



**Integrated Development Strategy and Tourism Promotion
of the Association of the
„Death Valley“ Microregion**

The Strategy Paper for the Association of the „Death Valley“ Microregion

Dobroslava



Dlhoňa



Havranec



Kapišová



Kružlová



Nižná Písaná



Svidnička



Vápeník



Vyšná Písaná





Integrated Development Strategy and Tourism Promotion of the „Death Valley“ Microregion

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I. Analysis

1. Situational analysis

1.1. Introduction

The Strategy Paper for the Association of the „Death Valley“ microregion is part of Integrated Development Strategy and Tourism Promotion of the Association of the „Death Valley“ microregion project, which is co-financed by the European Union. It is implemented under the Regional Operational Programme – action: Support and development of tourism infrastructure; priority axis – Strengthening of cultural potential of regions and development of tourism.

The main objective at the processing of the Strategy Paper is to evaluate, on the basis of carried analysis, strengths and weaknesses of the microregion in the field of tourism and to propose fundamental strategic vision.

The Strategy will serve as fundamental programming document for promotion of tourism development in the area. The main reason is to support basic assumptions for coordinated development of tourism throughout the area, identify strengths and weaknesses of the current state of development and on its basis work out a development vision and strategy project for competitive product of tourism.

The plan is fully in line with the programming documents at national (National Tourism Development Strategy of SR) and regional level (Programme of Economic and Social Development of the Prešov Region). Processing of the Strategy Paper is also a precondition for the possibility of applying for support from different subsidy titles of European, national and regional policy of regional development.

All previous findings are summarized in this Strategy Paper using SWOT analysis. The result is a draft of strategic vision in time horizon until 2025 and a draft of strategic objectives, priorities and actions.

Complete tourism analysis of the area was formulated in the first phase. The second phase focused on drafting a basic structure of priorities and actions and their fulfilment with activities. All villages, municipalities, business operators and non-profit organizations were actively involved in its creation.

Critical success factor of the Strategy Development Paper will be primarily based on co-operation of all involved – representatives of public administration, SNC SR, entrepreneurs, SCCI, SAFC, non-profit organizations, professional and general public and others. Their collaboration will be crucial at all document processing stages and above all at a common framework agreement on the drafted priorities and actions.

Relevant comments received by the processor or the buyer were evaluated and incorporated into the submitted complex version of the paper in due course.



1.2. „Death Valley“ microregion, purpose of its creation, object of activity, members of the microregion and its statutory representatives

Association of the Death Valley microregion was founded on 5.1.2005 as an association of legal entities. The following municipalities are its members: Kapišová, Dobroslava, Vyšná Pisaná, Nižná Pisaná, Kružlová, Svidnička, Vápeník, Dlhoňa and Havranec.

The purpose of the foundation of the Association was to preserve the history of the end of World War II Carpathian-Dukla operation, which is linked with the creation of the name of the microregion - „Death Valley“ and also in order to help attract tourists and raise the profile of this interesting region.

The object of activity of the Association is to provide development documents of the microregion, land use plans of municipalities, raise standard of living of citizens, support activities aimed at developing cooperation with foreign partners, maintain and develop cultural heritage and assist in protection of cultural and natural heritage.

The headquarters of the Association is Municipal Office of Kružlová. The statutory representative is Mayor of Kružlová - Mgr. Adrián Gužo.

1.3. Purpose of processing of the Strategy Paper for the Association of the „Death Valley“ microregion

The purpose of processing of the Strategy Paper for the Association of the „Death Valley“ microregion is mainly the development of tourism and strengthening the cultural potential of the region.

The need for implementation is substantiated by weak propaganda of the microregion, absence of rules for management and coordination in the field of tourism as well as low level of utilization of historical cultural and natural potential.

The main objective of the Strategy Paper processing is to evaluate strengths and weaknesses in the field of tourism and to propose fundamental strategic vision.

The Strategy will serve as the fundamental programming document for promotion of tourism development in the area. The main reason is to support basic assumptions for coordinated development of tourism throughout the area, identify strengths and weaknesses of the current state of development and on its basis work out a development vision and strategy project for a competitive product of tourism.

2. Basic characteristics of the villages of the microregion

The Death Valley microregion is a grouping of nine municipalities - Kapišová, Dobroslava, Vyšná Pisaná, Nižná Pisaná, Kružlová, Svidnička, Vápeník, Dlhoňa and Havranec and their cadastral areas. It is located on the southern slopes of Low Beskids, adjacent to the border with the neighbouring Republic of Poland (the border runs in the northern part of the microregion). The area is characterised primarily by its historical role in the liberation of Slovakia during World War II. It got its name – Valley of Death according to bitter battles in November 1944.

The microregion lies in north-eastern Slovakia. It is a part of administrative units of Prešov Region and Svidník District.

Interestingly, the only entry to the territory of the microregion is accessible by car only through a single access road – the turnoff the main international route– European route E371.



Positive element for the development of tourism in this area is its relatively good accessibility as well as proximity of the District Town of Svidník and from larger towns around Bardejov, Prešov and on the Polish side, Dukla and Krosno.

Administrative incorporation of the territory

Municipality	BTU code	BTU area in hectares	Altitude in metres	Residential density/km ²
Region: Prešov	524140			
District: Svidník	527106			
Dobroslava	527246	558	319	6
Dlhoňa	527238	885	355	8
Havranec	527301	765	385	2
Kapišová	527360	662	259	54
Kružlová	527483	828	282	77
Nižná Pisaná	527645	738	321	13
Svidnička	527858	572	317	22
Vápeník	527963	377	402	11
Vyšná Pisaná	528056	950	364	8

Note: BTU – basic territorial unit

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

Location of the microregion within Slovakia and Prešov region

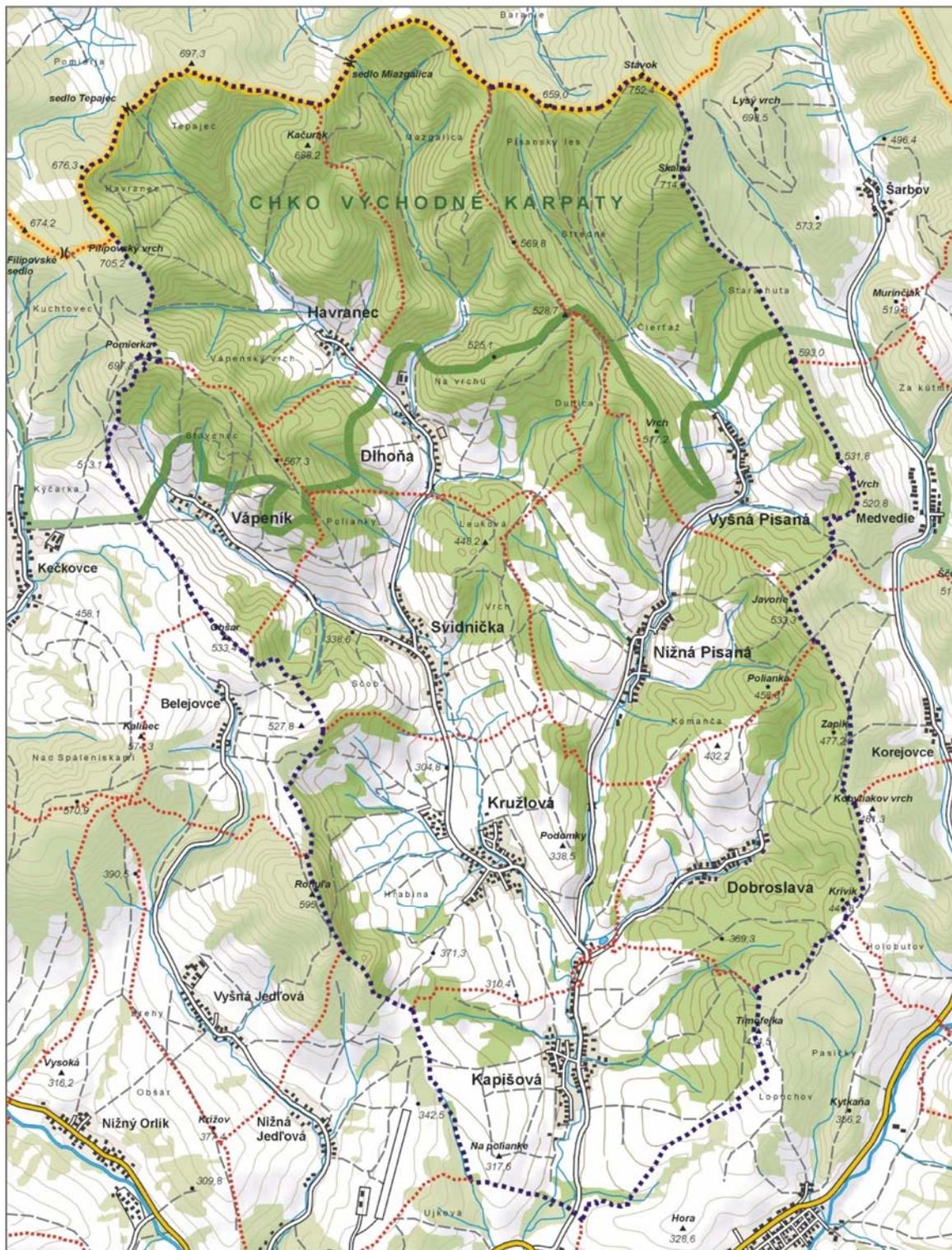
Slovak republic





Integrated Development Strategy and Tourism Promotion of the Association of the „Death Valley“ Microregion

"DEATH VALLEY" MICROREGION





Village: Dobroslava

The village of Dobroslava lies in the northern part of Low Beskids, in the eastern part of Ondavska Highlands, in the valley of left tributary to the Kapišovka River.

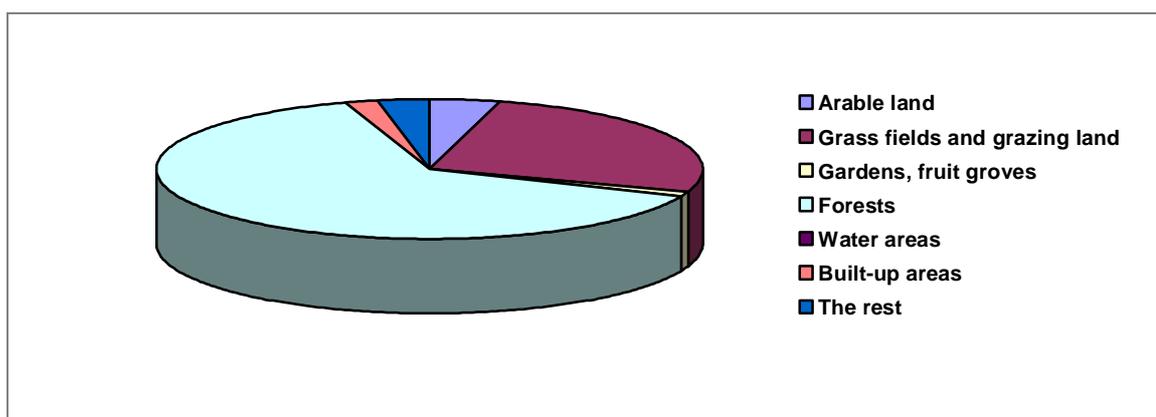
Cadastral area of Dobroslava village is connected to cadastral areas of Ladomirová, Hunkovce, Korejovce, Nižná Písaná, Vyšná Písaná, Medvedie, Kružlová and Kapišová villages. The village is located in the northern part of Svidník District, 8 km from the District Town of Svidník. The altitude in the centre of the village is about 330 m and in the rural area of 300 m A. S. L. to 534 m A. S. L..

The area of the village is characterized by forest cover and partly utilized agricultural land. In terms of the current landscape structure and the use of a defined territory in the administrative area, the proportion of ecologically stable landscape elements is highly represented with significant proportion of stable forest communities. In terms of landscape scenery, the village is situated in the undisturbed natural environment.

In the cadastral territory of Dobroslava, according to property records, there are different types of land forming current structure of the landscape and the land use, represented by the following share:

Area	%	ha
Arable land	4%	25
Grass fields and grazing land	26%	145
Gardens, fruit groves	1%	5
Forests	63%	353
Water areas	0%	2
Built-up areas	2%	11
The rest	3%	15
Total:	100	558

Source: Slovak Environmental Agency datasheets and Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic





Village: Dlhoňa

The village of Dlhoňa lies in the northern part of Low Beskids, in the valley of the Svidničanka River, near the border with Poland.

The village is located in the northern part of Svidník District, 15 km from the District Town of Svidník.

Cadastral area of Dlhoňa village is connected to cadastral areas of Havranec, Vyšná Písaná, Nižná Písaná, Svidnička, Vápeník.

An altitude in the centre of the village is 360 m A. S. L. and in the rural area from 350 to 688 m A. S. L..

Surface area within the village bounds is rugged with deep valleys and steep slopes.

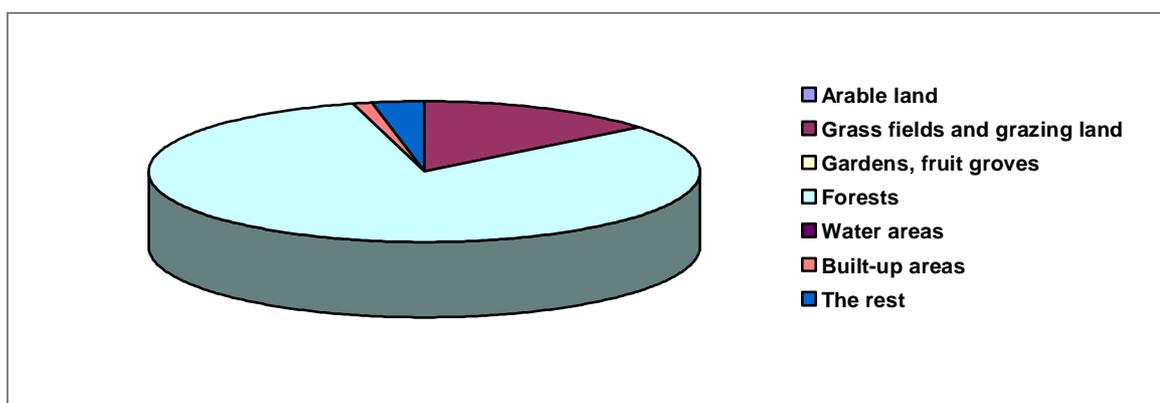
The area of the village is characterized by forest cover and partly utilized agricultural land. In terms of the current landscape structure and the use of a defined territory in the administrative area, the proportion of ecologically stable landscape elements is highly represented with significant proportion of stable forest communities.

In terms of landscape scenery, the village is situated in the undisturbed natural environment.

In the cadastral territory of Dlhoňa, according to property records, there are different types of land forming current structure of the landscape and the land use, represented by the following share:

Area	%	ha
Arable land	0%	2
Grass fields and grazing land	14%	125
Gardens, fruit groves	0%	2
Forests	81%	716
Water areas	0%	1
Built-up areas	1%	8
The rest	3%	26
Total:	100	884

Source: Slovak Environmental Agency datasheets and Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic





Village: Havranec

The village of Havranec lies in the northern part of Low Beskids, between Ondavska and Laborecka Highlands, in the source area of the Svidničanka River.

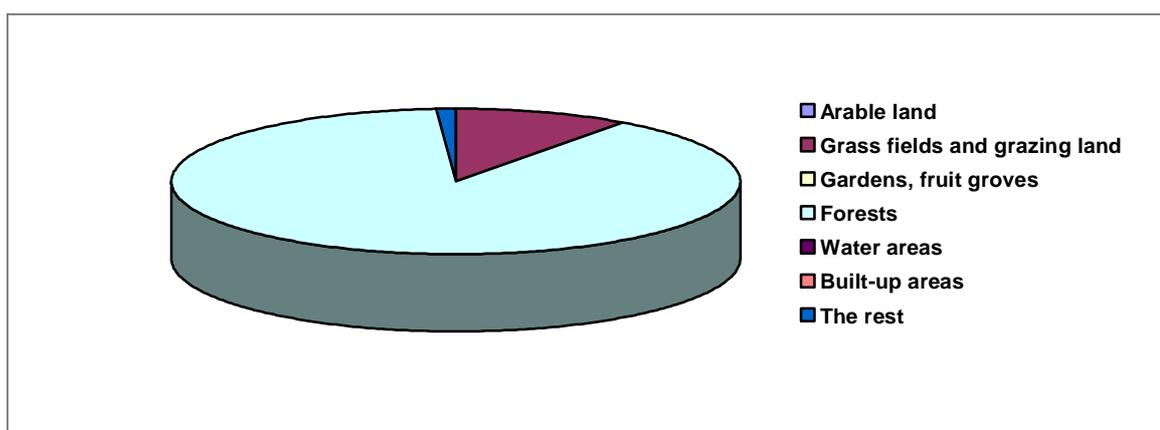
The cadastre of the municipality of 764 ha lies at 385 m above sea level in the center of the village and 705 m A. S. L. near the border with Poland. Protected landscape area of the Eastern Carpathians extends into the land of the village. The municipality is located in the northern part of the Svidník District, 15 km from the District Town of Svidník. It is the smallest village in District Svidník in the Prešov Region.

