny stav biotopov a druhov, doteraz prijaté ochranné opatrenia a ich vplyv, zostávajúce tlaky a hrozby

Dominantné zastúpenie v územiach Natura 2000 majú lesy. Lesné spoločenstvá sú v podmienkach Slovenska domovom väčšiny chránených druhov. Aj výmera lesných biotopov je v porovnaní s ostatnými biotopmi chránenými v ÚEV najvyššia. Na Slovensku evidujeme **19 typov lesných biotopov európskeho významu a ich výmera predstavuje viac ako 600 000 ha,** pričom väčšinový podiel z tejto výmery predstavujú bučiny (najmä biotop 9130). Stav biotopov je rôznorodý, závisí od intenzity využívania krajiny človekom, prispôsobivosti dominantných druhov na tieto zmeny, ale aj od klimatických podmienok. Lesné biotopy vykazujú celkovú stabilitu v dlhodobom časovom horizonte, ale v prípade ich odklonu od prirodzenej druhovej a priestorovej štruktúr, od absencie ich charakteristických znakov – súčastí, je potrebné revitalizovať ich, teda pripravovať (zvyšovať ich adaptabilitu) na rôzne prejavy klimatických podmienok, pričom to môže byť uskutočnené šetrnými zásahmi alebo ponechaním územia na samovývoj v rámci priebehu prírodných procesov smerujúcich ku klimaxovým spoločenstvám.

Tab. 40

Kód biotopu	Názov biotopu	Bioregión	Stav	Výmera biotopu (ha)	Odhadovaný trend výmery
9110	Kyslomilné bukové lesy	ALP	FV	42000	stúpajúci
9110	Kyslomilné bukové lesy	PAN	U1	200	stabilný
9130	Bukové a jedľové kvetnaté lesy	ALP	U1	457000	stúpajúci
9130	Bukové a jedľové kvetnaté lesy	PAN	FV	4000	stabilný
9140	Javorovo-bukové horské lesy	ALP	FV	7200	stúpajúci
9150	Vápnomilné bukové lesy	ALP	FV	58000	stúpajúci
9150	Vápnomilné bukové lesy	PAN	U1	400	stabilný
9170	Dubovo-hrabové lesy lipové	ALP	U2	700	klesajúci
9180	Lipovo-javorové sutinové lesy	ALP	FV	27000	stúpajúci
* 9180	Lipovo-javorové sutinové lesy	PAN	FV	900	stabilný
9190	Vlhké acidofilné brezové dúbravy	PAN	U2	332	klesajúci
* 91D0	Brezové, borovicové a smrekové lesy na rašeliniskách	ALP	U1	2400	klesajúci
* 91E0	Lužné vŕbovo-topoľové a jelšové lesy	ALP	U1	4200	stúpajúci
* 91E0	Lužné vŕbovo-topoľové a jelšové lesy	PAN	U2	800	klesajúci
91F0	Lužné dubovo-brestovo-jaseňové lesy okolo nížinných riek	ALP	U1	165.6	stabilný
91F0	Lužné dubovo-brestovo-jaseňové lesy okolo nížinných riek	PAN	U2	6700	klesajúci
91G0	Karpatské a panónske dubovo-hrabové lesy	ALP	FV	4600	stabilný
* 91G0	Karpatské a panónske dubovo-hrabové lesy	PAN	U1	7900	stúpajúci
* 91H0	Teplomilné panónske dubové lesy	ALP	FV	6300	stúpajúci
* 91H0	Teplomilné panónske dubové lesy	PAN	U1	2100	stúpajúci
* 91I0	Eurosibírske dubové lesy na spraši a piesku	ALP	U1	3200	stabilný
* 91I0	Eurosibírske dubové lesy na spraši a piesku	PAN	U1	1000	stabilný
91M0	Panónsko-balkánske cerové lesy	ALP	U1	1500	stúpajúci
91M0	Panónsko-balkánske cerové lesy	PAN	U1	7000	klesajúci

* 91N0	Panónske topoľové lesy s borievkou	PAN	U2	75	klesajúci
91Q0	Reliktné vápnomilné borovicové a smrekovcové lesy	ALP	FV	2000	stúpajúci
91T0	Stredoeurópske lišajníkové lesy	PAN	U2	400	klesajúci
9410	Horské smrekové lesy	ALP	U1	38200	klesajúci
9420	Subpanónske travinnobylinné porasty	ALP	FV	650	stúpajúci

Hodnotenie stavu jednotlivých biotopov je dostupné na stránke EK:
https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=sk/eu/art17/envxrnpda/SK_habitats_reports-20190711-093854.xml&conv=589&source=remote

Stav lesných biotopov je priaznivejší v alpskom biogeografickom regióne, kde je pomer priaznivý, nevyhovujúci, zlý nasledovný: 9 : 6 : 1. V panónskom biogeografickom regióne je vzhľadom na nižšiu lesnatosť, ich nízku celistvosť a výraznejší prienik inváznych druhov stav horší, pomer: 3 (priaznivý) : 5 (nevyhovujúci) : 5 (zlý).

Lesohospodárska činnosť väčšiny lokalít s výskytom lesných typov biotopov je zabezpečovaná prostredníctvom PSoL. V prípade zapracovania požiadaviek ochrany prírody a manažmentových opatrení programov starostlivosti o chránené územia do týchto dokumentov, ich dodržaním v praxi, je prostredníctvom nich možné vykonávať aj ochranársky manažment. Viac ekologické spôsoby hospodárenia (napr. nezasahovanie v okolí hniezdnych lokalít vybraných druhov, alebo celková bezzásahovosť) sú podporované vo vyšších stupňoch ochrany prostredníctvom Programu rozvoja vidieka v rámci Platieb v územiach sústavy Natura 2000 na lesnom pozemku (územia európskeho významu) a v rámci Platieb na lesnícko – environmentálne a klimatické služby a ochranu lesov (predovšetkým v chránených vtáčích územiach a bez ohľadu na stupeň ochrany).

V období 2011 – 2017 bol realizovaný projekt LIFE na záchranu a obnovu aj **biotopu * 91N0** s názvom PANNONICSK - Restoration of endemic Pannonic salt marshes and sand dunes in Southern Slovakia, LIFE10 NAT/SK/000083[20]. Koordinátorom bol Daphne - Inštitút aplikovanej ekológie, partnerom bola ŠOP SR. Projekt bol zameraný na zlepšenie stavu 15 ÚEV, z toho uvedený biotop * 91N0 sa nachádza v ÚEV Čenkov.

Jemnejšie spôsoby hospodárenia, prírode blízke spôsoby so zachovaním diverzifikovanej štruktúry a dostatkom mŕtveho dreva sú podmienkou pre zachovanie alebo zlepšovanie stavu veľkej skupiny druhov rastlín a živočíchov viazaných na toto prostredie. Ide o rastlinné druhy ako kyjanôčka zelená (*Buxbaumia viridis*), korýtkovec (*Scapania massalongoi*), cyklámen fatranský (*Cyclamen fatrense*), črievičník papučkový (*Cypripedium calceolus*), zvonovec ľaliolistý (*Adenophora lilifolia*), slezinník nepravý (*Asplenium adulterinum*). Staré stromy listnatých drevín a zachovanie dostatku mŕtveho dreva je podmienkou výskytu chrobákov kováčik fialový (*Limoniscus violaceus*), kováčik (Boros *schneideri*), drevník ryhovaný (*Rhysodes sulcatus*), plocháč červený (*Cucujus cinnaberinus*), fuzáč veľký (*Cerambyx cerdo*), roháč obyčajný (*Lucanus cervus*), fuzáč alpský (*Rosalia alpina*), pižmovec hnedý (*Osmoderma eremita*) a ďalšie. Riedke lesy, lesné ekotóny a svetliny obľubujú motýle *Callimorpha quadripunctaria, Coenonympha hero, Lopinga achine, Leptidea morsei.* Panónske dubové lesy s dubom plstnatým preferuje mora *Dioszeghyana schmidtii.*
Dutiny stromov využívajú lesné druhy netopierov a dutinohniezdiče, preto je zachovanie starých stojacích stromov veľmi dôležité.
Relevantné druhy benefitujúce z manažmentových opatrení lesov a lesných biotopov: *Myotis bechsteinii, Barbastella barbastellus, Pipistrellus nathusii, Myotis nattereri, Myotis brandti, Nyctalus noctula, Nyctalus leislerii, Plecotus auritus, Myotis daubentonii, Myotis myotis, Myotis emarginatus, Eptesicus nilssonii, Vespertilio murinus a Rhinolophus spp.*

Opatrenia potrebné na zachovanie alebo obnovenie priaznivého stavu

Zavádzať **jemnejšie spôsoby obhospodarovania lesov** a prírode blízke obhospodarovanie lesa s prihliadnutím na požiadavky (modifikácie) ochrany prírody.
Zabrániť premene poloprírodných lesov za účelom zvýšenia intenzity lesného obhospodarovania a výsadbe monokultúr.
Zachovať existujúce **tradičné extenzívne spôsoby** obhospodarovania a využívania lesov - zahŕňa aj zachovanie a rozširovanie starších jedincov drevín a starších porastov, prirodzené štádiá rozpadu lesov, potenciálne vhodných druhotných lesných biotopov (napr. dubovo-hrabový les na bukových biotopoch). Zahŕňa aj zachovanie oblastí bezzásahových území.
Prispôsobiť / riadiť opätovné zalesňovanie a obnovu lesa pôvodnými druhmi drevín.
Prispôsobiť / zmeniť postupy manažmentu a využívania lesov.

Usmerniť lesohospodárske využívanie lesov s cieľom zachovať alebo obnoviť biotopy alebo biotopy druhov alebo zabrániť vyrušovaniu druhov. Zahŕňa uplatňovanie aj bezzásahového režimu.
Zavádzať opatrenia na zastavenie a **zabránenie nezákonnej ťažby a tlakov** vyplývajúcich z tejto nezákonnej činnosti.
Vytvárať plantáže energetických drevín na degradovaných pôdach, nie v potenciálnych lokalitách výskytu biotopov európskeho významu (inundačné územia).
Premieňať plantáže (napr. topoľové, borovicové plantáže) na typy lesného biotopu (napr. v inundačnom území).
Znížiť alebo odstrániť **používanie chemikálií na hnojenie, vápnenie** a usmerniť ich pri kontrole škodcov v lesníctve.
Znížiť **znečistenie pôdy, vôd a ovzdušia** z lesníckych činností a eróziu pôdneho krytu vplyvom mechanizmov a nevhodnými lesohospodárskymi opatreniami.
Obnoviť **hydrologický režim** odvodnených lesných oblastí.
Eliminovať šírenie iných invazívnych a expanzívnych druhov v lesných porastoch.
Realizovať ďalšie opatrenia týkajúce sa lesníckych postupov alebo lesných biotopov.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Vo vhodných porastoch začať realizovať **pestovanie trvalo viacetážových** (rôznovekých, hrúbkovo a výškovo diferencovanejších) porastov (s modifikáciami potrebnými na zabezpečenie alebo zlepšenie priaznivého stavu konkrétneho biotopu).
Vo vhodných porastoch začať postupne realizovať **prebudovu na výberkový hospodársky spôsob** (s modifikáciami potrebnými na zabezpečenie alebo zlepšenie priaznivého stavu konkrétneho biotopu).
Vo vhodných porastoch začať postupne realizovať iné formy PBOL, napr. koncepciu pestovania mozaikových porastov, trvalo tvorivého lesa (s modifikáciami potrebnými na zabezpečenie alebo zlepšenie priaznivého stavu konkrétneho biotopu).
V prípadoch, ak lesné biotopy v územiach sústavy Natura 2000 nie je dočasne možné obhospodarovať podľa zásad PBOL, ponechať tieto porasty dočasne resp. trvalo na **pôsobenie autoregulačných procesov** - samovývoj s finančnou náhradou za obmedzenie bežného hospodárenia v týchto lokalitách.
Na územiach, kde je evidovaný malý výskyt konkrétneho lesného biotopu (predmetu ochrany v danej lokalite), v lokalitách ochranného rázu, ale nezaradených do ochranných lesov, na exponovanejších lokalitách a v prípadoch, ak biotop je v zlom stave využiť bezzásahový režim, prípadne použiť len zásahy nutné na zlepšenie stavu biotopu s finančnou náhradou za obmedzenie bežného hospodárenia v týchto lokalitách (napr.* 9180, 9190, * 91D0, * 91E0, 91F0, 91Q0, 9420, 91T0).
Komplexy zachovalých cenných lesných porastov a fragmenty prírodných lesov resp. cenných starých horských lesov ponechať trvalo bez zásahu - zabezpečiť ich trvalú ochranu s finančnou náhradou za obmedzenie bežného hospodárenia v týchto lokalitách.
Zabezpečiť **kontinuitu bezzásahového režimu** v územiach s už aplikovaným bezzásahovým režimom (neznižovať ich výmeru) a taktiež uplatniť ho v územiach vyžadujúcich si uplatnenie daného opatrenia z dôvodu udržania alebo zlepšenia stavu biotopu a predmetov ochrany (napr. ochrana prírodných procesov a nerušeného vývoja lesných ekosystémov), zabezpečiť finančnú náhradu za obmedzenie bežného hospodárenia v týchto lokalitách (napr. 9110, 9130, 9140, 9150, * 9180, * 91D0, * 91E0, 91F0, 91Q0, 9410, 9420, 91T0).
Podporovať resp. vnášať **pôvodné dreviny** podľa konkrétnej lokality napr. duby, javory, bresty, lipy, čerešňu vtáčiu, jarabinu brekyňovú, brezy, jelše, krušinu jelšovú a ostatné hlavné a vtrúsené dreviny podľa konkrétneho biotopu a miestnych podmienok.
Vykonať rozsiahle **podsadby, predsadby, podsejby, predsejby** jedľou bielou, cennými listnáčmi, čerešňou vtáčou, a tisom obyčajným v porastoch s homogenizovanou druhovou štruktúrou a podľa konkrétneho fytocenologického zaradenia biotopu na lokalite.
Vhodné porasty nepôvodných drevín predsadiť pôvodnými drevinami a postupne uvoľňovať zápoj alebo nechať materský porast na dožitie (napr. * 91E0, 91F0).
Obnovovať lesné biotopy na lokalitách v minulosti odlesnených (napr. inundačné územia) alebo využívaných napr. na pestovanie plantáží drevín (napr. 91E0*, 91F0).
Ponechať dostatok **starších kvalitných, zdravých jedincov** hlavných drevín materského porastu v počte min. 10 ks/ha na dožitie, pri niektorých biotopoch 15 – 20 ks/ha.
Zabezpečiť ponechanie určitého min. počtu (v určitých prípadoch všetkých) prípravných drevín a netvárnych, **košatých, dutinových jedincov** drevín.
Pri lesohospodárskej činnosti **nemeniť reliéf terénu**, uchovať depresie a vyvýšeniny.
Odstraňovať z porastov **nepôvodné dreviny** a inváznе druhy drevín, napr. pri výchovných a obnovných zásahoch odstraňovať agát biely, smrek mimo svojho prirodzeného rozšírenia alebo pri neprirodzenom (vyššom) zastúpení v porastových zmesiach na pôvodných stanovištiach, prípadne ďalšie nepôvodné, inváznе alebo expanzívne druhy drevín.

Pri prípadných lesohospodárskych zásahoch zameraných len na zlepšenie stavu biotopu uplatniť **účelový výber** jednotlivý, len nad odrasteným prirodzeným zmladením, resp. zabezpečenými vnesenými drevinami (napr. 9140, * 9180, * 91E0, 91F0, * 91D0). Účelový výber nezneužívať na výber len najkvalitnejších jedincov, zásahy nerealizovať na výmere celého obnovovaného porastu a nenavyšovať objem ťažby.
Realizovať **sortimentovú metódu** sústreďovania (vyťahovania z porastu).
Revitalizovať a zabezpečiť **pôvodný hydrologický režim** v minulosti narušených území, vrátane manažmentu inundačných území.
Revitalizovať a zabezpečiť pôvodný hydrologický režim v minulosti narušených území znefunkčnením odvodňovacích kanálov.
Uplatniť preháňanie **hospodárskych zvierat** - vo vhodných častiach porastov na vhodných lokalitách, po dohode alebo úprave zákona o lesoch (lesné spoločenstvá duba a 91N0).
Uplatniť **uvoľnený zápoj** v hlavnej vrstve v porastoch nad 60 rokov s prihliadnutím na stav spodnej vrstvy pôvodných drevín, aby nedochádzalo k šíreniu agáta (napr. *91G0, * 91I0, 91M0).
V **mladších porastoch** lesného biotopu 9410 (v mladinách, žrďkovinách a žrďovinách) vykonať intenzívne pestovné zásahy s cieľom trvale nepravidelne (v hlúčikoch) rozvoľniť zápoj (min. rozostup jedincov smreka 8 m) a vytvorenie, podľa možnosti vzájomne prepojených častí porastov (čistiniek) bez porastu drevín. Ak porasty v týchto vekových kategóriách spĺňajú uvedené požiadavky, uplatní sa pri nich bezzásahový režim s finančnou náhradou za obmedzenie bežného hospodárenia v týchto lokalitách. V porastoch 50 – 80 ročných, ktoré nie sú navrhované do bezzásahového režimu a kde nepriaznivú štruktúru porastu je možné upraviť pestovateľskými zásahmi uplatniť vhodnú kombináciu rubov PBOL a účelových zásahov s dôrazom na rozdiferencovanie homogénnej štruktúry porastov, s cieľom plošne rozvoľniť zápoj, ale zároveň vytvárať aj hustejšie výškovo diferencované skupiny drevín. Ak porasty v týchto vekových kategóriách spĺňajú cieľové požiadavky, uplatniť bezzásahový režim – finančne uplatnené z iného opatrenia. Tento uplatniť aj v porastoch starších ako 80 rokov, kde sa pri diferenciácii porastovej štruktúry uplatňujú prírodné činitele. Vo všetkých porastoch je možné vykonávať predsadby, podsadby, predsejby, podsejby autochtónnych drevín tohto biotopu vrátane jarabiny vtáčej a brezy – finančne uplatnené z iného opatrenia. Dôraz je pri zásahoch kladený na ochranu krovitej vrstvy hlavne bobuľovitých drevín.
Pestovnými opatreniami pestovať **hlboko zavetvené jedince smreka** uvoľnenejším zápojom.
Zamedziť navyšovaniu objemu **kalamitných ťažieb a ťažbe zdravých jedincov** (porastov) v rámci porastov postihnutých kalamitou.
Pri niektorých biotopoch s účelovým hospodárskym spôsobom je z porastu možné odobrať max. 1/10 zásoby porastu na 1 ha/decénium.
V porastoch zaradených do kategórie ochranných lesov (podľa *zákona o lesoch*) využiť bezzásahový režim, prípadne použiť len zásahy nutné na jeho udržanie.
Redukovať stavy raticovej **zveri**. Zabezpečiť celoročnú ochranu vlka obyčajného ako hlavného prirodzeného predátora diviačej a jelenej zveri, ktorá poškodzuje obnovované porasty drevín.
Zabezpečiť ochranu kultúr podsadených a predsadených drevín drevenými oplôtkami (malých výmer) a individuálnu ochranu sadeníc autochtónnych drevín trpiacich poškodzovaním a ničením zverou.
Podporovať pri sústreďovaní (vyťahovaní z porastov) vyťaženého dreva **využívanie k**oní, nepribližovať drevo korytami tokov.
Nezalesňovať najcennejšie časti pozemkov s nelesnou vegetáciou (napr. * 91D0, * 91N0, 91T0).
V ucelených komplexoch ponechať časti v bezzásahovom režime na min. 15 % porastovej plochy na každých 10 ha, hlavne hrebeňové časti a časti pozdĺž údolnice a v záveroch dolín (pramenných oblastí), prípadne napr. sutiny, strže a výmole.
Vylúčiť **používanie chemických prípravkov, okrem prípravkov proti ohryzu zverou, proti lúpaniu a ošetreniu** poškodených autochtónnych drevín.
Používať biologický odbúrateľný olej na mazanie rezných častí a environmentálne vhodnejšie palivá do motorových píl a krovinorezov (napr. Aspen 2T, 4).
Revitalizovať a zabezpečiť pôvodný hydrologický režim (napr. vybudovaním prehrádzok v odvodňovacích kanáloch v lokalitách výskytu rašeliniskových lesov.
Zabezpečiť ponechanie všetkého alebo maximálneho množstva **odumretého dreva** v rôznom štádiu rozkladu a rôznej hrúbkovej štruktúre. Výskyt odumretého dreva je jeden z limitujúcich faktorov na posúdenie stavu lesného biotopu a limitujúcim faktorom úspešnej prirodzenej obnovy hlavne v biotope 9410.
Zabezpečiť ponechanie živých jedincov materského porastu **na dožitie** v maximálnom počte pôvodných drevín vzhľadom na manažment sledujúci udržanie a zlepšenie stavu biotopu (napr. * 91D0, * 91E0, 91F0).
Zachovať a chrániť **krovitú etáž**.
Zachovať resp. dosiahnuť na vhodných lokalitách porastovú štruktúru nízkeho, stredného až pasienkového typu lesa (dubové lesné spoločenstvá).
Dorub obnovného prvku (s ponechaním časti jedincov živých drevín) vykonať nad následným porastom na konci rastovej fázy mladiny.

Zabezpečiť pri obnove porastov využívanie **obnovných prvkov do veľkosti 0,2** ha (v niektorých biotopoch 0,15 ha) v min. vzájomnej vzdialenosti na 2 výšky porastu a len nad odrasteným prirodzeným zmladením.
V porastoch zaradených do kategórie ochranných lesov (podľa *zákona o lesoch*) využiť bezzásahový režim, prípadne použiť len zásahy nutné na jeho udržanie.
V blízkosti vodných tokov, rašelinísk a slatín (na 1 výšku porastu, resp. pri biotopoch * 91E0, 91F0 na 2 výšky porastu) a **v pramenných oblastiach** uplatniť bezzásahový režim. V záveroch dolín uplatniť bezzásahový režim alebo účelový výber jednotlivý s trvalým ponechaním 50 % zásoby porastu.
Zamedziť homogenizovanie už diferencovanej porastovej štruktúry nevhodnými lesohospodárskymi postupmi (napr. neaplikovať opatrenie štandardne uvádzané v PSoL: „Dolnú etáž rúbať s hornou etážou").
Zamedziť ochudobňovaniu drevinovej skladby autochtónnych drevín lesohospodárskou činnosťou.
Zamedziť premene biotopov (najmä 9190, * 91E0 a 91F0) na plantáže rýchlo rastúcich drevín a nepôvodných druhov drevín.
Predlžovať rubnú dobu (RD) a obnovnú dobu (OD) porastov podľa konkrétnych biotopov a špecifických podmienok (napr. dubové porasty RD min. 180 rokov s OD min. 60 rokov, bukové porasty RD min. 140 rokov s OD 40 rokov, smrekové porasty RD min. 150 rokov s OD min. 60 rokov) resp. vo všetkých prípadoch RD fyzického veku drevín s nepretržitou OD.
Medzery a presvetlené lokality s rašeliniskovou flórou nezalesňovať (91T0).
Podrobnosti o obmedzeniach a špecifikáciách pre konkrétne biotopy a relatívne aj pre miestne podmienky budú rozpracované v príslušnej dokumentácii týkajúcej sa riešeného programového obdobia.

Významným krokom pre zlepšenie ochrany lesných biotopov je, že v zmysle *zákona o ochrane prírody* je **v 3. a 4. stupni ochrany** zakázané uplatniť iné ako **prírode blízke obhospodarovanie lesa** (PBOL) a náhodná ťažba je obmedzená. PBOL je prispôsobené danému lesnému biotopu, lokálnym špecifikám a zahŕňa jemnejšie a extenzívnejšie spôsoby hospodárenia, so špecifickejšími požiadavkami oproti zaužívanej koncepcii PBOL, čím posúva hospodárenie v lesoch k plneniu širokého spektra ekosystémových služieb. Lesohospodárska činnosť, vrátane asanačných ťažieb, sa netýka území **s bezzásahovým režimom – 5. stupeň ochrany prírody a území navrhovaných na bezzásahový režim**. Taktiež sa bezzásahový režim zo špecifických dôvodov navrhuje uplatniť aj v častiach území zaradených v nižších stupňoch ochrany prírody (diferencovane podľa biotopov). Nárok na finančné náhrady za obmedzenie bežného hospodárenia majú od 1.1.2020 majú nielen neštátne subjekty, ale aj štátne podniky, ktoré majú v správe štátne pozemky. Neštátne subjekty môžu byť tiež prijímateľmi z Programu rozvoja vidieka SR na roky 2014 - 2020. Štátne subjekty si môžu uplatniť aj zníženie odvodu do štátnej pokladnice (rozpočtu). To sa uplatňuje pri všetkých relevantných opatreniach.

V r. 2020 – 2021 boli zverejnené zámery na **vyhlásenie prírodnej rezervácie** (PR) Veľký Bukovec a PR Pramene Vydrice, ako aj zámer na PR Pralesy Slovenska. Táto pozostáva zo 76 lokalít – pralesových zvyškov a starých porastov v rámci takmer celého Slovenska. Ich celková výmera je 6 462 ha a sú to pozemky v správe Lesov SR, š. p. V r. 2020 – 2021 boli nariadeniami vlády vyhlásené 3 PR pre ochranu lesných biotopov (Rydošová, Vihorlatský prales a Oborínsky luh).

Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia

Tab. 41 V rámci lokalít Natura 2000 určených pre cieľové biotopy a druhy

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)**	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov)***	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]
Vykonať podsadby, predsadby vybraných drevín v porastoch kde stagnuje prirodzená obnova jedľou bielou, bukom lesným, cennými listnáčmi, čerešňou vtáčou, jarabinou brekyňou, tisom a ďalšími drevinami v porastoch s homogenizovanou druhovou štruktúrou a podľa konkrétneho fytocenologického zaradenia biotopu na lokalite (50 % preplácanie nákladov).	**opakované**	**2 000 000 ks**	**1 200 000**	
Podporovať resp. vnášať pôvodné dreviny podľa konkrétnej lokality: dub, cenné listnáče, čerešňa vtáčia, jarabina brekyňová a ostatné vtrúsené dreviny podľa miestnych podmienok (50 % preplácanie nákladov).	**opakované**	**500 000 ks**	**250 000**	
Vykonať individuálnu ochranu predsadených a podsadených drevín, autochtónne dreviny trpiace poškodením zverou ochrániť individuálnou ochranou (50 % preplácanie nákladov).	**opakované**	**1 400 000 ks**	**400 000**	
Podporiť využívanie drevených oplôtkov (malých výmer) pri predsadbách, podsadbách alebo pri prirodzenej obnove pôvodných drevín trpiacich poškodzovaním a ničením zverou (50 % preplácanie nákladov).	**opakované**	**800 km**	**1 400 000**	

Zabezpečiť ponechanie určitého min. počtu (alebo objemu) zdravých jedincov hlavných drevín materského porastu na dožitie pre zabezpečenie priaznivého stavu biotopu, jeho vhodnej genetickej variability a neskoršie využitie pre dutinové hniezdiče, netopiere a druhy eur. významných chrobákov a ostatných zložiek bioty. Zabezpečiť ponechanie určitého min. počtu (v určitých prípadoch všetkých) prípravných drevín a netvárnych, košatých, dutinových jedincov drevín.	**opakované**	**150 000 ha**	**3 000 000**	
Podporovať pri sústreďovaní (vyťahovaní z porastov) vyťaženého dreva využívanie koní – hlavne Norik muránskeho typu (50 % preplácanie nákladov).	**opakované**	**30 ks**	**150 000**	
Realizovať pravidelné odstraňovanie inváznych drevín napr. javorovec jaseňolistý, pajaseň žliazkatý, agát biely, čremcha neskorá, inváznych rastlín, expanzívnych alebo nepôvodných drevín a rastlín (50 % preplácanie nákladov).	**opakované**	**2 000 ha**	**500 000**	
Uplatniť preháňanie hospodárskych zvierat - vo vhodných častiach dubových biotopov na vhodných lokalitách, po dohode alebo úprave zákona o lesoch. Resp. uplatnenie iných, pôvodný biotop formujúcich opatrení alebo špecifické PBOL v dubových a bukovo-dubových porastoch. Opatrenie môže zahŕňať aj ochranu prirodzeného náletu resp. vnesených autochtónnych drevín, taktiež výsadbu, podporu a ochranu krovitej etáže. Podmienkou je trvalé ponechanie min. 10 starších jedincov dubov/ha hlavného (obnovovaného) porastu.	**opakované**	**5 000 ha**	**1 000 000**	
Uvoľňovať zápoj v mladších a hustejších častiach porastov s dôrazom na ekologické nároky lišajníkov v biotope 91T0.	**opakované**	**15 ha**	**3000**	
V mladších porastoch biotopu 9410 (v mladinách, žrďovinách a žrďkovinách) vykonať intenzívne pestovné zásahy s cieľom trvale nepravidelne (v hlúčikoch) rozvoľniť zápoj (min. rozostup jedincov smreka 8 m) a vytvorenie, podľa možnosti vzájomne prepojených časti porastov (čistiniek) bez porastu drevín. V porastoch 50 – 80 ročných, ktoré nie sú navrhované do bezzásahového režimu a kde nepriaznivú štruktúru porastu je možné upraviť pestovateľskými zásahmi uplatniť vhodnú kombináciu rubov PBOL a účelových zásahov s dôrazom na rozdiferencovanie homogénnej štruktúry porastov, s cieľom plošne rozvoľniť zápoj, ale zároveň vytvárať aj hustejšie výškovo diferencované skupiny drevín. Ak porasty v týchto vekových kategóriách spĺňajú cieľové požiadavky, uplatniť bezzásahový režim – finančne uplatnené z iného opatrenia. Tento uplatniť aj v porastoch starších ako 80 rokov, kde sa pri diferenciácii porastovej štruktúry uplatňujú prírodné činitele. Vo všetkých porastoch je možné vykonávať predsadby, podsadby, predsejby, podsejby autochtónnych drevín tohto biotopu vrátane jarabiny vtáčej a brezy. Dôraz je pri zásahoch kladený na ochranu krovitej vrstvy hlavne bobuľovitých drevín.	**opakované**	**15 000 ha**	**650 000**	
V porastoch tvoriacich okraje biotopu * 91D0 zabezpečiť spôsoby obhospodarovania, ktoré nenarúšajú vodný režim záujmovej oblasti.	**opakované**	**500 ha**	**10 000**	
Vhodné porasty nepôvodných drevín predsadiť pôvodnými drevinami a postupne uvoľňovať zápoj alebo nechať materský porast na dožitie (* 91E0, 91F0) - 50 % preplácanie nákladov.	**opakované**	**80 000 ks**	**50 000**	
Uplatniť špecifické PBOL s prispôsobením k danému biotopu a zohľadnením požiadaviek ochrany prírody, jemnejšie a extenzívne spôsoby hospodárenia.	**opakované**	**50 000 ha**	**3 000 000**	
Vo vhodných porastoch hlavne biotopov 9130, 9110 a 9150 začať postupne realizovať prebudovu na výberkový hospodársky spôsob (s modifikáciami potrebnými na zabezpečeniu alebo zlepšenie priaznivého stavu biotopu a zohľadnením požiadaviek ochrany prírody).	**opakované**	**35 000 ha**	**1 300 000**	
Vo vhodných porastoch začať realizovať pestovanie trvalo viacetážových porastov (s modifikáciami potrebnými na zabezpečeniu alebo zlepšenie priaznivého stavu biotopov a zohľadnením požiadaviek ochrany prírody).	**opakované**	**45 000 ha**	**1 500 000**	
Vytvárať prepojenia cenných travinnobylinných biotopov lesom s uvoľnením zápojom – riedkolesom (najmä biotop 91N0*).	**opakované**	**10 ha**	**5 000**	
Podporiť zavedenie a realizovanie prepásania a preháňania hospodárskych zvierat s ponechaním 1/3 prepásaného územia bez pastvy s ročným obmieňaním plochy (biotop * 91N0).	**opakované**	**30 ha**	**1 000**	
Zabezpečiť bezzásahový režim v územiach vyžadujúcich si uplatnenie daného opatrenia z dôvodu udržania alebo zlepšenia stavu biotopu a predmetov ochrany a zabezpečiť finančnú náhradu za obmedzenie bežného hospodárenia v týchto lokalitách.	**opakované**	**25 000 ha**	**1 750 000**	

Fragmenty a komplexy prírodných lesov resp. cenných starých horských lesov ponechať trvalo bez zásahu - zabezpečiť ich trvalú ochranu. V ucelených komplexoch ponechať časti v bezzásahovom režime - min. 15 % porastovej plochy na každých 10 ha, hlavne hrebeňové časti a časti pozdĺž údolnice a v záveroch dolín (pramenných oblastí), prípadne napr. sutiny, strže a výmole.				
Výkup pozemkov (hlavne 5. stupeň ochrany v ÚEV, resp. 3.-4. stupeň ochrany v ÚEV, alebo navrhované maloplošné chránené územie - v texte vyššie, so zaradením do 5. stupňa ochrany – aj mimo ÚEV) Ak podľa Envirostratégie 2030 má byť 75 % rozlohy národných parkov (NP) v bezzásahovom režime (min. cca 100 000 ha pozemkov neštátnych vlastníkov) a min. cca 100 000 ha pozemkov neštátnych vlastníkov v bezzásahovom režime mimo území NP, suma sa bude odvíjať od spôsobu vysporiadania s neštátnymi vlastníkmi. Pri kúpe môže suma dosahovať hodnotu:	**jednorazové jednorazové**	**25 000 ha alebo 200 000 ha**	**100 000 000 0,8-1,25 mld.**	
Prenájom pozemkov (ø 63,38 €/ha/rok v 2018 s odhadom na r. 2021 – 2027 s prihliadnutím na infláciu a celkove zvyšovanie výdavkov ø 75 €/ha/rok) Ak vlastníci neštátnych pozemkov zvolia prevažne túto formu náhrad, táto suma sa bude musieť adekvátne navýšiť.	**opakovane**	**80 000 ha**	**6 000 000**	
Zmluvná starostlivosť – ochrana (ø 45 €/ha/rok, pričom na lokalitách bez možnosti finančného príjmu pre obhospodarovateľa z predaja dreva bude suma primerane navýšená) Ak vlastníci neštátnych pozemkov zvolia prevažne túto formu náhrad, táto suma sa bude musieť adekvátne navýšiť.	**opakovane**	**250 000 ha**	**11 250 000**	
Náhrada (ujma) za obmedzenie bežného obhospodarovania (ø 70 €/ha/rok) Ak vlastníci neštátnych pozemkov zvolia prevažne túto formu náhrad, táto suma sa bude musieť adekvátne navýšiť.	**opakovane**	**150 MCHÚ**	**7 500 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**386 433 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			0	

Tab. 42 Dodatočné opatrenia[16] nad rámec lokalít Natura 2000 (širšie opatrenia v oblasti zelenej infraštruktúry)

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	**Druh opatrenia***	**Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)****	**Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov)*****	**Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]**
Zabezpečiť ponechanie určitého min. počtu (alebo objemu) zdravých jedincov hlavných drevín materského porastu na dožitie pre zabezpečenie priaznivého stavu biotopu, jeho vhodnej genetickej variability a neskoršie využitie pre dutinové hniezdiče, netopiere a druhy eur. významných chrobákov a ostatných zložiek bioty. Zabezpečiť ponechanie určitého min. počtu (v určitých prípadoch všetkých) prípravných drevín a netvárnych, košatých, dutinových jedincov drevín.	opakované	20 000 ha	400 000	
Uplatniť preháňanie hospodárskych zvierat - vo vhodných častiach dubových biotopov na vhodných lokalitách, po dohode alebo úprave relevantnej legislatívy. Resp. uplatnenie iných, pôvodných biotop formujúcich opatrení alebo špecifické PBOL v dubových a bukovo-dubových porastoch. Opatrenie môže zahŕňať aj ochranu prirodzeného náletu resp. vnesených autochtónnych drevín, taktiež výsadba, podpora a ochrana krovitej etáže. Podmienkou je trvalé ponechanie min. 10 starších jedincov dubov/ha hlavného (obnovovaného) porastu.	opakované	2 000 ha	400 000	
Podporovať pri sústreďovaní (vyťahovaní z porastov) vyťaženého dreva využívanie koní - hlavne Norik muránskeho typu (50 % preplácanie nákladov).	opakované	30 ks	150 000	
Podporovať resp. vnášať pôvodné dreviny podľa konkrétnej lokality: dub spp., javor spp., čerešňa vtáčia, lipa spp., jarabina brekyňová a ostatné vtrúsené dreviny podľa miestnych podmienok (50 % preplácanie nákladov).	opakované	200 000 ks	100 000	
Vykonať podsadby, predsadby vybraných drevín v porastoch kde stagnuje prirodzená obnova jedľou bielou, bukom lesným, cennými listnáčmi, tisom a ďalšími drevinami v porastoch s homogenizovanou druhovou štruktúrou a podľa konkrétneho fytocenologického zaradenia biotopu na lokalite (50 % preplácanie nákladov).	opakované	300 000 ks	175 000	
Vykonať individuálnu ochranu predsadených a podsadených drevín, autochtónne dreviny trpiace poškodením zverou ochrániť individuálnou ochranou (50 % preplácanie nákladov).		350 000 ks	100 000	

Realizovať pravidelné odstraňovanie inváznych drevín napr. javorovec jaseňolistý, pajaseň žliazkatý, agát biely, čremcha neskorá, inváznych rastlín, expanzívnych alebo nepôvodných drevín a rastlín (50 % preplácanie nákladov).	**opakované**	**2 000 ha**	**500 000**	
Zabezpečiť bezzásahový režim v územiach vyžadujúcich si uplatnenie daného opatrenia z dôvodu udržania alebo zlepšenia stavu biotopu a predmetov ochrany a zabezpečiť finančnú náhradu za obmedzenie bežného hospodárenia v týchto lokalitách. Fragmenty a komplexy prírodných lesov resp. cenných starých horských lesov ponechať trvalo bez zásahu - zabezpečiť ich trvalú ochranu.	**opakované**	**1 000 ha**	**100 000**	
Uplatniť špecifické PBOL s prispôsobením k danému biotopu a zohľadnením požiadaviek ochrany prírody, jemnejšie a extenzívne spôsoby hospodárenia.	opakované	25 000 ha	1 500 000	
Vo zvlášť vhodných porastoch hlavne biotopu 9130 začať postupne realizovať prebudovu na výberkový hospodársky spôsob (s modifikáciami potrebnými na zabezpečeniu alebo zlepšenie priaznivého stavu biotopu a zohľadnením požiadaviek ochrany prírody).	opakované	3 500 ha	130 000	
Vo zvlášť vhodných porastoch začať realizovať pestovanie trvalo viacetážových porastov (s modifikáciami potrebnými na zabezpečeniu alebo zlepšenie priaznivého stavu biotopov a zohľadnením požiadaviek ochrany prírody).	opakované	3 000 ha	100 000	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**4 200 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			20 685 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

** Odhadovaná kvantifikácia.

*** Pri inom ako 100 % financovaní je redukcia zohľadnená už v odhadovaných nákladoch.

Očakávané výsledky pre cieľové druhy a typy biotopov

Väčšie priblíženie sa k **prirodzenej drevinovej skladbe** lesných biotopov. Predchádzanie zaburineniu a postupné nahrádzanie nepôvodnej drevinovej zložky.
Primerané **rozdelenie odoberania zásoby** počas celej obnovnej doby s prihliadnutím na zásobu ponechanú na dožitie.
Prinavrátenie **pôvodného hydrického režimu** lokality pre zlepšenie stavu najmä biotopu rašeliniskových alebo podmáčaných smrekových lesov.
Udržanie **diferencovanej druhovej a priestorovej štruktúry porastov**, vrátane dostatočnej kvantity a kvality odumretého dreva a zabezpečenie plynulého kolobehu látok v ekosystéme (napr. využitie autoregulačných procesov, vytvorenie refúgií pre organizmy citlivé na disturbancie vznikajúce v dôsledku vykonávania ťažby stromov, vrátane ich následnej absencie, zvýšenie pestrosti hrúbkovej štruktúry porastov, predĺženie obnovných cyklov a predĺženie, resp. trvalé zachovanie priaznivého pôsobenia lesných ekosystémov).
Imitáciou resp. prinavrátením predpokladaných, biotop formujúcich činností, zabezpečiť jeho pretrvanie.
Zabezpečenie **plynulej prirodzenej obnovy** pochádzajúcej z viacerých semenných rokov počas dekád dlhšej obnovnej doby, za vzniku adaptabilnejšieho potomstva obnovovaných drevín a diferencovanejšej porastovej výstavby.
Udržanie alebo zlepšenie **stavu biotopu** na citlivých a zraniteľných stanovištiach, v súčasnosti pod zvýšeným lesohospodárskym tlakom, spôsobeným zvýšenými predpísanými ťažbami v ochranných lesoch a veľkoplošným vykonávaním asanačnej ťažby – spracovávaním kalamitnej ťažby bez ohľadu na konkrétne prírodné podmienky.
Zlepšenie stavu biotopu, ktoré sa nedá dosiahnuť bežným spôsobom obhospodarovania.
Zabránenie kontaminácie cenných prírodných ekosystémov a ich zložiek škodlivými chemickými látkami napr. alfa-cypermetrínom. Zabránenie zabíjania necieľových druhov. Ochrana vodohospodárskych oblasti (zdrojov pitnej vody).
Zníženie kontaminácie lesného prostredia ropnými látkami a ich spalinami.
Zlepšenie topických a trofických možností pre konkrétne druhy. Udržanie alebo zvýšenie počtu resp. zlepšenie stavu konkrétnych druhov a tým zlepšenie celkového stavu biotopov.
Zníženie poškodenia prirodzeného zmladenia, odrastených a starších drevín a pôdy.
Zníženie škôd spôsobovaných raticovou zverou na prirodzenom zmladení drevín a pri umelej výsadbe (v rámci PBOL) autochtónnych drevín.

Očakávané výsledky: ďalšie prínosy

Dosiahnutie **adaptabilnejšej porastovej štruktúry** aj v kontexte zmeny klímy.

Plnenie **ekosystémových služieb** a ochrana citlivých častí biotopu.
Zabezpečenie priaznivých podmienok pre druhy viazané na rôzne ekologické niky.
Vytvorenie stabilnej a adaptabilnej **kostry chránených území** v kontexte zmeny klímy.
Na vymedzených častiach území trvalé zachovanie prirodzených procesov a nerušený vývoj živých organizmov a ich vzájomných interakcií medzi sebou a ich životným prostredím, podpora „divočine".
Na vymedzených častiach území poskytnutie ľuďom možnosť vnímať a poznať divočinu a zároveň umožniť jej zachovanie pre budúce generácie.
Uchovanie, resp. vytvorenie referenčných – porovnávacích lokalít.
Ochrana prirodzenej biodiverzity lokalít.
Dosiahnutie **zlepšenia životných podmienok** pre prirodzené súčasti daných ekosystémov.
Obmedzenie vnášania nepôvodných a IAS.
Vyššia celková **stabilita rezistencia a reziliencia lesných porastov**.
Motivovanie neštátnych subjektov podieľať sa na ochrane prírody.
Eliminovanie ničenia biotopu aj v kontexte presýteného trhu so smrekovým drevom.
Čiastočná obnova tradičných extenzívnych spôsobov hospodárenia.
Rozvoj mäkkého (prírodného) a vedeckého turizmu a zážitkových možností.
Ekonomický **impulz pre regióny s** vyššou nezamestnanosťou diferenciáciou zdrojov príjmu.
Zachovanie resp. vytvorenie harmonickejšej krajinnej štruktúry vylúčením exploatačného spôsobu lesného hospodárenia.
Snaha o maximalizáciu **ochrany pôdy**, neoddeliteľnej súčasti biotopov, ekosystémov a ako základného rámca prosperity celej biologickej zložky Zeme, pri vykonávaní lesohospodárskej činnosti, čo možno najcitlivejším spôsobom.
Zníženie rizika povodňových situácii, zvýšenie **retenčných a akumulačných schopností** území. Zníženie množstva splavenín z povodia. Uchovávanie vody v krajine, zvýšenie jej disponibility v kritických obdobiach roka a zlepšenie, resp. uchovanie jej kvality.
Podpora biodiverzity hmyzu a opeľovačov rastlín.
Podpora **včelárov a včelstie**v zvýšením produkcie medovice v lesných porastoch.
Zlepšenie **zdravotného stavu obyvateľstva** a zvýšenie ochrany jeho majetku.

E.2.7 Skalnaté biotopy, duny a územia s riedkou vegetáciou

Aktuálny stav biotopov a druhov, doteraz prijaté ochranné opatrenia a ich vplyv, zostávajúce tlaky a hrozby

Na Slovensku evidujeme 8 skalných biotopov a 1 pieskový (dunový).

Tab. 43

Kód biotopu	Názov biotopu	Bioregión	Stav	Výmera biotopu (ha)	Odhadovaný trend výmery
8110	Silikátové skalné sutiny v montánnom až alpínskom stupni	ALP	FV	1634.73	stabilný
8120	Karbonátové skalné sutiny alpínskeho až montánneho stupňa	ALP	FV	120.01	stabilný
8150	Nespevnené silikátové skalné sutiny kolinného stupňa	ALP	FV	86.7	stabilný
8150	Nespevnené silikátové skalné sutiny kolinného stupňa	PAN	U1	7.85	stabilný
8160	Nespevnené karbonátové skalné sutiny montánneho až kolinného stupňa	ALP	FV	90.73	stabilný
* 8160	Nespevnené karbonátové skalné sutiny montánneho až kolinného stupňa	PAN	FV	4.13	stabilný
8210	Karbonátové skalné steny a svahy so štrbinovou vegetáciou	ALP	FV	1359.23	stabilný
8210	Karbonátové skalné steny a svahy so štrbinovou vegetáciou	PAN	FV	35.5	stabilný
8220	Silikátové skalné steny a svahy so štrbinovou vegetáciou	ALP	FV	3630.21	stabilný
8220	Silikátové skalné steny a svahy so štrbinovou vegetáciou	PAN	FV	14.37	stabilný

8230	Pionierske spoločenstvá plytkých silikátových pôd	ALP	FV	25.55	neznámy
8230	Pionierske spoločenstvá plytkých silikátových pôd	PAN	FV	16.46	neznámy
8310	Nesprístupnené jaskynné útvary	ALP	FV	39240	stabilný
8310	Nesprístupnené jaskynné útvary	PAN	FV	3470	stabilný

Skalné a sutinové biotopy sú hodnotené v priaznivom stave a v porovnaní s r. 2019 sa u 4 hodnotení zlepšilo poznanie (v r. 2013 hodnotenie „neznámy“)
(https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Converters/run_conversion?file=sk/eu/art17/envxrnpda/SK_habitats_reports-20190711-093854.xml&conv=589&source=remote).
Súvisí to najmä s obmedzeným záujmom o ich využívanie. Väčšina lokalít skalných a sutinových biotopov má vhodne nastavený manažment založený na ponechaní plôch bez zásahov. Dôležité pre kvalitu biotopu je zachovanie nespevnených pohyblivých sutín, čo zabezpečí aj ich typické druhové zloženie. Prítomnosť nadmerného množstva rekreačných a outdoorových aktivít môže viesť k zašliapavaniu a poškodzovaniu vegetácie. Negatívne je aj odoberanie materiálu na stavebnú činnosť, či náhla zmena mikroklímy v dôsledku odstránenia drevín na lokalite. Ochrana skalných stien, terás a hrebienkov napomáha aj druhom *Cochlearia tatrae, Artemisia eriantha* a *Daphne arbuscula.* Na niektorých lokalitách bola zaznamenaná sukcesia, ktorá je však limitovaná charakterom biotopov a pre ich kvalitu nemá zásadný význam.
Vzácny **biotop * 2340** Vnútrozemské pieskové duny sa vyskytuje v rámci Slovenska jedine na Borskej nížine. Z pohľadu starostlivosti prebieha na veľkej väčšine lokalít tohto biotopu vyhovujúci manažment, ktorý spomaľuje (eliminuje) sukcesné procesy. Na udržanie dobrého stavu biotopu treba aj naďalej zabezpečiť dostatočné možnosti a spôsoby disturbancie, či už pasením, alebo ťažkou technikou pri vojenskom využívaní výcvikových priestorov. Rizikovými faktormi sú okrem sukcesie aj zmena spôsobu využívania, premena na stavebné pozemky, zalesňovanie či prienik ruderálnych a inváznych druhov do spoločenstiev.

Rizikovým faktorom **biotopu 8310** Nesprístupnené jaskynné útvary sú nevhodné zásahy človeka nad jaskyňou alebo v jej bezprostrednom okolí. Na udržanie dobrého stavu je potrebné naďalej zabezpečiť vhodný manažment – pravidelné kontroly lokalít, údržba existujúcich a osádzanie nových uzáverov jaskýň, monitoring netopierov a ďalších prírodných zložiek biotopov, limitovanie antropickej činnosti s negatívnym dopadom na jaskynné prostredie.

Jaskynné útvary sú na Slovensku dôležitými zimoviskami alebo rozmnožovacími lokalitami viacerých druhov netopierov, napr. *Miniopterus schreibersii, Rhinolophus hipposideros, Rhinolophus euryale, atď.*

Podpora charakteru prírodných podmienok jaskynných priestorov, závrtov a skalných dutín, je podmienkou zachovania stavu druhu *Duvalius hungaricus.*

Opatrenia potrebné na zachovanie alebo obnovenie priaznivého stavu

Prispôsobiť / udržiavať **vojenské aktivity** na Záhorí pre biotop * 2340.
Riadiť problematické pôvodné **druhy,** odstraňovať nálety domácich druhov drevín (*Pinus sylvestris*), eliminovať sukcesiu. Odstraňovať IAS.
Znížiť **vplyv vonkajších** športových, voľnočasových a rekreačných aktivít na skalné spoločenstvá.
V prípade biotopu 8310 Nesprístupnené jaskynné útvary je potrebné najmä udržanie ich súčasného stavu, čo si tiež vyžaduje realizovať niektoré opatrenia. Ide najmä o samotné **zabezpečenie jaskynných systémov** voči neželaným ľudským aktivitám, ktoré môžu spôsobiť poškodenie jaskýň, t. j. samotného biotopu alebo biotopov druhov (najmä netopierov), alebo mohli by vyrušovať tieto druhy a tým zásadne zmeniť ich aktivitu alebo osídlenie jaskynných systémov. Kľúčové teda bude udržanie stavu jaskynných systémov a na ne viazaných druhov a biotopov bez poškodenia, vyrušovania alebo klimatických vplyvov a tým zabezpečiť nerušený vývoj populácií netopierov najmä v období hibernácie, rodenia a vyvádzania mláďat. Opatrenia v spádových územiach jaskýň (najmä v prípade ich ochranných pásiem) smerovať k zamedzeniu pôdnej erózie a znečistenia vôd s negatívnym vplyvom na súvisiace podzemné biotopy.
V prípade výskytu druhov citlivých na zarastanie jaskynných vchodov (napr. netopier *Miniopterus schreibersii*) realizovať očistenie vchodu od náletových drevín.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Odstraňovať nálety domácich druhov drevín a čiastočne eliminovať sukcesiu sutín. Odstraňovať nálety agáta bieleho (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) a domácich druhov drevín (*Populus tremula, Betula verrucosa, Salix caprea, atď.*)
Udržiavať **vojenské aktivity** na Záhorí pre biotop * 2340.
Osadiť **zábrany vstupu do jaskynných priestorov, vykonať protierózne opatrenia** v zbernej oblasti jaskýň.
Zachovať alebo zlepšiť **vodný režim** v povodí.
Pásť ovcami alebo kozami v biotope 8230 s vopred stanovenými podmienkami.

Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia

Tab. 44 V rámci lokalít Natura 2000 určených pre cieľové biotopy a druhy

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7rokov)	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]
Odstraňovanie náletov domácich druhov drevín (*Pinus silvestris*) pre biotop 2340*	**opakované**	**3 ha**	**5 000**	
Odstraňovanie náletov agáta bieleho (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) a domácich druhov drevín (*Populus tremula, Betula verrucosa, Salix caprea, atď.*)	**opakované**	**40 ha**	**60 000**	
Udržiavanie vojenských aktivít na Záhorí pre biotop * 2340	**opakované**	**18 ha**	**10 000**	
Pasenie ovcami alebo kozami v biotope 8230 s vopred stanovenými podmienkami	**opakované**	**5 ha**	**8 000**	
Zabezpečovanie uzáverov najohrozenejších a najhodnotnejších jaskýň (vrátane novoobjavených jaskýň), ich údržba a opravy poškodených uzáverov, v odôvodnených prípadoch ochranné pásma jaskýň a potrebné opatrenia	**opakované**	**15 jaskýň**	**30 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**791 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			**0**	

Tab. 45 Dodatočné opatrenia nad rámec lokalít Natura 2000 (širšie opatrenia v oblasti zelenej infraštruktúry)

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7rokov)	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]
Odstraňovanie náletov domácich druhov drevín (*Pinus silvestris*) pre biotop * 2340	opakované	3 ha	5 000	
Odstraňovanie náletov agáta bieleho (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) a domácich druhov drevín (*Populus tremula, Betula verrucosa, Salix caprea, atď.*)	opakované	4 ha	6 000	
Udržiavať vojenské aktivity na Záhorí pre biotop * 2340	opakované	7 ha	5 000	
Pasenie ovcami alebo kozami v biotope 8230 s vopred stanovenými podmienkami	opakované	10 ha	15 000	
Zabezpečovanie uzáverov najohrozenejších a najhodnotnejších jaskýň (vrátane novoobjavených jaskýň), ich údržba a opravy poškodených uzáverov, vykonanie protieróznych opatrení v zbernej oblasti jaskýň, opatrenia na zachovanie/obnovu vodného režimu v povodí.	opakované	10	20 000	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**0**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			357 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky pre cieľové druhy a typy biotopov

Udržanie **priaznivého stav**u biotopu, regulácia negatívneho ľudského vplyvu na biotop.
Zabránenie poškodzovania jaskynných priestorov a zanášania materiálom zo zbernej oblasti.

Očakávané výsledky: ďalšie prínosy

Zabezpečenie **biotopu viacerých chránených druhov (najmä netopierov)**, spolu s biotopom 4030.
Zabezpečenie pobytových biotopov pre niektoré druhy živočíchov pred rušením (netopiere).
Zabezpečenie biotopu viacerých horských druhov.

Podpora z**amestnanost**i.

E.2.8 Sladkovodné biotopy (rieky a jazerá)

Aktuálny stav biotopov a druhov, doteraz prijaté ochranné opatrenia a ich vplyv, zostávajúce tlaky a hrozby

Na Slovensku evidujeme 8 vodných a pobrežných biotopov.

Tab. 46

Kód biotopu	Názov biotopu	Bioregión	Stav	Výmera biotopu (ha)	Odhadovaný trend výmery
3130	Oligotrofné a mezotrofné stojaté vody s vegetáciou tried Littorelletea uniflorae a /alebo Isoeto-Nanojuncetea	ALP	U1	24.5	stabilný
3130	Oligotrofné a mezotrofné stojaté vody s vegetáciou tried Littorelletea uniflorae a /alebo Isoeto-Nanojuncetea	PAN	U1	24.9	neznámy
3140	Oligotrofné až mezotrofné vody s bentickou vegetáciou chár	ALP	U1	1.9	stabilný
3140	Oligotrofné až mezotrofné vody s bentickou vegetáciou chár	PAN	U1	4.7	klesajúci
3150	Prirodzené eutrofné a mezotrofné stojaté vody s vegetá-táciou plávajúcich a /alebo ponorených cievnatých rastlín typu Magnopotamion alebo Hydrocharition	ALP	FV	90.5	stabilný
3150	Prirodzené eutrofné a mezotrofné stojaté vody s vegetá-táciou plávajúcich a /alebo ponorených cievnatých rastlín typu Magnopotamion alebo Hydrocharition	PAN	FV	555.3	stabilný
3160	Prirodzené dystrofné stojaté vody	ALP	U1	2.4	klesajúci
3160	Prirodzené dystrofné stojaté vody	PAN	U1	10.5	neznámy
3220	Horské vodné toky a bylinné porasty pozdĺž ich brehov	ALP	U1	4.9	stabilný
3230	Horské vodné toky a ich drevinová vegetácia s myrikovkou nemeckou	ALP	U1	14.3	neznámy
3240	Horské vodné toky a ich drevinová vegetácia so Salix eleagnos	ALP	U1	138.5	stabilný
3260	Nižinné až horské vodné toky s vegetáciou zväzu Ranunculion fluitantis a Callitricho-Batrachion	ALP	FV	71.8	stabilný
3260	Nižinné až horské vodné toky s vegetáciou zväzu Ranunculion fluitantis a Callitricho-Batrachion	PAN	FV	42.5	stabilný
3270	Rieky s bahnitými až piesočnatými brehmi s vegetáciou zväzov Chenopodionrubri p.p. a Bidentition p.p.	ALP	XX	51.9	neznámy
3270	Rieky s bahnitými až piesočnatými brehmi s vegetáciou zväzov Chenopodionrubri p.p. a Bidentition p.p.	PAN	XX	109.6	neznámy

Vodné biotopy sú biotopy dynamické, predovšetkým tečúce vody, sú preto **veľmi citlivé** na zmeny vo vodnom režime a na rôzny stupeň trofie (eutrofné, oligotrofné až mezotrofné a dystrofné). Obzvlášť sú citlivé na antropické vplyvy, preto každý zásah do prirodzeného režimu sa negatívne odrazí v druhovej bohatosti a prirodzenej štruktúre biotopov.

Biotopy predstavujú významné refúgium viacerých na vodu viazaných druhov rastlín a živočíchov. Správny a citlivý manažment týchto biotopov je prospešný aj pre druhy marsilea štvorlistá *(Marsilea quadrifolia),* zeler plazivý *(Apium repens).* Opatrenia zamerané na elimináciu znečistenia a ťažby sedimentov priaznivo pôsobia najmä ichtyofaunu, raky,

vážky, vydru riečnu, bobra vodného, vodné vtáctvo. Výskyt 8 vodných a pobrežných biotopov je na Slovensku pomerne lokálny, preto ochrana a manažment týchto biotopov môže zastrešovať manažment vodných a pobrežných živočíchov a rastlín len okrajovo.

Zmena klímy spôsobuje ich vysušovanie. Dostatok vody s typickým režimom a rastlinným spoločenstvom a jej dynamika je základným predpokladom ich existencie a fungovania. Veľmi častým a prirodzeným javom je dočasný výskyt biotopu na konkrétnej lokalite poznačený dynamikou riečneho toku alebo vodného režimu závislého od zrážok alebo dynamiky podzemných vôd. Dynamika riek a ich korytotvorná činnosť majú pozitívny vplyv na **biotopy 3220, 3230, 3240, 3270**, čo je veľmi problematické zabezpečiť pri protipovodňovej ochrane obyvateľstva a majetku. Ochranné opatrenia pre tieto biotopy musia byť preto veľmi citlivo riešené s miestnym obyvateľstvom a správcom vodného toku, aby sa zosúladili požiadavky na protipovodňové opatrenia s ochranou týchto biotopov.

Veľkým problémom je tiež zmena kvality vody vplyvom eutrofizácie v dôsledku splachov živín z okolitých poľnohospodárskych pozemkov a prirodzeného rozkladu biomasy. Brehové porasty sú zdrojom šírenia inváznych druhov rastlín, vrátane druhov vzbudzujúcich obavy EÚ. Je potrebné zabezpečiť ich účinnú elimináciu.

Opatrenia potrebné na zachovanie alebo obnovenie priaznivého stavu

Znížiť difúzne (plošné) znečistenie povrchových alebo podzemných vôd z poľnohospodárskych a lesníckych činností.
Riadiť používanie prírodných hnojív a chemických látok v poľnohospodárskej (rastlinnej a živočíšnej) produkcii.
Prispôsobiť/ riadiť ťažbu neenergetických zdrojov (štrk, piesok, atď.).
Znížiť vplyv hydroenergetickej prevádzky a infraštruktúry na dynamiku a priechodnosť vodných tokov.
Odstraňovať problematické pôvodné **druhy** a IAS.
Obnovovať biotopy ovplyvnené viacúčelovými hydrologickými zmenami.
Obmedzovať ťažbu štrkových lavíc.
Umožniť dynamiku riečnych ekosystémov vykúpením pozemkov v inundačných územiach lokalít Natura 2000 a území medzinárodného významu od neštátnych vlastníkov do štátneho vlastníctva.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Podpora prirodzených záplav, dynamiky tokov, korytotvornej činnosti a splavovania štrkového materiálu.
Budovanie **čistiarní odpadových vôd** (ČOV) vrátane kanalizácie.
Regulácia **rybného hospodárstva** na lokalitách, vrátane obmedzení výskytu bylinožravých rýb.
Odstraňovanie IAS napr. *Impatiens glandulifera, Heracleum mantegazzianum*, atď.
Odstraňovanie **nepôvodných druhov** šíriacich sa na vodných plochách (napr**.** *Elodea canadensis, E. nuttallii*).
Kosenie a odstraňovanie pokosenej biomasy pôvodných druhov, ak majú za následok zvýšenú eutrofizáciu lokality.
Výruby **sukcesných** drevín.
Odstraňovanie pôvodných druhov drevín, ktoré spôsobujú zatienenie myrikovky.
Usmernenie manipulácie s vodnou hladinou, vypustenie vody a obnaženie dna na vopred určenú dobu.
Zabránenie napriamovania, regulácie a brehových úprav tokov a vykupovanie pozemkov v inundačných územiach chránených území od neštátnych vlastníkov do štátneho vlastníctva.
Odstraňovanie sedimentov zo zazemňujúcich sa vodných plôch.
Vypustenie nádrže a odstránenie sedimentov vrátane organických častí.
Odstraňovanie **pevného komunálneho odpadu**.
Vytváranie ochranných zón v podobe **brehových porastov v okolí vodných plôch v šírke min 15 metrov**.
Vytvárať podmienky na zamedzenie narušania vodného režimu a úniku vody z lokality najmä prehodnotením opodstatnenosti odvodňovacích kanálov, príp. ich rekonštrukciou prostredníctvom realizácie objektov na zadržiavanie vody v daných kanáloch alebo ich odstránením. Zabránenie pastve, napr. vybudovaním oplôtkov na miestach ohrozených pastvou.
Obmedzenie prístupu motorizovaných zariadení do vodného toku.
Zakladanie **porastov dominantných druhov biotopov** (napr. *Myricaria germanica, Salix eleagnos*, atď.) za účelom obnovy alebo revitalizácie biotopov.
Primeraná **regulácia ťažby štrkových lavíc**.
Monitoring eutrofizácie, znečistenia a živín vodného prostredia so zameraním hlavne na biotopy v nepriaznivom stave.

Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia

Tab. 47 V rámci lokalít Natura 2000 určených pre cieľové biotopy a druhy

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7rokov)	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]
Kosenie a odstraňovanie pokosenej biomasy pôvodných druhov, ak majú za následok zvýšenú eutrofizáciu lokality alebo konkurujú typickým druhom biotopu.	**opakované**	**80 lokalít**	**160 000**	
Odstraňovanie inváznych druhov napr. *Impatiens glandulifera, Heracleum mantegazzianum* a expanzívnych druhov.	**opakované**	**50 lokalít**	**135 000**	
Budovanie a prevádzka čistiarní odpadových vôd vrátane kanalizácie	jednorazové	9 lokalít	27 000 000	
Odstraňovanie nepôvodných druhov šíriacich sa na vodných plochách (napr. *Elodea canadensis, E. nuttallii*)	**opakované**	**20 lokalít**	**15 000**	
Odstraňovanie pevného komunálneho odpadu	**opakované**	**20 lokalít**	**15 000**	
Odstraňovanie sedimentov zo zazemňujúcich sa vodných plôch	**opakované**	**10 lokalít**	**8 000**	
Regulácia rybného hospodárstva na lokalitách, vrátane obmedzení výskytu bylinožravých rýb	opakované	40 lokalít	10 000	
Rozrušovanie obnažených dien	**opakované**	**10 lokalít**	**5 000**	
Usmernenie manipulácie s vodnou hladinou, vypustenie vody a obnaženie dna	**opakované**	**20 lokalít**	**15 000**	
Podpora prirodzených záplav, dynamiky tokov, korytotvornej činnosti a splavovania štrkového materiálu.	**opakované**		**0**	
Vypustenie nádrže a odstránenie sedimentov	jednorazové	15 lokalít	23 000	
Výruby sukcesných drevín	**opakované**	**10 lokalít**	**10 000**	
Vytváranie ochranných zón v podobe brehových porastov pozdĺž vodného toku v šírke min 15 metrov	**jednorazové**	**70 lokalít**	**100 000**	
Zabezpečenie spriechodňovania bariér na vodných tokoch (riešené pri rybách) čím sa čiastočne obnoví dynamika toku a jeho štrkonosná činnosť.	**jednorazové**	**Riešené v E.3.1.- ryby**	**Riešené v E.3.1.- ryby**	
Zabránenie erózii a zosuvom pôdy hydrologickými úpravami v toku (zmiernenie sily prúdenia toku napr. vkladaním balvanov,...)	**opakované**	**35 lokalít**	**35 000**	
Zabránenie splachom živín z okolitých hnojených plôch napr. vysádzaním ochranných drevinových pásov v šírke cca 15 metrov pre predchádzanie eutrofizácii	**jednorazové**	**10 lokalít**	**12 000**	
Vytváranie podmienok na zamedzenie narušania vodného režimu a úniku vody z lokality najmä prehodnotením opodstatnenosti odvodňovacích kanálov, príp. ich rekonštrukciou prostredníctvom realizácie objektov na zadržiavanie vody v daných kanáloch alebo ich odstránením.	**jednorazové**	**10 lokalít**	**20 000**	
Zabránenie pastve, napr. vybudovaním oplôtkov na miestach ohrozených pastvou	**jednorazové**	**100 m**	**3 000**	
Zakladanie porastov dominantných druhov biotopov (napr. *Myricaria germanica, Salix eleagnos*, atď.) za účelom obnovy alebo revitalizácie biotopov.	**jednorazové**	**5 ha a 5 lokalít**	**70 000**	
Úprava morfológie toku pre obnovu alebo revitalizáciu biotopu, vykupovanie pozemkov v inundačnom území	**opakované**	**5 km toku ročne**	**100 000**	
Monitoring eutrofizácie, znečistenia a živín vodného prostredia so zameraním hlavne na biotopy v nepriaznivom stave.	**opakované**	**50 lokalít**	**25 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**3 866 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			27 093 000	

Tab. 48 Dodatočné opatrenia[16] nad rámec lokalít Natura 2000 (širšie opatrenia v oblasti zelenej infraštruktúry)

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7rokov)	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]
Kosenie a odstraňovanie pokosenej biomasy pôvodných druhov ak majú za následok zvýšenú eutrofizáciu lokality	opakované	10 lokalít	10 000	
Odstraňovanie inváznych druhov napr. *Impatiens glandulifera, Heracleum mantegazzianum* a expanzívnych druhov.	**opakované**	**5 lokalít**	**13 000**	
Budovanie a prevádzka čistiarní odpadových vôd vrátane kanalizácie	jednorazové	9 lokalít	27 000 000	
Odstraňovanie nepôvodných druhov šíriacich sa na vodných plochách (*napr. Elodea canadensis, E. nuttallii*)	opakované	5 lokalít	4 000	
Odstraňovanie pôvodných konkurenčne silnejších druhov	opakované	2 lokality	6 000	
Smerová manipulácia s vodnou hladinou, vypustenie vody a obnaženie dna	opakované	2 lokality	2 000	
Podpora prirodzených záplav, dynamiky tokov, korytotvornej činnosti a splavovania štrkového materiálu.	**opakované**		**0**	

Výruby sukcesných drevín	opakované	2 lokality	2 000	
Vytváranie ochranných zón v podobe brehových porastov pozdĺž vodného toku v šírke min 15 metrov, vykupovanie pozemkov v inundačných územiach od neštátnych vlastníkov pre umožnenie dynamiky riečnych ekosystémov	opakované	7 lokalít ročne	100 000	
Zabezpečenie spriechodňovania bariér na vodných tokoch (riešené pri rybách) čím sa čiastočne obnoví dynamika toku a jeho štrkonosná činnosť.	jednorazové		0	
Zabránenie erózii a zosuvom pôdy hydrologickými úpravami v toku (zmiernenie sily prúdenia toku napr. vkladaním balvanov,...)	opakované	3 lokality	5 000	
Zabránenie splachom živín z okolitých hnojených plôch napr. vysádzaním ochranných drevinových pásov v šírke cca 15 metrov pre predchádzanie eutrofizácii	jednorazové	2 lokality	2 000	
Vytváranie podmienok na zamedzenie narúšania vodného režimu a úniku vody z lokality najmä prehodnotením opodstatnenosti odvodňovacích kanálov, príp. ich rekonštrukciou prostredníctvom realizácie objektov na zadržiavanie vody v daných kanáloch alebo ich odstránením.	jednorazové	2 lokality	2 000	
Zabránenie pastve, napr. vybudovaním oplôtkov na miestach ohrozených pastvou	jednorazové	100 m	3 000	
Zakladanie porastov dominantných druhov biotopov (napr. *Myricaria germanica, Salix eleagnos*, atď.) za účelom obnovy alebo revitalizácie biotopov.	jednorazové	5 ha	20 000	
Monitoring eutrofizácie, znečistenia a živín vodného prostredia so zameraním hlavne na biotopy v nepriaznivom stave.	opakované	30 lokalít	15 000	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**91 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			28 035 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky pre cieľové druhy a typy biotopov

Obnovenie alebo revitalizácia biotopov na ploche 10 ha.
Biotopy prečistené od pevného komunálneho odpadu.
Eliminácia (**zmiernenie) eutrofizácie, sukces**ie a premnoženia bylinožravých druhov rýb.
Vznik alebo obnova **štrkových lavíc** ako vhodného biotopu pre rozvoj typických druhov.
Extenzívne rybné hospodárstvo, zachované druhové zloženie biotopu.
Lokality bez zastúpenia inváznych a expanzívnych druhov.
Zlepšenie mikrobiologických, chemických vlastností vodných tokov, prečistením odpadových vôd.
Priaznivé **hydrologické a morfologické** podmienky pre vytváranie biotopu (napr. v podobe záplav nízkej a strednej intenzity).
Stála **vysoká hladina podzemnej** vody.
Vhodné ekotopové podmienky pre vegetáciu biotopu.
Stojaté vodné plochy bez zazemňujúceho sedimentu.
Zachované druhové zloženie biotopu.
Eliminácia poškodenia biotopov.

Očakávané výsledky: ďalšie prínosy

Zlepšenie životných podmienok rýb, zlepšením okysličenia, vytvorením úkrytových možností, spomalením odtoku, alebo naopak vytvorením zátočín, meandrov, tôní, atď.
Podpora rybného hospodárstva a zážitkového rybárčenia.
Zlepšenie **stavu vôd podľa** kritérií Rámcovej smernice o vode.
Zlepšenie **vodozádržnej funkcie krajiny** a podpora opatrení na adaptáciiuna zmenu klímy.
Zvýšenie **samočistiacej schopnosti vodných tokov** a zlepšenie kvality vody.
Zvýšenie **stability brehov** posilnením brehových porastov.
Zachovanie **konektivity tokov a** spriechodnenie migračných bariér na tokoch.
Podpora biodiverzity **hmyzu a opeľovačov rastlín**.
Zlepšenie **zdravotného stavu obyvateľstva**.

E.2.9 Ostatné (jaskyne atď.)

Aktuálny stav biotopov a druhov, doteraz prijaté ochranné opatrenia a ich vplyv, zostávajúce tlaky a hrozby

Opatrenia pre **biotop 8310** Nesprístupnené jaskynné útvary sú súčasťou kapitoly E.2.7. Skalné a sutinové biotopy.

Súčasťou území Natura 2000 sú aj jaskyne sprístupnené verejnosti, ktoré sú v Správe slovenských jaskýň (SSJ): (http://www.ssj.sk)., ktorá je organizačnou zložkou ŠOP SR (http://www.sopsr.sk).

V zmysle *zákona o ochrane prírody* sú jaskyne chránené ako PR a najvýznamnejšie ako NPR. Dôležité miesto medzi náučnými lokalitami zaberá **13 sprístupnených jaskýň**. Ide o významné geomorfologické javy s bohatou až unikátnou sintrovou, aragonitovou alebo ľadovou výplňou, niektoré sú naviac významné archeologickými, paleontologickými nálezmi alebo kultúrnymi pamiatkami. Keďže jaskyne patria medzi najviac atakované človekom, vyžadujú si **osobitnú ochranu**. Ich primerané a optimálne využívanie spočíva v sledovaní vplyvu návštevnosti na prírodné prostredie jaskýň, vrátane jej usmerňovania. Všetky sprístupnené jaskyne sú vyhlásené za NPR**.**

Predmetom ochrany je nielen chemická výplň jaskýň, ale aj živočíšstvo nachádzajúce sa v podzemí, archeologické a paleontologické nálezy, podzemné vody a pod. Medzi najúčinnejšie metódy praktickej starostlivosti o jaskyne patrí uzatváranie ich vchodov.

SSJ každý rok zabezpečuje uzávery najohrozenejších a najhodnotnejších jaskýň. Priorita sa stanovuje podľa stupňa atakovania, ohrozenia a výskytu prírodných či kultúrno-historických hodnôt v jaskyniach. V súčasnosti sa na území Slovenska nachádza **7439 jaskýň**, z toho uzatvorených je 185 najvýznamnejších. Od r. 2002 Správa slovenských jaskýň zabezpečila uzatvorenie 83 jaskýň. Na pätnástich bola prevedená rekonštrukcia starého nevyhovujúceho uzáveru. Vzhľadom na ochranu proti nežiadúcemu znečisteniu a nebezpečenstvu pádu osôb alebo voľne žijúcich živočíchov boli oplotené štyri priepasti.

Nemalé úsilie sa vynakladá na každoročné odstraňovanie odpadov z jaskýň, ktoré tam boli navozené alebo nahádzané v minulých desaťročiach. Vážnym ohrozením je znečistenie jaskýň komunálnym, často aj toxickým odpadom a zvyškami po poľnohospodárskej činnosti. Prevažná časť znečistených jaskýň bola lokalizovaná členmi speleologickej strážnej služby.

Prostredníctvom strážcov prírody špecializovaných na ochranu jaskýň – **speleologickej strážnej služby** - sa jednotlivé krasové územia pravidelne kontrolujú, zabezpečuje sa údržba jaskynných uzáverov a kontrola neporušenosti jaskynných ekosystémov. Členov speleologickej strážnej služby vymenúvajú územne príslušné okresné úrady v zmysle § 72 a § 73 *zákona o ochrane prírody* na návrh SSJ.

Opatrenia potrebné na zachovanie alebo obnovenie priaznivého stavu

V prípade jaskynných systémov je potrebné najmä **udržanie ich súčasného stavu,** čo si tiež vyžaduje realizovať niektoré opatrenia. Ide najmä o samotné zabezpečenie jaskynných systémov voči neželaným ľudským aktivitám, ktoré môžu spôsobiť poškodenie jaskýň, t. j. samotného biotopu alebo biotopov druhov (najmä netopierov) alebo mohli by vyrušovať tieto druhy a tým zásadne zmeniť ich aktivitu alebo osídlenie jaskynných systémov.
Kľúčové teda bude udržanie stavu jaskynných systémov a na ne viazaných druhov a biotopov bez poškodenia, vyrušovania alebo klimatických vplyvov a tým zabezpečiť nerušený vývoj populácií netopierov najmä v období hibernácie, rodenia a vyvádzania mláďat.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Správa a prevádzka 13 sprístupnených jaskýň a podpora správy ďalších jaskýň.
Odstraňovanie odpadov z jaskýň.
Kontrola neporušenosti jaskynných ekosystémov a uzáverov.
Zabezpečovanie uzáverov najohrozenejších a najhodnotnejších jaskýň (vrátane novoobjavených jaskýň), ich údržba a opravy poškodených uzáverov.
Preventívne prehliadky a čistenie skalných stien nad vchodmi a v podzemí sprístupnených jaskýň voči možnému padaniu a rúteniu skalných blokov, úlomkov a skál v rámci zabezpečenia bezpečnosti pohybu osôb a majetku.

Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia

Tab. 49 V rámci lokalít Natura 2000 určených pre cieľové biotopy a druhy

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov)	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]
Odstraňovanie odpadov z jaskýň.	**opakované**	**10 jaskýň**	**20 000**	
Kontrola neporušenosti jaskynných ekosystémov a uzáverov.	**opakované**	**70 jaskýň**	**15 000**	
Zabezpečovanie uzáverov najohrozenejších a najhodnotnejších jaskýň (vrátane novoobjavených jaskýň), ich údržba a opravy poškodených uzáverov.	**opakované**	**10 jaskýň**	**20 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**385 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			**0**	

Tab. 50 Dodatočné opatrenia nad rámec programu Natura 2000 (širšie opatrenia v oblasti zelenej infraštruktúry)

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7rokov)	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]
Správa a prevádzka 13 sprístupnených jaskýň a podpora správy ďalších jaskýň, vrátane údržby technických zariadení v jaskyniach a ich vstupných areálov.	**opakované**	**18 jaskýň**	**90 000**	
Výstavba náučných centier ochrany prírody pri vstupoch do sprístupnených jaskýň (Demänovská jaskyňa mieru, Brestovská jaskyňa).	**jednorazové**	**2 jaskyne**	**700 000**	
Odstraňovanie odpadov z jaskýň.	opakované	5 jaskýň	5 000	
Kontrola neporušenosti jaskynných ekosystémov a uzáverov a spôsobu hospodárenia v ochranných pásmach jaskýň.	opakované	20 jaskýň	3 000	
Zabezpečovanie uzáverov najohrozenejších a najhodnotnejších jaskýň (vrátane novoobjavených jaskýň), ich údržba a opravy poškodených uzáverov.	**opakované**	**5 jaskýň**	**10 000**	
Preventívne prehliadky a čistenie skalných stien nad vchodmi a v podzemí sprístupnených jaskýň voči možnému padaniu a rúteniu skalných blokov, úlomkov a skál v rámci zabezpečenia bezpečnosti pohybu osôb a majetku.	**opakované**	**8 jaskýň**	**10 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**1 470 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			56 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky pre cieľové druhy a typy biotopov

Udržanie stavu jaskynných systémov a na ne viazaných druhov a biotopov bez poškodenia alebo nepriaznivých klimatických vplyvov.
Zabezpečenie **nerušeného vývoja populácií netopierov** najmä v období hibernácie, rodenia a vyvádzania mláďat.
Dodržiavaním vhodného spôsobu hospodárenia na povrchu spádových území jaskýň (v súlade s potrebami ochrany prírody) nenarušenie a udržanie priaznivého stavu podzemných biotopov.

Očakávané výsledky: ďalšie prínosy

Bezpečná a trvalo udržateľná **prevádzka sprístupnených jaskýň**.
Obnovenie **speleologickej strážnej služby** v najviac ohrozených jaskyniach na Slovensku.
Zvýšenie prínosu jaskýň prostredníctvom **ekosystémových služieb** verejnosti.
Zvýšenie povedomia verejnosti o jaskyniach a ich význame, otvorením nových jaskýň.
Podpora mäkkého a zážitkového **turizm**u a environmentálneho povedomia.

