The Position of Agriculture in Regional Development

Environmental Aspect

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Students: Andrea Penasa, Anikó Fülöp, László Karácsonyi, Neringa Simanaityte, Paweł Majcher, Wojciech Bielonski, Martin Richter, Tünde Bágyi.
Tutors: Judyta Lubacha-Sember, Martin Hrabálek, Ján Pokrivčák
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Preface

1. Introduction

During the intensive course about importance of agriculture development the group composed of Andrea Penasa, Anikó Fülöp, László Karácsonyi, Neringa Simanaityte, Paweł Majcher, Wojciech Bielonski, Tünde Bágyi was obligated to analyze the situation in Myjava region through the prism of environmental protection. Group gathered information in direct interviews with local stakeholders involved in development of researched region. After that students proceed to examine new knowledge and by brainstorm sessions they picked most important factors that were used to find solutions and strategies to solve picked problem. Detailed methodology will be described in next parts of the document.

Description of Myjava region

Area of Myjava lies in border between Slovakia and Moravia (Czech Republic). Myjava is a beautiful town lying in the fold between the hilly environments in north-west Slovakia. There is magnificent nature, hills, forests, rich fauna and flora. Myjava with its population 12,655 citizens and 12,544,993 m² area belongs to Trenčín County. Myjava region (with villages and suburbs) has 29,938 population and 326.55 km² big area.

![Picture 1: position of Myjava region.](image)
**Surfacewater**

Territory Myjavška downs in terms of water management is called by the occurrence of surface waters in the territory of passive water balance. The western part of the territory of the adjacent part of the White Carpathians Myjava drained by a river, which flows into Moravia and rises at an altitude of 670 m in the White Carpathians. Myjava runs off into the river Morava to 23% of water from precipitation fallen. Myjava river basin has a total area of 806.36 square kilometers and a length of 79.0 km flow. Stream flows in a southerly direction through the village of Stara Myjava above which is built waterworks old Chennai. Its construction was started in 1968 and the reservoir began to meet in 1973. Reservoir in the village Brestovec since February 2001 water tank 3 categories, the purpose of which was originally supplying process water complex SAM Chennai.

**Groundwater**

Natural conditions Myjava wider surroundings, in particular geological structure of the territory, do not allow good conditions for infiltration of rainfall and surface water into the ground, thus enabling the circulation of groundwater and its accumulation in the rock environment in large quantities. Therefore, the whole area is hilly Myjavška White Carpathians very poor groundwater reserves, which is noticeably manifested not only in the drinking water supply, but also in industry and agriculture.

**Soil**

Relief on the basis of a small elevation mountainous and its back small climatic and vegetation differences do not result in greater vertical differentiation soils. The country is situated in bioclimatic zone *ilimerizovaných* soils, partly in the zone immediately below.

**Vegetation**

Myjavška upland vegetation and adjacent surrounding mountains against the original is very strongly altered by human activities. Very disturbed forests are mainly from which, with few exceptions, preserved only scattered groups of trees. Deforested areas have been converted to agricultural land and is used for arable crops and fruit trees. After the site of agricultural production types include the whole territory Myjavška downs for the most part subtype operate potato—oat and western parts of the territory, in the broader floodplain river
Myjava, the sugar beet, wheat subtype. Smaller area south of Myjava can again be classified subtype sugar beet, oat.

**Natural monument - River Myjava**

Myjava river with its riparian vegetation represents a significant landscaped—-aesthetic and eco-stabilizing element. Has hydromelioration importance captures part sailed fertilizers from surrounding land and protect the flow of pollution. Is valuable as a study object of Theoretical and Applied Hydrobiology. The purpose of the declaration is to protect the natural heritage of the natural water flow with preserved riparian vegetation-, which is a regional bio-corridor. Is excluded from the protection section of the river within the boundaries of the city of Chennai.

**Waste Management**

Myjava has its own wastewater treatment plant without chemical treatment level, which was completely restored with the support of EU funds. Realized separate collection is still divided into components: glass, paper, plastics, metals, VKM-multilayer composites, bio-waste and other waste.