The area of the village is characterized by forest cover and partly utilized agricultural land. In terms of the current landscape structure and the use of a defined territory in the administrative area, the proportion of ecologically stable landscape elements is highly represented with significant proportion of stable forest communities. In terms of landscape scenery, the village is situated in the undisturbed natural environment.

In the cadastral territory of Havranec, according to property records, there are different types of land forming current structure of the landscape and the land use, represented by the following share:

Area	%	ha
Arable land	0%	1
Grass fields and grazing land	10%	76
Gardens, fruit groves	0%	1
Forests	88%	676
Water areas	0%	1
Built-up areas	0%	2
The rest	1%	7
Total:	100	765

Source: Slovak Environmental Agency datasheets and Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic





Village: Kapišová

The village of Kapišová lies in the northern part of Low Beskids, in the Kapišovka River valley, the northern tributary of Ondava River. The municipality is located in the northern part of the Svidník District, 5 km from the District Town of Svidník.

Cadastral area of Kapišová village is in contact with cadastral areas of Dobroslava, Kružlová, Ladomirová, Hunkovce, Nižná Jedľová. Southern boundary of the village land borders with Svidník.

An altitude in the centre of the village is approximately 260 m A. S. L. and in the rural area from 250 m A. S. L. to 435 m A. S. L..

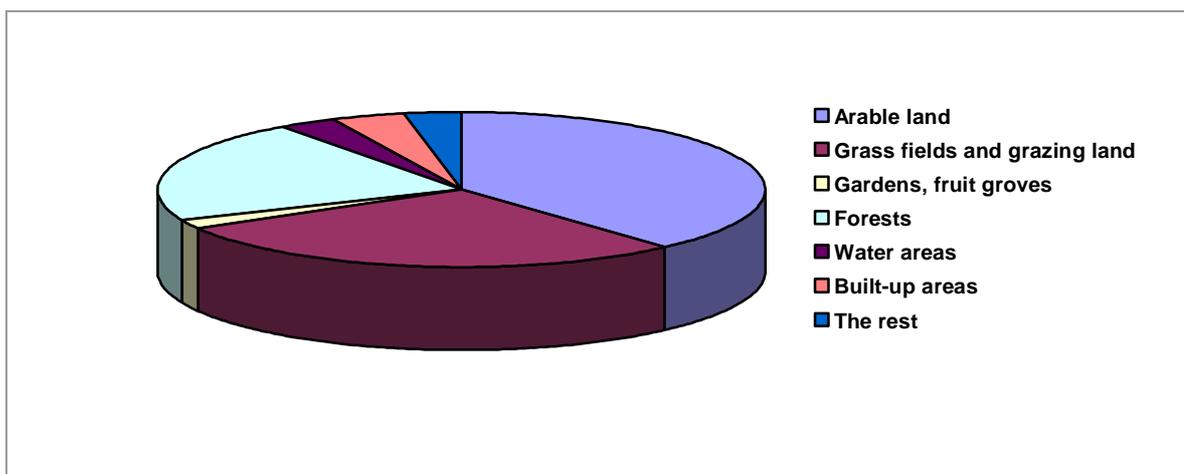
The major part of the cadastral area of the size of 661ha is arable land, grass fields and grazing land, slightly undulated hilly surface with almost deforested village land, flat backs and gentle slopes.

In terms of landscape scenery, the village is situated in the undisturbed natural environment.

In the cadastral territory of Kapišová, according to property records, there are different types of land forming current structure of the landscape and the land use, represented by the following share:

Area	%	ha
Arable land	38%	249
Grass fields and grazing land	28%	188
Gardens, fruit groves	2%	15
Forests	21%	138
Water areas	3%	20
Built-up areas	4%	29
The rest	3%	20
Total:	100	661

Source:: Slovak Environmental Agency datasheets and Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic





Village: Kružlová

The village of Kružlová lies in the northern part of Low Beskids, in the Svidničanka River valley.

Cadastral area of Kružlová village is in contact with cadastral areas of Kapišová, Nižná Pisaná, Svidnička, Belejovce, Kečkovce. The municipality is located in the northern part of the Svidník District, 8 km from the District Town of Svidník.

The altitude in the centre of the village is about 290 m A. S. L. and in the rural area from 280 m A. S. L. to 595 m A. S. L..

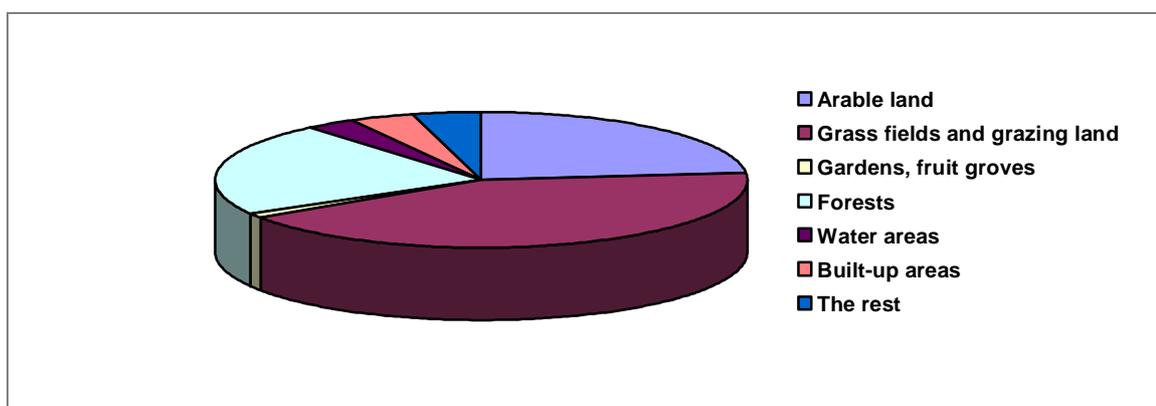
The area of the village is mainly characterized by meadows and grazing land, and partly utilized agricultural land and forest cover. In terms of the current landscape structure and the use of a defined territory in the administrative area, the proportion of ecologically stable landscape elements is highly represented with significant proportion of stable forest communities.

In terms of landscape scenery, the village is situated in the undisturbed natural environment.

In the cadastral territory of Kružlová, according to property records, there are different types of land forming current structure of the landscape and the land use, represented by the following share:

Area	%	Ha
Arable land	23%	193
Grass fields and grazing land	42%	345
Gardens, fruit groves	1%	7
Forests	22%	185
Water areas	3%	22
Built-up areas	4%	37
The rest	4%	36
Total:	100	828

Source: Slovak Environmental Agency datasheets and Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic





Village: Nižná Pisaná

The village of Nižná Pisaná lies in the northern part of Low Beskids, in the Kapišovka River valley. Cadastral area of Nižná Pisaná village is connected to cadastral areas of Dlhoňa, Svidnička, Kružlová, Dobroslava, Vyšná Pisaná, Korejovce.

The village is located in the northern part of the Svidník District, 11 km from the District Town of Svidník.

The altitude in the centre of the village is about 320 m A. S. L. and in the rural area from 320 m A. S. L. to 529 m. A. S. L.. The cadastral area of 738 ha has a slightly rugged surface. A continuous forest of beech, hornbeam, pine and birch prevails. There is a hard coal field and two sources of hydrogen sulphide and methane water in the village area.

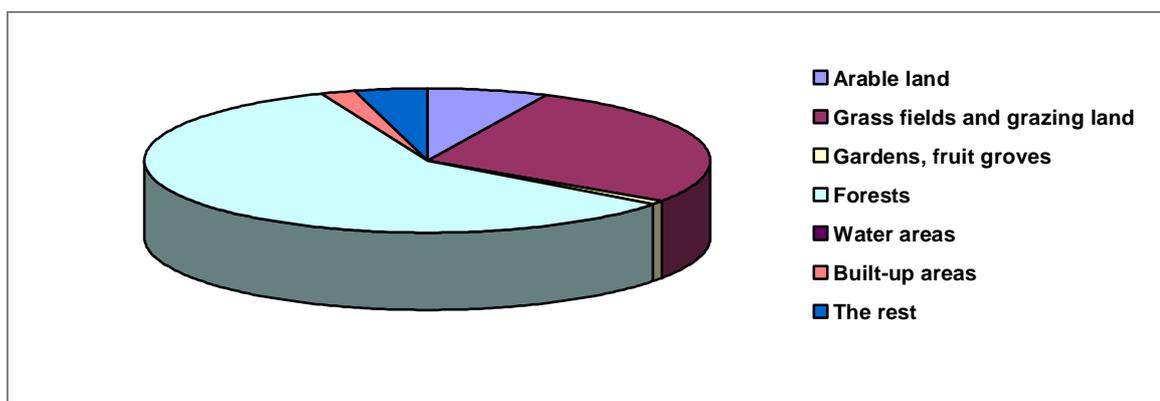
The area of the village is characterized by forest cover and partly utilized agricultural land. In terms of the current landscape structure and the use of a defined territory in the administrative area, the proportion of ecologically stable landscape elements is highly represented with significant proportion of stable forest communities.

In terms of landscape scenery, the village is situated in the undisturbed natural environment.

In the cadastral territory of Nižná Pisaná, according to property records, there are different types of land forming current structure of the landscape and the land use, represented by the following share:

Area	%	Ha
Arable land	7%	52
Grass fields and grazing land	27%	202
Gardens, fruit groves	1%	7
Forests	58%	427
Water areas	0%	3
Built-up areas	2%	14
The rest	4%	30
Total:	100	738

Source: Slovak Environmental Agency datasheets and Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic





Village: Svidnička

The village of Svidnička lies in the northern part of Low Beskids, in the Svidnička River valley.

Cadastral area of Svidnička village is connected to cadastral areas of Dlhoňa, Vápeník, Belejovce, Kružlová, Nižná Písaná.

The village is located in the northern part of the Svidník District, 12 km from the District Town of Svidník.

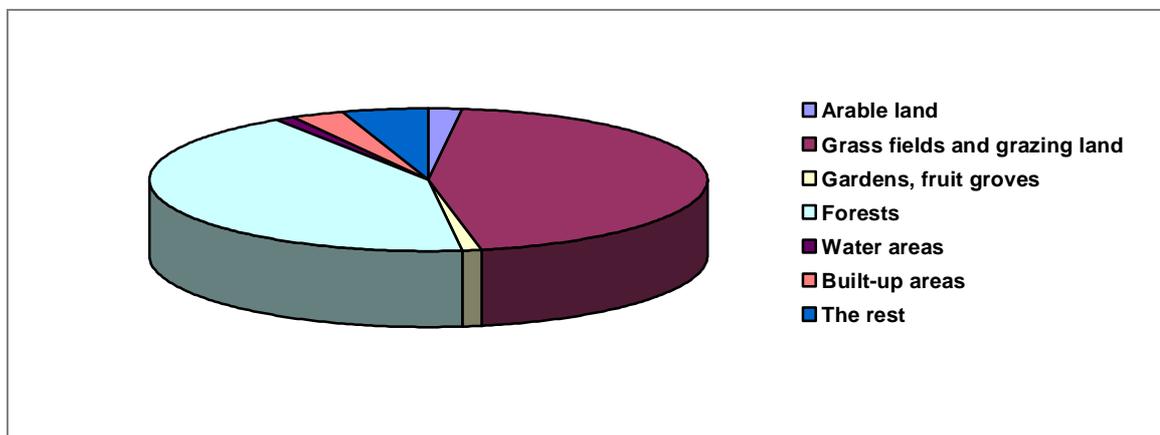
The altitude in the centre of the village is about 330 m A. S. L. and in the rural area from 300 m A. S. L. to 450 m A. S. L.. The cadastral area of 575 ha has a slightly rugged surface. In the north-eastern part a continuous forest of beech, hornbeam and birch prevails. The area of the village is characterized by forest cover and partly utilized agricultural land – grass fields and grazing land. In terms of the current landscape structure and the use of a defined territory in the administrative area, the proportion of ecologically stable landscape elements is highly represented with significant proportion of stable forest communities.

In terms of landscape scenery, the village is situated in the undisturbed natural environment.

In the cadastral territory of Svidnička, according to property records, there are different types of land forming current structure of the landscape and the land use, represented by the following share:

Area	%	Ha
Arable land	2%	13
Grass fields and grazing land	44%	254
Gardens, fruit groves	1%	8
Forests	42%	241
Water areas	1%	8
Built-up areas	3%	15
The rest	5%	28
Total:	100	572

Source.: Slovak Environmental Agency datasheets and Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic





Village: Vápeník

The village of Vápeník lies in the northern border part of the Low Beskids with Poland, in the local river valley flowing into the river Svidnička.

Cadastral area of Vápeník village is connected to cadastral areas of Dlhoňa, Kečkovce, Havranec, Svidnička and Belejovce. The village is located in the northern part of the Svidník District, 15 km from the District Town of Svidník.

The altitude in the centre of the village is 448 m A. S. L. and in the rural area from 360 m A. S. L. to 667 m A. S. L..

The cadastral area of 376 ha is of a rather rugged surface. There is a forest crop with lush greenery of birch, beech and hornbeam in the vicinity of the village. Near the village, there is a mineral spring Pomirka.

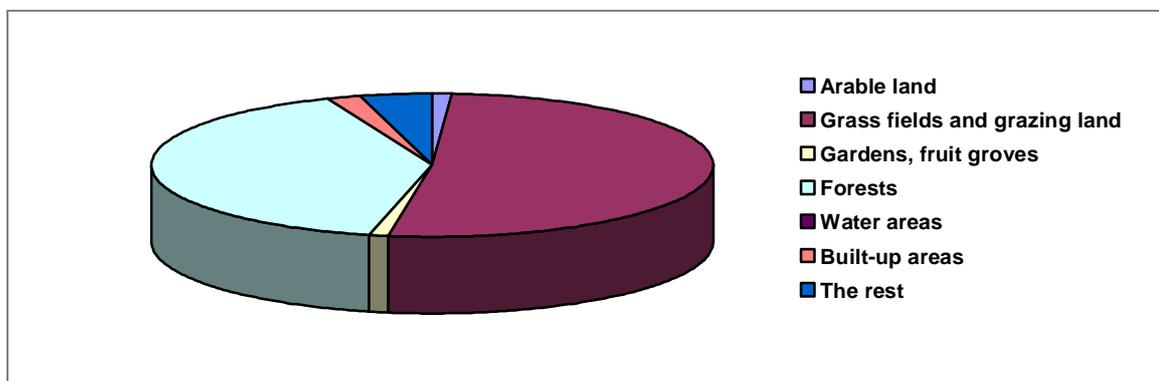
The area of the village is characterized by forest cover and partly utilized agricultural land – grass fields and grazing land. In terms of the current landscape structure and the use of a defined territory in the administrative area, the proportion of ecologically stable landscape elements is highly represented with significant proportion of stable forest communities.

In terms of landscape scenery, the village is situated in the undisturbed natural environment.

In the cadastral territory of Vápeník, according to property records, there are different types of land forming current structure of the landscape and the land use, represented by the following share:

Area	%	Ha
Arable land	1%	3
Grass fields and grazing land	51%	191
Gardens, fruit groves	1%	5
Forests	40%	149
Water areas	0%	0
Built-up areas	2%	9
The rest	4%	16
Total:	100	376

Source: Slovak Environmental Agency datasheets and Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic





Village: Vyšná Pisaná

The village of Vyšná Pisaná lies in the northern part of Low Beskids, near the border with Poland, in the Kapišovka River valley. Cadastral area of Vyšná Pisaná village is connected with cadastral areas of Dlhoňa, Havranec, Šarbov, Krajná Porubka, Medvedie and Nižná Pisaná. The municipality is located in the northern part of the Svidník District, 14 km from the District Town of Svidník.

The altitude in the centre of the village is approximately 360 m A. S. L. and in the rural area from 250 m A. S. L. to 752 m A. S. L.. The cadastral area of 949 ha is of a rather rugged surface with narrow deep valleys. A continuous forest of beech, hornbeam, pine and birch prevails in the vicinity of the village. Near the village, there is a mineral spring.

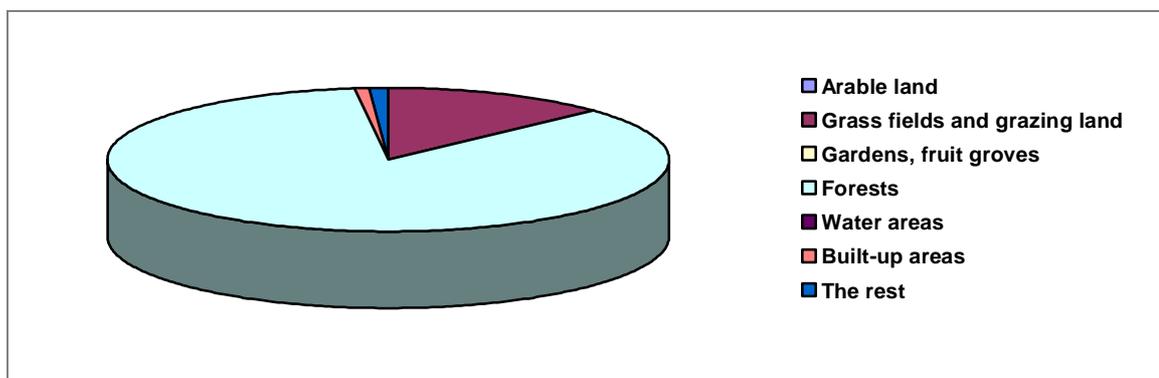
The area of the village is characterized by forest cover and partly by grass fields and grazing land. In terms of the current landscape structure and the use of a defined territory in the administrative area, the proportion of ecologically stable landscape elements is highly represented with significant proportion of stable forest communities.