E.2.10 Opatrenia týkajúce sa zachovania a obnovy lokalít v rámci sústavy Natura 2000 a mimo nej

Prioritné opatrenia boli stanovované v závislosti od stavu druhov a biotopov európskeho významu vychádzajúc zo správ podľa čl. 17 smernice o biotopoch a čl. 12 smernice o vtákoch:
(https://www.eionet.europa.eu/etcs/etc-bd/activities/reporting).
Uprednostňované boli opatrenia, ktoré sú finančne a časovo ľahšie realizovateľné, pričom ich efekt je pomerne rýchly alebo už praxou overený. Opatrenia by mali byť **prioritne realizované pre tie druhy a biotopy, ktoré sa nachádzajú v zlom stave, pre okamžité zastavenie negatívnych vplyvov spôsobujúcich ich stratu alebo poškodzovanie**. Nevyhnutné je však realizovať aj opatrenia, ktoré vyžadujú náročnú projektovú prípravu a dlhodobejšiu realizáciu

spojenú často so stavebnými prácami a údržbou (napr. odstraňovanie bariér na vodných tokoch, čistiarne odpadových vôd, atď.). Opatrenia realizované z PRV alebo iných fungujúcich mechanizmov (podporujúcich napr. High Nature Value- HNV), ktorých efektivita bola preukázaná, bude potrebné **udržať aj naďalej s rozšírením, kde to je potrebné**.

Náklady na opatrenia boli odhadované alebo vypočítané najmä podľa existujúcich mechanizmov alebo zdrojov. Vymenovávame hlavné použité zdroje opatrení a zdroje nákladov na ich realizáciu:

- Program rozvoja vidieka SR 2014-2020
- Ďuricová , V. a kol., 2018: Agregovaný cenník manažmentových zásahov, ŠOP SR 2018
- Šefferová Stanová, V., Plassman Čierna, M., (eds.), 2011: Manažmentové modely pre údržbu, ochranu a obnovu biotopov. DAPHNE – Inštitút aplikovanej ekológie, Bratislava, 41 s.
- Plány hlavných úloh ŠOP SR
- NLC, 2009: Pracovné postupy hospodárskej úpravy lesov č. A/2008/1611, Zvolen, ISBN 978 - 80 - 8093 - 079 - 0
- Jongepierová, I. et al., 2011: Metody údržby travních porostů Bílých Karpat, MŽP ČR, Veselí nad Moravou, 59 s.
- Šefferová Stanová, V., Galvánková, J., Rizman, I., (eds.), 2015. Monitoring rastlín a biotopov európskeho významu v Slovenskej republike. Výsledky a hodnotenie za roky 2013 – 2015. Banská Bystrica: Štátna ochrana prírody Slovenskej republiky. 300 s.
- Černecký, J. Galvánková, J., Považan, R., Saxa, A., Šeffer, J., Šefferová, V, Lasák, R., Janák, M. (2014). Conservation status of habitats and species of Community interest in the period of 2007 – 2012 in the Slovak Republic. Banska Bystrica: State nature conservancy of the Slovak republic. ISBN – 978 – 80 – 89310 – 79 – 1
- Polák P. & Saxa A. (eds.) 2005: Priaznivý stav biotopov a druhov európskeho významu
- Petříček, V. et al., (eds.), 1999: Péče o chráněná území I., Agentura ochrany přírody a krajiny ČR, Praha, 452 s.
- Alcnauer, L., 2010: Návrat k prameňu. Praktická príručka na realizáciu výberkového spôsobu hospodárenia. LESY SR š. p., Banská Bystrica, s. 26
- Ammon, W., 1995: Výběrný princip v lesním hospodářství. Czech edition©2008 Lesnícka práce, s. r. o., Brno, s. 156
- Apfel, E., Dendys, P., Farkaš, J., Jasík, M., Mathe, P., Saniga, M., Štrupl, L., 2016: Príručka pre prírode blízke obhospodarovanie lesa v územiach Natura 2000 a možnosti jeho finančnej podpory. Banská Bystrica, Štátna ochrana prírody SR, 99 s.
- Bavlšík, J., et al., 2008: Pracovné postupy hospodárskej úpravy lesov. Národné lesnícke centrum, Zvolen, 147 s. s prílohami
- Bavlšík, J., et al., 2013: Metodika pre trvalo viacetážové porasty. Národné lesnícke centrum, Zvolen, 97 s. s prílohami
- Bavlšík, J., Valach, Ľ., Zdeno, I., 2014: Výpočet nájmu pre územie navrhovanej A zóny Tatranského národného parku a Národného parku Slovenský raj. Národné lesnícke centrum, Zvolen, 11 s. s prílohami
- Korpeľ, Š., Saniga, M., 1995: Prírode blízke pestovanie lesa. UVVP LVH vo Zvolene, 158 s.
- Košulič, M., 2009: Ekonomická analýza přírode blízkého obhospodařování lesů. Hnutí DUHA, 116 s.
- Metzl, J., 2018: Cesty k přirozenému lesu – krok za krokem. 82 s.
- MŽP SR, 2015: Rezortná koncepcia environmentálnej výchovy, vzdelávania a osvety do roku 2025, SAŽP.
- Saniga, M., Bruchánik, R., 2009: Prírode blízke obhospodarovanie lesa. Národné lesnícke centrum, Zvolen, 104 s.
- Saniga, M., Dendys, P., 2015: Rekonštrukcie smrekových porastov (poznatky a praktické skúsenosti). Technická univerzita vo Zvolene, 36 s.
- Saniga, M., Farkaš, J., 2015: Pestovanie dubových porastov (poznatky versus praktické skúsenosti), Technická univerzita vo Zvolene, 62 s.
- Tomčík, M., Juleny, J., Kovalčík, J., Kulla, L., 2016: Prírode blízke obhospodarovanie na príklade lesov Smolníckej osady a Veľkého Folkmara. Štátna ochrana prírody SR, 60 s.
- Valach, Ľ., 2015: Výpočet nájmu pre územie existujúcich a navrhovaných území s piatym stupňom ochrany prírody na území NP Poloniny a CHKO Vihorlat. Znalecký posudok, evidenčné č. znalca 913671, Zvolen, 66 s.
- Schválené a platné programy starostlivosti/záchrany o chránené územia: http://www.sopsr.sk/web/?cl=119
- Správa o lesnom hospodárstve v SR za rok 2017 - Zelená správa. MPaRV SR, NLC Zvolen, 65 s.
- Informácie o právnych predpisoch k Natura 2000, prehľady lokalít a programov starostlivosti ai. https://www.minzp.sk/natura2000/;

Prehľad definovaných záväzkov v oblasti biodiverzity a zmeny klímy na globálnej, EÚ a národnej úrovni so zameraním na oblasť siete chránených území Natura 2000

Medzi strategické dokumenty na globálnej, EÚ a národnej úrovni v oblasti biodiverzity a klímy so záväzkami v oblasti lesníctva a oblasti siete európsky významných území Natura 2000 sú zaradené mnohé aktuálne platné strategické dokumenty a aj viaceré dokumenty, ktoré sú v súčasnosti v príprave.

Aktuálne platné strategické dokumenty na národnej úrovni

- Envirostratégia 2030 (2019)
- **Vízia a stratégia rozvoja Slovenskej republiky do roku 2030 (2021)**
- Národná stratégia ochrany biodiverzity na Slovensku (1997)
- Aktualizovaná národná stratégia ochrany biodiverzity do roku 2020 (2014)
- Akčný plán pre implementáciu opatrení vyplývajúcich z aktualizovanej Národnej stratégie ochrany biodiverzity do roku 2020 (2014)
- Koncepcia ochrany prírody a krajiny (2006)
- Aktualizovaný Program starostlivosti o mokrade Slovenska na roky 2015 – 2024 a Akčný plán pre mokrade na roky 2019 – 2021 (2019)
- Dokumenty starostlivosti o osobitne chránené časti prírody a krajiny, CHVÚ, ÚEV a územia medzinárodného významu, dokumenty územného systému ekologickej stability a dokumenty osobitne chránených častí prírody a krajiny
- Stratégia adaptácie Slovenskej republiky na zmenu klímy (aktualizácia 2018)
- Vízia, prognóza a stratégia rozvoja lesníctva na Slovensku (2009)
- Stratégia rozvoja lesníctva (2008)
- Národný program využitia potenciálu dreva Slovenskej republiky (2013)
- Národný lesnícky program Slovenskej republiky (2007)
- Akčný plán Národného lesníckeho programu Slovenskej republiky na obdobie rokov 2015 - 2020 (2015)
- Akčný plán Národného programu využitia potenciálu dreva Slovenskej republiky (2014)
- Prognózy a vízie vývoja slovenského poľnohospodárstva, potravinárstva, lesníctva a vidieka (2007)
- Správy o lesnom hospodárstve v Slovenskej republike
- Program rozvoja vidieka SR 2014 – 2020

Strategické dokumenty na národnej úrovni v príprave

- Koncepcia ochrany prírody, biodiverzity a krajiny do roku 2030
- Agenda 2030 a ciele udržateľného rozvoja
- Akčný plán implementácie stratégie adaptácie Slovenskej republiky na zmenu klímy
- Akčný plán boja proti environmentálnej kriminalite na roky 2020 - 2025

Platná legislatíva na národnej úrovni

- Zákon č. 543/2002 Z. z. o ochrane prírody a krajiny v znení neskorších predpisov
- Vyhláška Ministerstva životného prostredia Slovenskej republiky č. 170/2021 Z. z., ktorou sa vykonáva zákon č. 543/2002 Z. z. o ochrane prírody a krajiny
- Zákon č. 15/2005 Z. z. o ochrane druhov voľne žijúcich živočíchov a voľne rastúcich rastlín reguláciou obchodu s nimi a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení neskorších predpisov
- Zákon č. 151/2002 Z. z. o používaní genetických technológií a geneticky modifikovaných organizmov v znení neskorších predpisov
- Zákon č. 184/2006 Z. z. o pestovaní geneticky modifikovaných rastlín v poľnohospodárskej výrobe v znení zákona č. 78/2008 Z. z.
- Zákon č. 150/2019 Z. z. o prevencii a manažmente introdukcie a šírenia inváznych nepôvodných druhov a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení neskorších predpisov
- Nariadenie vlády Slovenskej republiky č. 449/2019 Z. z., ktorým sa vydáva zoznam inváznych nepôvodných druhov vzbudzujúcich obavy Slovenskej republiky
- Vyhláška Ministerstva životného prostredia Slovenskej republiky č. 450/2019 Z. z., ktorou sa ustanovujú podmienky a spôsoby odstraňovania inváznych nepôvodných druhov
- Nariadenie vlády Slovenskej republiky č. 342/2014 Z. z., ktorým sa ustanovujú pravidlá poskytovania podpory v poľnohospodárstve v súvislosti so schémami oddelených priamych platieb

Záväzky a platná legislatíva na úrovni EÚ

- Stratégia EÚ v oblasti biodiverzity do roku 2030 (2020)

- Smernica Rady 92/43/EHS z 21. mája 1992 o ochrane prirodzených biotopov a voľne žijúcich živočíchov a rastlín
- Smernica Európskeho parlamentu a Rady 2009/147/ES z 30. novembra 2009 o ochrane voľne žijúceho vtáctva (kodifikované znenie)
- Nariadenie Rady (ES) č. 338/97 z 9. decembra 1996 o ochrane druhov voľne žijúcich živočíchov a rastlín reguláciou obchodu s nimi
- Smernica Rady 1999/22/ES z 29. marca 1999 o chove voľne žijúcich živočíchov v zoologických záhradách
- Nariadenie Európskeho parlamentu a Rady (EÚ) č. 1143/2014 z 22. októbra 2014 o prevencii a manažmente introdukcie a šírenia inváznych nepôvodných druhov
- Smernica 2001/18/ES Európskeho parlamentu a Rady z 12. marca 2001 o zámernom uvoľnení geneticky modifikovaných organizmov do životného prostredia a o zrušení smernice Rady 90/220/EHS
- Smernica 2009/41/ES Európskeho parlamentu a Rady zo 6. mája 2009 o používaní geneticky modifikovaných mikroorganizmov v uzavretých priestoroch a o zrušení smernice Rady 90/219/EHS
- Nariadenie Európskeho parlamentu a Rady č. 1829/2003 z 22. septembra 2003 o geneticky modifikovaných potravinách a krmivách

Strategické dokumenty na medzinárodnej úrovni

- Dohovor o biologickej diverzite
- Kartagenský protokol o biologickej bezpečnosti k Dohovoru o biologickej diverzite
- Dohovor o ochrane sťahovavých druhov voľne žijúcich živočíchov (Bonnský dohovor)
- Dohoda o ochrane africko-euroázijských druhov sťahovavého vodného vtáctva (AEWA)
- Dohoda o ochrane populácií európskych netopierov (EUROBATS)
- Dohovor o medzinárodnom obchode s ohrozenými druhmi voľne žijúcich živočíchov a rastlín (CITES)
- Dohovor o ochrane európskych voľne žijúcich organizmov a prírodných stanovíšť (Benský dohovor)
- Dohovor o mokradiach majúcich medzinárodný význam predovšetkým ako biotopy vodného vtáctva (Ramsarský dohovor)
- Rámcový dohovor o ochrane a trvalo udržateľnom rozvoji Karpát (Karpatský dohovor)
- Európsky dohovor o krajine
- Nová stratégia lesného hospodárstva EÚ: pre lesy a sektor lesného hospodárstva (2013)

Podrobnejšie informácie sú uvedené **v prílohe č. 2 PAF.**

E.3 Ďalšie opatrenia zamerané na konkrétne druhy, ktoré nesúvisia s konkrétnymi ekosystémami alebo biotopmi

Opatrenia uvedené v tejto kapitole je potrebné prioritizovať v závislosti od stavu týchto biotopov a druhov, podrobnosti v prílohe 1.

E.3.1 Opatrenia a programy zamerané na konkrétne druhy, ktoré nie sú zahrnuté inde

Súčasný stav skupiny obojživelníky

Výskyt a životný cyklus **obojživelníkov j**e možné viazať na biotopy európskeho významu len čiastočne, preto považujeme za potrebné venovať im osobitnú pozornosť.

Stav väčšiny obojživelníkov je nevyhovujúci. Nepriaznivé závery stavu biotopov, v ktorých obojživelníky žijú, sú takmer totožné s celkovými závermi stavu druhov, čo naznačuje ich signifikantnú viazanosť na svoje prostredie a jeho kvalitu. Výsledky reportingu za r. 2013 – 2018 vôbec nie sú prekvapujúce. Aj v rámci celej Európy sa javí skupina obojživelníkov ako najviac ohrozená spomedzi všetkých druhov európskeho významu a je potrebné venovať im nemalú pozornosť. Vzhľadom na silnú viazanosť týchto druhov na ich biotopy, by mali byť manažmentové opatrenia zamerané práve na zlepšenie kvantity a kvality biotopov, v ktorých sa a obojživelníky vyskytujú, t. j. najmä mokradných biotopov.

Opatrenia potrebné na zachovanie alebo obnovenie priaznivého stavu

Zlepšovanie **migrácie živočíchov** prostredníctvom biokoridorov - prenos obojživelníkov cez cestné komunikácie, výstavba podchodov na cestách, odstraňovanie bariér na tokoch, oplocovanie ciest.
Renaturácia a tvorba **vhodných biotopov a úkrytových** možností pre obojživelníky.
Zníženie záberov biotopov a biotopov druhov infraštruktúrou a výstavbou.
Zabránenie premene prirodzených a poloprirodzených biotopov a biotopov druhov na poľnohospodársku pôdu.

Riadenie **zmien** v hydrologických a pobrežných systémoch a režimoch pre výstavbu a rozvoj.
Obnova **malých krajinných prvkov** na poľnohospodárskej pôde.
Zníženie difúzneho (plošného) z**nečistenia** povrchových alebo podzemných vôd z poľnohospodárskych činností a obmedziť používanie pesticídov.
Prispôsobenie / zmeny **postupov manažmentu a využívania** lesov v inundačných oblastiach.
Sledovanie **možných zdrojov a smerov šírenia ochorenia** obojživelníkov.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Znížený vplyv dopravnej prevádzky a infraštruktúry na populácie obojživelníkov účinnými opatreniami.
Výstavba jazierok a liahnísk pre obojživelníky a ich údržba, bez zarybnenia je zahrnutá v kap. E.2.
Podpora prírode blízkeho hospodárenia na poľnohospodárskej pôde (**ekologické poľnohospodárstvo**).
Prostredníctvom pripomienkovania PSoL regulácia **hospodárenia v lužných lesoch**.
Vytváranie biotopov druhov prostredníctvom **obnovy laterálnej konektivity** tokov.

Tab. 51 Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]
Zachovanie mokradí a zamedzenie ich zániku sukcesiou (čistenie mokradí)	**opakované**	**50 lokalít**	**100 000**	
Zmierňovanie vplyvov investičných zásahov do reprodukčných biotopov druhu zmierňovať tvorbou nových biotopov	**jednorazové**	50 lokalít	0	investor
Prostredníctvom pripomienkovania PSoL regulácia hospodárenia v lužných lesoch	jednorazové	3 000 ha	1 000 000	
Podpora ekotónových zón a líniovej výsadby zelene v krajine	**jednorazové**	**300 ha**	**300 000**	
Výstavba trvalých zábran a podchodov	**jednorazové**	**10 podchodov**	**3 500 000**	
Budovanie mobilných zábran a prenos obojživelníkov cez cestné komunikácie	**opakované**	**50 lokalít**	**100 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**5 200 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			1 000 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky pre cieľové druhy

Podpora populácie druhov vznikom nových biotopov (najmä liahnísk) a zníženie ich mortality na cestných komunikáciách.
Údržba a **zachovanie najvýznamnejších existujúcich biotopov**.

Očakávané výsledky: ďalšie prínosy

Zlepšenie **vodozádržnej funkcie krajiny a podpora opatrení na adaptáciu na zmenu klímy**.
Podpora ďalších druhov viazaných na mokrade.
Postupne zavedenie sústavy mokradí do **územnoplánovacej dokumentácie** obcí a miest ako limit pre ich likvidáciu alebo poškodenie.
Zlepšenie estetických vlastností a **stability krajiny** pre rozvoj ekosystémových služieb verejnosti.

Súčasný stav skupiny plazy

Všetky druhy plazov (9 druhov) majú stav nevyhovujúci alebo zlý. Alarmujúci je aj odhad veľkosti populácií. Podobne ako pri obojživelníkoch vzhľadom na silnú väzbu plazov na vhodný biotop je nevyhnutné opatrenia zamerať na zlepšenie ich stavu. Osobitnú pozornosť bude potrebné venovať korytnačke močiarnej (*Emys orbicularis*), ktorá má na Slovensku už len jednu reprodukčnú lokalitu. V r. 2017 bol v rámci MŽP SR schválený program záchrany pre tento druh, prioritou je realizácia jeho opatrení.

Opatrenia potrebné na zachovanie alebo obnovenie priaznivého stavu

Zabránenie premene **prirodzených a poloprirodzených biotopov** a biotopov druhov na poľnohospodársku pôdu.
Riadenie/ zmeny **v hydrologických a pobrežných systémoch** a režimoch pre výstavbu a rozvoj.

Podpora lesostepných a lúčnych biotopov s **ponechaním ekotónov a kamenných sutí** na okraji biotopu a extenzívnym pasením a kosením bez chemických prostriedkov.
Vytváranie a udržiavanie **koridorov** izolovaných od okolitej poľnohospodárskej krajiny, ponechanie okrajových zón okolo polí a okolo vodných plôch, aby sa zamedzilo splachu hnojív a pesticídov, podpora piesčitých plôch ako kladísk.
Zachovanie **šetrného režimu správy** cintorínov, ručné kosenie, ponechanie ekotónov a kamenných sutí na okrajoch.
Nastavenie udržateľného využitia hradov a zrúcanín s ohľadom na herpetofaunu.
Obmedzenie znečistenia povrchových vôd.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Podpora lesostepných a lúčnych biotopov s ponechaním ekotónov a kamenných sutí na okraji biotopu a extenzívnym pasením a kosením bez používania chemických látok.
Nastavenie udržateľného využitia hradov a zrúcanín s ohľadom na herpetofaunu.
Podpora populácií korytnačky močiarnej zlepšením stavu biotopov a podporou jej rozmnožovania.

Tab. 52 **Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia**

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov)	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]
Podpora lesostepných a lúčnych biotopov s ponechaním ekotónov a kamenných sutí na okraji biotopu a extenzívnym pasením a kosením bez používania chemických látok.	**opakované**	**150 lokalít / 100 ha**	**260 000**	
Nastavenie udržateľného využitia hradov a zrúcanín z ohľadom na herpetofaunu	opakované	20 objektov	150 000	
Podpora mokraďných spoločenstiev, nezregulovaných tokov a rybníkov s ponechaním brehových porastov.	**opakované**	**10 lokalít (plocha 5ha+)**	**250 000**	
Podpora opatrení pre posilnenie populácie korytnačky močiarnej a zlepšenie stavu jej kladísk. Vytvoriť a udržiavať koridor izolovaný od okolitej poľnohospodárskej krajiny, ponechanie pásov okolo polí a okrajových zón okolo vodných plôch, aby sa zamedzilo splachu hnojív a pesticídov, podpora piesčitých plôch ako kladísk korytnačky močiarnej	**opakované**	**8 lokalít**	**250 000**	
Prehlbovanie, bagrovanie lokalít, odsávanie nánosov, zlepšovanie biotopových podmienok a rozšírenie vhodného biotopu korytnačky močiarnej	**jednorazové**	**8 lokalít**	**900 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**6 220 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			1 050 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky pre cieľové druhy

Podpora **populácie druhov** vznikom nových biotopov.
Údržba a zachovanie najvýznamnejších **existujúcich biotopov**.
Záchrana populácie korytnačky močiarnej podporou jej rozmnožovacích a pobytových biotopov.

Očakávané výsledky: ďalšie prínosy

Zlepšenie podmienok pre iné chránené druhy, viazané na dané biotopy (obojživelníky, plazy, vtáky).
Revitalizácia mokradí a obnova zazemnených vodných plôch je zároveň aj opatrením lepšej adaptácie krajiny na zmenu klímy.

Súčasný stav skupiny ryby

Na Slovensku sa vyskytuje **23 druhov rýb a mihulí európskeho významu**. **Okrem dvoch druhov sa všetky nachádzajú v nevyhovujúcom alebo zlom stave.**

Alarmujúca je situácia s niektorými v minulosti bežnými druhmi rýb hlavátka podunajská (*Hucho hucho*), lipeň tymiánový (*Thymallus thymallus*), mrena, ktorých populácie sú v súčasnosti ohrozované najmä reguláciami tokov, výstavbou bariér (malé vodné elektrárne) a predáciou kormorána veľkého. Z kriticky ohrozených druhov sa na Slovensku zatiaľ vyskytujú mihule (*Lampetra planeri, Eudontomyzon danfordi, E. mariae*), kolok vretenovitý (*Zingel streber),* kolok veľký (*Zingel zingel*), hrúz Kesslerov (*Gobio kesslerii*), hrúz fúzatý (*Gobio uranoscopus*), blatniak tmavý

(*Umbra krameri*) a čík európsky (*Misgurnus fossilis*), ktorých výskyt sa viaže len na málo slovenských tokov. Napriek tomu, že sa v poslednom desaťročí v našich tokoch zlepšila čistota vody, v oblasti revitalizácie poškodených úsekov tokov a spriechodnenia riek máme obrovské rezervy. Celkový stav je klasifikovaný pri dvoch druhoch ako neznámy, oproti r. 2013 sa ich poznanie zlepšilo.

Opatrenia potrebné na zachovanie alebo obnovenie priaznivého stavu

Zníženie vplyvov hydroenergetickej prevádzky a infraštruktúry (**spriechodnenie migračných prekážok**).
Zníženie alebo odstránenie znečistenia bodovými zdrojmi do povrchových vôd z priemyselných, obchodných, obytných a rekreačných oblastí a činností (**zvýšenie účinnosti ČOV**).
Znížiť vplyv viacúčelových hydrologických zmien (**zvyšovanie hydromorfologickej členitosti korýt** regulovaných tokov a obnova laterálnej konektivity riek).
Obnova biotopov ovplyvnených hydrologickými zmenami (**revitalizácia mokradí**, inundačných vôd, zazemnených ramien, nížinných tokov, močiarov, brehových porastov, tôní, a pod.).
Repatriácia vybraných druhov, napr. blatniak tmavý (*Umbra krameri*) na vybrané lokality v oblasti Podunajskej nížiny.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Spriechodnenie migračných prekážok s dôrazom na vodnaté toky s výskytom viacerých reofilných druhov rýb.
Revitalizácia mokradí, inundačných vôd, zazemnených ramien, nížinných tokov, vytváranie tôní, močiarov, refúgií pre ryby v čase sucha v podobe hlbších jám, napájanie meandrov, vytváranie úkrytov z mŕtveho dreva a rastlín, obnova laterálnej konektivity riek s inundačnými vodami, revitalizácia a renaturácia vodných a močiarnych biotopov v bývalých alúviách nížinných riek a pod.
Obnova brehových porastov regulovaných tokov a revitalizácia regulovaných úsekov riek do prírode blízkeho stavu.
Podpora umelého chovu a vysadzovania, vytvorenie/posilnenie generačných stád a repatriácia druhov na pôvodné lokality.
Zriaďovanie ochranných lesov s pôdoochrannou a vodoochrannou funkciou v pramenných oblastiach tokov s výskytom druhov.
Zvyšovanie hydromorfologickej členitosti korýt regulovaných tokov.
Výstavba a zvýšenie účinnosti ČOV.