**Importance of natural environmental protection in Myjava region**

Natural environment describes all non-living and living things placed naturally on Earth or some region and all interactions of all living species. The natural environment can be divided on certain components, like:

- natural systems which does not include human intervention: vegetation, microorganisms, soil, rocks, atmosphere and natural phenomena,
- natural resources and physical phenomena with limited clear boundaries: air, water, climate, energy, radiation, electric change and magnetism not connected with human activity.

Another term needed to be enclosed in this document is ecological aspect of environment, later called as an environment protection. Ecology is the methodical study of interactions among organisms and their environment. Environment like biophysical, the physical and biological factors along with their chemical interactions that affect an organism where pollution is important and environment as a systems, the surroundings of a physical system that may interact with the system by exchanging mass, energy, or other properties such as the interactions organisms have with each other and with their abiotic environment.
Topics of interest to ecologists include the diversity, distribution, amount, population of organisms, as well as competition between them within and among ecosystems.

Environment protection is an important concept for the Myjava region nowadays. The ecological and landscape situation of Myjava type districts are very good. The employment and social situation can be considered favourable. The corresponding average in Slovakia, the IT infrastructure and the level of economic productivity are similar to the Slovak average. In the case of flood protection:
- Myjava - 7.5 million, or € 273.36 / residents
  Renewable energy sources, air protection:
- Myjava - 3.6 million, or € 131.32 / residents

The community of people living in rural areas has to earn space in the centre of the environment protection. The ecological responsibility, the human realities, the traditions and way of life have a significant importance within the rural development. The essence of organic farming is the adjustment to the conditions. The environmental protective approach is important in this region because it increases the added value, protect the soil, water, etc. The agricultural ecology is a sub-area of environment, which increases the proportion of toxins in the soil and drinking water. An important output of organic farming is improvement of non-organic farmers. These are GMO-free support of the region (country), good examples exist in agro-technology, preventive pest control, gentle plant protection use, the treatment of animals, etc. The most important objective and result of bio farming is the support of soil health, waste management and productivity, and the maintenance of viability of the natural environment. The aim of Myjava region should not be the production of cheap food which causes environmental depletion. In this region, the organic farming should be the trigger for the rural development.

The urbanization has had an impact on the rural areas. The Europeans choose urban life, and they use opportunities offered by cities such as cultural, educational and health services. However, while the cities are the engines for European economy and welfare, they are highly dependent on external resources of outer regions, like energy, water, food and satisfy their need for other resources, as well as the reception of waste and emissions.

Why the environment protection is important in the Myjava region? The environment protection is very important, so the future generations will also have a place to live. Children
should be informed about the importance of environment protection, because the younger
generation will pass that we or others started.

The ecological balance is important, primarily in order to protect the purity of the region.
It is indispensable to preserve the natural beauty from the adverse effects caused by the people. Therefore, we try to minimize the amount of litter and waste as well if you can recycle.

In addition, it is also valuable because we want that future generations can see the natural wonders, which we also experienced.

Biodiversity is important for the population species combinations preservation and maintenance of the food chain. The decrease in diversity caused by chemical usage is correlated with the destruction of habitats (eg. logging, road construction, habitat's corruption).

An important aspect is that "which is not protected by the superfluous" and landscapes, country value, economic, ethic and ecological values (archaeological sites, historical sites, cemeteries, folklore values).

Myjava region in terms of the major tasks of nature protection:

1. Determine the range of values that require special protection;
2. Natural heritage (location, name, etc.);
3. Preservation/conservation of values:
4. Exploration of the natural values of risk factors
5. ;
   - Abiotic factors: earthquakes, rock falls, floods, storms, forest fires, etc;
   - Alive: protected animals destroy the eggs of protected birds (mole, otter);
   - Damages caused by human activity:
     • caused by economic activities;
     • caused by ignorance (raptors shooting, poisoning).
2. Methodology

2.1. SWOT analysis

The SWOT – is an analysis method created by Albert Humphrey between 1960-1970 to analyse 500 companies. The method is used to evaluate the:

- Strengths: characteristic of the business or project that give us advantages over others;
- Weaknesses: characteristic that places the business of project at a disadvantage to others;
- Opportunities: elements that the project could exploit to its advantage;
- Threats: elements that the project could exploit to its disadvantage.