In terms of landscape scenery, the village is situated in the undisturbed natural environment.

In the cadastral territory of Vyšná Pisaná, according to property records, there are different types of land forming current structure of the landscape and the land use, represented by the following share:

Area	%	Ha
Arable land	0%	2
Grass fields and grazing land	13%	126
Gardens, fruit groves	0%	4
Forests	84%	800
Water areas	0%	4
Built-up areas	1%	5
The rest	1%	6
Total:	100	949

Source: Slovak Environmental Agency datasheets and Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic





3. Demographic structure of the villages of the microregion

During processing of this document, the official results of census of population and housing in 2011 for each municipality were not published; therefore population data were analyzed based on the results of the census of population and housing for 2001 and data provided by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic on 31 December 2010.

Comparison within local administrative structure of the restricted area

Name of the area	Number of villages	Size of the area in km ²	Population	Residential density./km ²	Number of municipalities with the status of a town
Association of the "Death Valley" microregion	9	63,35	1 423	22,5	0
District: Svidník	68	549,80	33 142	60	2
Region: Prešov	666	8 973,90	807 011	90	23
Slovak Republic	2 891	49 036,40	5 435 273	111	138

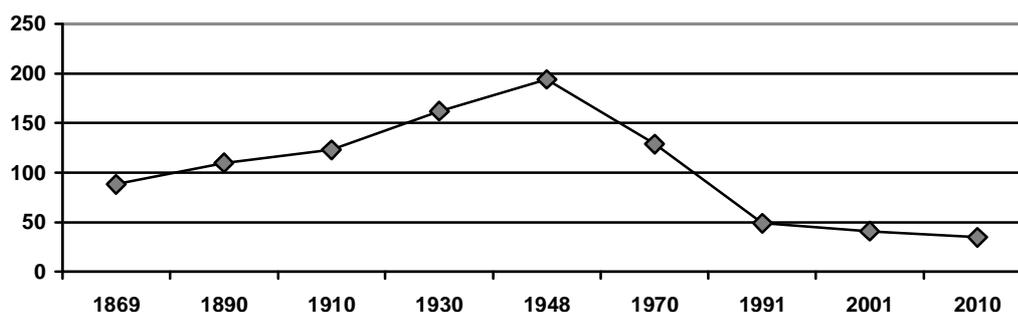
Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

Village: Dobroslava

A retrospective population development until 2010 in the village of Dobroslava:

Year	1869	1890	1910	1930	1948	1970	1991	2001	2010
Population	88	110	123	162	194	129	49	41	35

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic



Since the beginning of the survey period, from 1869 to 1948, the demographic development of the population was of increasing tendency. In 1970 and 1991 the population decreased significantly and until 2010 there is a record of a gradually declining trend. 35 inhabitants live currently in the village, of whom there are 18 men and 17 women.

Residents by age:

Total	Residents aged					Percentage of residents in %		
	Men	Women	0 - 14	Men 15 - 59	Women 15 - 54	Pre-productive age	Productive age	Post-productive age
35	18	17	1	12	5	2,8	48,6	48,6

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic



In 2010, there were 35 residents living in Dobroslava village of which 2,8 % was in pre-productive age, 48,6% in productive age and 48,6% in post-productive age.

Residents by economic activity:

Residents			Proportion of women among the resident population %	Economically active population			Proportion of economically active population among the resident population %
Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women	
35	18	17	48,6	17	12	5	48,6

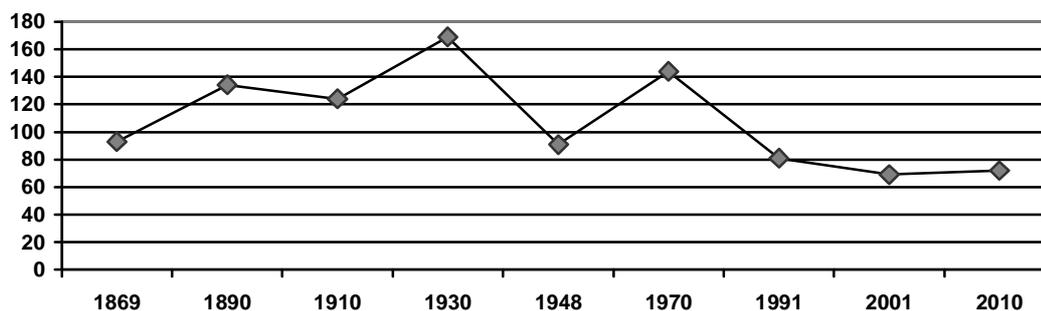
In 2010, 17 residents were economically active which is 48,6 % of the total population.

Village: Dlhoňa

A retrospective population development until 2010 in the village of Dlhoňa:

Year	1869	1890	1910	1930	1948	1970	1991	2001	2010
Population	93	134	124	169	91	144	81	69	72

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic



Since the beginning of the survey period, from 1869 to 1930, the demographic development of the population was of increasing tendency. In 1948 the population decreased significantly, in 1970 there was an increase of the population and from 1991 until 2010 a gradually declining trend has been recorded. 71 inhabitants live currently in the village, of which there are 29 men and 42 women.

Residents by age:

Total	Residents aged			Percentage of residents in %				
	Men	Women		Pre-productive age	Productive age	Post-productive age		
	0 - 14	Men 15 - 59	Women 15 - 54					
72	34	38	13	22	21	18,1	59,7	22,2

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

In 2010, there were 72 residents living in Dlhoňa village, of which 18,1 % was in pre-productive age, 59,7 % in productive age and 22,2 % in post-productive age.



Residents by economic activity:

Residents			Proportion of women among the resident population %	Economically active population			Proportion of economically active population among the resident population %
Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women	
72	34	38	52,8	31	20	11	43,1

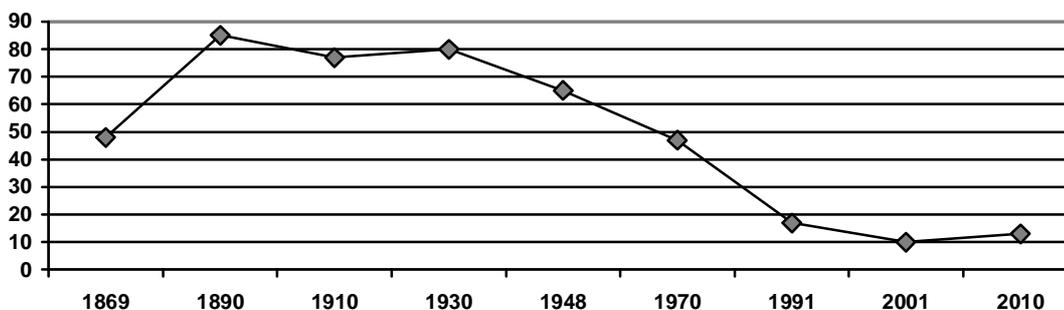
In 2010, 31 residents were economically active which is 43,1 % of the total population.

Village: Havranec

A retrospective population development until 2010 in the village of Havranec:

Year	1869	1890	1910	1930	1948	1970	1991	2001	2010
Population	48	85	77	80	65	47	17	10	13

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic



Since the beginning of the survey period, from 1869 to 1890, the demographic development of the population was of increasing tendency. In 1910 the population decreased, in 1930 there was a slight increase of the population and from 1948 until 2010 a significantly declining trend has been recorded. 14 inhabitants live currently in the village, of whom there are 6 men and 8 women.

Residents by age:

Total	Residents aged			Percentage of residents in %				
	Men	Women	0 - 14	Men 15 - 59	Women 15 - 54	Pre-productive age	Productive age	Post-productive age
13	6	7	0	4	1	0	38,5	61,5

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

In 2010 there were 13 residents living in the village, of which none was in pre-productive age, 38,5 % in productive age and 61.5% in post-productive age.

Residents by economic activity:

Residents			Proportion of women among the resident population %	Economically active population			Proportion of economically active population among the resident population %
Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women	
13	6	7	53,8	3	3	0	23,1

In 2010, 3 residents were economically active which is 23, 1 % of the total population.

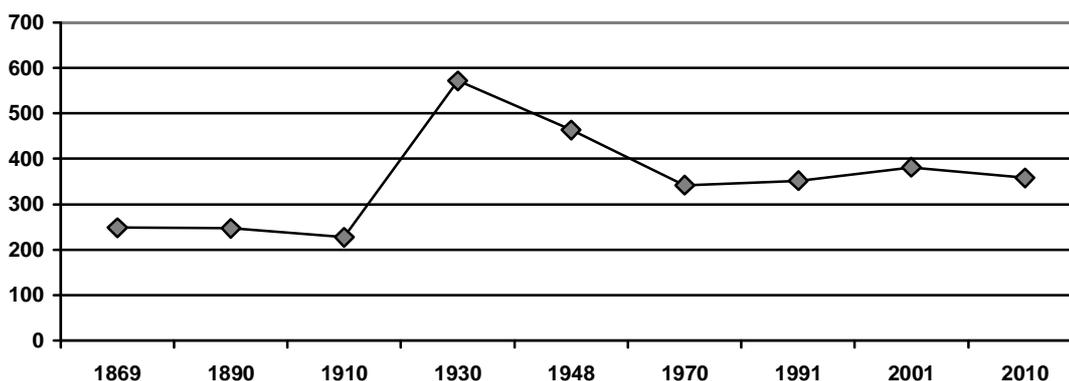


Village: Kapišová

A retrospective population development until 2010 in the village of Kapišová:

Year	1869	1890	1910	1930	1948	1970	1991	2001	2010
Population	249	247	228	572	463	342	352	381	358

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic



Since the beginning of the survey period, from 1869 to 1910, the population was relatively stable. In 1930 the population increased significantly. From that year until 1970 there has been a considerable decline in population and from 1970 until 2010 a relatively stable demographic development has been recorded.

416 inhabitants live currently in the village, of whom there are 219 men and 197 women.

Residents by age:

Total	Residents aged					Percentage of residents in %		
	Men	Women	0 - 14	Men 15 - 59	Women 15 - 54	Pre-productive age	Productive age	Post-productive age
358	187	171	74	119	93	20,6	59,3	20,1

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

In 2010 there were 358 residents living in Dlhoňa village, of which 20,6% was in pre-productive age, 59,3 % in productive age and 20,1 % in post-productive age.

Residents by economic activity:

Residents			Proportion of women among the resident population %	Economically active population			Proportion of economically active population among the resident population %
Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women	
358	187	171	47,7	169	86	83	47,2

In December 2010, 169 residents were economically active which is 47,2 % of the total population.

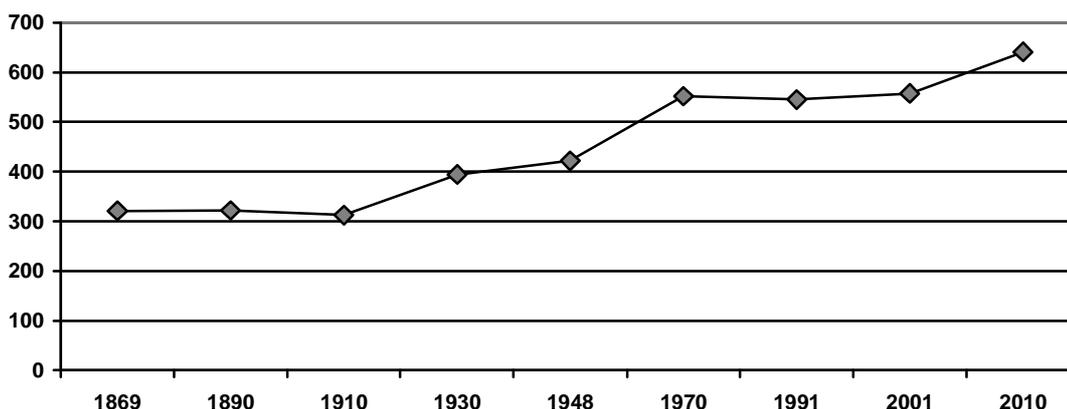


Village: Kružlová

A retrospective population development until 2010 in the village of Kružlová:

Year	1869	1890	1910	1930	1948	1970	1991	2001	2010
Population	321	322	312	394	422	552	545	558	641

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic



Since the beginning of the survey period, from 1869 to 1910 was the population relatively stable. Since 1930 the demographic development was growing. In 1970 a significant increase in population has been recorded. From 1991 to 2001 there has been a slight increase in population recorded. In 2010 the demographic development of the population grew significantly.

652 inhabitants live currently in the village, of whom there are 301 men and 351 women.

Residents by age:

Total	Residents aged					Percentage of residents in %		
	Men	Women	0 - 14	Men 15 - 59	Women 15 - 54	Pre-productive age	Productive age	Post-productive age
641	296	345	162	197	185	25,3	59,6	15,1

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

In 2010 there were 641 residents living in the village, of which 25,3% was in pre-productive age, 59,6 % in productive age and 15,1 % in post-productive age.

Residents by economic activity:

Residents			Proportion of women among the resident population %	Economically active population			Proportion of economically active population among the resident population %
Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women	
641	296	345	53,8	249	134	115	38,8

In 2010, 249 residents were economically active which is 38,8 % of the total population.

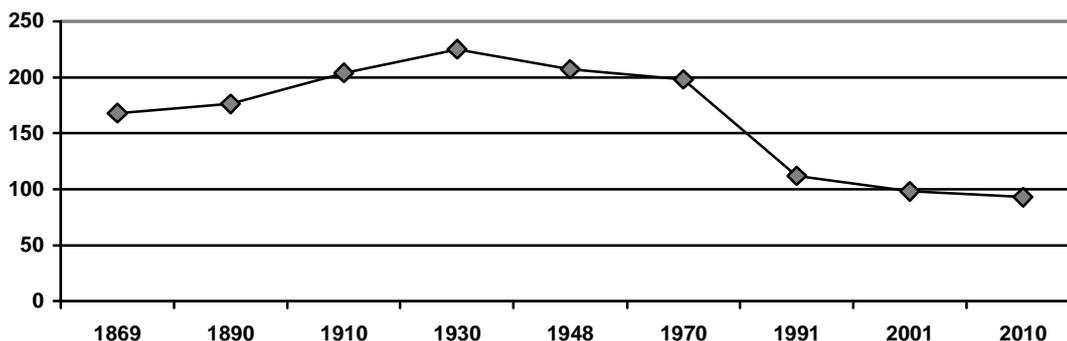


Village: Nižná Pisaná

A retrospective population development until 2010 in the village of Nižná Pisaná:

Year	1869	1890	1910	1930	1948	1970	1991	2001	2010
Population	168	176	204	225	207	198	112	98	93

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic



Since the beginning of the survey period, from 1869 to 1930, the demographic development of the population was of increasing tendency. In 1948 and 1970 the population slightly decreased. In 1991 there was a considerable decrease in population recorded and from 2001 until 2010 a slight decline in the population has been recorded. 94 inhabitants live currently in the village, of whom there are 45 men and 49 women.

Residents by age:

Total	Residents aged					Percentage of residents in %		
	Men	Women	0 - 14	Men 15 - 59	Women 15 - 54	Pre-productive age	Productive age	Post-productive age
93	50	43	9	31	21	9,6	56,0	34,4

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

In 2010, there were 93 residents living in the village, of which 9,6% was in pre-productive age, 56 % in productive age and 34,4 % in post-productive age.

Residents by economic activity:

Residents			Proportion of women among the resident population %	Economically active population			Proportion of economically active population among the resident population %
Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women	
93	50	43	46,2	44	23	21	47,3

In 2010, 44 residents were economically active which is 47,3 % of the total population.

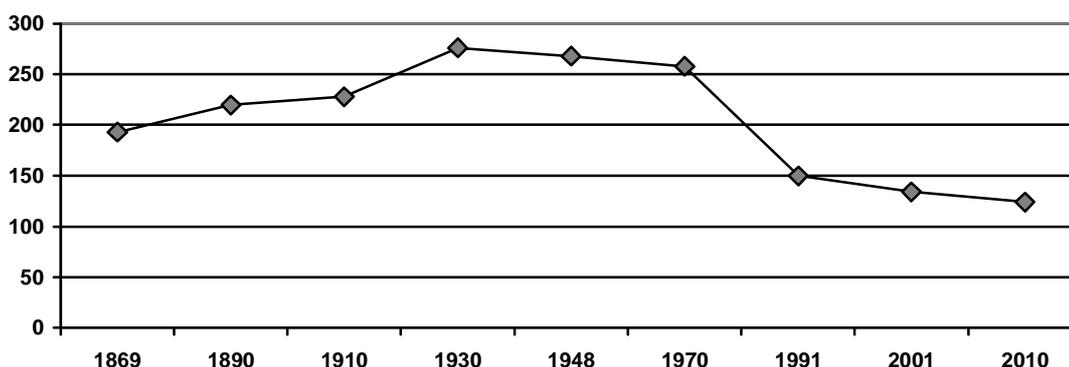


Village: Svidnička

A retrospective population development until 2010 in the village of Svidnička:

Year	1869	1890	1910	1930	1948	1970	1991	2001	2010
Population	193	220	228	276	268	258	150	134	124

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic



Since the beginning of the survey period, from 1869 to 1930, the demographic development of the population slightly declined. In 1948 and 1970 the population slightly decreased. In 1991 there was a considerable decrease in population recorded and from 2001 until 2010 a slight decline in the population has been recorded. 145 inhabitants live currently in the village – 73 men and 72 women.