Tab. 53 **Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia**

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	**Druh opatrenia***	**Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)**	**Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov)**	**Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]**
Spriechodnenie migračných prekážok riek s dôrazom na vodnaté toky s výskytom viacerých reofilných druhov rýb.	**jednorazové**	**60 bariér**	**21 000 000**	
Revitalizácia mokradí, inundačných vôd, zazemnených ramien, nížinných tokov, vytváranie tôní, močiarov, refúgií pre ryby v čase sucha v podobe hlbších jám, napájanie meandrov, vytváranie úkrytov z mŕtveho dreva a rastlín, obnova laterálnej konektivity riek s inundačnými vodami, revitalizácia a renaturácia vodných a močiarnych biotopov v bývalých alúviách nížinných riek a pod. **Obnova brehových porastov regulovaných tokov a revitalizácia regulovaných úsekov riek do prírode blízkeho stavu**	**jednorazové**	**3 500 ha a 50 km**	**13 500 000**	
Podpora umelého chovu a vysadzovania, vytvorenie/posilnenie generačných stád a repatriácia druhov na pôvodné lokality	**opakované**	**500 000 jedincov**	**1 500 000**	
Zriaďovanie ochranných lesov s pôdoochrannou a vodoochrannou funkciou v pramenných oblastiach tokov s výskytom druhu	jednorazové	800 ha	500 000	
Zvyšovanie hydromorfologickej členitosti korýt regulovaných tokov (zachovanie a obnova neresísk druhu)	**jednorazové**	**20 tokov**	**2 000 000**	
Výstavba a zvýšenie účinnosti ČOV	jednorazové	20 objektov	6 500 000	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**47 000 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			7 000 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky pre cieľové druhy

Podpora a posilnenie populácie vybraných druhov rýb chovom ex-situ s vypúšťaním na pôvodné lokality.
Stabilizácia populácií druhov v tokoch.
Vznik **nových biotopov druhov** revitalizáciou mokradí.
Zlepšenie a zvyšovanie úkrytových, neresových a potravných možností rýb.
Zlepšenie **prepojenosti populácií a migračnej priechodnosti** bariér na vodných tokoch.

Očakávané výsledky: ďalšie prínosy

Zlepšenie resp. dosiahnutie dobrého stavu vôd vodných útvarov v zmysle **EÚ rámcovej smernice o vode a EÚ smernice o ochrane pred povodňami.**
Zlepšenie podmienok **aj iných druhov**, viazaných na dané biotopy.
Ochrana **pramenných oblastí**, zabezpečenie vyhovujúcich kvalitatívnych a kvantitatívnych ukazovateľov povrchovej vody pritekajúcej z pramenných oblastí kľúčových tokov.
Vytvorenie **ekologicky stabilných biocenóz** s veľkým potom druhov.
Umožnenie migrácie iných druhov vodnej fauny.
Zlepšenie štruktúry vodných biocenóz, trofických väzieb a medzidruhových interakcií.
Zvýšenie **povedomia a aktivity rybárov** pri ochrane druhov.
Podpora rozvoja aluviálnych biocenóz viazaných životnými cyklami na inundačné biotopy, zvýšenie biomasy ichtyocenóz, zníženie nákladov na umelé zarybňovanie, zlepšenie trofických väzieb v ekosystéme lužného lesa, zlepšenie priaznivého stavu aluviálnych biotopov.
Zlepšenie **mikroklimatických, samočistiacich a krajinotvorných funkcií** vodného toku, posilnenie úlohy ekosystémov v adaptácii na zmenu klímy.
Zlepšenie **zdravotného stavu obyvateľstva**.

Súčasný stav skupiny vtáky

Na Slovensku sa vyskytuje **81 druhov vtákov, ktoré podliehajú smernici o vtákoch** a sú aj predmetom reportingu podľa čl. 12 tejto smernice. https://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/

Z hľadiska stavu jednotlivých druhov vtákov vychádzajú v nevyhovujúcom stave **predovšetkým druhy viazané na agrárnu krajinu**. Druhy ako napr. drop fúzatý (*Otis tarda*), krakľa belasá (*Coracias garrulus*), brehár čiernochvostý (*Limosa limosa*), ľabtuška poľná (*Anthus campestris*), pipíška chochlatá (*Galerida cristata*), strakoš kolesár (*Lanius minor*) sú v zlom stave (prvé tri druhy v posledných rokoch ako hniezdiče na Slovensku dokonca vymizli) a je potrebné zabezpečiť vhodný typ obhospodarovania biotopov pre zlepšenie hniezdnych možností. Druhy, ako napr. jarabica poľná (*Perdix perdix*), cíbik chochlatý (*Vanellus vanellus*), ľabtuška vrchovská (*Anthus spinoletta*), pŕhľaviar červenkastý (*Saxicola rubetra*), strakoš sivý (*Lanius excubitor*) sú vyhodnotené v stave nevyhovujúcom, čo taktiež odráža potrebu zlepšenia stavu druhov viazaných na poľnohospodársku krajinu prostredníctvom návrhu a zmeny vhodného typu hospodárenia, pestovania vhodných plodín a v prípade lúčnych biotopov správnu techniku a termín kosby.

Ďalšou skupinou, ktorá je ako celok v zlom stave, sú dravce, v prípade ktorých až 10 druhov je hodnotených v zlom stave. Zlepšenie stavu dravcov by malo byť jednou z priorít vzhľadom k tomu, že ak dosiahneme priaznivý stav vrcholových predátorov, zabezpečíme aj dostatočné funkcie ekosystému ako celku. Pomerne veľa druhov v nevyhovujúcom stave je taktiež v skupine viazanej na **mokradné biotopy**. Sú to napr. druhy brehuľa hnedá (*Riparia riparia*), čajka čiernohlavá (*Larus melanocephalus*), bučiak veľký (*Botaurus stellaris*), hus divá (*Anser anser*), chochlačka bielooká (*Aythya nyroca*), chriašteľ bodkovaný (*Porzana porzana*), chriašteľ malý (*Porzana parva*), močiarnica mekotavá (*Gallinago gallinago*) a ďalšie. Nepriaznivý stav druhov viazaných na mokrade indikuje potrebu zlepšenia stavu mokraďných biotopov na Slovensku.

V nevyhovujúcom stave boli vyhodnotené taktiež hlucháň hôrny (*Tetrao urogallus*) a tetrov hôlniak (*Tetrao tetrix*), ktorých priaznivý stav je silne previazaný na vhodný spôsob obhospodarovania **lesov a iných horských biotopov** vzhľadom na silný pokles ich populácií, dopady zmeny klímy a pôsobenie ďalších faktorov, ako je napríklad predácia (napr. líšky, diviaky) sa ich areál rozšírenia zmenšuje a sú na pokraji vyhynutia. Nepriaznivo sú na tom aj ďalšie lesné druhy ako napr. jariabok hôrny (*Bonasa bonasia*), ale aj menšie druhy lesných spevavcov, napr. muchárik čiernohlavý (*Ficedula hypoleuca*) a muchárik malý (*Ficedula parva*). Zo zimujúcich populácií boli vyhodnotené v zlom stave druhy hus bieločelá (*Anser albifrons*), hus siatinná (*Anser fabalis*) a potápač veľký (*Mergus merganser*). Priemerná mortalita vtákov, vrátane ohrozených druhov, na elektrických vedeniach v krajine je stále vysoká (50 – 100 000 jedincov ročne), napriek systematickej dlhoročnej aktivite v súčinnosti so subjektmi prevádzkujúcimi elektrické zariadenia. Dosiaľ boli vykonané úpravy na 120 km problematických úsekoch. V r. 2017 – 2019 boli v rámci MŽP SR schválené programy

záchrany pre druhy vtáctva – hlucháň hôrny, tetrov hoľniak, sokol červenonohý/kobcovitý, bučiak veľký a chochlačka bielooká. Prioritou je realizácia ich opatrení.

Opatrenia potrebné na zachovanie alebo obnovenie priaznivého stavu

Nevyužívané, zarastené lúky manažovať tak, aby sa vytvorili **pestré mozaikovité biotopy** so zachovaním solitérov, skupín stromov, izolovaných lúčok a lúky sa následne vo vhodnom termíne kosili alebo prepásali.
V okolí **vybraných hniezd** ohrozených najmä ťažbou v lesoch obmedziť vyrušovanie v čase hniezdenia, chrániť hniezdne stromy.
Revitalizovať **mokrade** a obnovovať zazemnené vodné plochy, močiare a riečne ramená.
Vytvárať **izolačné a zasakovacie pásy** na ornej pôde okolo mokradí s cieľom zníženia znečistenia a prenikania sedimentov do mokradí z ornej pôdy.
Vytvárať **nové hniezdne ostrovy**.
Na významných hniezdiskách a zimoviskách zvýrazniť **elektrické vedenia prvkami eliminujúcimi** kolízie s vtáctvom a osádzať účinné zábrany na obmedzenie zabíjania vtákov elektrickým prúdom.
Maximálne eliminovať **riziko nezákonného odstrelu**, vykladania otrávených návnad a ďalších foriem environmentálnej kriminality.
Zabezpečiť **spevnenie a úpravy nestabilných hniezd** ohrozených zrútením.
Podporovať **chov hospodárskych zvierat** v území, ich voľné pasenie v krajine, obnovu extenzívnej pastvy.
Upraviť **lesohospodárske postupy** v súlade s programami starostlivosti o CHVÚ a zásadami starostlivosti o druhy vtákov.
Zhotovenie a inštalácie **búdok**.
Obmedziť využívanie pesticídov a insekticídov obzvlášť na poliach v blízkosti pasienkov, lúk a xerotermných biotopov.
Pri ťažbe štrku ponechávať **ostrovčeky** buď zo skrývky alebo nevyťaženého materiálu.
Lokálne ponechávať **úhory vo** forme pásov popri kultúrach poľnohospodárskych plodín.
Vylúčiť a minimalizovanie používania **olova pri love rýb a zveri.**
Výstavbu **veterných parkov** vylúčiť na významných zimoviskách a migračných koridoroch.
V záujme ochrany vtákov (zníženie úmrtnosti pri nárazе) zviditeľňovať prekážky v teréne.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Drevinami a krovinami zarastené lúky manažovať tak, aby sa vytvorili pestré mozaikovité biotopy so zachovaním solitérov, skupín stromov, izolovaných lúčok a lúky sa následne vo vhodnom termíne kosili alebo prepásali.
V okolí vybraných hniezd ohrozených najmä ťažbou **obmedziť vyrušovanie** v čase hniezdenia, chrániť hniezdne stromy.
Revitalizovať mokrade, zazemnené mokrade, kosiť trstinu na plochách s jej veľkými porastmi.
Obnovovať **hniezdne steny** pre včelárika, rybárika, brehuľu.
Vytvárať **zasakovacie a izolačné pásy** na ornej pôde okolo mokradí s cieľom zníženia znečistenia a prenikania sedimentov do mokradí z ornej pôdy.
Vytvárať **nové hniezdne** ostrovy.
Na významných hniezdiskách, zimoviskách a potravných biotopoch z**výrazniť** elektrické vedenia prvkami eliminujúcimi kolízie s vtáctvom a osádzať účinné zábrany na obmedzenie zabíjania vtákov elektrickým prúdom.
Maximálne eliminovať riziko **nezákonného odstrelu**, vykladania otrávených návnad a ďalších foriem environmentálnej kriminality.
Podpora **chovu hospodárskych zvierat** v území, ich voľného pasenia v krajine, obnova extenzívnej pastvy. Obnoviť pasenie oviec, kôz a kosenie vopred určeným technologickým postupom.

Tab. 54 **Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia**

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov)	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]
V okolí vybraných hniezd ohrozených najmä ťažbou obmedzovanie vyrušovania v čase hniezdenia, chrániť hniezdne stromy.	**opakované**	**60 lokalít**	**5 000**	
Revitalizácia mokradí, obnova zazemnených mokradí, kosenie trstiny na plochách s jej veľkými porastmi.	**jednorazové**	**105 ha**	**1 850 000**	
Obnova hniezdnych stien pre včelárika, rybárika, brehuľu.	**jednorazové**	**3 km**	**150 000**	

Tvorba zasakovacích a izolačných pásov na ornej pôde okolo mokradí s cieľom zníženia znečistenia a prenikania sedimentov do mokradí z ornej pôdy.	**opakované**	**150 ha**	**30 000**	
Vytvorenie nových hniezdnych ostrovov.	opakované	5 ha	125 000	
Na významných zimoviskách a potravných biotopoch a iných kritických úsekoch zvýraznenie elektrických vedení prvkami eliminujúcimi kolízie s vtáctvom a účinné zábrany na obmedzenie zabíjania vtákov elektrickým prúdom.	**jednorazové**	**140 km**	**140 000**	
Maximálna eliminácia rizika nezákonného odstrelu, vykladania otrávených návnad a ďalších foriem env. kriminality. Zefektívnenie vyhľadávania otrávených návnad napr. vycvičenými psami a posilnením stráže prírody.	**opakované**	**800 hodín / 2 psi**	**20 000**	
Podpora chovu hospodárskych zvierat v území, ich voľného pasenia v krajine, obnova extenzívnej pastvy ovcami, kozami a kosenie vopred určeným technologickým postupom.	**opakované**	**24 370 ha**	**1 350 000**	
Úprava lesohospodárskych postupov, napr. zachovanie časti porastov vo veku nad 80 rokov, ponechanie stojacích hniezdnych stromov a ďalšie lesnícke environmentálne opatrenia.	**opakované**	**32 400 ha**	**1 620 000**	
Zhotovenie, inštalácie a údržba búdok rôznych typov.	opakované	920 búdok	37 000	
Obmedzenie využívania pesticídov a insekticídov obzvlášť na poliach v blízkosti pasienkov, lúk a xerotermných biotopov.	**opakované**	**Prioritne v CHVÚ**	**0**	
Pri ťažbe štrku ponechávanie ostrovčekov buď zo skrývky alebo nevyťaženého materiálu.	**opakované**	**Rozhodnutiami pri povolení**	**0**	
Lokálne ponechávanie úhorov vo forme pásov popri kultúrach poľnohospodárskych plodín. Aplikovanie agroenvironmentálnej schémy.	**opakované**	**4000 ha**	**350 000**	
Vylúčenie a minimalizovanie používania olova pri love rýb a zveri.	**opakované**	**legislatívne opatrenie, navrhované EK**	**0**	
Vylúčenie výstavby veterných parkov na významných zimoviskách a migračných koridoroch.	**opakované**	**Rozhodnutiami pri povolení**	**0**	
Zviditeľňovanie prekážok.	opakované	100 ks	5 000	
Obnova plytkých častí brehových čiar vodných plôch či tokov, kde došlo k nevhodnej regulácii a vytvorenie lovísk a "roosting sites" pre *Nycticorax nycticorax.*	jednorazové	250 m brehovej čiary	4 000	
Zabezpečenie dostatočnej hladiny vody v mokradiach s hniezdením druhu s možnosťou ovplyvnenia z neďalekých melioračných či odvodňovacích kanálov a to vybudovaním objektov na zadržiavanie, napúšťanie, či čerpanie vody.	**opakované**	**100 ha**	**50 000**	
Eliminácia resp. usmernenie agrochemických postupov a používania rodenticídov v poľnohospodárstve (*A. heliaca a F.cherrug*).	**opakované**	**1800 ha**	**80 000**	
Prekladanie hniezdnych podložiek vo vhodných hniezdnych biotopoch, spevnenie a úpravy nestabilných hniezd ohrozených zrútením.	**opakované**	**60 hniezd**	**12 000**	
Obnova a manažment menších rybníčkov v poľnohospodárskej krajine, obnova a manažment poľných mokradí.	**jednorazové**	**110 ha**	**260 000**	
Zvýšenie kvality a rozlohy vhodných biotopov na lokalitách s výskytom hlucháňa (*Tetrao urogallus*) prostredníctvom aplikácie aktívnych manažmentových opatrení.	**opakované**	**1 200 ha**	**1 510 000**	
Ochrana existujúcich vhodných biotopov pre hlucháňa a iné druhy - zabezpečenie ochrany existujúcich vhodných lesných biotopov v okolí lokalít výskytu.	**opakované**	**17 450 ha**	**827 000**	
Zmena druhovej skladby rýb v prospech dravých druhov a nižšej intenzity chovu so znížením zakalenia vody.	opakované	1 000 ha	150 000	
Na hniezdiskách na rybníkoch udržiavať dostatočnú rozlohu trstín a ustálenú hladinu počas hniezdenia a preferovať takú osádku rýb, ktorá zabezpečí priehľadný vodný stĺpec.	**opakované**	**350 ha**	**200 000**	
Prostredníctvom PRV alebo iných nástrojov podpora pre vytvorenie pestrých mozaikovitých biotopov so zachovaním solitérov, skupín stromov, izolovaných lúčok a lúk sa následne vo vhodnom termíne kosenia alebo prepásania.	**opakované**	**7 000 ha**	**1 000 000**	
Rehabilitácia a chov v podmienkach ex situ, odber zranených a osirelých vtákov a umiestňovanie do	**opakované**	**10 staníc**	**500 000**	

karanténnych (rehabilitačných) staníc, vrátane ich prevádzky.				
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**55 278 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			2 223 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky pre cieľové druhy

Podpora a posilnenie **populácie vybraných druhov** chovom ex-situ s vypúšťaním na pôvodné lokality.
Stabilizácia populácií druhov, vylúčenie alebo zníženie mortality druhu.
Zníženie podielu neúspešných **hniezdení druhu** a zvýšenie hniezdnej úspešnosti druhu. Minimalizovanie hniezdnych strát druhu.
Vznik **nových biotopov** druhov revitalizáciou mokradí, resp. zväčšenie rozlohy hniezdneho biotopu druhu, ktorý v minulosti ubudol v dôsledku regulácií vodných tokov a mokradí.
Udržanie vhodnej štruktúry hniezdnych biotopov a hniezdenia druhu, zníženie miery zazemňovania biologickým materiálom.
Udržanie dostatočnej rozlohy hniezdnych biotopov druhu.
Obnova **periodických poľných mokradí** zaniknutých pri meliorániách, výstavba objektov, ktoré umožnia meliorácie využívať vo vybraných miestach s ohľadom na predmety ochrany.
Obnova populácií zaniknutých pri regulácii vodných tokov, zlepšenie trofickej základne.
Obnova lokalít zaniknutých pri meliorániách a úpravách brehov vodných plôch.
Ochrana významných hniezdnych, potravných a migračných biotopov vrátane zimovísk.
Zamedzenie priamym otravám alebo nepriamym stratám zo zhoršenia potravnej bázy.
Zlepšenie stavu biotopov a populácií druhu prostredníctvom zlepšenia topických a trofických podmienok.
Minimalizovanie disturbancií na významných lokalitách druhu.
Viac hniezdnych príležitostí umožní odolávať druhu pôsobeniu **inváznych šeliem** a zároveň nahradí straty biotopov a hniezdnych lokalít z minulosti.
Zlepšiť stav dropa fúzatého (na priemernú úroveň viac ako 10 hniezdiacich sliepok).

Očakávané výsledky: ďalšie prínosy

Zlepšenie podmienok **aj iných druhov**, viazaných na dané biotopy.
Širší dopad na väčšiu skupinu vtáctva, dravce (napr. kaňa močiarna), pozitívny dopad na **obojživelníky, plazy a ryby.**
Zníženie mortality iných vtáčích druhov a **netopierov. Zlepšenie stability lesných porastov.**
Ochrana **pramenných oblastí, zabezpečenie** vyhovujúcich kvalitatívnych a kvantitatívnych ukazovateľov povrchovej vody pritekajúcej z pramenných oblastí kľúčových tokov.
Vytvorenie **ekologicky stabilných biocenóz** s veľkým potom druhov.
Umožnenie **migrácie iných druhov** vodnej fauny.
Zvýšenie povedomia a aktivity **rybárov p**ri ochrane druhov.
Podpora rozvoja aluviálnych biocenóz viazaných životnými cyklami na inundačné biotopy, zvýšenie biomasy ichtyocenóz, zníženie nákladov na umelé zarybňovanie, zlepšenie trofických väzieb v ekosystéme lužného lesa, zlepšenie priaznivého stavu aluviálnych biotopov.
Zlepšenie mikroklimatických, samočistiacich a krajinotvorných funkcií **vodného toku**.
Viac hniezdnych príležitostí – vyššia odolnosť voči pôsobeniu inváznych šeliem a zároveň nahradenie straty biotopov a hniezdnych lokalít z minulosti.

Zabránenie úbytku ďalších vodných vtákov a úbytku biodiverzity.
Zlepšenie podmienok pre hniezdenie či zimovanie iných druhov vodného vtáctva.
Zvýšenie hniezdnej úspešnosti u ďalších vtáčích druhov, zvýšenie **vodozádržnej funkcie v** krajine.
Zlepšenie stavu populácií a biotopov aj iných druhov vtákov (a živočíchov) viazaných na s**tromové dutiny a mŕtve drevo,** pričom hniezdne dutiny sú významné z hľadiska hniezdenia niektorých sov a holuba plúžika.
Vytvorenie podmienok pre lesnú **entomofaunu** vrátane vzácnych druhov.
Zlepšenie stavu **populácií aj iných** druhov vtákov (živočíchov) viazaných na poľnohospodársku a lesnú krajinu.
Rozvoj turizmu a zážitkového pozorovania vtáctva.
Zlepšenie **ekosystémových služieb** CHVÚ.
Zvýšenie povedomia verejnosti o potrebe a význame ochrany vtáctva a prírodných hodnôt.
Manažmentové opatrenia podporia **zamestnanosť v regióne** a trvalo udržateľné benefity vidieckej krajiny pre obyvateľstvo.
Podpora biodiverzity **hmyzu a opeľovačov** rastlín.
Podpora **včelárov a včelstiev** zvýšením biodiverzity agroekosystémov a znížením chemizácie.

Zlepšenie **zdravotného stavu obyvateľstva**.

Súčasný stav skupiny článkonožce (*Arthropoda*)

Z veľkého počtu **44 druhov článkonožcov európskeho významu** majú v obidvoch bioregiónoch zlý stav *Bolbelasmus unicornis* a žltáčik zanoväťový *(Colias myrmidone)*.

V zlom stave sú niektoré druhy chrobákov viazané na mŕtve drevo ako napr. boros Schneiderov (*Boros schneideri),* kováčik fialový *(Limoniscus violaceus),* drevník ryhovaný *(Rhysodes sulcatus)* a ďalšie.

Celkový stav motýľov európskeho významu je na Slovensku nepriaznivý. Až 90 % hodnotení ich stavu je nevyhovujúcich alebo zlých. Najhoršie hodnotenie majú žltáčik zanoväťový *(Colias myrmidone)* a očkáň mätonohý *(Lopinga achine).* Dôležité z hľadiska ochrany druhov sú najmä tie druhy, ktoré majú odhadovanú početnosť menej ako 15 000 jedincov.

Z vážok má najhoršie (zlé) hodnotenie vážka (*Leucorrhinia pectoralis*) a šidielko ozdobné (*Coenagrion ornatum)*. V priaznivom stave bola vyhodnotená len *Coenonympha hero*.

Z rovnokrídlovcov je na tom najhoršie koník Brunnerov (*Paracaloptenus caloptenoides*) a saga stepná (*Saga pedo*). Všetky ostatné sú v nevyhovujúcom stave.

Z dvoch druhov rakov (*Astacus astacus, Austropotamobius torrentium*) je jeden v zlom a jeden v nevyhovujúcom stave.

Opatrenia potrebné na zachovanie alebo obnovenie priaznivého stavu

Zabrániť premene **prirodzených a poloprirodzených biotopov** a biotopov druhov na poľnohospodársku pôdu.
Obnoviť **malé krajinné prvky** na poľnohospodárskej pôde.
Zachovať existujúce rozsiahle poľnohospodárske postupy a vlastnosti poľnohospodárskej krajiny.
Opätovne zaviesť **vhodné poľnohospodárske postupy** na riešenie problému neobrábania pôdy, vrátane kosenia, pasenia, vypaľovania alebo podobných opatrení.
Prispôsobiť kosenie, pasenie a iné ekvivalentné poľnohospodárske činnosti.
Riadiť používanie prírodných hnojív, chemických látok a liečív v poľnohospodárskej (rastlinnej a živočíšnej) produkcii.
Znížiť / eliminovať **miestne (bodové) a difúzne (plošné) znečistenie** povrchových alebo podzemných vôd z poľnohospodárskych činností.
Riadiť a spravovať **drenážne a zavlažovacie postupy** a infraštruktúru v poľnohospodárstve.
Zabrániť premene (poloprírodných) biotopov na lesy a (poprirodzených) **lesov** na intenzívnu lesnú výsadbu.
Zachovať existujúce tradičné spôsoby obhospodarovania a využívania lesov.
Prispôsobiť / riadiť opätovné zalesňovanie a obnovu lesa.
Spravovať a riadiť používanie chemikálií na hnojenie, vápnenie a kontrolu škodcov v lesníctve.
Znižovať difúzne znečistenie povrchových alebo podzemných vôd spôsobené lesníckymi činnosťami.
Znižovať resp. odstraňovať znečistenie bodovými zdrojmi do povrchových a podzemných vôd z priemyselných, obchodných, obytných a rekreačných oblastí a činností. To zahŕňa zníženie / elimináciu vypúšťania odpadových vôd z čistiarní priemyselných a komunálnych odpadových vôd alebo zníženie / odstránenie znečistenia bodovými zdrojmi zo znečistených alebo opustených priemyselných lokalít alebo z nelegálnych skládok odpadu ..
Znižovať resp. a odstraňovať difúzne znečistenie povrchových a podzemných vôd z **priemyselných, komerčných, obytných a rekreačných oblastí** a činností (napr. znižovanie / odstránenie difúzneho znečistenia v dôsledku odpadových vôd, ktoré nie sú spojené s kanalizačnou sieťou alebo znečistenia difúznym zdrojom zo znečistených alebo opustených priemyselných lokalít, odpadové miesta).
Riadiť zmeny v hydrologických a pobrežných systémoch a režimoch pre výstavbu a rozvoj.
Riadiť, kontrolovať alebo odstraňovať IAS.
Riadenie biotopov (iných ako poľnohospodárstvo a lesy) zamerané na spomalenie, zastavenie alebo zvrátenie prírodných procesov.
Obnova biotopov ovplyvnených viacúčelovými **hydrologickými zmenami**.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Dlhodobo neužívané pasienky a lúky postupne zarastajú náletovými drevinami. V praxi sa realizujú prevažne dva nevhodné (extrémne rozdielne) postupy: prevedie sa zarastená lúka na lesný pozemok, alebo dôjde ku kompletnému vyťaženiu a zoštiepkovaniu drevín a krovín, pričom ďalej sa lúka udržuje mulčovaním. Tieto nevhodné postupy bude potrebné aj prostredníctvom nasledujúceho Programu rozvoja vidieka upraviť. Dlhodobo nevyužívané, zarastené lúky bude potrebné manažovať tak, aby sa vytvorili **pestré mozaikovité biotopy** so zachovaním solitérov, skupín stromov, izolovaných lúčok a lúky sa následne vo vhodnom termíne kosili alebo prepásali.

Obnovenie a podpora **extenzívneho pasenia** (obnova pasienkových lesov, resp. pasienkového hospodárstva v lesoch a i.) **a kosenia a ponechanie lesných okrajov** – ekotónov.