The method is used to analyse present and future situations of a business project, conditions in analysed region or any other decision-making situations. The aim of the SWOT analysis is to generate strategies to help managing and developing previously presented organizations.

The key in this SWOT analysis is to group pieces of information into two main categories:

- Internal factors – the strengths and the weaknesses;
- External factors – the opportunities and the threat.

The SWOT analysis is based on the collection of data and information by observations during fields trips and questions to the communities, politicians, farmers, etc. In the next step, it will be a description of the main actors of the territory which gave information to the group.

LAG

Local Action Group was established at the meeting in Myjava on 5-th November 2007. Area it covers has 462 km² and is located in the western part of Slovakia. Possibility to finance rural development was the main reason of created the formation. Another aim was to find new opportunities and possibilities in the area. Promote a socio-economic level of rural life. This group is one of the 29 groups in Slovakia. Region is big and it has a lot of opportunities to develop but the government don’t support it enough. LAG supported a 65 projects and promoted a 90 projects. Projects have to apply by major of village.

BIOGAS power plant

Biogas plant produces energy from wastes. Source for energy is a heat from incineration a corn, manure and hay. It produces a 1MW per hour (23 MW per day). Company uses heat
energy produced during burning biogas to warm tennis and squash field. Owner of biogas station decided to start this business, but ecoenergy was not supported by EU.

With the cost over 3million euro, the company now earns 245euros/per MW. Owner got limited help from Slovakian government and local community. For instance he received only 10% refund, while in Germany he would get 100% refund for buying machines. Owner hires 35 employees: after secondary school, university absolvent, technical worker on machinery. The owner also organizes a trips to educate about how station works, he hires young people. The owner claimed that Myjava region is “better place to take photos than to start a business”

STARA TURA MAYOR

Stara Tura is a little town, mixture of two countries, Czech and Slovakian, name comes from animal like bison - lot of animals were in this region. The number of inhabitants is around 9 200. Stara Tura has always been famous for production of medical and measuring devices. (Chirana Company). There is a demand for medicaments and that is why major stay in town. Chirana produce dentists materials and single used injection. According to mayor there is lots of corruption in the local politics. Before 1989 ecology doesn’t exist, but after they started care about it.
They had special places for communal waste, big hole, several ha, covered with foil, it was done 10 years ago. Locals are monitoring this place. Before they did this project, they went to Switzerland and learned this method and obtain an idea to implement it in Stara Tura. The city has a recycling centre. People in town make own compost to grass etc. Another example, mayor said that he did not want to hire private company to take care of the wastes, because Stara Tura would be dependent on their services and prices.

**EKOTREND**

Company started in 1989. After transformations people were very interest in ecology. They wanted to pay more attention to the environment. It wasn’t easy, started seminars etc. They did not have any information about certificated products. They started to create rules. And set up group union which can sing certificates in Slovakia. In 1991 they created “Ekotrend”.

In 1991 owner was the first person who created an ecological product. - first food with certification. Trading is the main activate to make money. Company produces dry food using
Polish technology (SMOK) - where process is automatic and controlled by computer. Also the owner is interested in recycling, by using briquettes from wastes from his production. He faced limited donation from EU, no help from the local government, bureaucracy, controls: 5 times per year.