Residents by age:

Total	Residents aged			Percentage of residents in %				
	Men	Women	0 - 14	Men 15 - 59	Women 15 - 54	Pre-productive age	Productive age	Post-productive age
124	58	66	20	33	25	16,1	46,8	37,1

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

In 2010, there were 124 residents living in the village, of which 16,1% was in pre-productive age, 46,8 % in productive age and 37,1 % in post-productive age.

Residents by economic activity:

Residents			Proportion of women among the resident population %	Economically active population			Proportion of economically active population among the resident population %
Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women	
124	58	66	53,2	47	28	19	37,9

In December 2010, 47 residents were economically active which is 37,9 % of the total population.

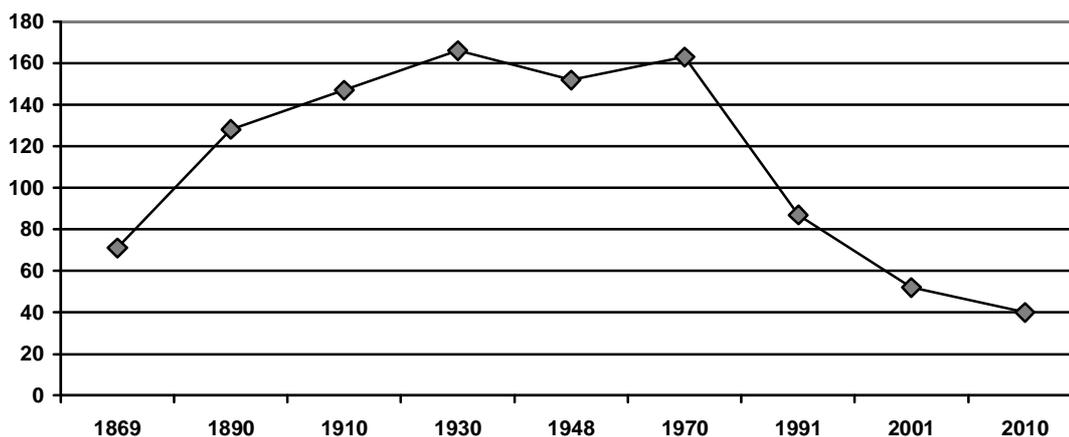


Village: Vápeník

A retrospective population development until 2010 in the village of Vápeník:

Year	1869	1890	1910	1930	1948	1970	1991	2001	2010
Population	71	128	147	166	152	163	87	52	40

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic



Since the beginning of the survey period, from 1869 to 1930, the demographic development of the population was of increasing tendency. In 1948 the population slightly decreased. In 1970 there was a slight increase in population recorded. In 1991 the population decreased significantly. From that period until 2010, the demographic development is on a decline. 42 inhabitants live currently in the village, of whom there are 26 men and 16 women.

Residents by age:

Total	Residents aged					Percentage of residents in %		
	Men	Women	0 - 14	Men 15 - 59	Women 15 - 54	Pre-productive age	Productive age	Post-productive age
40	21	19	3	9	5	7,5	35,0	57,5

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

In 2010, there were 40 residents living in the village, of which 7,5% was in pre-productive age, 35% in productive age and 57,5% in post-productive age.

Residents by economic activity:

Residents			Proportion of women among the resident population %	Economically active population			Proportion of economically active population among the resident population %
Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women	
40	21	19	47,5	22	12	10	55,0

In December 2010, 22 residents were economically active, which is 55% of the total population.

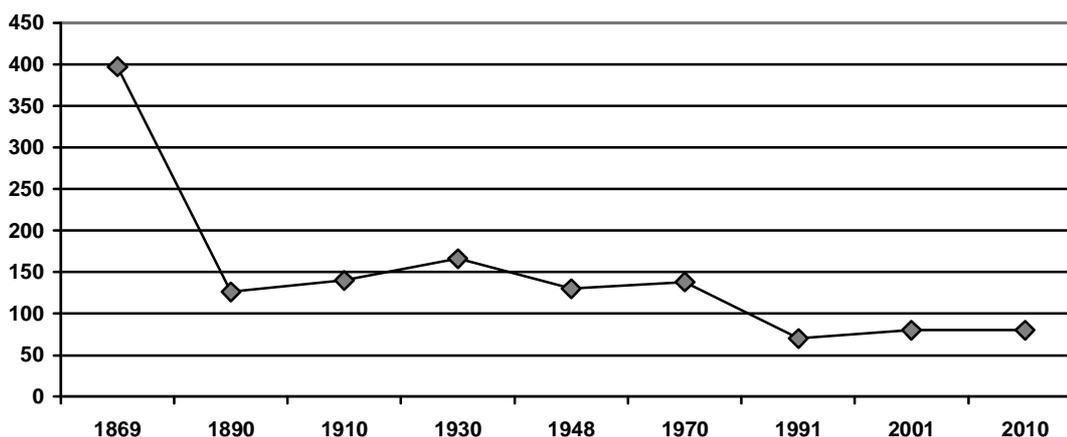


Village: Vyšná Pisaná

A retrospective population development until 2010 in the village of Vyšná Pisaná:

Year	1869	1890	1910	1930	1948	1970	1991	2001	2010
Population	397	126	140	166	130	138	70	80	80

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic



Since the beginning of the survey period, in 1869, when the population recorded maximum, the demographic development of the population was of decreasing tendency. Already in 1890 the population decreased significantly. In 1910 up to 1930 there was a slight increase in population recorded. In 1948 the population slightly decreased. In 1991 there has been a further significant decline in population. From that period until 2010, the demographic development was stable.

74 inhabitants live currently in the village, of whom there are 32 men and 42 women.

Residents by age:

Total	Residents aged			Percentage of residents in %				
	Men	Women	0 - 14	Men 15 - 59	Women 15 - 54	Pre-productive age	Productive age	Post-productive age
80	36	44	10	23	17	12,5	50,0	37,5

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

In 2010, there were 80 residents living in the village, of which 12,5% was in pre-productive age, 50 % in productive age and 37,5 % in post-productive age.

Residents by economic activity:

Residents			Proportion of women among the resident population %	Economically active population			Proportion of economically active population among the resident population %
Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women	
80	36	44	55,0	34	21	13	42,5

In December 2010, 34 residents were economically active which is 42,5 % of the total population.



4. Amenities, social, cultural and sporting infrastructure of the municipalities of the microregion

Village: Dobroslava

Education

There is no kindergarten or elementary school in the village. At present, there is only one child in the village attending kindergarten in Svidník. Because of such small population and number of children, the village does not consider establishment of such facilities.

Culture and Education

The village does not have its own culture house. There is a general public room of 60 m² with the capacity of 56 seats in the building of the Municipal Office. The village did not establish a club for the elderly. There is a Greek-Catholic Cathedral of St. Paraskeva with the capacity of 32 seats in the village. It is a wooden church, a national historic landmark. There is also a newly built Orthodox church with the capacity of about 40 seats.

Physical Education and Sport

There are no sports areas in the village.

Health Service

There is no health facility in the village. Health service is provided in the District Town of Svidník. There is no pharmacy in the village. The nearest pharmacy is in Svidník. Emergency Medical Service Station is established in this district town.

Social Welfare

There is no pensioners club in the village and no day care services are provided there.

Retail Network

There is no grocery in the village.

Catering and Accommodation Services

There is no catering facility or pub in the village.

There are no accommodation facilities in the village.

Non-productive services

There are no non-productive services in the village. Funeral services in the village are provided on a cemetery of approx. 1 000 m². There is another, unused cemetery in the village of approx. 2 000 m². There is no House of Hope built in the village. The village uses these services in Kapišová village.

Manufacturing and Repair Services

There are no manufacturing and repair services in the village.

Management

A Municipal Office has been established in the village for the activity of public administration. There is no marriage hall and the Registry Office is in Kružlová village. There is no post office in the village. The post Office is in Kapišová village. Police office is located in the District Town of Svidník. The village does not have a firehouse. Fire



protection of the village is provided by fire and rescue corps in the District Town of Svidník.

Village: Dlhoňa

Education

There is no kindergarten or elementary school in the village. Compulsory school attendance of school age children is provided in Kružlová village.

Culture and education

The village does not have its own culture house. There is a general public room of about 50 m² with the capacity of 70 seats in the building of the Municipal Office.

The village did not establish a club for the elderly. There is a library in the building of the Municipal Office. The village has a village chronicle. There is an Orthodox church with the capacity of about 50 seats in the village.

Physical Education and Sport

There is one football playground in the village. No other areas designated for physical education and sports are in the village.

Health Service

There is no health facility in the village.

Health service is provided in the District Town of Svidník. There is no pharmacy in the village. The nearest pharmacy is in Svidník. Emergency Medical Service Station is established in this district town.

Social Welfare

There is no pensioners club in the village and no day care services are provided there.

Retail Network

There is no grocery in the village.

Catering and Accommodation Services

There is no catering facility or pub in the village.

There are no accommodation facilities in the village.

Non-productive services

There are no non-productive services in the village. Funeral services in the village are provided on a cemetery of about 1 000 m². There is no House of Hope built in the village.

Manufacturing and Repair Services

There are no manufacturing and repair services in the village.

Management

A Municipal Office has been established in the village for the activity of public administration. There is no marriage hall and the Registry Office is in Kružlová village. There is no post office in the village. The post Office is in Kružlová village. Police office is located in the District Town of Svidník. The village does not have a firehouse. Fire protection of the village is provided by fire and rescue corps in the District Town of Svidník.



Village: Havranec

Education

There is no kindergarten or elementary school in the village. At present, there are no school age children and preschool children in the village.

Culture and Education

The village does not have its own culture house. There is a general public room of 90 m² with the capacity of 50 seats in the building of the Municipal Office.

The village did not establish a club for the elderly. There is a library in the building of the Municipal Office. The village has a village chronicle. There is Greek-Catholic church with the capacity of 30 seats in the village.

Physical Education and Sport

There are no areas designated for physical education and sports in the village.

Health Service

There is no health facility in the village.

Health service is provided in the District Town of Svidník. There is no pharmacy in the village. The nearest pharmacy is in Svidník. Emergency Medical Service Station is established in this district town.

Social Welfare

There is no pensioners club in the village and no day care services are provided there.

Retail Network

Retail network is subject to the availability of facilities of such kind in Svidník.

There is no grocery in the village.

Catering and Accommodation Services

There is no catering facility or pub in the village.

There are no accommodation facilities in the village.

Non-productive services

Non-productive services are not provided in the village. Funeral services in the village are provided on a cemetery of about 2 200 m². There is an old war cemetery in the village. There is no House of Hope built in the village.

Manufacturing and Repair Services

There are no manufacturing and repair services in the village.

Management

A Municipal Office has been established in the village for the activity of public administration. There is no marriage hall and the Registry Office is in Kružlová village. There is no post office in the village. The post Office is in Kružlová village. Police office is located in the District Town of Svidník.

The village does not have a firehouse. Fire protection of the village is provided by fire and rescue corps in the District Town of Svidník.



Village: Kapišová

Education

There is a kindergarten in the village. At present, there are twelve preschool children attending the kindergarten. There is no elementary school in the village. Compulsory school attendance of school age children is provided in the District Town of Svidník and in Kružlová village.

Culture and education

There is a culture house built in the village. There is a general public room of about 160 m² with the capacity of about 130 seats and a library in the building. An internet is accessible in the village. The village did not establish a club for the elderly. The village keeps a chronicle of the village.

There is a Greek-Catholic Church of the Nativity of Virgin Mary with the capacity of about 100 seats in the village. The church is registered as national historic landmark. Chapel of Virgin Mary which was imported from Poland in 1903 is next to the fire station.

Physical Education and Sport

A football field is at the beginning of the village. One playground is by the kindergarten. There is a volley-ball field in the area of the firehouse. Fitness has been set-up on the premises of the Municipal Office.

Health Service

There is no health facility in the village. Health service is provided in the District Town of Svidník. There is no pharmacy in the village. The nearest pharmacy is in Svidník. Emergency Medical Service Station is established in this district town.

Social Welfare

There is no pensioners club in the village and no day care services are provided there. Currently there is no interest in the day care in the village.

Retail Network

There are two private groceries and variety store of about 48 m² in the village. One is of approx. 35 m² and the other of approx. 48 m².

No other facility of such function is in the village.

Catering

There is no catering facility in the village.

There is a pub of about 30 m² in the village. The pub does not provide catering.

Accommodation Services

There are no accommodation facilities in the village.

Non-productive services

There are two formal and wedding dresses rentals in the village, a car spare parts shop and garden machinery sale and service.

Funeral services in the village are provided on a cemetery of about 2 500 m². There is also an unused cemetery of about 2 000 m² in the village. The House of Hope was put into use in 2006.



Manufacturing and Repair Services

Two Ltd. companies currently operate in the Kapišová village. Drevokap, spol. s.r.o. deals with wood production and Agro-eko služby, spol. s.r.o. – agricultural production. There are two motor car repair shops and an art locksmithery in the village.

Management

A Municipal Office has been established in the village for the activity of public administration. There is no marriage hall and the Registry Office is in Kružlová village. There is a post office in the village. Police office is located in the District Town of Svidník. The village has a firehouse, which has been reconstructed.

Village: Kružlová

Education

There is an elementary school for first to ninth class children. Ninety-one pupils attend the school this year. In a separate building there is a kindergarten with a school kitchen and canteen which provides meals for children of the elementary school. Thirty-eight children attend the kindergarten at present.

There are no other types of educational facilities in the village. Secondary school students attend these in the District Town or other cities of the region.

Culture and Education

The village has a culture house of about 300 m² with the capacity of about 250 seats, located in one building together with the Municipality Office. There is a library, room of war memories, community centre, meeting room, polling station and a stage in the premises of the culture house.

In the village, there is an Orthodox Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul with the capacity of about 80 seats and a parish office with jurisdiction for villages of Kružlová, Dobroslava and Nižná Písaná. The village keeps a chronicle of the village. The village issues newsletter Kružlovčan.

Physical Education and Sport

A football field, multi-purpose sports field, mini football and climbing wall are located near elementary school. There is a playground near the nursery. Gym located near the elementary school is used by pupils of the elementary school as well as children from the kindergarten. A fitness centre has been set up on the premises of Municipal Office. TJ Družstevník Kružlová is the football club of the village.

Health Service

There is no health facility in the village. Health service is provided in the District Town of Svidník. There is no pharmacy in the village. The nearest pharmacy is in Svidník. Emergency Medical Service Station is established in this district town.

Social Welfare

There is no pensioners club in the village and no social care or day care services are provided there.

Pensioners meet at cultural and social events in the village.



Retail Network

Retail network is subject to the availability of facilities of such kind in Svidník. There is a grocery and variety store of about 48 m² in the village. No other facility of such function is in the village.

Catering

There is a guest-house Hradčany with capacity of approx. 80 seats. It is currently under construction.

A pub of approx. 30 m² can be found in the village. It does not provide catering.

Accommodation Services

Accommodation services in the village are provided by a guest-house Penzión v Údolí, set up in a private house. It provides accommodation for about 15 people. There is also a guest-house Hradčany, which is currently under construction. It provides accommodation in three rooms for about 16 people.

Non-productive Services

There are no non-productive services in the village. Funeral services in the village are provided on a cemetery of about 5 400 m² the capacity of which is insufficient. It is necessary to extend the cemetery. There is a House of Hope built in the village.

There is also an old cemetery from the World War I.

Manufacturing and Repair Services

Manufacturing services in the village are provided by Saw mill - Berežný company, wood production of approx. 150 m² and a motorcar repair shop. Other manufacturing and repair services are not provided in the village.

Management

A Municipal Office has been established in the village for the activity of public administration. There is a marriage hall, the Registry Office and a post office at the Municipal Office. Police office is located in the District Town of Svidník.

In public administration at the Municipal Office work staff providing for municipal administration and two staff of the Post Office.

There is a voluntary fire department and a firehouse.

Village: Nižná Pisaná

Education

There is no kindergarten or elementary school in the village. Compulsory school attendance of school age children is provided in the District Town of Svidník.

Secondary school students attend these in the District Town or other cities of the region.

Culture and Education

The village does not have a separate culture house. A general public room is located in the building of the Municipal Office, which was rebuilt from the building of a former school to municipal office and a culture house. General public room is of about 150 m², with a capacity of about 110 seats. The village did not establish a club for the elderly.

An Orthodox Church of St. Archangel Michael with a capacity of about 100 seats and a Greek Catholic Church with a capacity of about 100 seats are located in the area of the village.



Physical Education and Sport

A volleyball court is by the building of the Municipal Office. There are no other areas designated for physical education and sports in the village.

Health Service

There is no health facility in the village. Health service is provided in the District Town of Svidník. There is no pharmacy in the village. The nearest pharmacy is in Svidník. Emergency Medical Service Station is established in this district town.

Social Welfare

There is no pensioners club in the village and no social care or day care services are provided there.

Currently there is no interest in day care in the village.

Retail Network

There is a grocery and variety store of about 40 m² in the village. No other facility of such function is in the village. Retail network is subject to the availability of facilities of such kind in Svidník.

Catering

There is no catering facility or a pub in the village.