Manažment na zachovanie **lesných svetlín a rúbanísk**, zabránenie sukcesie.

Mapovanie, odchyt a eliminácia **inváznych druhov rakov**.

Monitorovanie používania **chemických prostriedkov** v lesných biotopoch, v prípade výskytu chránených druhov chrobákov zamedziť použitiu neselektívnych syntetických pyretroidov.

Kontrola, lokalizácia a činnosti vedúce k zabráneniu **preniknutia odpadových a chemických látok** do biotopov druhov (najmä povrchových tokov, podzemných vôd a mokradí).

Zavádzanie **bezzásahového režimu na lokalitách výskytu lesných druhov chrobákov (**napr. *Limoniscus violaceus, Boros schneideri, Rhysodes sulcatus*), zamerať sa predovšetkým na existujúce MCHÚ, ochranné lesy a ÚEV s predmetom ochrany týchto druhov.

Zamedzenie použitiu neselektívnych syntetických pyretroidov v porastoch s výskytom chránených druhov chrobákov.

Obnovenie biotopov druhov, ktoré boli premenené na **nepôvodné plantáže** (monokultúry) postupným vnášaním stanovište pôvodných drevín, napr. premena nepôvodných smrekových monokultúr na pestré jedľo-bukovo-javorové zmiešané lesy, ďalšou možnosťou je ponechať časti biotopov prirodzenej sukcesii (napr. plochy zasiahnuté lesnými požiarmi a p.), v prípade mokraďových lesných biotopov s narušeným vodným režimom s výskytom druhu (Ls1.1, Ls1.2, Ls1.3, Ls3.6, Ls7.4) zabezpečiť obnovu vodného režimu.

Podpora existujúcich subjektov **PBOL** (napr. Pro Silva), šetrné obhospodarovanie lesov s vysokou ochranárskou hodnotou v rámci certifikácie lesov FSC ap.

Obnova biotopov druhu *Pseudogaurotina excellens*, ktoré boli premenené na nepôvodné husté plantáže (monokultúry smreka) postupným rozvoľňovaním zápoja a podporou živnej rastliny druhu (*Lonicera nigra*). Pri obnove les. porastov nepoškodzovať zárasty *Lonicera nigra* nevhodným sústreďovaním dreva a výrubom.

Ponechanie na samovývoj časť územia hornej Nitry poklesnutého vplyvom baníctva.

Ponechávanie hrubého **mŕtveho dreva** (stojace zlomy, štompy, pahýle, ležanina v rôznom stupni rozkladu) v počte minimálne 5 ks na 1 ha, vnášanie, výsadba druhov drevín, ktoré sú biotopom druhov chrobákov eur. významu (napr. jedľa, dub, buk, atď.) do porastov v minimálne 10 % zastúpení, podpora zmladenia týchto druhov a ich ochrana pred ohryzom zveri, v prípade výskytu viacgeneračných výstavkov týchto domácich druhov zabezpečiť ich ochranu a využiť ako semenné stromy.

Pri obnove lesných porastov ponechávanie **výstavkov** starých listnatých stromov s dutinami v počte minimálne 10 ks na 1 ha, vnášanie, výsadba vybraných drevín do porastov v minimálne 30 % zastúpení, podpora zmladenia vybraných drevín a ich ochrana pred ohryzom zveri, v prípade výskytu viacgeneračných výstavkov dubov zabezpečiť ich ochranu a využiť ako semenné stromy.

Striktná ochrana biotopov druhu *Coenonympha hero*, odstraňovanie náletových drevín, vylúčenie akejkoľvek činnosti smerujúcej k zníženiu kvality biotopu, resp. premene na iný biotop.

Šetrné obhospodarovanie lesov, prípadne bezzásahovosť v okolí závrtov a vstupov do jaskýň pri výskyte druhu *Duvalius hungaricus.*

Zabezpečenie, aby sa vyťažené bukové drevo neskládkovalo počas rojenia fuzáča alpského na odvozných miestach, t. j. od júna do konca augusta.

Obmedzenie regulácie **malých lesných potokov** a zamedziť približovaniu drevnej hmoty po lesných bystrinách a vodných tokoch.

Obnova biotopov s **m**akrofytnou vegetáciou (plytké, postupne sa zvažujúce litorálne zóny), prípadne **vytvorenie vhodných biotopov** pre potápnika v degradovaných častiach ramien.

Obnova mokradí v poľnohospodárskej krajine. Obnova mokraďových biotopov so zárastami makrofytnej vegetácie v kanálových sústavách v oblastiach s narušeným vodným režimom.

Úprava **vodného režimu obnovou** vhodných mikrohabitatov.

Usmerňovanie projektov protipovodňovej ochrany, **zachovanie pozdĺžnej konektivity vodného** toku (zachovanie možnosti obojsmernej migrácie vodných organizmov).

Zachovanie **stepí a lesostepí** a zamedzenie ich zániku sukcesiou, čím budú napr. druhy rovnokrídlovcov saga stepná (*Saga pedo*), koník Brunnerov (*Paracaloptenus caloptenoides*).

Zachovanie, resp. vytvorenie v poľnohospodárskej krajine tzv. **nášľapných kameňov** pre druh (nelesné spoločenstvá, remízky, okrajové lemy) bez používania chemických látok.

Zakladanie nových biokoridorov so stanovištne pôvodnými listnatými drevinami najmä dubom, vŕbami, ovocnými stromami ap.

Zamedzenie šírenia a postupná eliminácia inváznych a inváze sa správajúcich rastlín.
Zamedzenie odvodňovaniu horských lúk.
Zamedzenie splavu pesticídov a hnojív z polí do vodných tokov.
Zamedzenie vhodným manažmentom (pasenie, odstraňovanie náletových drevín) zarastaniu prirodzených nelesných biotopov v dôsledku opustenia plôch.
Zamedzenie, aby sa nelesné biotopy s výskytom *Bolbelasmus unicornis a Carabus hungaricus* previedli na ornú pôdu.
Podpora ľahko odbúrateľných látok pri **liečbe dobytka**.

Tab. 55 **Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia**

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	**Druh opatrenia***	**Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)**	**Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7rokov)**	**Možný zdroj spolufinancovani a zo strany EÚ[17]**
Zavádzanie bezzásahového režimu na lokalitách výskytu lesných druhov chránených chrobákov, zamerať sa predovšetkým na existujúce maloplošné chránené územia, ochranné lesy a ÚEV s predmetom ochrany týchto druhov.	**opakované**	**60 000 ha**	**6 000 000**	
Postupné vytváranie pestrých mozaikovitých biotopov so zachovaním solitérov, skupín stromov, izolovaných lúčok a lúky sa následne vo vhodnom termíne kosenie a prepásanie.	**opakované**	**1 500 ha**	**150 000**	
Kontrola, lokalizácia a činnosti vedúce k zabráneniu preniknutia odpadových a chemických látok do biotopov druhov (najmä povrchových tokov, podzemných vôd a mokradí).	opakované	100 lokalít	60 000	
Manažment na zachovanie lesných svetlín a rúbanísk, zabránenie sukcesie.	opakované	15 lokalít	8 000	
Obnovenie a podpora extenzívneho pasenia a kosenia a ponechanie lesných okrajov – ekotónov.	**opakované**	**5 000 ha**	**120 000**	
Odchyt a eliminácia inváznych druhov rakov.	opakované	50 lokalít	50 000	
Obmedzenie regulácie malých lesných potokov a zamedziť približovaniu drevnej hmoty po lesných bystrinách a vodných tokoch.	**opakované**	**30 potokov**	**30 000**	
Obnova a zachovanie tradičného hospodárenia v lesných ekosystémoch, zastavenie ťažby v oblastiach s hojným výskytom druhov.	opakované	20 lokalít	6 000	
Obnova biotopov druhov, ktoré boli premenené na nepôvodné plantáže (monokultúry) postupným vnášaním stanovište pôvodných drevín.	**opakované**	**60 000 ha**	**6 150 000**	
Podpora existujúcich objektov prírode blízkeho hospodárenia v lesoch (Pro Silva), šetrné obhospodarovanie lesov s vysokou ochranárskou hodnotou v rámci certifikácie lesov FSC ap.	**opakované**	**45 000 ha**	**450 000**	
Ponechávanie hrubého mŕtveho dreva (stojace zlomy, štompy, pahýle, ležanina v rôznom stupni rozkladu) v počte minimálne 5 ks na 1 ha, vnášanie, výsadba druhov drevín, ktoré sú biotopom druhov chrobákov eur. významu (napr. jedľa, dub, buk, atď.) do porastov v minimálne 10% zastúpení, podpora zmladenia týchto druhov a ich ochrana pred ohryzom zveri, v prípade výskytu viacgeneračných výstavkov týchto domácich druhov zabezpečiť ich ochranu a využiť ako semenné stromy.	**opakované**	**15 000 ha**	**750 000**	
Pri obnove les. porastov ponechávanie výstavkov starých listnatých stromov s dutinami v počte minimálne 10 ks na 1 ha, vnášanie, výsadba vybraných drevín do porastov v minimálne 30% zastúpení, podpora zmladenia vybraných drevín a ich ochrana pred ohryzom zveri, v prípade výskytu viacgeneračných výstavkov dubov zabezpečiť ich ochranu a využiť ako semenné stromy.	**opakované**	**35 000 ha**	**2 450 000**	
Striktná ochrana biotopov druhu *Coenonympha hero*, odstraňovanie náletových drevín, vylúčenie akejkoľvek činnosti smerujúcej k zníženiu kvality biotopu, resp. premene na iný biotop.	opakované	6 lokalít	4 000	
Ponechanie na samovývoj časť územia hornej Nitry poklesnutého vplyvom baníctva.	jednorazové	35 ha	15 000	
Obnova a zachovanie tradičného hospodárenia pasením, obnova pasienkových lesov, resp. pasienkového hospodárstva v lesoch.	**opakované**	**10 lokalít**	**10 000**	
Obnova biotopov s makrofytnou vegetáciou (plytké, postupne s zvažujúce litorálne zóny), prípadne vytvorenie vhodných biotopov pre potápnika v degradovaných častiach ramien.	opakované	70 lokalít	100 000	

Obnova mokraďových biotopov v oblastiach s narušeným vodným režimom, najmä v poľnohospodárskej krajine. Obnova mokraďových biotopov so zárastami makrofytnej vegetácie v kanálových sústavách.	**jednorazové**	**150 lokalít**	**1 000 000**	
Obnova biotopov druhu *Pseudogaurotina excellens*, ktoré boli premenené na nepôvodné husté plantáže (monokultúry smreka) postupným rozvoľňovaním zápoja a podporou živnej rastliny druhu (*Lonicera nigra*). Pri obnove lesných porastov nepoškodzovaniezárastov *Lonicera nigra* nevhodným sústreďovaním dreva a výrubom.	opakované	3 000 ha	100 000	
Šetrné obhospodarovanie lesov, prípadne bezzásahovosť v okolí závrtov a vstupov do jaskýň pri potenc. výskyte druhu *Duvalius hungaricus.*	opakované	50 lokalít	15 000	
Úprava vodného režimu obnovou vhodných mikrohabitatov pre *Leptidea morsei*, *Leucorrhinia pectoralis* a ďalšie druhy	jednorazové	3 ha	9 000	
Zachovanie stepí a lesostepí a zamedzenie ich zániku sukcesiou.	**opakované**	**40 lokalít**	**4 000**	
Zachovanie, resp. vytvorenie v poľnohospodárskej krajine nášlapné kamene pre druh (nelesné spoločenstvá, remízky, okrajové lemy) bez používania chemických látok. Zakladanie nových biokoridorov so stanovištne pôvodnými listnatými drevinami najmä dubom, vŕbami, ovocnými stromami ap.	**opakované**	**150 remízok**	**300 000**	
Zamedzenie šírenia a postupná eliminácia inváznych a inváze sa správajúcich rastlín.	**opakované**	**5 000 ha**	**500 000**	
Zamedzenie splavu pesticídov a hnojív z polí do vodných tokov.	opakované	10 lokalít	10 000	
Zamedzenie vhodným manažmentom (pasenie, odstraňovanie náletových drevín) zarastaniu prirodzených nelesných biotopov v dôsledku opustenia plôch.	opakované	3 500 ha	350 000	
Zamedziť, aby sa nelesné biotopy s výskytom *Bolbelasmus unicornis a Carabus hungaricus* previedli na ornú pôdu.	**opakované**	**5 000 ha**	**500 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**122 898 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			4 945 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky pre cieľové druhy

Zabránenie znižovaniu výmery a kvality biotopov druhov a snaha o zvýšenie výmery a kvality vhodných biotopov európsky významných článkonožcov (*Arthropoda*). Od správne manažovaných vhodných biotopov sa následne odvíja aj kvalita a početnosť ich populácií.
Zlepšenie biotopových podmienok niektorých druhov rovnokrídlovcov, napr. saga stepná (*Saga pedo*), koník Brunnerov (*Paracaloptenus caloptenoides*).
Obnova a zlepšovanie podmienok druhov bude zabezpečené najmä prostredníctvom **úpravy poľnohospodárskych a lesníckych postupov, ale aj aktívnym vytváraním nových biotopov**, napr. mokradí pre potápnik dvojčiarový (*Graphoderus bilineatus*).
Podpora reprodukcie druhu a stabilizácia populácie udržaním reprodukčných lokalít na lesných pozemkoch (minimálne v ÚEV, kde je druh predmetom ochrany).
Podpora reprodukcie druhu a **stabilizácia populácie založením nových reprodukčných lokalít**.
Zníženie negatívneho vplyvu poškodenia populácií vážok inváznymi predátormi.
Zníženie potravných a biotopových konkurentov ako aj prenášačov chorôb na chránené druhy rakov.
Záchrana vymierajúceho druhu žltáčik zanoväťový (*Colias myrmidone*).

Očakávané výsledky: ďalšie prínosy

Zlepšenie **vodozádržnej funkcie krajiny** a podpora opatrení proti zmene klímy. Podpora ďalších druhov viazaných na mokrade.
Celkové **zlepšenie kvality vôd.**
Zlepšenie podmienok pre druhy viazané na okraje lesov, lesostepy, lesné lemy a plášte.
Zlepšenie podmienok a stavu **aj iných druhov** v ekosystémoch.
Eliminácia inváznych druhov v zmysle nariadenia EÚ.
Podpora biodiverzity **hmyzu a opeľovačov** rastlín.
Podpora **včelárov a včelstiev** zvýšením biodiverzity agroekosystémov a znížením chemizácie.
Zlepšenie **zdravotného stavu obyvateľstva**.

Súčasný stav skupiny mäkkýše

Zo **7 druhov mäkkýšov** sú len 2 druhy v priaznivom stave: pimprlík mokradný (*Vertigo angustior*) a slimák záhradný (*Helix pomatia)*. Uvedené druhy majú zároveň aj najväčšiu odhadovanú početnosť populácie. V zlom stave v panónskom biogeografickom regióne bol vyhodnotený druh pimprlík bruškatý (*Vertigo moulinsiana),* ktorý spolu s druhom pimprlík močiarny (*Vertigo geyeri)* majú zároveň najmenšiu odhadovanú veľkosť populácie. Najzávažnejším negatívnym vplyvom sú zásahy do vodného režimu, vysušovanie mokradí a nadmerné hnojenie. Postupné vysúšanie lokalít a ich zarastanie bylinnou vegetáciou vedie k celkovej degradácii biotopu. Negatívny vplyv má aj intenzívna pastva a eutrofizácia. Regulácie vodných tokov a zásahy do hydrologického režimu sú významným negatívnym faktorom, ktorý ovplyvňuje korýtko riečne (*Unio crassus*). Vzhľadom na úplnú viazanosť týchto druhov na ich mokradné biotopy, manažmentové opatrenia sú zamerané na zlepšenie ich kvantity a kvality ich biotopov.

Opatrenia potrebné na zachovanie alebo obnovenie priaznivého stavu

Zníženie záberov biotopov a biotopov druhov **infraštruktúrou a výstavbou**.
Obnova biotopov ovplyvnených viacúčelovými **hydrologickými zmenami a** zníženie vplyvu týchto zmien.
Prijať opatrenia na zmiernenie zmeny klímy.
Opätovné zavedenie **vhodných poľnohospodárskych postupov** na riešenie problému neobrábania pôdy, vrátane kosenia, pasenia, vypaľovania alebo podobných opatrení.
Vhodné kosenie, pasenie a iné ekvivalentné poľnohospodárske činnosti.
Riadené používanie prírodných hnojív a chemických látok v poľnohospodárskej (rastlinnej a živočíšnej) produkcii.
Prispôsobenie / zmeny postupov manažmentu a využívania **lesov**.
Zníženie vplyvy hydroenergetickej prevádzky a infraštruktúry.
Obnova / vytvorenie biotopov z oblastí s **ťažbou nerastných zdrojov alebo oblastí poškodených** v dôsledku zavedenia infraštruktúry súvisiacej s obnoviteľnými zdrojmi energie.
Prispôsobenie/riadenie **ťažby** neenergetických zdrojov.
Obnova **lesných biotopov** z prílohy I.
Zamedzenie šírenia a odstraňovanie populácií **IAS**.
Usmerňovanie **odberu vody** pre verejné dodávky a pre priemyselné a komerčné využitie.
Zníženie alebo odstránenie **znečistenia bodovými** zdrojmi do povrchových a podzemných vôd z priemyselných, obchodných, obytných a rekreačných oblastí a činností.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení[14], ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Kosenie ručné na malých lokalitách, na ostatných kosenie ľahkými mechanizmami.
Zvýšenie rubnej doby, PBOL a zachovanie brehových porastov vodných tokov.

Tab. 56 **Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia**

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	**Druh opatrenia***	**Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)**	**Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov)**	**Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]**
Zníženie záberov biotopov a biotopov druhov infraštruktúrou a výstavbou.	opakované	173 lokalít/ 1550 ha	400 000	
Obnova biotopov ovplyvnených viacúčelovými hydrologickými zmenami.	**jednorazové**	**173 lokalít/ 1550 ha**	**4 100 000**	
Opatrenia na zmiernenie zmeny klímy.	jednorazové	200 lokalít/ 1580 ha	252 000	
Zníženie vplyvu viacúčelových hydrologických zmien.	jednorazové	52 lokalít/ 350 ha	260 000	
	opakované	39 lokalít/ 20 ha	195 000	
Kosenie ručné na malých lokalitách, na ostatných kosenie ľahkými mechanizmami	**opakované**	**105 lokalít/580 ha**	**864 000**	
Pasenie a iné ekvivalentné poľnohospodárske činnosti.	opakované	105 lokalít/580 ha	105 000	
Riadiť používanie prírodných hnojív a chemických látok v poľnohospodárskej (rastlinnej a živočíšnej) produkcii.	**opakované**	**105 lokalít/580 ha**	**105 000**	
Prispôsobené postupy manažmentu a využívania lesov (ponechanie časti mŕtveho dreva).	opakované	45 lokalít/1250 ha	95 000	

Zníženie vplyvu hydroenergetickej prevádzky a infraštruktúry.	opakované	84 lokalít/770 ha	84 000	
Obnova / vytvorenie biotopov z oblastí s ťažbou nerastných zdrojov alebo oblastí poškodených v dôsledku zavedenia infraštruktúry súvisiacej s obnoviteľnými zdrojmi energie.	jednorazové	45 lokalít/750 ha	1 000 000	
Obnova lesných biotopov z prílohy I.	jednorazové	500 ha	200 000	
Riadenie a kontrola šírenia "IAS alebo na likvidácia zavedených populácií iných cudzích druhov.	opakované	45 lokalít/750 ha	225 000	
Riadenie odberu vody pre verejné dodávky a pre priemyselné a komerčné využitie	opakované	84 lokalít/770 ha	84 000	
Prispôsobenie/ riadenie ťažby neenergetických ťažobných materiálov	opakované	45 lokalít/750 ha	100 000	
Zníženie alebo odstránenie znečistenia bodovými zdrojmi do povrchových a podzemných vôd z priemyselných, obchodných, obytných a rekreačných oblastí a činností. To zahŕňa zníženie / elimináciu vypúšťania odpadových vôd z čistiarní priemyselných a komunálnych odpadových vôd alebo zníženie / odstránenie znečistenia bodovými zdrojmi zo znečistených alebo opustených priemyselných lokalít alebo z nelegálnych skládok odpadu.	**opakované**	**55 lokalít/750 ha**	**125 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**11 758 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			10 728 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky pre cieľové druhy

Údržba a zachovanie **najvýznamnejších existujúcich biotopov druho**v.
Úprava **počtu dobytka/spôsobu obhospodarovania biotopov d**ruhu.
Kontrola a obmedzenie ďalších **záberov vzácnych pramenísk, rašelinísk, slatín, vodných biotopov** a brehových porastov, ochrana brehových porastov a zamedzenie ťažby brehových porastov a inej zelene v krajine.
Lepšie **zadržiavanie vody v krajine**, zlepšenie hydrologického režimu lokalít.
Obmedzenie **ťažby štrku** v miestach výskytu druhu *Unio crassus*.
Obnova brehových porastov, predovšetkým rod *Alnus* a iných druhov biotopu 91E0*.
Obnova degradovaných rašelinísk a slatín, rozšírenie plochy biotopu, zlepšenie kvality biotopu druhu.
Spriechodňovanie **bariér pre druhy** ryb, ktoré sú potrebné na rozmnožovanie druhu *Unio crassus*.
Úprava režimu **odberu vody** v prípade potreby pre bezpečné prežívanie druhu.
Zamedzenie ďalšieho odvodňovania.
Zlepšenie **kvality vody** v miestach výskytu druhov *Unio crassus a Sadleriana pannonica*.
Zníženie hodnôt **pesticídov v** podzemných vodách a biotopoch druhu.
Zníženie vplyvu **inváznych druhov** a kontrola ich šírenia.
Zníženie vplyvu v**odohospodárskyc**h objektov a zamedzenie aktivít, ktoré smerujú k poškodeniu druhu *Sadleriana pannonica* v prameňoch.
Zvýšenie **početnosti druhov** na základe zlepšenia kvality ich biotopov.

Očakávané výsledky: ďalšie prínosy

Zlepšenie **vodozádržnej funkcie krajiny** a podpora opatrení adaptability na zmenu klímy.
Podpora **ďalších druhov** viazaných na mokrade.
Postupne **zavedenie sústavy mokradí do územnoplánovacej dokumentácie** obcí a miest ako limit pre ich likvidáciu alebo poškodenie.
Zníženie **znečistenia povrchových vôd a vodných tokov**.
Odstránením migračných bariér v prospech rybného hospodárstva a splavovanie riek (**vodná turistika**).

Súčasný stav skupiny cicavce

48 hodnotených druhov cicavcov je v rámci Slovenska najlepšie preskúmanou skupinou živočíchov. Výnimku tvorí 28 u nás zaznamenaných druhov netopierov a niektoré druhy hlodavcov. Pozitívny trend bol zaznamenaný u druhov zubor hrivnatý (*Bison bonasus*), kamzík vrchovský tatranský (*Rupicapra rupicapra tatrica*), bobor vodný (*Castor fiber*), vydra riečna (*Lutra lutra*) a medveď hnedý (*Ursus arctos*). Pozitívnym výsledkom je, že v prípade kamzíka sa jeho stav stále zlepšuje a za posledných 10 rokov sa veľkosť jeho populácie takmer zdvojnásobila. Naopak negatívny trend bol vyhodnotený pri druhoch: plch lesný (*Dryomys nitedula*), hraboš severský (*Microtus oeconomus mehelyi*), hraboš tatranský (*Microtus tatricus*), tchor stepný *(Mustela eversmanii*), tchor tmavý (*Mustela putorius*) a syseľ pasienkový (*Spermophilus citellus*).
Stav väčšiny druhov netopierov bol hodnotený ako priaznivý. Napriek realizácii monitoringu netopierov je odhad ich populácií veľmi problematický.
Pre 3 druhy veľkých šeliem boli v r. 2017 a 2018 vypracované a schválené programy starostlivosti v rámci MŽP SR, ako aj zriadené pracovné skupiny. Bol zriadený Zásahový tím pre medveďa hnedého pri ŠOP SR, ktorého úlohou je monitorovať prieniky jedincov medveďa hnedého do blízkosti ľudských sídiel, zisťovať príčiny opakovaných výskytov druhu a riešiť vzniknuté konfliktné situácie, napr. realizáciou preventívnych opatrení, komunikáciou s verejnosťou, plašením jedincov medveďa a pod.

Opatrenia potrebné na zachovanie alebo obnovenie priaznivého stavu

Zaviesť vhodné **poľnohospodárske postupy** na riešenie problému neobrábania pôdy, vrátane kosenia, pasenia, vypaľovania alebo podobných opatrení.
Zachovať **existujúce rozsiahle poľnohospodárske** postupy a vlastnosti poľnohospodárskej krajiny.
Prispôsobiť kosenie, pasenie a iné ekvivalentné poľnohospodárske činnosti.
Riadiť používanie prírodných hnojív a chemických látok v poľnohospodárskej (rastlinnej a živočíšnej) produkcii.
Znížiť difúzne (plošné) znečistenie povrchových alebo podzemných vôd z poľnohospodárskych činností.
Zabrániť premene (poloprírodných) biotopov na lesy a (poloprirodzených) lesov na **intenzívnu lesnú výsadbu**.
Prispôsobiť / zmeniť postupy manažmentu a využívania **lesov**.
Riadiť **drenážne a zavlažovacie** postupy a infraštruktúry.
Realizovať ďalšie opatrenia týkajúce sa poľnohospodárskych a lesníckych postupov.
Prispôsobiť / riadiť inštalácie, zariadenia a prevádzky **obnoviteľnej energie**.
Znížiť vplyv **dopravnej prevádzky** a infraštruktúry.
Znížiť zábery biotopov a biotopov druhov **infraštruktúrou a výstavbou**.
Znížiť vplyv **vonkajších** športových, voľnočasových a rekreačných **aktivi**t.
Znížiť / eliminovať **hluk, svetlo, teplo alebo iné formy znečistenia** z priemyselných, obchodných, obytných a rekreačných oblastí a činností.
Realizovať ďalšie opatrenia týkajúce sa rezidenčnej, obchodnej, priemyselnej a rekreačnej infraštruktúry, prevádzky a činnosti.
Manažment **poľovníctva a zberu** lesných plodov.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Znížiť vplyv **dopravnej prevádzky a infraštruktúry na migráciu cicavcov a ich reprodukčné a potravné presuny**-ekodukty, podchody, oplocovanie kolíznych úsekov, údržba oplotenia, inštalácia dopravného značenia, spracovanie databázy kritických úsekov.
Podporiť **úkrytové možnosti** netopierov a plchov formou inštalácie búdok na rôzne typy objektov (stromy, panelové domy, RD, chaty, senníky, posedy, mosty).
Zabezpečiť **staré banské diela, tunely a jaskynné podzemné syst**émy s ohľadom na výskyt netopierov.
Eliminovať negatívne vplyvy v súvislosti s výskytom kolónií **netopierov v budovách**.
Zachovať líniovú krovinnú vegetáciu (biotopy, biokoridory). Ponechávať **dutinové stromy** na dožitie.
Tlmiť sukcesné zarastanie **pasienkov s** cieľom udržania vhodných biotopov vo forme tzv. riedkolesia.
Zaviesť vhodné **poľnohospodárske postupy** na ochranu kľúčových biotopov a druhov (napr. syseľ pasienkový, škrečok poľný) prostredníctvom vytvorenia a implementácie agroenvironmentálnych schém, na riešenie problému neobrábania pôdy, vrátane kosenia, pasenia, vypaľovania alebo podobných opatrení. Prispôsobiť kosenie, pasenie, hlbokú orbu a iné ekvivalentné poľnohospodárske činnosti potrebám druhov (napr. obmedzovanie hlbokej orby pre škrečka do 30 cm, ponechávanie strniska po žatve pre zvýšenie možnosti úkrytu pred predátormi a zabezpečenie potravy pred zimou). Redukcia hnojenia a používania chemikálií (vrátane rodenticídov).
Znížiť vplyv **vonkajších** športových, voľnočasových a rekreačných **aktivít.**
Transfer a reštitúcie druhov na zanikajúce, zaniknuté alebo inak vhodné lokality (napr. syseľ pasienkový, svišť vrchovský, norok európsky, zubor hrivnatý, drobné zemné cicavce, mačka divá, atď.).