After the collection of information, the group involved a brainstorm session about SWOT analysis. The results are presented in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Strengths</strong></th>
<th><strong>Weaknesses</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Local participation in protecting environment (organic compost),</td>
<td>• No calls for environment protection projects due to bureaucracy,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Usage of ecological power sources (photovoltaic and biogas energy station),</td>
<td>• Projects concentrated on environment protection relied on minister of agriculture,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• “Digestat” fertilizers,</td>
<td>• Limited local budget for environment protection,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• New recycling centre in Stara Tura,</td>
<td>• No support from the government to promote ecological good practices in agriculture,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Soil monitoring to control the chemical compounds of the trash dump,</td>
<td>• Land is available for people from abroad who are not interested in environmental friendly practices and rural development,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Clean water available to drink,</td>
<td>• Artificial seeding of grassland which doesn’t fit in the natural fauna and flora,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Short transport chain and food supply (eco-farm) for decreasing emission by vehicles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Promotion of biodiversity by LAG,</td>
<td>• Locals don’t follow recycling rules,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Less consumption of mineral and organic matter of the soil due to a diversification of production in agriculture,</td>
<td>• Locals have limited knowledge about new technologies and good practise in protecting environment,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Natural forest are well manage in the way which preserve the biodiversity,</td>
<td>• Unsafety electricity and phone connection supply (destroyed and unprotected),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Protocols which manage the reconstruction of typical rural buildings,</td>
<td>• Number of buildings are in poor conditions and dangerous for farmers and other people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• New cyclist rout for promoting ecological friendly locomotion.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Opportunities</strong></th>
<th><strong>Threats</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Saving local fruit trees by LAG to preserve the landscape,</td>
<td>• Government doesn’t want to get involved in solving problem with waste in old dump area in Stara Tura,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Preparing regional certificate to promote local ecological products which have an impact of the knowledge of importance of environment,</td>
<td>• Bureaucracy is an obstacle to acquire permission and financial support to protect environment,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• UE financial support ecological project by new technologies and practices,</td>
<td>• People are motivated by money and private interest, what causes damage to the natural environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2. Problem tree

A problem tree, also called a logic tree, is a graphical breakdown of a question that dissects it into its different components vertically and that progresses into details as it reads to the right. Issue trees are useful in problem solving to identify the root causes of a problem, the relationship causes-effects, as well as to identify its potential solutions.

![Problem tree diagram]

- **Natural environment pollution due to wastes from rural activity**
- **Inefficient farming wastes management**
  - Inefficient dead matter accumulation in agriculture
  - Limited alternative power plants using biomass
  - Outdated technologies/environmental unfriendly techniques
  - Lack of involvement of the population of Myjava region in environmental issues
  - No public information/education program available
- **Inefficient household/social wastes management**
  - Inefficient manure use and storage
  - Local community dump wastes in forest, water body and landscape
  - Illegal burn of household wastes in the rural area
  - Lack of good-practice in environmental protection
  - Few recycling centres in Myjava region
  - Inadequate levels of capital investment and poor business planning for environmental protection within Local Government
  - Environmental protection has been low Slovakian and regional political priority (no financial and legal support, bureaucracy as an obstacle for farmers, local communities and enterprises)
  - Lack of research of environmental problems of Myjava Region
  - Environmental protection has been low Slovakian and regional political priority (no financial and legal support, bureaucracy as an obstacle for farmers, local communities and enterprises)
2.3. Objective tree

The analysis of the problem tree followed to another point of the project, the objective tree. This method allows to focus on particular objectives, to establish the priorities to solve the environmental problems in Myava region as well as visualise different solutions to achieve the desired results.

Reduction of natural environment pollution caused by wastes from rural activities

Priority 1: farming waste management
- Promotion of biomass power plants as a low-negative environmental impact,
- Regional government support for implementation of environmental protection project concentrated on alternative resources,
- Legislation changing in acquiring UE funds for develop biomass power plant infrastructures,
- Organize regional cooperation between farmers to collect waste and supply energy in the rural area,
- Prepare educational programs for farmers and local community to enclose biomass usage benefits,
- Government promotion of good practises waste management for farmers.

Priority 2: Household waste management
- Local government control of the recycling rules,
- Financial punishments for not obeying the recycling rules,
- Prepare more recycling centres in smaller cities and villages,
- Recycling centre for special waste (tires, electric equipment, oil, chemicals, batteries),
- Prepare educational programs for local communities concentrated on recycling rules,
- Implement environmental educational protection programme in schools.
2.4. Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholder analysis is the process of identifying the individuals or groups that are likely to affect or be affected by a proposed action, and sorting them according to their impact on the action and the impact the action will have on them. This information is used to assess how the interests of those stakeholders should be addressed in a project plan, policy, program, or other action. A stakeholder analysis of an issue consists of weighing and balancing all of the competing demands on a firm by each of those who have a claim on it, in order to arrive at the firm's obligation in a particular case. A stakeholder analysis does not preclude the interests of the stakeholders overriding the interests of the other stakeholders affected, but it ensures that all affected will be considered.