Accommodation Services

There are no accommodation facilities in the village. In the future, it is planned to set up a lodging house in the building of the Municipal Office where there are free spaces.

Non-productive services

There are no non-productive services in the village. Funeral services in the village are provided on a cemetery of about 2000 m². There is also an old, unused cemetery of 2 000 m²

in the village. There is a House of Hope built in the village. It was rebuilt from the original Municipal Office building.

Manufacturing and Repair Services

There are no manufacturing and repair services in the village.

Management

A Municipal Office which was rebuilt from the former school building has been established in the village for the activity of public administration. There is no marriage hall and the Registry Office is in Kružlová village. There is no post office in the village. The post Office is in Kapišová village. Police office is located in the District Town of Svidník. The village has a firehouse which is in a bad condition. Fire protection of the village is provided by fire and rescue corps in the District Town of Svidník.



Village: Svidnička

Education

There is a building of a former school in the village. At present, there is no kindergarten or elementary school in the village. Compulsory school attendance of school age children is provided in the District Town of Svidník. Secondary school students attend schools in the District Town or other cities of the region.

Culture and Education

The village does not have a separate culture house. There is a general public room of about 80 m² with the capacity of about 70 seats and a library in the building of the Municipal Office. The village did not establish a club for the elderly. The village keeps a chronicle of the village. There is a Greek-Catholic Church of St. Michael with the capacity of about 100 seats in the village.

Physical Education and Sport

In the central part of the village, there is a multifunctional playground of approx. 300 m² with an asphalt surface. There are no other areas for sport activities in the village.

Health Service

There is no health facility in the village. Health service is provided in the District Town of Svidník. There is no pharmacy in the village. The nearest pharmacy is in Svidník. Emergency Medical Service Station is established in this district town.

Social Welfare

There is no pensioners club in the village and no social care or day care services are provided there.

Retail Network

There is a grocery and variety store of about 42 m² in the village. No other facility of such function is in the village. Retail network is subject to the availability of facilities of such kind in Svidník.

Catering

There is a pub of about 90 m² in the village. The pub does not provide catering.

Accommodation Services

There are no accommodation facilities in the village.

Non-productive services

There are no non-productive services in the village. Funeral services in the village are provided on a cemetery of about 600 m². There is a House of Hope built in the village.

Manufacturing and Repair Services

There are no manufacturing and repair services in the village.

Management

A Municipal Office has been established in the village for the activity of public administration. There is no marriage hall and the Registry Office is in Kružlová village. There is no post office in the village. The post Office is in Kružlová village. Police office is located in the District Town of Svidník.



The village does not have a firehouse. Fire protection of the village is provided by fire and rescue corps in the District Town of Svidník.

Village: Vápeník

Education

There is no kindergarten or elementary school in the village. Compulsory school attendance of school age children is provided in the Kružlová village.

Culture and Education

The village does not have a separate culture house. There is a general public room of about 200 m² with the capacity of about 250 seats. The village did not establish a club for the elderly. There is a Greek-Catholic Church with the capacity of about 80 seats and an Orthodox Church with the capacity of about 80 seats in the village.

Physical Education and Sport

There are no areas for sport activities in the village.

Health Service

There is no health facility in the village. Health service is provided in the District Town of Svidník. There is no pharmacy in the village. The nearest pharmacy is in Svidník. Emergency Medical Service Station is established in this district town.

Social Welfare

There is no pensioners club in the village and no social care or day care services are provided there.

Retail Network

There is no grocery in the village. Retail network is subject to the availability of facilities of such kind in Svidník.

Catering and Accommodation Services

There is no catering facility or pub in the village.
There are no accommodation facilities in the village.

Non-productive Services

There are no non-productive services in the village. Funeral services in the village are provided on a cemetery of about 600 m². There is a House of Hope built in the village.

Manufacturing and Repair Services

There are no manufacturing and repair services in the village.

Management

A Municipal Office has been established in the village for the activity of public administration. There is no marriage hall and the Registry Office is in Kružlová village. There is no Post Office in the village. The Post Office is in Kružlová village. Police office is located in the District Town of Svidník.

The village does not have a firehouse. Fire protection of the village is provided by fire and rescue corps in the District Town of Svidník.



Village: Vyšná Pisaná

Education

There is no kindergarten or elementary school in the village. Compulsory school attendance of school age children is provided in the District Town of Svidník. Secondary school students attend schools in the v sídle okresu region or other cities of the region.

Culture and Education

There is a culture house in the village. It is located in the Municipal Office building of approx. 110 m² with a capacity of about 120 seats. A library has been set up in the village and the village keeps a chronicle. A publication about the village - „Vyšná Pisaná v premenách doby“ was released. The village also actively participates in cross-border collaboration. Olcowiec village is its partner village in Poland. There is no club for the elderly set up in the village. There is a Greek-Catholic Church of the Death of the Virgin Mary with the capacity of about 50 seats and an Orthodox Church with the capacity of about 80 seats in the village.

Physical Education and Sport

A trimmed lawn is in the centre of the village. It is used for sport activities of the village residents. There are no other areas for sport activities in the village.

Health Service

There is no health facility in the village. Health service is provided in the District Town of Svidník. There is no pharmacy in the village. The nearest pharmacy is in Svidník. Emergency Medical Service Station is established in this district town.

Social welfare

There is no pensioners club in the village and no social services are provided there.

Retail Network

Retail network is subject to the availability of facilities of such kind in Svidník. There is a grocery and variety store of about 30 m² in the village. The grocery is opened three times a week. No other facility of such function is in the village.

Catering and Accommodation Services

There is no catering facility or pub in the village.
There are no accommodation facilities in the village.

Non-productive Services

There are no non-productive services in the village. Funeral services in the village are provided on a cemetery of about 8 200 m². There is a House of Hope built in the village.

Manufacturing and Repair Services

There are no manufacturing and repair services in the village.

Management

A Municipal Office has been established in the village for the activity of public administration. There is no marriage hall and the Registry Office is in Kružlová village. There is no post office in the village. The post Office is in Kapišová village. Police office is located in the District Town of Svidník.

The village has a firehouse located in the building of the Municipal Office.



5. Transport and technical infrastructure of the microregion

The region is located in the least industrially developed area of north-eastern Slovakia, far from industrial centers. Railway transport as well as good road links are absent. The nearest railway station is in the town of Bardejov.

In the District Town of Svidník a regional airport runway for occasional passenger and freight traffic, sporting activities and sightseeing flights was built.

The region is connected to the rest of the area through road III/055621, which is connected to national road No. I/73 Svidník – Dukla Pass. It is the main road network in the Slovak Republic.

The most representative group of the transport infrastructure in the area are third class roads, which are at an advanced stage of neglect on many legs en route to the municipalities, what not only endangers road safety but also eliminates movement of residents.

Bad traffic situation is considered to be a significant obstruction to the development of this area as such and also in the development of tourism in the region, which in many ways depends on good, easy and comfortable transport accessibility of particular tourist sites.

No hard surfaces for pedestrians are built in the municipalities of the microregion. Local roads are in a relatively good condition. In the villages of Kapišová and Vyšná Písaň, some local roads have been reconstructed. In 2012 it is planned to reconstruct local roads in the municipality of Kružlová.

Bus transportation remains an unresolved problem. It is not possible to ensure an economic efficiency of passenger transport due to small marginal towns with predominantly elderly population and with a high rate of unemployment.

Frequency of bus routes in villages outside main routes is poor and in remote villages with small population it is limited. The villages have no bus routes especially on Saturdays and Sundays.

Technical infrastructure

Technical infrastructure of the area is strongly underdeveloped. Most municipalities of the microregion are without gas. Central drinking water supply is not completed and the residents use local wells as supplies of drinking water. Waste water disposal system in the villages is non-compliant. Waste waters produced in the villages are diverted into cesspools, which cause leakage into groundwater due to their poor technical condition and thus cause river pollution, too.

There are no resources of electric power supply in the municipalities. Supply and distribution of electricity is provided by Východoslovenská energetika a.s.. There is a public lighting in the vast majority of the municipalities of the microregion.

On the territory of the municipalities, there is a fixed telephone network of Slovak Telekom a.s. GSM signal coverage of Telekom, a.s., Orange, a.s., and O2 operators is partial, rather limited.

Television signal covers the area of the municipalities. Cable television is only in Kružlová village. Internet access has recently started to improve. Number of villages where the internet is accessible to residents even though not in a sufficient rate is increasing. Internet access is provided by Slovak Telekom a.s.



List of villages of the microregion according to built technical infrastructure:

Municipality	Gas line	Water line	Sewerage	Waste water treatment facility
Dobroslava	yes	no	no	no
Dlhoňa	no	yes	no	no
Havranec	no	no	no	no
Kapišová	yes	yes	no	no
Kružlová	yes	yes	no	no
Nižná Písaná	no	no	no	no
Svidnička	no	yes	under construction	no
Vápeník	no	no	no	no
Vyšná Písaná	no	no	no	no

Source: Microregion Municipalities Municipal Offices

Separate waste collection has been introduced in the municipalities of the microregion. Municipal waste from households is collected in 110 l containers. Households and operations producing municipal waste are equipped with such collecting containers. Collection and disposal of the municipal waste is provided by TS of Svidník and FÚRA s.r.o. Košice once a month.



6. Economic characteristics of the microregion

Agriculture

Agriculture has undergone difficult and challenging process of transformation and privatization in recent years, the objective of which was mainly the property settlement and gradual transition to a market economy.

The transformation of agriculture is reflected in the disintegration of large agricultural cooperatives. This affected the decline in production of crop and livestock. Revitalisation of agriculture would significantly help to increase employment, especially of the rural population. However, the agricultural cooperatives do not count with significant organizational and structural changes in the future. Entrepreneurship in this area is developing at a slow pace. Self-employed farmers are only partially engaged in production of crop and livestock. Interest of the owners in entrepreneurship on agricultural land is minimal, should it be the primary professional activity. The decline in agricultural production had a negative impact also on the use of processing capacities. Problems of rural settlement were not on the forefront of social interest and minimal attention was paid to them. There was a poor social and economic situation in many villages due to economic downturn of corporations and reduction of employees in agriculture, which created job opportunities in many villages.

There are self-employed farmers operating in the Microregion - PD Dlhoňa, Agro-eko services, Ltd., spol. s.r.o., Poľnohospodárska farma Kružlová.

Crop production focuses mainly on the production of cereals, fodder and technical crops. Livestock production focuses mainly on raising cattle and sheep.

Forestry

The main goal of forest management is planned and sustainable forest maintenance. Sheets of land are registered as forest crops. In this territory, they mainly consist of deciduous shrubs, with a small proportion of needle-leaved trees. There is a typical Carpathian flora in the forests. Predominant are beech and oak, other species such as hornbeam, pine and maple are represented only in a small portion. All forest crops are classified as commercial forest, with the main purpose of production of high-quality wood, with concurrent provision of other forest functions.

The management of the forest land is administered in accordance with the forest management plan.

Forest lands are owned by private owners who hire them to SR Forests, forest landowners associations and hunting associations. Forests are dominated by deer (deer and roe deer) and wild boar. Hunting is widespread throughout the microregion. Hunting associations Javir, Jaličňák operate in the region.

Industry and Civil Engineering

Industrial base in the villages of the microregion has no tradition, nor is deeply rooted. There are no industrial businesses in the villages and have never been in the past. Residents educated in technical professions commuted to nearby larger towns. Small businesses specializing in work with wood have dominant position.

Currently, the companies Drevokap, spol. s.r.o., engaged in wood processing, and a wood production Saw mill – Berežný, run business in this area.



7. Environment

7.1. Geological Structure of the Area

In terms of major structural units, the entire studied area covers the outer flysch. Massive claystone and sandstone groups of strata deposited in Paleogene (Tertiary older) and thus gave a specific character to the whole country. In terms of lithological (rock) composition and stratigraphy there are several groups of strata and units that can be distinguished here, but two are the most important:

a. *Smilno nappe inlier*

The most interesting are special structure units named Smilno nappe inlier after the village of Smilno. Nappe inliers arise by denudation of upper parts of strata and so the base or the lower parts which otherwise do not rise to the surface, are exposed.

„Subsmilno menilite formations“ can be considered to be the oldest ones in Smilno nappe inlier. Menilite is a dark hornstone that can be found, as a very durable rock, in fluvial deposits. It arises to the surface in the deepest cuts of the upper reaches of Ondava River, south of Mikulášova and also by Dubová, outside the microregion territory. The age of the strata is Middle Eocene.

Menilite layers of Eocene – Oligocene age can be found throughout elongated system accompanying the upper reaches of Ondava River. Therefore also the menilite in gravel of the upper reaches of the river dominates. Upper parts of the Smilno nappe inlier are formed by breccia and higher up by „Kliva sandstones“ sandstone strata. The rest of the area is formed by high ridges, the most upper parts of which are formed by Krosno formation, where limestone can be found.

b. *Magura flysch*

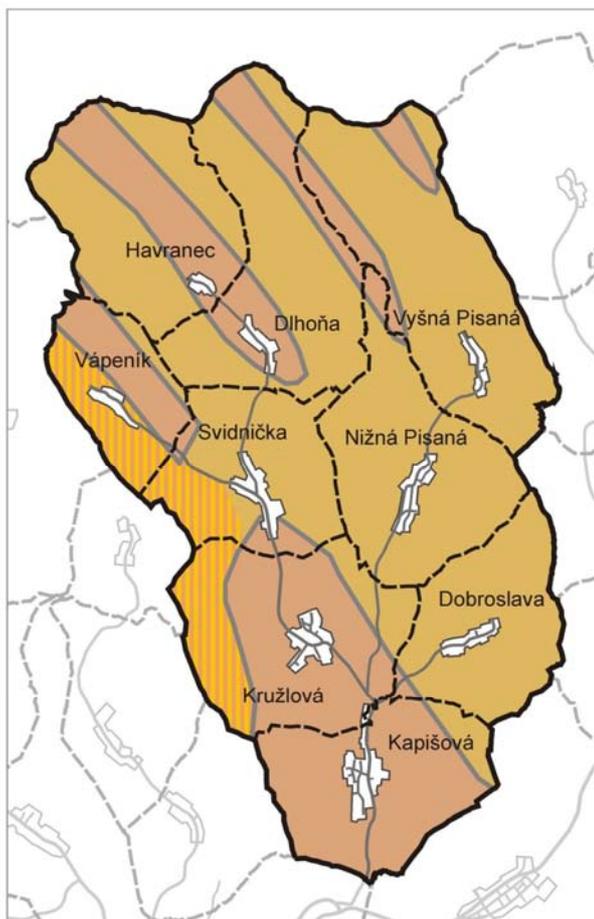
Magura flysch, named after several peaks called Magura (e.g. Stebnická Magura, 800m n.m.), is characterized by the fact that it lies north of klippen belt, it is heavily wrinkled and it is of nappe structure. It is further divided into Račianska and Bystrická unit.

Quaternary

On the territory of the microregion, significant Quaternary sediments are mainly bottom land gravel sand deposits of some rivers and streams.

There are mappable fluvial gravel sand deposits composed mostly of 2-5m thick layer of gravel, claystone, sandstone and menilit in the bottom part of the lower reach of Kapišovka stream.

In terms of possible territory contamination, also slope sediments are important. They are considerably denudated and concentrated mainly in malaspina parts of mountain ranges, on the border with plains where they also form proluvial sediments due to low geomorphologic value. Their character is soft, poorly permeable due to prevailing clay component.



„DEATH VALLEY“ MICROREGION GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

- shales, glauconitic sandstones
thick-bedded flysch, Lutetian-Priabonian
- sandstones, shales: thin-bedded flysch,
red claystones, Paleocene-Early Eocene
- graywacke/arkosic sandstones, mudstones
Middle Eocene-Priabonian

The map was elaborated on the basis of the publication
Atlas krajiny Slovenskej republiky, Lapin a kol. 2002

7.2. Geomorphological Conditions

Classification into geomorphological units.

The area lies within geomorphological unit of Outer Eastern Carpathians subprovince, in the Low Beskids area and Ondavska and Laborec Highlands geomorphological unit.

Forms of relief

Forms of relief in the restricted territory can be divided into following groups: forms arising by lateral processes, aligned surfaces, fluviokarst relief, kars and fluvial relief forms.