Trvalo udržateľný manažment **veľkých šeliem** založený na najnovších poznatkoch a systematickom monitoringu. Efektívna činnosť zásahového tímu zameraná na riešenie konkrétnych problematických oblastí so zvýšeným výskytom medveďa hnedého.
Ochrana prirodzených biotopov v rámci areálu prirodzeného rozšírenia medveďa hnedého, eliminácia, resp. úplné nelegálne zamedzenie zberu lesných plodov, pohybu terénnych motocyklov a štvorkoliek, pohybu mimo turistických chodníkov a úmyselné vyrušovanie medveďa v prirodzených biotopoch.
Rehabilitácia a chov v podmienkach ex situ, odber zranených a osirelých mláďat a umiestňovanie do schválených karanténnych (rehabilitačných) staníc.
Regulovať stavy diviačej **zveri**, zabrániť ich výskytu na lokalitách hraboša severského.
Zlepšiť trofické a topické možnosti výsadbou (ochranou) **krov a stromov**, ktoré produkujú vysokokalorické plody (semená) a sú vhodné na zabezpečenie úspešnej hibernácie *Cricetus cricetus, Muscardinus avellanarius a Dryomys nitedula.*
Zabezpečiť vytváranie maloplošných obnovných prvkov zabezpečujúcich prítomnosť vhodného biotopu (rastové fázy „nárast" až „mladina", podrast tvorený zástupcami *Rubus* spp.), vhodný je podrastový a výberkový hospodársky spôsob (pre *Muscardinus avellanarius a Dryomys nitedula*).
Aktívna účasť pri činnosti národnej skupiny pre elimináciu nelegálneho lovu, ktorej činnosť bude smerovať k zníženiu pytliactva chránených živočíchov.
Udržiavať pravidelný **vodný režim**, pravidelné spriechodňovanie kanálov, kosenie hrádzí.
Zabezpečiť elimináciu vnadísk a krmovísk pre raticovú zver, ktoré sú založené v rozpore s platnou legislatívou na úseku poľovníctva.
Zabezpečiť dodržiavanie a kontrolu **návštevného poriadku** NP v areáloch kamzíka vrchovského tatranského, regulovať intenzitu resp. zamedzenie antropických vplyvov v areáloch kamzíka: najmä bivakovanie po dolinách, neusmernená turistika, lyžovanie, horolezectvo, skialpinizmus, paragliding, lietanie, fotografovanie, pytliactvo.
Zabezpečiť prosperujúci/aktívny manažment na všetkých lokalitách výskytu *Spermophilus citellus* prostredníctvom pravidelného kosenia, extenzívne pasenie, odstraňovanie kríkov na zarastených pastvinách.
Zabezpečiť udržanie **kontinuity využívania habitatov** populáciami sysľa pasienkového, vytvorením líniových koridorov, vytváraním tzv. „stepping stones" hlavne vo fragmentovaných populáciách.
Zachovať rozlohu poľnohospodárskej krajiny, najmä polí, pasienkov, suchých lúk, úhorov, zabraňovať sukcesii týchto biotopov (zarastanie) resp. zvyšovanie rozlohy biotopov reflektujúcich ekologické nároky daného druhu.
Eliminovať prípady ilegálneho usmrcovania rysov prostredníctvom naplánovaných špeciálnych výjazdov strážnej služby v lokalitách so zvýšenou mierou pytliactva a prostredníctvom zlepšenia informovanosti, rozvoja spolupráce a implementácie praktického systému zisťovania, zaznamenania a určovania príčin usmrtenia (úhynu) rysa, ako aj dôvodov osirotenia mláďat a poranení jedincov zaznamenaných v národnej databáze v súčinnosti zainteresovaných orgánov a inštitúcií.
Budovať a prevádzkovať **rehabilitačné stanice a** operatívne riešiť zranenia živočíchov. Rehabilitácia a chov v podmienkach ex situ, odber zranených a osirelých živočíchov a umiestňovanie do karanténnych (rehabilitačných) staníc.

Tab. 57 **Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia**

Vyčíslené sú len opatrenia neprekrývajúce sa s Agroenvironmentálnymi schémami.

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov)	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]
Vhodné poľnohospodárske postupy na riešenie problému neobrábania pôdy, vrátane kosenia, pasenia, vypaľovania alebo podobných opatrení.	**opakované**	**10 000 ha lovného biotopu netopierov**	**750 000**	
Obnova a starostlivosť o biotopy, vrátane nárazníkových zón medzi mokraďami a ornou pôdou, zabránenie sukcesii biotopov.	opakované	15 lokalít	50 000	
Riadenie používania prírodných hnojív a chemických látok v poľnohospodárskej (rastlinnej a živočíšnej) produkcii. Zníženie difúzneho (plošného) znečistenia povrchových alebo podzemných vôd z poľnohospodárskych činností.	opakované	160 vzoriek	40 000	
Tlmenie sukcesného zarastania pasienkov s cieľom udržania vhodných biotopov zubra (*Bison bonasus*) vo forme riedkolesia.	opakované	50 ha	10 000	
Ochrana kľúčových biotopov *Cricetus cricetus* prostredníctvom vytvorenia a implementácie agroenvironmentálnych schém.	**opakované**	**600 ha**	**54 000**	

Zabránenie aridizácii a ochrana mokraďných, hlavne rastlinných spoločenstiev s *Carex sp.* a *Phragmites sp.* pre *Microtus oeconomus.*	**opakované**	**15 lokalít**	**25 000**	
Zabránenie sukcesie biotopov *Sicista betulina.*	**opakované**	**10 ha**	**10 000**	
Ochrana biotopov sysľa pasienkového prostredníctvom podpory v rámci PRV (agro-environmentálne schémy).	**opakované**	**120 ha**	**10 000**	
Zabránenie premene (poloprírodných) a (poprirodzených) lesov. Ponechanie suchých stojacich, odumierajúcich, odumretých a dutinových stromov v poraste, jednotlivých alebo skupín rôznych druhov stromov, ponechanie stojacich zlomených zvyškov kmeňov	**opakované**	**500 prirodzených reprodukčných úkrytov netopierov / 5 000 ha**	**200 000**	
Riadenie drenážnych a zavlažovacích postupov a infraštruktúr.	opakované	9 ha lovného biotopu netopierov	14 000	
Prispôsobenie / riadenie inštalácie, zariadenia a prevádzky obnoviteľnej energie.	opakované	5 migračných koridorov netopierov/monitorovaná lokalita	35 000	
Eliminácia svetelného znečistenia negatívne vplývajúceho na využívanie reprodukčných úkrytov netopierov.	opakované	10 budov/objektov	5 000	
Ochrana netopierov v budovách v rámci rekonštrukcie a zatepľovania - vysťahovanie netopierov z úkrytov, čiastočná náhrada straty úkrytov.	**opakované**	**120 budov/objektov**	**48 000**	
Eliminácia negatívnych vplyvov v súvislosti s výskytom kolónií netopierov v budovách.	**opakované**	**65 budov/objektov**	**27 000**	
Obmedzenie vstupu na lokality, ktoré predstavujú dôležité reprodukčné biotopy a biotopy významné počas zimy. Dodržiavanie a kontroly návštevného poriadku NP v areáloch kamzíka vrchovského tatranského a svišťa vrchovského, regulovať intenzitu resp. zamedzenie antropických vplyvov v areáloch svišťa: najmä bivakovanie po dolinách, neusmernená turistika, lyžovanie, horolezectvo, skialpinizmus, paragliding, lietanie, fotografovanie, pytliactvo.	**opakované**	**5000 hodín**	**50 000**	
Obnova populácií sysľa, svišťa, škrečka v zaniknutých oblastiach, založenie nových kolónií translokáciou jedincov odchovaných z poloprirodzených chovov (ex situ), avšak záchranné opatrenia by mali byť zamerané predovšetkým na ochranu a stabilizáciu jestvujúcej populácie a až v druhom rade na obnovu historického rozšírenia druhu a na prepojenie izolovaných populácií. V tomto zmysle by mali byť zvažované prípadné reštitúcie.	**jednorazové**	**6 lokalít**	**120 000**	
Podpora hniezdnych príležitostí inštaláciou búdok pre *Muscardinus avellanarius a Dryomys nitedula.* Podpora úkrytových možností formou inštalácie búdok pre netopiere na rôzne typy objektov (stromy, panelové domy, RD, chaty, senníky, posedy, mosty).	**opakované**	**400 búdok a 350 úkrytov antropog. charakteru**	**50 000**	
Zabezpečenie starých banských diel, tunelov a jaskynných podzemných systémov s ohľadom na výskyt fauny (aplikácia vhodných spôsobov uzatvorenia či spevnenia vstupných portálov do podzemných priestorov)	**opakované**	**10 % prirodzených zimovísk resp. 50% reprodukčných lokalít 2 druhov netopierov**	**6 000**	
Budovanie a prevádzka rehabilitačných staníc a operatívne riešenie zranení živočíchov. Rehabilitácia a chov v podmienkach ex situ, odber zranených a osirelých živočíchov a umiestňovanie do karanténnych (rehabilitačných) staníc.	**opakované**	**10 staníc**	**300 000**	
Zníženie vplyvu dopravnej prevádzky a infraštruktúry na migráciu cicavcov (najmä veľkých šeliem, vydry, kún a tchorov) a ich reprodukčné a potravné presuny- ekodukty, podchody, oplocovanie kolíznych úsekov, údržba oplotenia, inštalácia dopravného značenia	**jednorazové**	**5 ekoduktov, 50 podchodov, 100 km oplotenia, značenie**	**60 000 000**	
Zníženie vplyvu dopravnej prevádzky a infraštruktúry (eliminácia dopravných kolízií budovaním bezpečných letových a migračných prvkov/koridorov) na netopiere	opakované	1,25 km migračných koridorov netopierov	1 500 000	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**70 830 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			11 578 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky pre cieľové druhy

Obnova/zlepšenie **lovných biotopov - lúk, pasienkov, z**lepšenie topických a trofických podmienok druhov riešené problémy so zarastaním vletových otvorov do podzemných úkrytov

Vylúčenie používania vybraných **chemických látok,** ktorých aplikácia má preukázateľný negatívny vplyv na netopiere v ich lovnom biotope - výsledky laboratórnych testov na prítomnosť chemických látok v lovnom biotope a v kadáveroch dotknutých druhov.
Aplikácia vhodných spôsobov uzatvorenia či spevnenia vstupných portálov do podzemných priestorov.
Eliminácia negatívneho dopadu prevádzky veterných elektrární na populácie netopierov - výsledky prieskumu a monitoringu, posúdenie vplyvu a tvorba stanovísk k výstavbe veterných elektrární na migračných koridoroch.
Minimalizácia **dopravných kolízií** najmä s veľkými šelmami, vydrou, netopiermi, kunami a tchormi, zníženie ich mortality.
Vyriešené prípady s problematickým výskytom kolónií netopierov v rôznych typoch objektov nepodliehajúcich obnove (rodinné domy, chaty, byty, pivnice) nahlásených verejnosťou.
Ochrana netopierov v budovách v **rámci rekonštrukcie a zatepľovania** - vysťahovanie netopierov z úkrytov, náhrada straty úkrytov.
Súbor technických opatrení vedúcich k ochrane kolónií v podkroviach budov.
Zlepšené úkrytové možnosti antropogénneho charakteru pre netopiere a plchy.
Zlepšenie **migračnej priepustnosti** krajiny pre európsky významné cicavce, najmä veľké šelmy, vydru a netopiere.
Založenie nových kolónií sysľa na min. 4 historických alebo inak vhodných lokalitách reštitúciou z početných lokalít, posilnenie existujúcich alebo zanikajúcich populácií sysľa a svišťa reštitúciou.
Zlepšenie reprodukcie a vitality populácií.
Eliminácia **svetelného znečistenia** negatívne vplývajúceho na využívanie reprodukčných úkrytov.
Manažment menších **vodných plôch** - tvorba a udržanie stabilných vodných plôch vhodných ako zdroj vody pre reprodukčné kolónie v lesnom a nelesnom biotope.
Zamedzenie pytliactva, napr. svišťa.

Očakávané výsledky: ďalšie prínosy

Zlepšenie **migračnej priepustnosti krajiny a konektivity** medzi populáciami iných chránených druhov, ale aj poľovných druhov.

Zlepšenie k**omunikácie** s poľnohospodármi, lesníkmi, poľovníkmi a rybármi a zabezpečenie bližšej spolupráce s cieľom spoločného koordinovanej ochrany niektorých druhov cicavcov (napr. drobné zemné cicavce, veľké šelmy, vydra, bobor, tchory).
Ochrana **sakrálnych stavieb a kultúrnych pamiatok** pred znečistením od guána netopierov.
Ochrana jaskynných systémov.
Zlepšenie **povedomia verejnosti** o význame a ochrane veľkých šeliem.
Skvalitnenie a usmernenie turizmu a voľnočasových aktivít vo vysokohorskom prostredí.
Podpora biodiverzity **hmyzu a opeľovačov rast**lín.
Podpora **včelárov a včelstiev** zvýšením biodiverzity agroekosystémov a znížením chemizácie.
Zlepšenie **zdravotného stavu** obyvateľstva.

Súčasný stav skupiny machorasty

2 z 9 machorastov (nižších rastlín) sa nachádza v neznámom stave. Vďaka zavedenému systematickému monitoringu bolo vo významnej miere zlepšené poznanie nižších rastlín európskeho významu Dva druhy v neznámom stave neboli monitoringom na území SR zistené, známe sú len historické údaje, resp. existuje pochybnosť ich správnej determinácie v minulosti.

Opatrenia potrebné na zachovanie alebo obnovenie priaznivého stavu

Väčšina opatrení na vytvorenie vhodných podmienok pre zachovanie resp. zlepšenie stavu týchto druhov je zhodná s opatreniami pre biotopy. Osobitné opatrenia pre druhy machorastov boli špecifikované nasledovne:

Zabrániť v miestach výskytu druhov európskeho významu v lesných porastoch odstráneniu jedincov stromov s výskytom druhu, **obmedzenie obnovnej ťažby v lokalitách výskytu** druhu *Dicranum viride*.
V lokalitách druhu *Buxbaumia viridis a Scapannia massalongi* **ponechávať mŕtve** drevo, ktoré predstavuje biotop druhu.
Usmerňovať skalolezecké aktivity a úpravu prístupových chodníkov na tieto lokality v mieste výskytu *Mannia triandra.*
Obmedziť zber druhu *Leucobryum glaucum* na dekoračné účely**.**

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Extenzívne **kosenie v jesenných** mesiacoch a vyhrabávanie pokosenej biomasy s jej odvozom.
Odstraňovanie **sukcesie - výrub drevín**.
Nerozširovanie existujúcich lesných ciest a ponechávanie zárezov ciest bez dodatočných úprav (miesta výskytu druhu *Mannia triandra*).
Ponechávanie **prirodzeného drevinového zloženia lesných porastov**.
Ponechávanie drevnej hmoty v porastoch - tzv. **mŕtve drev**o, ktoré podlieha prirodzenému rozkladu.
Ponechávanie vybraných lesných porastov **bez zásahu**.
Využívať **jemnejšie spôsoby obhospodarovania**, bez výraznej zmeny svetlených pomerov na lokalite *Dicranum viride.*
Realizácia opatrení na obnovu vodného režimu, napr. **zahradzovanie odvodňovacích systémov**
Zabránenie výstavbe **rekreačných zariadení a rozširovaniu turistických** chodníkov v oblasti výskytu druhov.
Zabránenie odvodneniu a intenzívnemu využívaniu **rašelinísk alebo ich zalesňovaniu**.
Zníženie množstva používaných hnojív v okolitej poľnohospodárskej krajine.

Tab. 58 **Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia**

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	Druh opatrenia*	Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)	Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov)	Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]
Extenzívne kosenie v jesenných mesiacoch a vyhrabávanie pokosenej biomasy s jej odvozom (v miestach výskytu *Drepanocladus (Hamatocaulis) vernicosus* a *Sphagnum spp*.)	**opakované**	**354 lokalít**	**1 172 000**	
Odstraňovanie sukcesie - výrub drevín.	**jednorazové**	**316 lokalít**	**158 000**	
V miestach výskytu *Buxbaumia viridis, Scapania massolongi* ponechávanie drevnej hmoty v porastoch - tzv. mŕtve drevo, ktoré podlieha prirodzenému rozkladu.	**jednorazové**	**10 kmeňov /lokalitu**	**81 000**	
V miestach výskytu *Buxbaumia viridis* ponechávanie lesných porastov bez zásahu.	**jednorazové**	**105 lokalít**	**119 000**	
Realizácia opatrení na obnovu vodného režimu, napr. zahradzovanie odvodňovacích systémov.	**jednorazové**	**30 lokalít**	**250 000**	
V miestach výskytu druhov *Mannia triandra, Dicranum viride, Scapania massolongi* využívať jemnejšie spôsoby obhospodarovania, bez výraznej zmeny svetlených pomerov na lokalite.	**opakované**	**13 lokalít**	**4 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**8 840 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			0	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky pre cieľové druhy

Vytvorenie podmienok pre **existenciu druhov.**
Zabránenie znižovania početnosti populácií druhov a výmery ich biotopov.

Očakávané výsledky: ďalšie prínosy

Zlepšenie **vodozádržnej funkcie krajiny** a podpora opatrení adaptability na zmenu klímy. Podpora ďalších druhov viazaných na mokrade.
Ponechávanie **mŕtveho dreva** ako biotopu pre viaceré druhy bezstavovcov.

Súčasný stav skupiny vyššie rastliny

V súčasnosti evidujeme na Slovensku výskyt **42 taxónov vyšších rastlín európskeho významu**, z toho jeden taxón - plavúň (*Lycopodium* spp.) agreguje v širšom pojatí rodu 6 druhov. Úspechom je objavenie novej lokality ľanolistníka bezlistencového (*Thesium ebracteatum*), ktorý bol donedávna považovaný za vyhynutý. Lokalita bola ihneď zaradená do národného zoznamu ÚEV. Lepší stav zachovania dosahujú rastliny, ktoré sa vyskytujú v alpskom biogeografickom regióne (stredná a severná časť Slovenska), čo vyplýva z menšieho narušenia prírodného prostredia.

K najviac ohrozeným druhom patria druhy veľmi špecifických podmienok výskytu (*Eleocharis carniolica*, *Gladiolus palustris*) hodnotené v stave U2 sú závislé na vodnom režime, kedy kombinácia nevhodného manažmentu a zmeny klímy spôsobujú trvalé ohrozenie. Taktiež druh hodnotený v stave U1 slezinník nepravý (*Asplenium adulterinum*) vyžaduje špecifické podmienky geologického podkladu a mikroklímy.

Naďalej patria medzi veľmi ohrozené druhy s obmedzeným počtom lokalít výskytu alebo málopočetnými populáciami jesienka piesočná (*Colchicum arenarium*) a kosatec piesočný (*Iris humilis subsp. arenaria*), ktoré na Slovensku rastú len na jedinej lokalite (s viacerými mikrolokalitami) v blízkosti Štúrova, na severnej hranici svojho areálu. Jedinú lokalitu na Slovensku má aj kosienka karbincolistá (*Serratula lycopifolia*).

V priaznivom stave sa na Slovensku nachádzajú druhy vysokohorského pásma lyžičník tatranský (*Cochlearia tatrae*), palina skalná (*Artemisia eriantha*), alebo druhy, ktorých areál je viazaný výlučne, alebo zväčša na územie Slovenska- cyklámen fatranský (*Cyclamen fatrense*), peniažtek slovenský (*Thlaspi jankae*), lykovec muránsky (*Daphne arbuscula*).

Opatrenia potrebné na zachovanie alebo obnovenie priaznivého stavu

Zabrániť premene prirodzených a poloprirodzených biotopov a biotopov druhov na **poľnohospodársku pôdu.**
Opätovne zaviesť vhodné poľnohospodárske postupy na riešenie problému neobrábania pôdy, vrátane kosenia, pasenia, vypaľovania alebo podobných opatrení.
Prispôsobiť kosenie, pasenie a iné ekvivalentné poľnohospodárske činnosti.
Riadiť a správovaťdrenážne a zavlažovacie postupy, operácie a infraštruktúru v poľnohospodárstve.
Zabrániť premene (poloprírodných) biotopov na lesy a (poprirodzených) lesov na intenzívnu **lesnú** výsadbu.
Zachovať existujúce tradičné spôsoby obhospodarovania a využívania lesov.
Prispôsobiť / riadiť opätovné zalesňovanie a obnovu lesa.
Riadiť, kontrolovať alebo odstrániť IAS, ktoré sú predmetom záujmu Únie (podľa nariadenia (EÚ) č. 1143/2014).
Riadiť a kontrolovať šírenie iných IAS.
Obnovovať biotopy ovplyvnené viacúčelovými **hydrologickými zmenami**.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Pre 10 taxónov je potrebné zabezpečiť dokumentáciu ochrany prírody – programy starostlivosti.
Pri 4 taxónoch je hlavným ohrozením **nevhodné obhospodarovanie lesných pozemkov**, pre tieto taxóny je potrebné zabezpečiť podrobné vymapovanie všetkých populácií na jednotky priestorového rozdelenia lesa, analyzovať nevyhnutné obmedzenie bežného obhospodarovania lesných pozemkov a finančné vyčíslenie tohto obmedzenia.
3 taxóny závislé na vodnom režime budú vyžadovať niektoré konkrétne opatrenia nad rámec starostlivosti o biotopy ich výskytu. Pre druh lindernia puzdierkatá (*Lindernia procumbens*) bude potrebné zabezpečiť projektovú dokumentáciu na **zaplavenie dvoch mŕtvych ramien Hrona** v PR Vozokanský luh a následne jej realizáciu. Pri druhu bahnička kranská (*Eleocharis carniolica*) je potrebné zabezpečiť tvorbu drobných depresií na lokalitách výskytu pre posilnenie populácií.
Pre všetky druhy je potrebné zabezpečiť uloženie diaspór v semennej banke a vytvoriť záložné populácie ex situ v regionálne príslušných botanických záhradách.
17 taxónov je ohrozených **rozširovaním inváznych alebo expanzívnych druhov** rastlín a je potrebné na ich lokalitách zabezpečiť potlačovanie populácií týchto inváznych a expanzívnych druhov.

Tab. 59 **Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia**

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	**Druh opatrenia***	**Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)**	**Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7rokov)**	**Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]**
Vyhotovenie dokumentácie ochrany prírody – programy starostlivosti (PS)	**jednorazové**	**10 PS**	**25 000**	
Realizácia programov záchrany (PZ) pre druhy slezinník nepravý (*Asplenium adulterinum*) a včelník rakúsky (*Dracocephalum austriacum*)	**jednorazové**	**2 PZ**	**50 000**	
Podrobné vymapovanie všetkých populácií na jednotky priestorového rozdelenia pre taxóny ohrozené obhospodarovaním lesných pozemkov	**jednorazové**	**4 taxóny – gis vrstvy**	**10 000**	
Analýza nevyhnutného obmedzenia bežného obhospodarovania lesných pozemkov a finančné vyčíslenie tohto obmedzenia	jednorázové	4 taxóny	10 000	

Vyhotovenie a realizácia projektu zaplavenia zaplavenia 2 mŕtvych ramien Hrona v PR Vozokanský luh (*Lindernia procumbens*)	**jednorazové**	**1 projekt / 2 mŕtve ramena**	**525 000**	
Pravidelná realizácia drobných depresií na lokalitách druhu bahnička kranská (*Eleocharis carniolica*).	**opakované**	**1 ha**	**1 000**	
Zber diaspór a ich uloženie v semennej banke (Millenium seed bank, alebo Génová banka SR)	jednorazové	42 taxónov	50 000	
Vytvorenie ex situ záložných populácií v regionálne príslušných botanických záhradách.	jednorazové	25 taxónov	75 000	
Potlačovanie populácií inváznych a expanzívnych druhov na lokalitách 17 taxónov	**opakované**	**550 ha**	**550 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**4 467 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			135 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky pre cieľové druhy

Hlavným predpokladaným výsledkom by malo byť **zabránenie znižovania stavu populácií taxónov** druhov vyšších rastlín európskeho významu.

Očakávané výsledky: ďalšie prínosy

Zabezpečenie programov starostlivosti pre **10 taxónov.**
Vytvorenie predpokladov pre úpravu PSoL výskytu taxónov vyšších rastlín na lesných pozemkoch.
Obnovenie **vodnej hladiny v mŕtvych ramenách** PR Vozokanský luh, čím sa vytvoria podmienky aj pre biotopy európskeho významu a ďalšie vzácne a ohrozené druhy rastlín.
Vytvorenie **záložných zdrojov genetického materiálu** pre prípad nepredpokladaného zmiznutia niektorých populácií taxónov druhov vyšších rastlín európskeho významu.
Eliminácia IAS v zmysle nariadenia EÚ.
Podpora biodiverzity **hmyzu a opeľovačov** rastlín.
Zlepšenie **zdravotného stavu** obyvateľstva.