The group were focus on the main stakeholders:
- Local government,
- Local Action Group,
- Local communities,
- Local schools,
- Local farmers.

2.5. Strategy development

“In the 2014-2020 perspective there should be more space for promotion of environmental friendly technologies in agriculture, environmental friendly activities, and environmental education of the local population in Myjava Region via cooperation of the local government and other players and acquisition of financial support from various sources.”
3. Results and discussion: SWOT analysis

The second part of SWOT is an analysis of relationships between chosen factors. The participation of local community has huge positive impact on the project related to saving local fruit trees which in the future might also help in promoting local products label with regional certificate. The production of diversified food and other products using methods described as ecological is related with the government controls, which motivate the locals to take in care about the environment and respect the good-practise rules. The use of the waste and specific products from agriculture is a good alternative for fossil fuels. The biogas station in Tura Luka uses manure, corn, hay and photovoltaic panels to produce electric energy. Their activity includes agricultural waste management and usage of their own waste – “Digestat” as a natural and low-impact fertilizer. The next point is monitoring system of the soil in Stara Tura area which is a good idea to avoid the aggravation of the underground water quality, but just monitoring will not solve the problem of the waste dump and area polluted by steel in Stara Tura without the help from the government.

The lack of calls for the environmental protection projects is highly correlated with bureaucracy inside European Union and the Slovakia Republic government. This situation also has an impact on the one of the most important and interesting problem, education. Due to a limited budget, not only project could not be inflicted, but also there are lacks in the knowledge of the locals. That caused grotesque situation where people were against the biogas station. Further on, the rules of recycling and good-practice are not being followed and respected. It is important to understand that in our time “the money is the root of the all evil today”. People are motivated mainly for their private interest and the real environment protection it is just a background to make business. The ecological thinking in many cases is just a fashion.

In analysed case Myjava region authorities should focus on simplifying bureaucracy and inflict an educational program to promote good-practice, both in social and agricultural communities aimed to protect environment. With this support Myjava region could benefit not only in ecological area but also in tourism and later on economical one. Eco label is just not enough.

4. Results and discussion: Problem tree

The roots of environmental protection problems in Myhava region, western Slovakia are: lack of education which promote preservation of natural environment and fact that
environmental protection is not a high priority task for Slovakian government. Financial and legal support, outstanding bureaucracy are the main obstacles for farmers, local action groups and regional governments to implement their projects or support their activity. These two problems caused an indifferent pose of the population in Myjava region, they are not likely to get involve in implementing new projects. Also, people have tendency to use outdated technologies due to limited researches concentrated about environmental protection. This situation is highly correlated with only few alternative power plants which are using biomass and lack of good practice in environmental protection.

Next important problem is the lack of proper investments supporting environmental friendly way of living and production methods. There only few recycling centres in the region, located near bigger cities. Because of that there is visible problem with illegal burning and storage of manure and communal wastes, dumping rubbish in forests and water body and inefficient accumulation of dead manner from agricultural activity.

It is easily visible that region has a serious problem with household and agricultural waste management. This situation has great impact on natural environment condition and inhibits local development.
5. Results and discussion: Stakeholder analysis