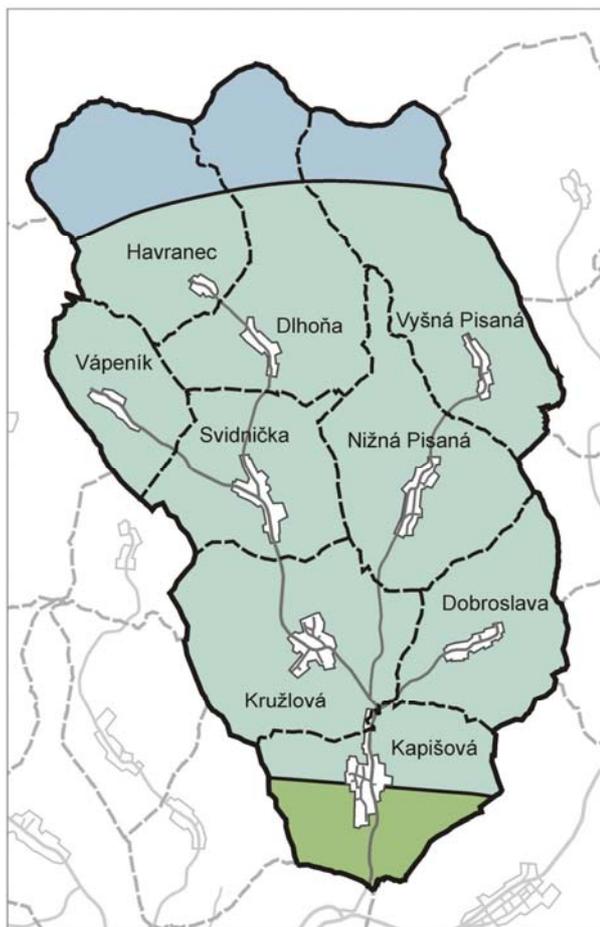
Predominant part of the area is formed by Magura nappe, only the eastern edge of the area consists of Dukla folds of the outer flysch. Different types of sandstones with slates, claystone and marl quite irregularly interlace in the area. Conglomerates and hornstones are inferior. Anticlines and synclinals broken by dips or rifles forming composite anticlinoria or synclinoria exert in the structure of Magura nappe (B. LEŠKO-O. SAMUEL 1968). These structures are mainly of northwest-south-eastern direction.

The Beskid Hills cover the back of the border area where the fight for pirater between Vistula and Tisza armoury takes place. In this section, the hills are formed by strait line of outer flysch with adjacent synclinals, in which Hostovice – Haburska and Poľanská furrow developed. Relief reminds of geological structure where backs quadrate with anticlines and dinges with synclinals.



7.3. Climatic Conditions

In terms of climate, it is a considerably heterogeneous microregion. Villages in deep valleys alternate with mountain conditions or even mountain ridge parts. There are no weather stations in the area. Data obtained from rain gauge stations Nižný Komárnik and Svidník (ev. complex weather stations Stropkov and Bardejov spa) can be considered representative.



„DEATH VALLEY“ MICROREGION
CLIMATIC REGIONS

-  C1 - moderately cool subregion
-  M6 - moderately warm subregion humid, highlands
-  M3 - moderately warm subregion moderately humid, hilly land or highlands

The map was elaborated on the basis of the publication Atlas krajiny Slovenskej republiky, Lapin a kol. 2002

Climatic Zones

In terms of classification into climatic zones (According to Lapin et al. - Landscape Atlas of SR), the majority of the area of the microregion falls under moderately warm region (B) (zones M3 and M6) and cold region (C) (zone C1).

Zone M3 is moderately warm, moderately damp, table-landed and almost hilly, with more than 50 summer days, temperature in July less than 16 °C, Iz 0 to 60. Only the most southern and the lowest part of the territory in the cadastre of Kapišová village fall under this zone.

Zone M6 is moderately warm, moderately damp, hilly, temperature in July less than 16 °C, Iz 60 to 120. Major part of the territory falls under this zone, mainly all the villages, except Kapišová village.

Zone C1 is moderately cool, the average temperature in July is 12 –16° C. The highest parts of the border edge belong here.



Warm zone is represented by warm, moderately damp zone with cold winter. The average temperature in the coldest month of the year – January, is - 4 ° to - 5 ° C. The warmest months are July and August. In July, the average temperature ranges from 18 to 19 ° C. The average annual temperature ranges from 6 to 8 ° C. Temperature above 25 ° C is 50 to 100 days per year.

There are no climatic stations directly in the studied or interest territory. For this reason, data from Stropkov climatic station, localized in the vicinity of this territory are presented for the illustration of the climatic conditions in such defined area.

Average monthly (annual) temperature (°C) for a vegetation period (source SHMÚ):

Station	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Rok	IV–IX
Stropkov	-3,8	-1,8	2,5	8,5	13,1	16,8	18,2	17,4	13,3	8,3	3,5	-1,3	7,9	14,6

Precipitation

Annual precipitation ranges from 650 to 700 mm. The most rainy summer months are June, July and autumn months are October and November. There is a little precipitation in winter compared to summer and autumn. The most of precipitation falls in February. Snow cover lasts 80 – 100 days per year. Overall, it can be said that in a long term, there is a gradual decrease in balance of rainfall, what is considerably unfavourable sign. Winter as well as summer term show balance precipitation loss.

There are no raingauge stations directly in the studied or interest territory. For this reason, data from Stropkov raingauge station, localized in the vicinity of this territory are presented for the illustration of the rainfall conditions in such defined area.

Average monthly (annual) rainfall totals and summer term totals in mm (source SHMÚ):

Raingauge station	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Rok	Summer term
Stropkov	34	34	30	45	66	92	103	85	57	49	47	47	689	448

Air flow

In respective region, northern and southern airflow prevails. Its flow in the ground layer is significantly influenced by orientation of the individual valleys. During the year, the maximum of windless days falls to months of June, September and October and the minimum of windless days to winter months.

7.4. Waters

Surface waters

Two main streams can be considered hydrological axis of the region - Svidničanka and Kapišovka stream. The entire territory of the microregion falls within two river basins – Topľa and Ondava.

The river basin of both rivers starts below the marginal ridge (Svidničanka, north of the village Havranec and Kapišovka, north of Vyšná Pisaná village).

Both streams confluence north of Kapišová village. The confluence is then connected to Ladamírka creek (south of Kapišová village), a direct tributary of Ondava River.

Underground water



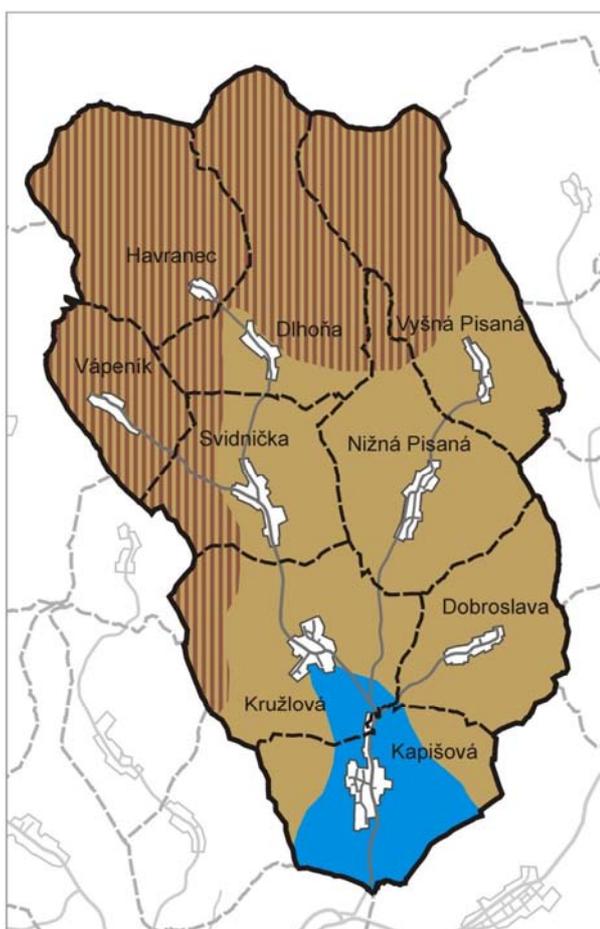
There are relatively unfavourable conditions for the creation of larger reserves of ground water in the respective territory. In terms of hydrology, only quaternary sediments in alluvial of the Kapišovka stream are of importance.

Mineral waters

A number of small springs of mineral water can be found on the territory of the microregion.

7.5. Soil Conditions

Cambisols are predominant type of soil in the area of Kapišová land. They are located on the silicate slopes at lower altitudes. Various subtypes of soil can be found in the area, such as stagnosol, rankers, podzolic soils and leptosols – especially in the deposits of lower reaches of Kapišovka River.



„DEATH VALLEY“ MICROREGION
SOILS

-  Eutric Planosols and Stagnosols from polygenetic loams
-  Stagni-Dystric Cambisols from weathering products of various rocks
-  Dystric Cambisols and Cambic Umbrisols

The map was elaborated on the basis of the publication
Atlas krajiny Slovenskej republiky, Lapin a kol. 2002

7.6. Nature

Compact forests stretch on steep areas of border villages of the microregion as well as in the northern part near the state border. They represent mosaic structure with grazingland in the lower altitudes, in the upper locations there are predominantly incoherent areas.



In most parts of the microregion, forests form continuous overgrowth in III. oak – beech forest vegetation zone, predominantly with groups of forest types – bare beech (*Fagetum pauper*) and typical beech (*Fagetum typicum*); rich in beech, with considerably associated pine and sporadic representation of Bird-cherry, Norway maple, European hornbeam and Small-leaved Lime.

Permanent grassland can be found on soils with low fertility, where the land horizon is shallow or threatened by erosion. Coherent pastures are located on lower steeper areas under plots of arable land and hard to reach areas. Due to their extensive management they are covered with mesophilic trees with rich presence of species. Except typical plant species, wetland species are also of sporadic presence. On smaller, flat areas in the bottom land of Kapišovka, there are lush, productive, one to two-cut meadows on moist sites. They are semi-natural, grass and herb grows regularly managed in environmentally acceptable manner without change in composition of stronger species what leads to maintenance of their high biodiversity. Grass fields and grazing land partially improve ecological stability in the region.

Arable land in the administrative area has significant presence. It is represented by vast parcels which are partly without accompanying greenery of woods. The parcels are located on flat ridges and areas with smaller slope, which are to a lesser extent threatened by erosion. Accompanying greenery consists of herbaceous species. The vegetation on the arable land has clearly changed due to intensive agricultural production, mainly by application of fertilizers and herbicides, which partially weakened weed vegetation and accompanying greenery especially in shrub form.

Accompanying greenery of agricultural crops on warmer sites is represented by the following species: Corn buttercup (*Ranunculus arvensis*), Veronica agrostis (*Veronica agrostis*), Earth-nut pea (*Lathyrus tuberosus*), Forking larkspur (*Coneolita gegalii*) and Wild chamomile (*Matricaria inodora*). In view of the fact that the most of economic interventions are carried on the arable land, what has a great impact on the local flora, the arable land is of the lowest economical value.

7.7. Nature Protection

Land of PLA East Carpathians runs through the northern part of the microregion.

East Carpathians Protected Landscape Area is protected landscape area in north-eastern Slovakia, in the Prešov Region, in the Carpathian Mountains. The PLA occupies an area along with the border with Poland. The area was created in 1977, originally occupying area of 968,1 km² until 1997, when the **Poloniny National Park** was created in the eastern part, reducing the protected landscape area into 253,07 km².

Protected landscape is formed by preserved geobiocenoses at the interface of two mountain systems – Western and Eastern Carpathians and it is characterized by typical flysh and mainly chilly relief.

Greenery is represented mainly by forest crop with natural composition of tree species, sporadically of primeval forest nature. Beech forests are dominant in the park with varying prevalence of indigenous white fir, maple, linden, nettle tree, mountain ash, hornbeam, Scotch pine, larch, mountain oak, and man planted blue spruce.

In herbaceous communities, species of Western and Eastern Carpathians overlap and there are also typical mountain species of Carpathian beech wood and high grassfields



with lowland thermophilic species extending to the area from southern areas. Out of major species of Eastern Carpathians there is Scilla (*Scilla bifolia* ssp. *subtriphylloides*), Odorous pig salad (*Aposeris foetida*) settergrass (*Helleborus purpurascens*), Comfrey (*Symphytum cordatum*), Telekia (*Telekia speciosa*), Euphorbia (*Euphorbia austriaca* ssp. *sojakii*), Perennial Meadow Bellflower (*Campanula patula* ssp. *abietina*), Grass-leaved Iris (*Iris graminea* ssp. *pseudocyperus*), Great sperwort (*Ranunculus carpaticus*), Monks Cap (*Aconitum paniculatum*), Catchfly (*Silene dubia*), Violet (*Viola declinata*). Out of calcareous species, significant are Hart's Tongue Fern (*Phyllitis scolopendrium*), Yellow Melancholy Thistle (*Cirsium erisithales*), Round Headed Rampion (*Phyteuma orbiculare*). Out of mountain species, there are Tawny Hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*), Alpine Lady-Fern (*Athyrium distentifolium*), Deer Fern (*Blechnum spicant*), Clasping Twistedstalk (*Streptopus amplexifolius*), Roadside Fescue (*Festuca drymeia*) and other.

Important characteristic species of vertebrate fauna of the Protected Landscape Area include Carpathian Newt (*Triturus montandoni*), Fire Salamander (*Salamandra salamandra*), Viviparous Lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*) and other. Birds are represented by Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*), Spotted Nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*), Black Woodpecker (*Dryocopus martius*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Lesser Spotted Eagle (*Aquila pomarina*), Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*), Red Kite (*Milvus milvus*), Common Buzzard (*Buteo buteo*), and East Carpathians endemit Ural Owl (*Strix uralensis*).

Endangered species of mammals living on the territory are European otter (*Lutra lutra*), Polecat (*Plutorius lutreola*), Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*), Lynx (*Lynx lynx*), Wolf (*Canis lupus*), Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*); in recent years, rare specimen of European Bison (*Bison bonasus*) occurs in the Slovak-Polish march.

It belongs to one of four biosphere reserves of UNESCO Man and the Biosphere programme.

In Poland, this area continues in Magurski park narodowy

7.8. Natura 2000

Natura 2000 is the name of protected landscape area network of the Member States of the European Union and the main purpose of its creation is to preserve natural heritage, which is important not only for the Member State involved but especially for the European Union as a whole.

This network of protected landscape area is to ensure the protection of the rarest and most endangered species of wild plants, free-living animals and natural habitat occurring in the territory of the European Union and ensure conservation of biological diversity across the European Union by protecting these species and habitats.

The basis for the establishment of Natura 2000 network are two legal standards of the EU:

- Directive of the Council of the European Communities No. 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (also known as Birds Directive);
- Directive of the Council of the European Communities No. 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats, Wild Fauna and Flora (also known as - Habitats Directive).



Two protected landscapes extend to the territory of the microregion:

1. Special Area of Conservation SKUEV0048 Dukla

The preservation of the special area of conservation objective is to preserve forest communities complex (with the original tree species composition, preserved structure and rich herbaceous undergrowth) with drifted wetland enclaves, species-rich communities with a high incidence of species of the Orchid family (Orchideaceae) and communities with sweet gale (*Calluna vulgaris*). To meet these conservation objectives, it is necessary to develop maintenance programme with established methods of area management.

2. Bird Conservation Area SKCHVU011 Laborec Uplands

The region declared in order to ensure favourable conservation status of habitats of birds of European importance and habitats of migratory birds of Ural owl, Lesser Spotted Eagle, Black Stork, Red Kite, Collared Flycatcher, Red-Breasted Flycatcher, Red-backed Shrike, Barred Warbler, Hazel Grouse, Corn Crake, Black Woodpecker, White-backed Woodpecker, Grey-headed Woodpecker, European Nightjar, Woodlark, Common Kingfisher, Middle Spotted Woodpecker, White Stork, European Honey Buzzard, African Stonechat, Eurasian Wryneck, Spotted Flycatcher, Common Redstart, European Turtle Dove, Common Quail, Great Grey Shrike, and Bank Swallow and to ensure conditions for their survival and reproduction.



8. Tourism

8.1. Supply and demand of tourism, visit rate in the microregion

Following a National Programme of Tourism Development in Slovakia and Regionalization of Tourism in Slovakia, in terms of Territorial Plan of the Prešov Region Large Territorial Unit, the „Death Valley“ microregion in the District of Svidník, is a part of Šariš Region.

In the District of Svidník, 14 accommodation facilities with the capacity of 390 beds (occasional included) provided tourism services in 2010.

According to the type of facility, there were 9 hotels, motels and guest houses and 5 tourist accommodations. Accommodation services of these facilities were used by 1 928 visitors, of whom 40,5 % were foreign visitors. In terms of structure of the visitors by country residence, the largest group consisted of visitors from Poland, Czech Republic and Ukraine. Out of non – European countries, the visitors were mostly from Israel.

In the organization of tourism, the District Town of Svidník serves as headquarters to recreational territorial unit of Dukla, Veľká Domaša and Bardejov with international Bardejov Spa. Geographical location creates conditions for border and international tourism development.

Tourism in the „Death Valley“ microregion is based on focal recreational landscape unit Dukla (RLU), formed by northern part of Laborec upland, East Carpathians Protected Landscape Area with well-preserved natural environment and good conditions for development of winter sports.

It is a functionally specialized area with historical and cognitive significance connected to the area of Dukla memorial with a military museum in the nature.

Natural Dukla battlefield stretches on the area of more than 20 km and there are 49 military exhibits. The area on the Slovak side covers the entire territory of Dukla Pass combat operations. Villages of Kapišová, Kružľová, Havranec, Dobroslava, Dlhoňa, Nižná Pisaná, Svidnička, Vápeník, Vyšná Pisaná associated in the „Death Valley“ microregion fall within this area. Villages of Hunkovce, Medvedie, Šarbov, Korejovce, Krajná Porúbka, Krajná Bystrá, Krajná Poľana, Krajné Čierne, Vyšný and Nižný Komárnik, associated in „Under Dukla“ microregion and the Town of Svidník. The area on the Polish side, in the zone of small frontier traffic, goes to a depth of about 5 km in the north, northwest and northeast of the Dukla Pass, where are the villages of Barwinek and Zydranowa to the town of Dukla in the length of about 15 km.

The entire area was a Carpathian-Dukla operation battle space. There is military equipment and memorials in original positions.

