

O2 - Best Practice Data Sheet

People and Water NGO, Slovakia

e-mail : danka.kravcikova@gmail.com, phone:00421 908 322 135, www.ludiaavoda.sk

Name of the Project: DUBRAVA FISH POND AND FLOOD PROTECTION ZONE – in Dubrava village in 2011

Carrier of the Project: Dubrava village

Country: Slovakia / Prešov region

Contact: Dubrava village,
<http://www.dubravaspis.sk>

Duration: study and construction from 2011-12



Reference:

http://www.ludiaavoda.sk/data/files/130_hovancik.pdf

<https://spis.korzar.sme.sk/c/8087329/dubravc-ania-mozu-nacerpat-energiu-v-rekreacnej-zone-pri-rybniku.html>

Origin and Context of the Project

The municipality of Dúbrava in the Levoča district of Spiš implemented a system of water protection by means of more than 200 nature-like water retention measures and at the end of the revitalization measures, the municipality built a pond, which is part of the community recreation zone. 27 local unemployed people worked on the project. The total cost was € 120,000.

The aim was to improve the hydrology of small water courses in the municipality cadastre and to build a pond that will make the environment attractive as the local relaxation zone.

The project was supported by the Government Program for Revitalization of the Landscape and Integrated River Basin and Landscape Management, with the benefit of involving the local community in the creation of infrastructure for a network of attractive tourist zones supported by the local economy.



The site belongs to the water collection area of the Ružín water reservoir on the Hornád River, which has been clogged with sediments from water erosion during intensive rain for decades. This is an illustrative example of how to prevent clogging of water reservoirs from erosion in a simple way.

This is a simple, inexpensive solution, as each cubic metre of sediments in a dam represents hazardous waste under the Waste Act and the cost of its removal in Slovakia is over € 40.



At the time of implementation (2011), the creation of one cubic metre of water retention volume was € 4. This means that creating water retention measures in a damaged country also serves to reduce erosion processes in river beds and sedimentation in reservoirs and is up to ten times more economically efficient than removing accumulated waste.

Similarly to the Ružín dam, all dams in Slovakia suffer from the accumulation of municipal waste in the reservoir, as the river basins are not only neglected and damaged, but also contain a lot of municipal waste, which is flushed into the reservoirs on the flood wave.

By building projects similar to the one in the municipality of Dúbrava in the whole water collection area, the accumulation of flood water in the streams is reduced, which weakens the kinetic energy and its ability to transport sediments into the reservoir, but also reduces the risk of municipal waste disposal. Thus, municipal waste remains at the place of production and the communities are obliged to dispose of waste where it is generated.

The innovation of the project lies in the complexity of the solution (flood protection, drought protection, local economy, protection of reservoirs against sediment and waste clogging).



Photo: Michal Kravčík