E.3.2 <u>Prevencia, zmierňovanie alebo náhrada škôd spôsobených chránenými druhmi</u>

Súčasný stav z hľadiska prevencie, zmierňovania a náhrady škôd

Štát zodpovedá v zmysle § 97 až § 102 *zákona o ochrane prírody* za škodu spôsobenú 11 určenými druhmi živočíchov, ktorých zoznam je uvedený vo vyhláške MŽP SR č. 170/2021 Z. z. Ide o škody spôsobené na živote a zdraví fyzickej osoby, na vybraných domestifikovaných živočíchoch a ich strážnych psoch, na rybách, na včelách a včelárskych zariadeniach, nepozbieraných poľnohospodárskych plodinách, na drevinách alebo lesných porastoch a na poľovnej raticovej zveri v oblastiach s celoročnou ochranou určených živočíchov a to týmito druhmi: bobor vodný (*Castor fiber* L.), vydra riečna (*Lutra lutra* L.), krkavec čierny (*Corvux corax),* kormorán veľký (*Phalacrocorax carbo* L.), beluša veľká (*Ardea alba),* volavka popolavá (*Ardea cinerea* L.), los mokraďový (*Alces alces* L.), zubor hôrny (*Bison bonasus L*.), medveď hnedý (*Ursus arctos* L.), vlk dravý (*Canis lupus* L.) a rys ostrovid (*Lynx lynx L*.).

V prípade bobra vodného sa najčastejšie uplatňujú škody na drevinách – najmä ovocných alebo lesných porastoch – zdroj obživy a stavebný materiál hrádzí a hatí bobra (poškodenie ohryzom), príp. zaplavenie porastov alebo polí s poľnohospodárskymi plodinami ako dôsledok výstavby bobrej stavby ako aj ich vyberanie úrody (mrkva, kukurica, repa, obilniny). Štát ročne preplácal škody bobrom cca do 300 eur – ovocné dreviny, v roku 2018 až 67 000 eur – lesné porasty. Dôležité sú preventívne opatrenia, ako oplocovanie cenných stromov, príp. celých porastov a polí el. ohradníkmi a zabezpečenie potenciálne ohrozených cestných priepustov technickými zariadeniami, čím sa zabráni ich upchatiu, vzdutiu hladiny vody a zaplaveniu okolitých pozemkov, v atraktívnom území pre bobrov regulovať hladinu vody výškou bobrej stavby a odstraňovaním naplavenej hmoty, v krajnom prípade aj celej stavby – potrebná spolupráca so správcami tokov (približne 48 535 eur/rok). Kombináciou jednotlivých opatrení je možné znižovať účinky škôd, vznikajúcich z činnosti bobrov a zároveň umožniť ponechanie pozitívneho vplyvu bobra na krajinu.

Los mokraďový patrí k pôvodným zástupcom fauny na Slovensku. Na našom území ho vyhubili asi pred troma storočiami, no zriedkavo sa ešte stále objavuje, sporadicky prichádza z Poľska. Škody neevidujeme a štát nezodpovedá za škody spôsobené živočíchom chovaným v ľudskej opatere, alebo ktorý z chovu unikol.

Zubor hrivnatý - možné škody na porastoch (uhradená škoda v r. 2016 – 6 593 eur, v r. 2018 – 4 170 eur, v r. 2019 – 17 128 eur, v r. 2020 1 394 eur), poľnohospodárskych plodinách – možná prevencia oplôtky, zimné dokrmovanie.

Všetky rybožravé predátory, ktoré spôsobujú na rybách významnejšie škody (**kormorán veľký, volavka popolavá, vydra riečna**) sú celoročne chránenými živočíchmi, vzhľadom na ich stav, početnosť alebo ohrozenosť. Aj napriek

tomu, že tieto škody sú iba jedným z rizík, ktoré musia prevádzkovatelia rybochovných zariadení podstúpiť, práve z dôvodu, že škody spôsobujú chránené živočíchy, štát zabezpečil možnosti riešenia a kompenzácie škôd, ktoré spôsobujú na území Slovenskej republiky. Odstrel (usmrcovanie) kormoránov sa realizuje ako doplnok plašenia (na zvýšenia efektivity iných metód), na dočasné redukovanie počtu jedincov na určitej ploche resp. na redukovanie veľkosti populácie na danom území. Pričom možno konštatovať, že efektivita odstrelu je vo všeobecnosti krátkodobá, od niekoľkých dní na väčších lokalitách do niekoľkých týždňov a mesiacov na menších rybníkoch alebo rybích farmách. Podľa viacerých vyjadrení odstrel síce zvýši plachosť, ale významnejšie neovplyvní veľkosť ich predačného tlaku. Manažmentové opatrenia (odstrel a plašenie) na území Slovenska sa realizuje na základe výnimky z druhovej ochrany v zmysle *zákona o ochrane prírody*, vydanej MŽP SR, pričom odstrel sa považuje len ako doplnková/podporná metóda k zvýšeniu efektivity plašenia. Plašenie sa realizuje aplikovaním rôznych typov plašičov a to napr. prítomnosťou človeka, psami, petardami. Z mnohých aplikovaných metód sa v intenzívnom rybnikárstve na území Slovenska osvedčila ochrana nádrží sieťami (financie na aplikovanie sietí je možné čerpať aj z operačného programu rybné hospodárstvo). Na väčších rybníkoch a voľných vodných plochách je účinné plašenie podporené reguláciou. Manažmentové opatrenia aplikované pre volavku popolavú, ktoré sa uplatňujú sú obdobné ako v prípade kormorána avšak s výnimkou odstrelu. V prípade, ak bola škoda na rybách spôsobená kormoránom veľkým príp. volavkou popolavou, náhrada škody sa poskytne, len ak na lokalite, kde došlo ku vzniku škody, nebola na základe žiadosti žiadateľa orgánom ochrany prírody celoročne povolená výnimka z podmienok druhovej ochrany (úmyselne odchytávať, zraňovať alebo usmrcovať chráneného živočícha v jeho prirodzenom areáli, úmyselne rušiť chráneného živočícha v jeho prirodzenom areáli, najmä v období hniezdenia, rozmnožovania, výchovy mláďat, zimného spánku alebo migrácie). Ročne sa hradia škody v priemere 468 926 eur (v rokoch 2015 – 2020) spôsobené kormoránom a volavkou na rybách súkromným vlastníkom vykonávajúcich hospodársky chov rýb. Pri škode na rybách sa uhradí (poskytne) len škoda, ktorá vznikla v dôsledku ich usmrtenia alebo zranenia spôsobeného určeným živočíchom, pričom na preukázanie rozsahu škody na rybách v zmysle zákona o ochrane prírody a krajiny možno použiť vždy len znalecké posudky. Je potrebné prijať na celoeurópskej úrovni také opatrenia, ktoré musia byť ekologicky primerané a v rovnováhe s problémami (hospodárska strata/záujem), pričom budú zohľadňovať stav ochrany druhu, ktorého sa týkajú (kormorán veľký) a zároveň sa neohrozia ciele ochrany v zmysle u smernice o vtákoch a *zákona o ochrane prírody a krajiny*. V prípade, ak bola škoda na rybách v rybochovnom zariadení spôsobená vydrou riečnou, náhrada škody sa poskytne, len ak toto zariadenie s výnimkou klietok bolo v čase rozhodujúcej udalosti dostatočne oplotené a na prípadnom prítoku a odtoku vody opatrené mriežkami brániacimi vniknutiu určeného živočícha. 95 % potravy vydry tvoria ryby – škody na rybách (uhradená škoda v r. 2016 – 600 eur, v r. 2017 – 9 511 eur, v r. 2019 – 49 746 eur, v r. 2020 – 37 903 eur).

Veľké šelmy spôsobujú škody na poľnohospodárskych plodinách, hospodárskych zvieratách, včelstvách, ovocných drevinách, majetku a zdraví a živote človeka. V zmysle *zákona o ochrane prírody* sa za škody považuje aj medveďom a vlkom strhnutá voľne žijúca zver. Škody na spôsobené veľkými šelmami sa v priemere pohybujú v tisícoch eur (údaje za r. 2015 – 2020):

Medveď hnedý: priemer cca 87 324 Eur/rok,
Vlk dravý: priemer cca 116 063 Eur/rok,
Rys ostrovid: priemer cca 898 Eur/rok.
Škody spôsobené veľkými šelmami sú spôsobené viacerými príčinami ako sú: **nedostatočná aplikácia preventívnych opatrení** (elektrické ohradníky, pastierske strážne psy), **slabý obranný inštinkt hospodárskych zvierat** (iný ako v prirodzených podmienkach), **nevhodné poľovnícke obhospodarovanie vlka** (do r. 2021 usmrcovanie alfa jedincov a tzv. rozvracanie svoriek), **zaúčanie vĺčat do lovu, nedisciplinovanosť chovateľov hospodárskych zvierat pri likvidácii uhynutých zvierat, zmena v pestovaní poľnohospodárskych plodín** (neprirodzená potrava pre medveďa), **poľovnícke obhospodarovanie raticovej prežúvavej zveri** (povolené vnadenie – časté prikrmovanie), **nedostatočné zabezpečenie komunálneho odpadu v rizikových lokalitách** (nedisciplinovanosť samospráv chatárov, prevádzkovateľov hotelov ap.), **zmenšovanie prirodzených biotopov veľkých šeliem bariérami** (95 zrazených medveďov v r. 2007 – 2017), **konkurencia pri využívaní územia** (lesnícka činnosť, poľovníctvo, turistika ap. – časté vyrušovanie veľkých šeliem).

Najdôležitejšie je v praxi škodám predchádzať. V rámci **predchádzania škôd** spôsobených veľkými šelmami je aplikácia preventívnych opatrení, s ktorými súvisia viaceré opatrenia:

- plánovanie a realizácia preventívnych opatrení na čiastočnú, resp. úplnú elimináciu škôd spôsobených veľkými šelmami na hospodárskych zvieratách, včelstvách, poľnohospodárskych plodinách a majetku – ide hlavne o kontrolný mechanizmus na zabezpečenie najúčinnejších opatrení v praxi v zmysle prílohy Programov starostlivosti o veľké šelmy na Slovensku.

- zefektívnenie existujúceho systému riešenia škôd spôsobených veľkými šelmami a preplácania náhrad za tieto škody,

- ochrana prirodzených biotopov v rámci areálu prirodzeného rozšírenia šeliem, eliminácia, resp. úplné nelegálne zamedzenie zberu lesných plodov, pohybu terénnych motocyklov a štvorkoliek, pohybu mimo turistických chodníkov a úmyselné vyrušovanie medveďa v prirodzených biotopoch v rámci Natura 2000,

- identifikácia migračných koridorov, úzkych hrdiel, návrh ekoduktov, návrh na odstraňovanie migračných bariér a zachovanie voľných plôch pre migráciu v rámci Slovenskej republiky, ako aj v rámci susediacich štátov,

- zabezpečenie eliminácie vnadísk a krmovísk pre raticovú zver, ktoré sú založené v rozpore s platnou legislatívou na úseku poľovníctva,

- riadenie a činnosť zásahového tímu pre medveďa hnedého (sem patrí aj činnosť národnej skupiny pre zásahový tým), v rámci ktorého je zahrnutá potreba definície problematických jedincov a vypracovanie jednotného manuálu postupu všetkých zložiek pri zásahu,

- monitoring a mapovanie veľkých šeliem,

- riadenie a činnosť komisií pre ochranu a manažment medveďa hnedého.

Potrebné opatrenia

Pokračovanie **evidencie všetkých škôd** spôsobených chránenými živočíchmi a **následné vyhodnocovanie lokalizácie a okolností vzniku** škôd
Riadenie a činnosť **zásahového tímu** pre medveďa hnedého (sem patrí aj činnosť národnej skupiny pre zásahový tím). V opatrení je zahrnutá potreba definície problematických jedincov a vypracovanie jednotného manuálu postupu všetkých zložiek pri zásahu.
Plánovanie a realizácia **preventívnych opatrení** na čiastočnú, resp. úplnú elimináciu škôd spôsobených rysom ostrovidom na hospodárskych zvieratách a majetku.
Plánovanie a realizácia preventívnych opatrení na čiastočnú, resp. úplnú elimináciu škôd spôsobených medveďom hnedým na hospodárskych zvieratách, včelstvách, poľnohospodárskych plodinách a majetku – ide hlavne o kontrolný mechanizmus na zabezpečenie najúčinnejších opatrení v praxi.
Komisionálne **šetrenie škôd** spôsobených medveďom, rysom, vlkom, bobrom, vydrou, kormoránom, volavkou terénne obhliadky, administrácie a úhrada náhrad týchto škôd (okresné úrady), do opatrenia patrí aj komisionálne nešetrené škody (ŠOP SR).
Zlepšenie metód ochrany stád hospodárskych zvierat, identifikácia problémových svoriek vo vzťahu k hospodárskym zvieratám a problémových lokalít (využívanie preventívnych opatrení, napr. elektrické ohradníky, strážne psy).
Zabezpečenie **eliminácie vnadísk a krmovísk** pre raticovú zver, ktoré sú založené v rozpore s platnou legislatívou na úseku poľovníctva.
Na prevenciu, zmierňovanie alebo náhradu škôd spôsobených chránenými druhmi v prípade bobra vodného, zubra hrivnatého a všetkých rybožravých predátorov po r. 2020 pokračovať v doterajších opatreniach.
Bobor vodný: **elektrické oplôtky** na ochranu porastov a polí s kultúrnymi plodinami, zabezpečenie priepustov technickými zariadeniami a spevnenie hrádzí (napr. kovovými mriežkami), odstraňovanie naplavenín, znižovanie výšky bobrích stavieb (regulácia hladiny vody), príp. ich odstraňovanie.
Los mokraďový: sporadický výskyt, opatrenia sa neplánujú.
Zubor hrivnatý: oplôtky, zimné prikrmovanie.
Kormorán veľký: **plašenie, mechanické zábrany**, modifikácia biotopu rýb (umelé útočiská pre ryby), príp. odstrel.
Volavka popolavá: plašenie, mechanické zábrany, modifikácia biotopu rýb (umelé útočiská pre ryby).
Vydra riečna: zabezpečenie rybochovného zariadenia mriežkami brániacimi vniknutiu vydry.
Veľké šelmy: dodržiavanie zásad uvedených v programoch starostlivosti o veľké šelmy na Slovensku.
Metodické usmernenie v oblasti kompenzácie škôd spôsobených vydrou metodika na zisťovanie škôd spôsobených vydrou na rybách v rybochovnom zariadení a na vypracovanie znaleckého posudku, vydať k tomu informačný materiál na uplatňovanie nároku na náhradu škody a uskutočniť školenia.

Stanovenie prioritných opatrení, ktoré sa majú vykonať počas nasledujúceho VFR

Vzhľadom na výšku spôsobených škôd, prioritné opatrenia by mali byť zamerané hlavne na elimináciu škôd spôsobených veľkými šelmami a kormoránom veľkým. Ide najmä o nasledovné:
Evidencia všetkých škôd spôsobených chránenými živočíchmi.
Riadenie a činnosť zásahového tímu pre medveďa hnedého (sem patrí aj činnosť národnej skupiny pre zásahový tím). V opatrení je zahrnutá potreba definície problematických jedincov a vypracovanie jednotného manuálu postupu všetkých zložiek pri zásahu.
Plánovanie a realizácia preventívnych opatrení na čiastočnú, resp. úplnú elimináciu škôd spôsobených rysom ostrovidom na hospodárskych zvieratách a majetku.
Plánovanie a realizácia preventívnych opatrení na čiastočnú, resp. úplnú elimináciu škôd spôsobených medveďom hnedým na hospodárskych zvieratách, včelstvách, poľnohospodárskych plodinách a majetku – ide hlavne o kontrolný mechanizmus na zabezpečenie najúčinnejších opatrení v praxi.

Komisionálne šetrenie škôd spôsobených medveďom, rysom, vlkom, bobrom, vydrou, kormoránom, volavkou terénne obhliadky, administrácie a úhrada náhrad týchto škôd (okresné úrady), do opatrenia patrí aj komisionálne nešetrené škody (ŠOP SR).
Zlepšenie metód ochrany stád hospodárskych zvierat, identifikácia problémových svoriek vo vzťahu k hospodárskym zvieratám a problémových lokalít (využívanie preventívnych opatrení, napr. elektrické ohradníky, strážne psy).
Zabezpečenie eliminácie vnadísk a krmovísk pre raticovú zver, ktoré sú založené v rozpore s platnou legislatívou na úseku poľovníctva.
Metodika k problematike kompenzácie škôd spôsobených vydrou - vypracovať **metodiku na zisťovanie škôd spôsobených vydrou na rybác**h v rybochovnom zariadení a na vypracovanie znaleckého posudku, vydať k tomu informačný materiál na uplatňovanie nároku na náhradu škody a uskutočniť školenia.
Zabezpečiť prevenciu škôd spôsobených zubrom.
Veľké šelmy: preventívne opatrenia na zníženie a elimináciu konfliktných situácií a nelegálneho usmrcovania veľkých šeliem, plánovanie a výstavba koridorov, monitoring a výskum.

Tab. 60 **Zoznam prioritných opatrení[16], ktoré sa majú vykonať, a predpokladané náklady na tieto opatrenia**

Názov a stručný opis opatrení	**Druh opatrenia***	**Cieľ (jednotka a množstvo)**	**Odhadované náklady v eurách (opakované na rok, jednorazové na 7 rokov)**	**Možný zdroj spolufinancovania zo strany EÚ[17]**
Evidencia všetkých škôd spôsobených chránenými živočíchmi.	**opakované**	**7 (roky)**	**1 000**	
Riadenie a činnosť zásahového tímu pre medveďa hnedého vrátane činnosti národnej skupiny pre zásahový tým	**opakované**	**7 (roky)**	**4 000**	
Plánovanie a realizácia preventívnych opatrení na čiastočnú, resp. úplnú elimináciu škôd spôsobených medveďom hnedým vlkom dravým a rysom ostrovidom na hospodárskych zvieratách, včelstvách, poľnohospodárskych plodinách a majetku – ide hlavne o kontrolný mechanizmus na zabezpečenie najúčinnejších opatrení v praxi	**opakované**	**7 (roky)**	**75 000**	
Komisionálne šetrenie škôd spôsobených medveďom, rysom, vlkom, bobrom, vydrou, kormoránom, volavkou terénne obhliadky, administrácie a úhrada náhrad týchto škôd (okresné úrady), do opatrenia patrí aj komisionálne nešetrené škody (ŠOP SR)	**opakované**	**7 (roky)**	**75 000**	
Zlepšenie metód ochrany stád hospodárskych zvierat, identifikácia problémových svoriek vo vzťahu k hospodárskym zvieratám a problémových lokalít	**opakované**	**7 (roky)**	**1 000**	
Zabezpečenie eliminácie vnadísk a krmovísk pre raticovú zver, ktoré sú založené v rozpore s platnou legislatívou na úseku poľovníctva	**opakované**	**7 (roky)**	**15 000**	
Pravidelná aktualizácia cenníkov hospodárskych zvierat a ostatných komodít, ktoré predstavujú potenciálny predmet škôd spôsobených vlkom.	opakované	7 (roky)	2 000	
Pravidelné dotazníkové prieskumy vplyvu veľkých šeliem na národnej a medzinárodnej úrovni.	opakované	2 dotazníkový prieskum (elektronický + priamo v teréne)	2 000	
Metodika na zisťovanie škôd spôsobených vydrou na rybách v rybochovnom zariadení a na vypracovanie znaleckého posudku, vydanie inf. materiálu a školenia	opakované	1 ks metodiky, 1000 ks inf.materiálu, 50 školení	150 000	
Kompenzácie škôd spôsobených vydrou na rybnom hospodárstve, zabezpečenie rybochovného zariadenia mriežkami brániacimi vniknutiu vydry	**jednorazové**	**50 rybochovných zariadení**	**200 000**	
Kompenzácia (úhrada) škôd spôsobených veľkými šelmami	**opakované**	**1000 ks dobytka**	**150 000**	
Kormorán veľký a volavka popolavá: mechanické zábrany a modifikácia biotopu rýb (umelé útočiská pre ryby)	**jednorazové**	**50 rybochovných zariadení**	**250 000**	
Kormorán veľký a volavka popolavá: plašenie a odstrel kormorána	**opakované**	**50 poľovných revírov**	**50 000**	
Zubor hrivnatý: oplôtky	jednorazové	10 km	50 000	
Zubor hrivnatý: zimné prikrmovanie	opakované	5 lokalít	20 000	
Spolu na 7 rokov prioritné			**3 047 000**	
Spolu na 7 rokov neprioritné			1 268 000	

* Uveďte, či je opatrenie opakované alebo jednorazové.

Očakávané výsledky pre cieľové druhy

Čiastočná, resp. úplná eliminácia **škôd spôsobených chránenými živočíchmi** na hospodárskych zvieratách, včelstvách, poľnohospodárskych plodinách a majetku.
Nastavený efektívny systém riešenia škôd spôsobených vybranými chránenými živočíchmi a preplácanie náhrad za tieto škody, zavedenie povinnosti pravidelnej aktualizácie finančných prostriedkov tzv. cenníkov zo strany MPRV SR.
Jednotný **manuál postupu všetkých zložiek** pri činnosti zásahového tímu.
Veľké šelmy: eliminácia konfliktných situácií, eliminácia nelegálneho lovu, zabezpečenie konektivity krajiny, zvýšenie úrovne poznania o populáciách šeliem prostredníctvom rôznych foriem monitoringu.

Očakávané výsledky: ďalšie prínosy

Zlepšenie komunikácie a spolupráce so zainteresovanými osobami (rybári, poľovníci, SVP š. p.) a zlepšenie povedomia o význame ich ochrany.
Minimalizované škody spôsobené ostatnými druhmi živočíchov.

E.3.3 Odkazy na ďalšie opatrenia zamerané na konkrétne druhy, ktoré nesúvisia s konkrétnymi ekosystémami alebo biotopmi

- ŠOP SR, 2015: Rámcové zásady starostlivosti o druhy živočíchov európskeho významu
- ŠOP SR, 2015: Odporúčané manažmentové opatrenia pre druhy rastlín a nelesné biotopy európskeho významu
- Programy starostlivosti o chránené živočíchy (https://www.minzp.sk/ochrana-prirody/druhova-ochrana/programy-starostlivosti/)
- Programy starostlivosti o CHVÚ (https://www.minzp.sk/natura2000/chranene-vtacie-uzemia/programy-starostlivosti-chvu.html)
- Programy záchrany o chránené živočíchy (https://www.minzp.sk/ochrana-prirody/druhova-ochrana/programy-zachrany/)

F. Ďalšie pridané hodnoty prioritných opatrení

Biodiverzita je súčasťou národného bohatstva každej krajiny a jej uchovanie je kľúčové pre ochranu udržujúcich systémov, aj pre ekonomiku. Základnými pridanými hodnotami prioritných opatrení PAF sú **ekosystémové služby**, rozdelené do množstva zásobovacích, regulačných, kultúrnych a podporných ekosystémových služieb.

Hodnotenie ekosystémových služieb bolo v SR dosiaľ vykonané v NP Slovenský raj (2009), NP Veľká Fatra (2011), Tatranskom národnom parku (2012) a NP Muránska planina (2014). Čiastkové hodnotenia ekosystémových služieb boli vypracované pre niektoré lesné ekosystémy.

Odhad úžitkových hodnôt ekosystémových služieb v NP Muránska planina je 10,1 milióna eur/rok (Považan, 2014). Odhad celkovej ekonomickej hodnoty ekosystémových služieb v Tatra national park (Poľsko) je 740 miliónov eur/rok a NP Slovenský raj 232 mil. eur/rok (Getzner, 2009). Rekreačná hodnota NP Veľká Fatra bola odhadnutá na 64 mil. eur/rok (Považan, 2011). Celková hodnota ekosystémových služieb v NP Veľká Fatra je 179 mil. eur/rok (Považan et al., 2014).

Ak by sa len odhadom použili ekonomické hodnoty ekosystémových služieb v chránených územiach z Českej republiky, ktoré sú v rozsahu 12 000 – 65 000 eur/ha/rok (Daněk, 2017), ekosystémová hodnota území Natura 2000 na Slovensku by sa mohla pohybovať od 20 do 100 miliárd eur/rok.

Pre účely hodnotenia ekosystémových služieb MŽP SR v r. 2014 zriadilo pracovnú skupinu, zloženú zo zástupcov mnohých relevantných organizácií, ktorá sa podieľala na prípravách základného hodnotenia ekosystémových služieb v SR.

V prípade realizácie prioritných opatrení sa predpokladá zlepšovanie/udržiavanie stavu biotopov/druhov európskeho významu, z čoho vyplýva aj zvýšená kvalita a kvantita poskytovania samotných ekosystémových služieb. V dôsledku degradácie ekosystémov je aj hodnota samotných ekosystémových služieb znížená a ich využitie (predovšetkým na lokálnej úrovni) často značne obmedzené.

Experti postupne pripravujú **pilotné celonárodné hodnotenie ekosystémových služieb** na Slovensku pri použití podrobných údajov z rôznych oblastí, vrátane detailného priestorového zobrazenia členeného na ekosystémy, monetárne vyhodnotenie pre jednotlivé ekosystémové služby ako aj sumárne hodnotenia a štatistiky za uvedené

oblasti na národnej úrovni. Základom je príprava podrobnej mapy ekosystémov, ktorá je pripravená na Slovensku v takejto podrobnosti vôbec po prvýkrát. Súčasťou hodnotenia bude aj hodnotenie stavu ekosystémov na národnej úrovni, ktoré bolo následne prenesené aj do hodnotenia kvality poskytovaných ekosystémových služieb. Predbežné výsledky ukazujú, že hodnota poskytovaných ekosystémových služieb na národnej úrovni ročne zodpovedá približne hodnote 2,5 násobku HDP Slovenskej republiky. V prípade praktického dosiahnutia cieľov stanovených v PAF by hodnota ekosystémových služieb na Slovensku mohla ešte stúpnuť o viac ako 1/3.

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Príloha 1: Návrh plnenia cieľov pre udržanie alebo zlepšenie stavu biotopov a druhov európskeho významu, ktorý je stanovený v Stratégii EÚ v oblasti biodiverzity do roku 2030

Príloha 2: Prehľad najvýznamnejších koncepčných dokumentov a medzinárodných dohovorov

Príloha 3: Predpokladané rozdelenie finančných potrieb kapitoly *B Zhrnutie prioritných potrieb financovania na roky 2021 – 2027*, vrátane sektorových politík