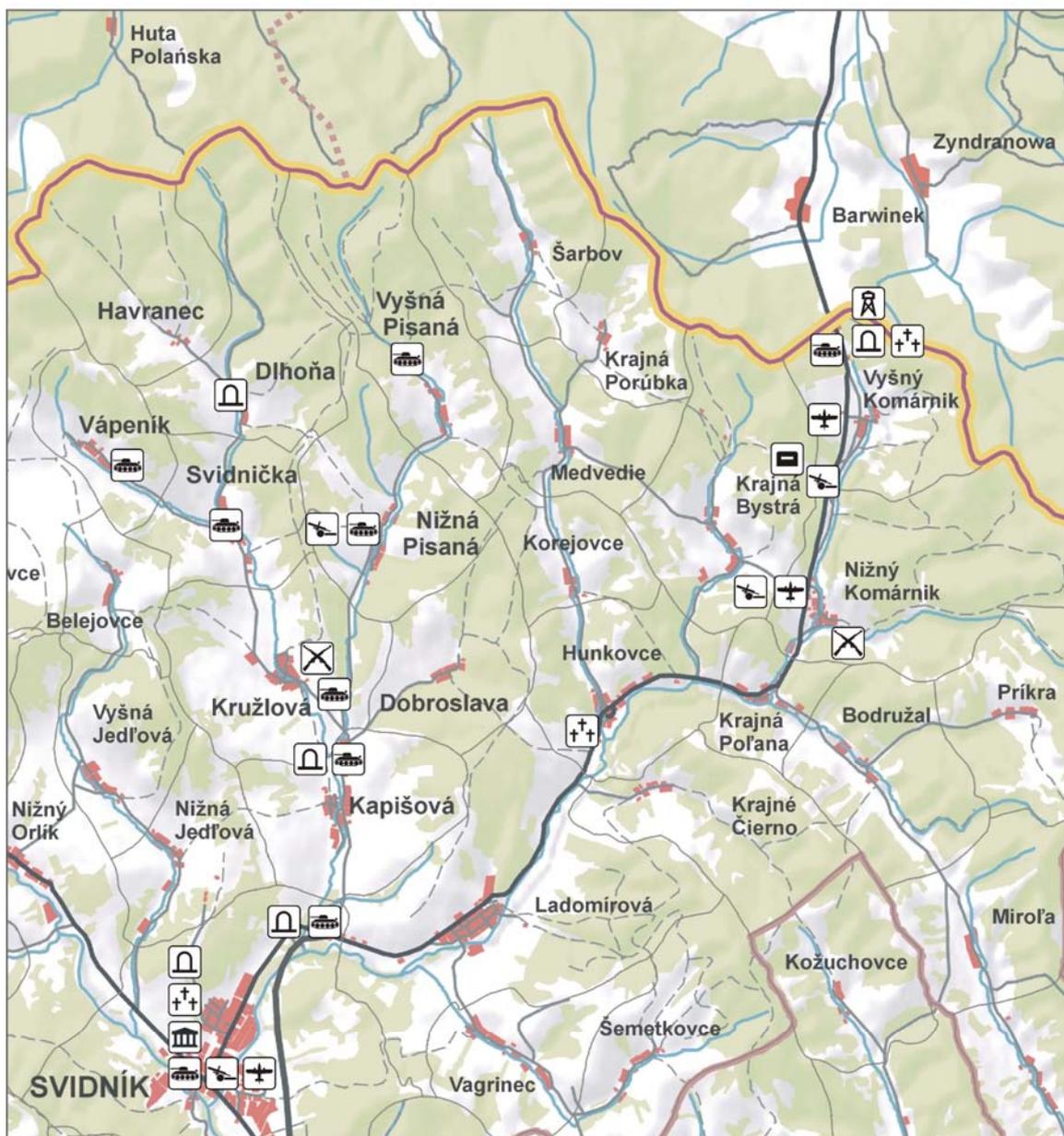
In the „Death Valley“ microregion, among Kapišová, Kružľová and Nižná Pisaná villages, there are weapons of war depicting tank platoon in the attack deployed in the territory. It is symbolized by 11 tanks T-34/85 (Kružľová 8, Kapišová 2, Vyšná Pisaná 1). There is one tank in Svidnička and Vápeník villages and two tanks and a howitzer in Nižná Pisaná village.

There are no war exhibits in Dlhoňa, Dobroslava and Havranec villages.

In the land of Svidník, at the entry to the territory of the „Death Valley“ microregion, there is one Soviet tank (T-34/85), one German tank (PzKpfw.IV ausf.J) and a plaque.



MILITARY MUSEUM EXPOSITION - NATURAL DUKLA BATTLEFIELD



- | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Museum | | Reenactment fighting place | | Tank |
| | Memorial | | Observation tower with the exposition | | Airplane |
| | War cemetery | | Czechoslovak 1st Army Corps bunker | | Artillery piece |

This part of history is captured by Military historical museum in Svidník. In the museum, there is a Soviet army monument, declared a national cultural monument and a cemetery adjacent to the park, where there are military exhibits. Statue of Army General Ludvík Sloboda, the Commander of Czechoslovak army corps, attracts the attention.

Directly at the border crossing at Dukla is a national cultural monument, a Czechoslovak Corps Memorial to the fallen soldiers with adjacent cemetery. The attraction of this area



is also a 52 m high observation tower offering a view on the surrounding country and the entire Dukla battlefield.

Dukla, Svidník and „Death Valley“ became the symbol of the victims of the Second World War, therefore they should be kept as a memento for the coming generations. They remind the visitors of tank battles that took place in this area from 25th to 27th October 1944, at the end of the Second World War, within the Carpathian – Dukla operation, linked with the creation of the name of the microregion.

The objectives of the cognitive tourism are, in particular, wooden churches – NKP in Dobroslava village and in surrounding villages of Ladomirová, Nižný Komárnik, Príkra, Bodružal, Krajné Čierne, Hunkovce, Korejovce, Miroľa, Šemetkovce, Nová Polianka and in the town of Svidník. Wooden churches in Ladomirová and Bodružal are registered as landmarks of UNESCO.

A good attitude to creation of conditions for the development of tourism has not been established in the villages yet. Tourist information center and guided tours (these are only offered on the Polish side) are missing in the microregion. There is no promotion of the microregion (except the Kružlová village) and awareness at all levels of tourism.

Conditions for accommodation are not created in the villages and private accommodation has not developed yet. In Kružlová village, there are accommodation services in the guest house Penzión v Údolí, set up in a private house. The guest house offers accommodation for about 15 people. Another guest house Hradčany is currently under construction. Hradčany guest house offers accommodation in three rooms, for about 16 people.

Similar situation is with provision of catering. Only in Kružlová village there is Hradčany guest house, with the capacity of approx. 80 seats, which is currently under construction. Villages in the microregion show decline in population and thus surplus of housing capacity, giving good conditions for cottage development and rural tourism. Older houses are occasionally used for cottage purposes. In Svidnička village, there is one bungalow.

The surroundings provide favourable conditions also for winter recreational activities, particularly in Svidník, Medvedie, Šarbov and Roztoky. However, summer recreation is a problem, especially swimming and lakes designed for recreational fishing even if there is sufficiency of water resources in the area. There are three lakes in the village of Havranec and one lake near Kapišová village. Flood-protection water tanks are built in Kružlová and Svidnička village.

Another possibility of the area natural potential exploitation is hunting ground in vast forests where Javir and Jaličňák Hunting Associations operate.

There are no spa areas and buildings, healing resources, healing mineral water sources. Spring of mineral water can be found in Havranec, Dlhoňa, Vápeník Nižná Píšaná village. Source of drinking water can be found in Svidnička village.

The location of the microregion creates favourable conditions for development of hiking, with its spectacular panoramatic view from tourist observation tower on the Rohuľa hill as well as observation tower on Stavok hill (apex of the microregion and at the same time borderline with Poland) and scenic overlook from Vápeník village and above Svidnička.



Hiking and cycling routes in and around the microregion

In the „Death Valley“ microregion and its surroundings, the following marked hiking trails can be found:

Source: Hiking Atlas of Slovakia, VKÚ Harmanec, 2007

- European long distance walking route E 8 – Austria, Bratislava, Dukla Pass, Poland. (Štefánikova highway in the section Bratislava – Brezová pod Bradlom, Cesta hrdinov SNP in the section Brezová pod Bradlom, Svidník, Nižná Jedľová, Kapišová, around Kružlová, „Death Valley“, Nižná Písaná, around Vyšná Písaná, Medvedie, around Vyšný Komárnik, Dukla Pass.)
- European long distance walking route E 3 – Maďarsko, around Slánske hills, Dukla Pass, Poland.
- Tourist route No. 2872 blue– Nižná Jedľová, around Belejovce, Vápeník
- Marked cycle routes – Svidník, along I/73 road, around Makovica rest house, Kapišová, „Death Valley“, along Cesta hrdinov SNP, Nižná Písaná, Vyšná Písaná, Medvedie, Krajná Bystrá, Vyšný Komárnik, Dukla Pass.
- Ski trail – Svidník, around Vyšná Jedľová, blue tourist route No. 2872, around Belejovec, under pass Vápenické sedlo, around pass Filipovské pass, where it connects to the ski route to E3.
- Ski trail – Svidník, (through Cesta hrdinov SNP), Kružlová, Nižná Písaná, Medvedie, along Cesta hrdinov SNP, around Vyšný Komárnik, Dukla Pass.

Source Club of Slovak Tourists – KST Beskyd Svidník

- Marked hiking trails (hiking)

TZT – red

E8 Cesta hrdinov SNP

No. 0901 t – Svidník – Dukla Pass length 25,0 km

E3

No. 0918 e – Dukla Pass – pass Polianske sedlo length 33,0 km

TZT – blue

No. 2872 – Nižná jedľová – Vápeník length 11,0 km

TZT – green

No. 5784 – Vyšná Písaná (cross-road) – Šarbov length 10,0 km

No. 5785 – Kečkovce – Filipovské sedlo length 3,5 km

- Marked hiking trails (hiking) – wooden churches of Eastern Slovakia

B1 - Svidník - N. Orlík - Dubová - Š. Čierne - Kurimka - Rovné - Hrabovčik - Mestisko – Š. Štiavnik - Fijaš - T. n. Ondavou – Tokajík - Mrázovce - Stropkov - Bukovce - Staškovce - Miroľa - Bodružal' - Kr. Poľana - Dukla Pass - Kr. Poľana – Svidník length 160,0 km

B2 - Svidník - Stropkov - Bukovce - Staškovce - Kr. Poľana - Dukla Pass – Svidník length 70,0 km

- Marked hiking trails (cyklo turistika)

A3 - Svidník - Kapišová - Dobroslava and back (length 17,5 km)

A6 - Svidník - Kapišová - N. Písaná - vrch Nástavok - Šarbov - Medvedie - Hunkovce - Ladomírová – Svidník (length 45 km)

Source SHOCART map

- Marked hiking trails (hiking)

TZT – yellow Dlhoňa – sedlo Mazgalica



Visit rate of the microregion depends on the attractions of the area, particularly the „Death Valley“ and CHM of wooden churches, as well as Dukla memorial. In summer season the expected number of visitors is approx. 5 000, in winter season approx. 1 000 visitors. During the event held in October - „Reconstruction of the Second World War battles, the approximate number of visitors is 4 500. (This also depends on the day of festivities on Dukla. It is largely visited by foreign visitors, especially from the Czech Republic and Poland.

8.2. Competition and status of the microregion on the tourism market

Specificity of tourism products, especially their dependence on the attractiveness of the environment, infrastructure and economic conditions in the country, puts states and local governments in the position of co-creators of tourism as the activities of the state and public sector are part of an integrated tourist product. In the new competitive global market conditions, the states and municipalities have another important role - to act as a coordinator and catalyst on the corresponding area, encouraging partnership between key service providers.

Even though private sector plays a crucial role in the development of tourism, the role of the public sector is to formulate strategy of its development and to define tools in order to ensure it. Therefore the nature and necessity of new orientation of state policy in tourism is essential.

At present, the main decision makers in the creation of tourism state policy are the following institutions and organizations:

Commission for Business Environment and Tourism of Economics, Development and Transportation of NC SR Committee, Slovak government, Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of SR – Tourism section, Slovak Tourism Agency, self-governed regions - tourism bodies, regional and provincial tourism organizations and regional agencies that would primarily allow to satisfy recreational activities.

In accordance with the principles of creation of economically disadvantaged rural communities, the competitiveness of the northern part of Svidník Region and its surroundings is created predominantly by Makovica, Beskyd in Vyšný Mirošov, and Ladomírka microregions, Association of Environmentalists in North-Eastern Slovakia - Jedľa, as well as participation in Carpathian Euro region. Historical development is focused on cross-border relationship with Poland and the town of Svidník, which is under TP of the Prešov Region LTU, the headquarters of regional importance and the villages in the respected area are partially in its subzone.

Conditions for the development of tourism in the „Death Valley“ microregion, which cannot be based only on municipal activities, are clearly not created. The villages have a great potential in the provision of agrotourism in the environment, which provides favourable conditions for development of winter recreation activities. The problem is, however, the summer recreation, especially swimming, even if there is sufficiency of water resources in the area. However, this intention requires great initial costs. Effective attitude of the village and its residents is required in order to improve tourism services, village cleanliness and technical services of the area. Business environment in the field of tourism has not been actuated, there is a lack of information and access to grants for development of rural tourism and a whole range of major forms of tourism with activities of a long term potential.

The fundamental problem is the absence of information services and promotional materials about the microregion, the lack of and low level of quality of basic and



supplementary services, insufficient amount of and capacity of accommodation services and catering facilities.

The main type of tourism is short-stay tourism (only during summer season) with an overnight stay. The form of tourism is a cognitive one where tourists visit the thematic area of the „Death Valley“, its surroundings and wooden churches of the North-Eastern Slovakia, with walks in the forest, hiking and ski tourism and cycling. The town of Svidník has urban and cultural tourism with an average potential.

8.3. Tourism marketing, its organization and regional management

Tourism, as one of economy cross-sector, is an important part of socio-economic life. Tourism is considered an important factor of economic and social development of the „Death Valley“ microregion, affecting the creation of new job opportunities, stimulates development of technical and social infrastructure, improves protection of the environment and civic amenities, it is a source of income for the villages and the region.

In order to prevent uncontrolled development of tourism, in many cases negatively affecting the environment, it is inevitable to form control structures at the regional and municipal level in the microregion. In this sense, promotion of the development of tourism appears to be necessary and falls within the scope of local government as a coordinator of tourism development in the region. Planning of the development of tourism is determined by elaboration and adoption of concept of tourism development, which sets out the position of tourism, its objectives and sub-strategies in the region to ensure the development of the region.

Beneficiary of the adopted concept of tourism development are regional and local government; state government, which defines and coordinates legislation of the development; business entities, which participate in the development of tourism; non-profit associations; residents, who are part of the development in the region and last but not least, a visitor who acts as the end user of products of tourism. Tourism marketing strategy addresses tourism within the region and creation of products, including sales promotion, development of public infrastructure, statistics and tourism product research, education, work with public at building positive attitude of residents towards visitors, building positive image of the region, creation of specific characteristics of the region and creation of brand of the place of destination at the usage of tourism products, and search for financial resources of individual objectives. Tourism marketing strategy identifies development of tourism planning in a time horizon of 10 years. Promotion of destination is part of destination marketing mix. Promotion mix (marketing communication mix) includes communication channels necessary to achieve desired level of demand for destinations influencing the level of demand in the short and long term time horizon, which are absent in the microregion. At present, it is irregular and seasonal demand in the microregion.

Like all components of the destination marketing mix, also promotional activities have to be planned with respect to objectives of the destination. Major advertising promotion tools are self-printed brochures, catalogues, flyers, posters, printed as well as electronic postcards, multimedia materials and others..., printed media – TV advertising – specialized channels about travelling, radio advertising, posters and billboards, advertising in cinema and on the internet, which does not only play function of promotional media but also the one of an information source, distribution channel and its equally important educational factors. The villages within the microregion do not have registered domains, provision of information services and promotional material about the microregion is absent.



Development of technical and transport infrastructure to ensure comfort of meeting the needs of the visitors is a necessary requirement. Tourism services are provided by small and medium enterprises as well as entrepreneurs in the field of transport, accommodation, catering, sport and recreational facilities and other tourism infrastructure, travel agencies, tour guides, tourist information system and the so called additional services.

Prerequisite for the creation of suitable tourism products is an effective partnership of all service providers (including local residents). The experience of countries with developed tourism show that without participation and effective coordination of activities of private and public sector, an adequate development of tourism cannot be ensured in individual parts or regions and the desired effect cannot be expected. Common practice of business and public sector in the field of guidance of tourism activities in the territory is to be understood as a key (destination management). The initiator and coordinator of destination management within the territory of the microregion is Kružlová village.

The microregion is a destination of touristic values, but does not have the potential of leisure, accommodation, catering, information and other additional services. The microregion could become the same magnet for tourist as any other tourist centre in Europe by connection of all the services into attractive products and ensuring their proper presentation on the markets. The microregion has potential of locality and partly human potential, which predict success on the market with tourism products.

Slovak Agency of Tourism (SACR) starts to form the image of Slovakia as a tourist organization mainly on segments based on natural potential of the country in the regions eligible for assistance from the EU Structural Funds.