The results of stakeholders analysis are presented in the tables below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fig.4a</th>
<th>Stakeholder analysis matrix – How affected by the problem(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stakeholder</strong></td>
<td><strong>How affected by the problem(s)?</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Local Government | They can have problem with media and opinion because they don’t do anything with this problem. | Low - They are not motivated to solve the problem, because there are no calls for environment protection projects. | -There isn’t sufficient communications between local government and local population, particularly farmers.  
-Creation of the framework for cooperation of the stakeholders involved |
| Local Action Group | The problems inspire them to solve them. | High - 23 organizations are motivated to solve the problem, and they want to do something in order to environment | Common problem solving with farmers, other local action group. |
| Local schools/education | Integration of the environmental problems into the curricula | Medium – Highly dependent on particular teachers | Training of the population in terms of environmental protection |
| Local farmers | Lack of technologies, Waste can be dangerous for animals, Bad management of waste, could provoke water pollutions, Soil pollutions | High motivation – farmers want to care about waste | Local farmers want to cooperate with other stakeholders. Local farmers have no support from local government. Local community is poorly educated in ecology. LAG has limited opportunities to promote ecology projects. |
| Local community | Bad management of waste, could provoke water pollutions, Bad management of waste, could provoke air pollutions | Low motivation – local community has little knowledge how dangerous waste could be | Local government supports local community in good waste management. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fig.4b</th>
<th>Stakeholder analysis matrix – expected impacts of proposed intervention/solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stakeholder</strong></td>
<td><strong>Stakeholder’s main objectives</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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| **Local Government** | - To improve waste management, (waste disposal, recycling, compost installations) and use the money more effectively  
- Acquire more resources for environmental protection from the state level | - Cleaner environment  
- More contacts with local action groups  
- Alternative power | Financial resources required | Plus – more clear environment and more cooperation between stakeholders |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| **Local Action Group** | - Spread environmental thinking  
- Promotion of biodiversity  
- Lowering down environmental damage | Lack of communication | Plus – More educated and open community |
| **Local schools/education** | - More environmental teaching in schools  
- Higher quality of knowledge  
- More educated people | Not enough cooperation from teachers | Plus – More educated people in the region |
| **Local farmers** | Local farmers are interested in using waste like fuel (biogas, briquettes).  
Own and clear source of energy for agricultural development | Big cost of investment | Positive – clear environment is more valuable, than money. |
| **Local community** | Local community is interested in more recycling centres.  
Cleaner landscape  
Higher quality of life | Big effort to segregate a waste | Positive – clear and sustainable environment. |
Specific and realistic strategy development for rural development within the interest of your Group

Activate local government to take more care about environmental aspects by a system of simplification of bureaucracy, better financing for environmental issues which need more priority to drive the rural development process. Also planning better general strategies in the local plan with support of experts of the sector to control and monitoring of the territory, to support of good-practices in agriculture, to preserve the quality of the water body, the biodiversity and the rural landscape.

Local authorities should organize seminars for teachers from schools located in the Myjava Region to improve their teaching skills and enclose them newest trends in technology and theory of environmental protection. Also schools have to organize outdoor classes where students could gain experiences through fun and practice. Organize meetings with farmers and other people involved in agricultural development in the Myjava Region. Good idea could be creating internship programs where students from high schools could improve their skills by learning with practices and changing ideas with the farmers.

Ensure the contact between farmers, communities, entrepreneurs and the local government by regular based meetings about the rural progress which has been made, the discussion of barriers and obstacles they might faced during implementation of environmental friendly projects in Myjava Region. It could be done both by info-point tables in the villages and by maintaining a subpage on Local Action Group portal and via this platform people could receive information about meetings.

To manage the problem of household waste the solution is to organize meeting for local communities where people would be thought about importance of obeying rules and good practices in recycling. That’s important because the people are the root of recycling chain. Also preparing a number of recycling centres related to the distribution of the population, with particular marked boxes to collect special waste (battery, oil, tiers,…). Establish a plan to collect wastes, control the respect of the rules and punish every disobedience. Also it could be profitable to put bins with differentiation in plastic, paper and general waste in the villages.
9.7. **Discussion: limitations of the research**

The main obstacle group faced during research was limited access to statistical data about analysed region. Gathering precise data about all agricultural and production business activity is the key to understand what kind of policy government should implement to promote region.

Another problem that should be mentioned was fact that the group didn’t have much opportunities to meet stakeholders which are more involved in environmental protection. Organisations, farmers and local politics didn’t have or didn’t want to share their knowledge about environmental problems in the analysed region.

Next obstacle mentioned by group members was lack of time. On the one hand it was intensive course, but on the other if the group had more free time, more information could have been found and analysed.

Last problematic aspect of the research in linked with limited number of brochures and leaflets the group obtained in English.

10.8. **Conclusions**

These days environmental protection is treated more like a trend than serious analysis of our actions and their impact on planet Earth. With the most profound and specified financial plans and government support people will stuck in the blind point. Mobilization of people is the key factor to achieve this goal. We need to promote environmental protection, through education based on real measurable scientific facts, not fear and paranoia.

Apart from this project and program subject environmental protection IS a key factor in development of every society.
11.9. References