8.4. History

Historical development of settlement

Village: Dobroslava

The village was founded in 1573 – 98 as a colony of the manor Makovica. The village was mentioned in 1600 as Dobroszla, later as Dobroszlaw (1618), Dobroslava (1773), Dobroslav (1920), Dobroslava (1927); Hungarian name was Dobroszlava, Dobroszló.

The village was almost depopulated in 1712 due to runaways of villeins. In 1787, the village had 23 houses and 154 inhabitants; in 1828, it had 33 houses and 241 inhabitants. They dealt with agriculture, sheep breeding, and they worked in forests.

During the time of the first Czechoslovak republic (CSR), the occupation of village inhabitants did not change. In 1944, the village was in the front area for 7 weeks, and it suffered great damage. In 1947 – 49, it was newly rebuilt. Part of inhabitants worked in industrial factories in Svidnik and in Stropkov.

Village: Dlhoňa

The village was founded in 1573 – 98 as a colony of the manor Makovica. The village was mentioned in 1618 as Dolhonya, later as Dolhuna (1920), Dolhoňa (1927), Dlhoňa (1948); Hungarian name was Dolhonya, Dolgonya.

In the 17th century, local people were working at sawmill. At the beginning of the 18th century, Dlhoňa was almost depopulated. In 1787, it had 20 houses and 123 inhabitants; in 1828, the village had 22 houses and 174 inhabitants. They dealt with sheep breeding. Part of inhabitants was later employed in the industrial factories in the surrounding area.



Village: Havranec

The village was founded in 1598 – 1618 within the territory of the manor Makovica. The village was mentioned in 1618 as Gawriniecz, later as Gawranecz (1773), Havranec (1927); Hungarian name was Gavranjec, Kishollód. There were widespread forests within the bounds of the village. In 1787 the village had 8 houses and 58 inhabitants; in 1828, it had 10 houses and 79 inhabitants. They worked in forests, and since 17th the many of them were well known as shinglers. The soil was cultivated by privately farming peasants. The village was considerably damaged during World War II.

Village: Kapišová

The village was mentioned in 1548 as Capyssowa, later as Kapisowa (1551); Hungarian name was Kapissó. The village belonged to Makovica manor. In 1711, it was depopulated due to runaways of villeins.

In the 18th century, there was operated a sawmill. Inhabitants dealt with agriculture and stock breeding. At the begging of World War I, it was occupied by Russian army. In 1787 the village had 40 houses and 249 inhabitants; in 1828, it had 46 houses and 342 inhabitants. During the first CSR, people worked in agriculture, forests, and at the local sawmill established in 1912.

In October 1944, there happened near the village the greatest tank battle of the Carpathian-Dukla operation. During liberational battles, the village was completely destroyed; it was rebuilt after liberation.

After World War II, great part of inhabitants worked in industrial factories in Svidnik and Stropkov.

Village: Kružlová

The village is recorded in 1414 as a possession of Cudar family, part of Makovica manor. The village was mentioned in 1414 as Crusulwagasa, later as Cruszlowa (1600), Kruslyowa (1618), Krusslowá (1808), Kružľová (1920); Hungarian name was Kruzsljova, Ruzsoly.

The village was founded on the basis of so called emfyteutic (or German) law. In 1427, the village was exempt from payment of taxes; in 1787 the village had 54 houses and 350 inhabitants; in 1828, it had 56 houses and 433 inhabitants. They dealt with shepherding and stock breeding. During the first CSR, many of them emigrated.

In October 1944, there happened near the village the greatest tank battle of the Carpathian-Dukla operation. During transition of the front in 1944, Kružlová was almost completely destroyed. Part of inhabitants worked after World War II in industrial factories in Svidnik and Stropkov.

Village: Nižná Pisaná

The village was founded in 1573 - 1598. It belonged to Makovica manor. The village was mentioned in 1600 as Also Pisana, later as Nizna Pisana (1773); Hungarian name was Alsópiszana, Alsóhímes. In the 19th century, Nevicky family had some properties in the village. Inhabitants were occupied in agriculture, stock and sheep breeding.

In 1787, the village had 29 houses and 187 inhabitants; in 1828, it had 40 houses and 326 inhabitants. There was a great emigration in the village in the middle of the 19th century. In the years 1914 – 15, there occurred battles between Austria-Hungarian and Russian armies. In October 1944, there happened near the village the greatest tank battle of the Carpathian-Dukla operation. The village was considerably damaged.



Inhabitants worked after World War II in forests and in industrial factories in Svidnik and Stropkov.

Village: Svidnička

The village was founded in 1553 - 1572. It belonged to Makovica manor. The village was mentioned in 1572 as Zydnicza, Szuygniczka, later as Swidniczka (1618), Svidničky (1920), Svidnička (1927); Hungarian name was Szvidnicska, Kisfagyalos.

In 1712, there was a mass runaway of villains. In 1787, the village had 28 houses and 150 inhabitants; in 1828, it had 31 houses and 250 inhabitants. They dealt mostly with agriculture. The village was considerably damaged in both world wars. After World War II, inhabitants were occupied in weaving, wheelwrighting, part of them worked in industrial factories in Svidnik and Stropkov.

Village: Vápeník

In the years 1573 – 1598, two villages were founded - Vápené pri Kečkovciach and Vápené pri Svidničke. They belonged to Makovica manor.

The village was mentioned in 1600 as Vapene Uiszeswidnicze, Vapene Certhakechkouech, later as Also Wapennik, Kuchtoz alias Felső Wapennik (1618), Wapenik (1786); Hungarian name was Vapenyik, Mészégető.

In 1618, they are mentioned as Vyšný Vápeník and Nižný Vápeník. By the year 1697, both villages merged together.

In the years 1713 – 1714, the village was almost depopulated due to runaways of villeins. In 1787, the village had 26 houses and 159 inhabitants; in 1828, it had 26 houses and 208 inhabitants. Inhabitants dealt with agriculture, wheelwrighting, carpentry and sheep breeding. There was a great emigration in the village in the middle of the 19th century. During the first CSR, part of inhabitants worked in forests.

During liberational battles, in autumn 1944, the village was completely destroyed; it was rebuilt after liberation. After World War II, part of inhabitants worked as farmers, and part worked in industrial factories in Svidnik and Stropkov.

Village: Vyšná Pisaná

The village was founded in 1573 - 1598. It belonged to Makovica manor. In the 19th century, the widespread forests were possessed by members of Széchényi family. The village was mentioned in 1600 as Felső Pisana, later as Wisna Pisana (1773); Hungarian name was Felsőpizana, Felsőhímes.

In 1787, the village had 18 houses and 133 inhabitants; in 1828, it had 22 houses and 190 inhabitants. Since the begging of the 17th century, inhabitants of the village dealt with shingle making, work in forests and sheep breeding.

From 6 October, 1944, to November 26, 1944, there were heavy battles within the bounds of the village. The village was destroyed; it was rebuilt after liberation. Inhabitants worked in forests, and in industrial factories in Svidnik and Stropkov. The soil was cultivated by privately farming farmers.

Historical events

The Dukla pass, as the lowest mountain pass of the Carpathian curve, had always a prominent strategic role from the military point of view. Austro-Hungarian ruler, Joseph II, has ordered to build so called “Jozefínka” – a military route in this area. In spring 1799, soldiers of Russian army passed through the Dukla pass on their way to Italy under the leadership of General Rebinder. One year later, in 1800, there passed Cossacks under



leadership of Ivan Morozinsky; they were part of Suvorov army. A memorial plaque with a relief placed on the building of the District Office in Svidnik reminds that in January 1806 commanded his army through Svidnik towards Dukla famous Russian commander Kutuzov. In 1849, Russian soldiers went through the Duklad pass under a leadership of general Paskevich. Their goal was to suppress the revolution in Hungary. World War I affected also the region of Upper Spiš, which can be evidenced by remnants of military graves, which are located in the villages of the microregion.

In the modern history of the 20th century, the region under the Dukla experienced great sufferings. It was affected the most by considerable war casualties during World War II. Carpathian – Dukla operation, started by the Soviet supreme command in order to help the Slovak national uprising, and with full participation of the 1st Czechoslovak Army corps, represents almost three month summary of merciless battles of passage through the Carpathian Mountains. This operation has no analogy in the Czechoslovak national history regarding range and signification of the battles. The Soviet army suffered more than 84,000 dead, injured and missed. The 1st CS Army corps lost here more than 6,000 soldiers. The German casualties represented more than 54,000 soldiers. Therefore, it is necessary to preserve these greatest battles for the freedom of our people in nation's memory.

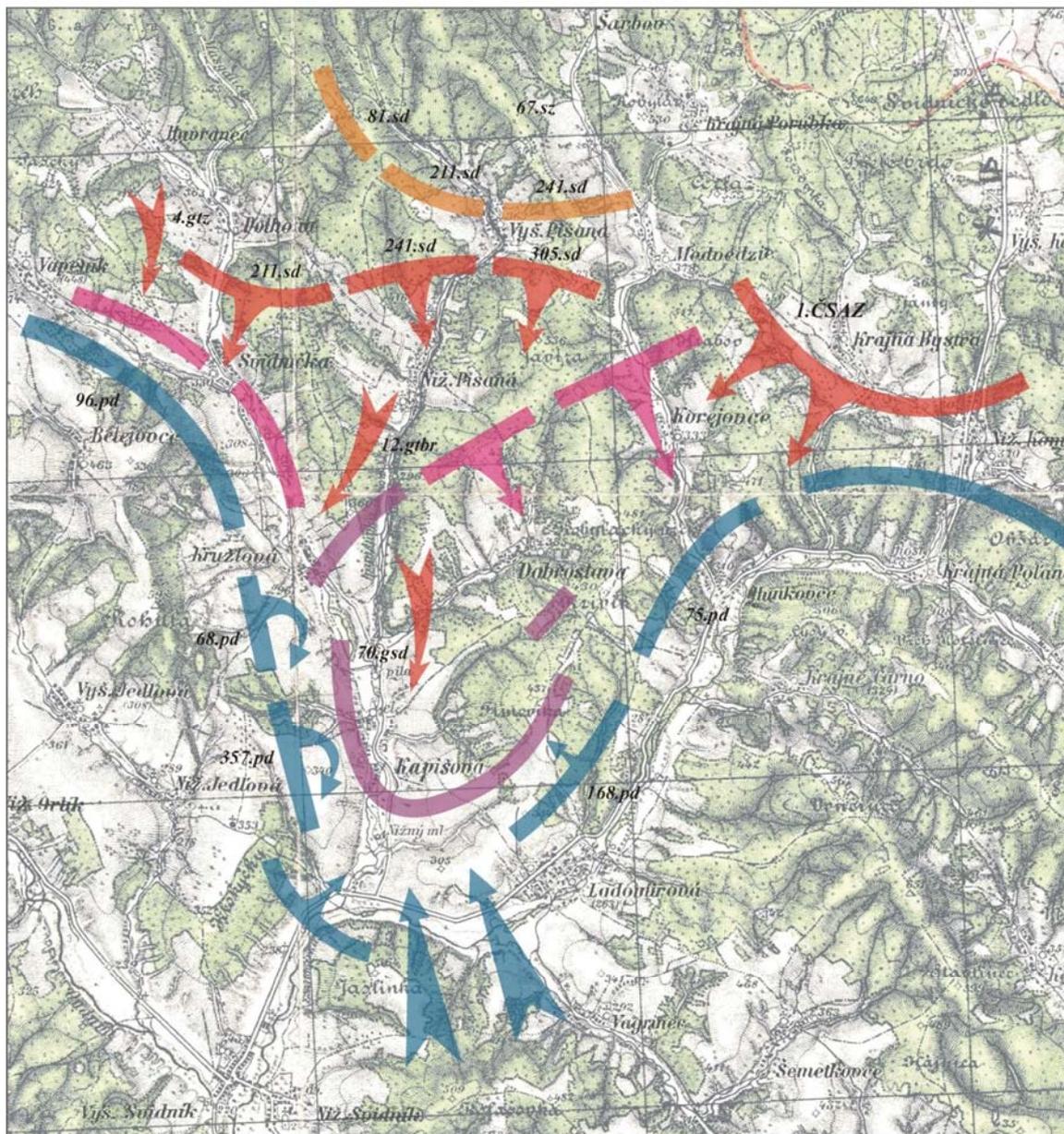
Historical facts from the battles of Carpathian-Dukla operation

Offensive battles and its merciless fights in direction Dukla – Prešov continued in late September 1944 for almost three weeks from the begging of the military operation. After cruel battles, the units of the 38th Army and the 1st CS Army corps finally approached access to the Dukla pass, and then begun the battle of the pass itself.

The first attempt to break defence in the Dukla pass started on 30 September 1944. Enemy soldiers defended themselves on the line of Polish villages Barwinek – Zydranowa. The offensive of Czechoslovak units was repelled. On this day, the units of the CS Army corps tried uselessly to get to the height in the south-east of Barwinka towards Czechoslovakian borders. During this attack, the last 7 tanks of the 1st CS Tank brigade were destroyed. Military success was reached by the right neighbour of the Cs Army corps, the 241st Soviet Rifle division, which on 1 October 1944 crossed the Czechoslovakian national borders, and enters the territory of our fatherland. The units of the CS Army wanted to take advantage of this success, and they tried to break the enemy defence from the west. In hard battles on 3 October 1944, the CS units did not break the enemy resistance and did not take control of the Dukla pass. On 4 October, the 242nd Soviet Tank brigade with part of 67th corps captured villages Vyšná Pisaná and Havranec. There was a possibility for Soviet army to break through to the enemy defence in Dukla pass. The Germans expected the threat, and they started to move their forces, and so they weakened defence of the pass. The commander of the 38th army, in order to take advantage of this situation, tried to break through from the south-west to the rear of the defence on the Dukla pass, and therefore he moved again the CS forces to the original direction Tylawa – Dukla pass – Vyšný Komárnik. Movement of CS Army corps to the new territory was very hard. The units went through impassable routes in constant rain and in mud. The artillery delayed hours after scheduled times, or it did not come to defined area at all. On several occasions during the movement, the units met unexpectedly the enemy. The battles were very difficult. There were created gaps between the individual battalions, which were used by the enemy forces. Only in the evening on 2 October the exhausted units reached the northern and north-western forests near Krajná Porubka. In this area, the CS units crossed for the first time our borders on the limited space. The movement of our forces ended on 5 October due to complete exhaustion.



FIGHTING IN THE "DEATH VALLEY" 25-27.10.1944



- ČSAZ Czechoslovak Army Corps
- sd Rifle division
- pd Infantry division
- gsd Guards rifle division
- gtz Guards tank corps
- gtbr Guards tank brigade
- sz Rifle corps

- Frontline situation 25.10.1944
- Situation at the frontline breakthrough 25.10.1944
- Frontline situation 25.10.1944 in the evening
- Frontline situation 26.10.1944 in the evening
- Soviet rifle troops attack
- Soviet tank troops attack
- Defense line and the counterattack of the german army



From 30 September to 5 October, the battles were characterized by extraordinary fierceness. The units of the 38th Army penetrated only 5 to 10 kilometres to the depth of the territory. The Germans started to retreat from the Dukla pass on 6 October because they were afraid to be encircled. The units of the 1st Army corps started to pursue them. The reconnaissance unit of the 1st CS brigade battalion crossed the CS border between 8 and 9 o'clock, the reconnaissance unit of the 3rd SC brigade crossed the borders approximately at the same time. Around noon, approximately 5 km from the state borders, the first group of units came across the enemy defence that was very well built. The defence in the Carpathian Mountains wasn't broken. The battle of the CS units and the 67th Soviet army to break through the defence started on 7, 8 and 9 October along the Dukla path. On 12 October 1944, after unsuccessful first combat days, the CS Army corps was moved to the new direction of the offensive, and its goal was to get to the rear of the enemy defence. The attack was repelled. In the following days, on 14, 15 and 17 October there were performed unsuccessful attempts to break through to the rear of the enemy defence and to break the enemy defence in the area of Nižný Komárník.

On the basis of the order of the army commander, the CS Army corps, at night on 18 October 1944, replaced the Soviet units in Medvedie – Vyšná Písaná sector, and it participated in the attack to the Javirja hill. Fights in this sector took place on 21 and 22 October, but they weren't successful. Therefore, the commander of the 38th army reinforced the individual divisions, and on 25 October was to launch an attack in Vyšná Písaná – Nižná Písaná – Svidnička sector with four divisions and a tank corps. The units shall clean the northern hillsides of Javirja hill, and continue in the attack. In the morning on 25 October, after 80 minutes artillery preparation, the attack of the 305th Rifle division together with the tanks of the 12th Guards Tank brigade was launch in the "Death valley" towards Kapišová village. Fierce fights started in the valley. The tanks in undeveloped sequences started a close combat; they often hit against the enemy tanks. In midmorning hours on 25 October intervened other forces of the 38th Army, and with the support of the artillery, tanks and the air forces, the Soviet units advanced 1 km to the north-east of Kružlová village.

On 26 October, after heavy air strikes, the Soviet units continued in the offensive, and the 70th Rifle division from the 2nd sequence broke through to Kapišová after heavy fight. One part of the tanks went little further, but they were stopped and destroyed by firing. On 26 October, the offensive units of the CS Army corps took control over the Javirja hill, a strong fortification of the enemy defence. Two days later, the CS units cleaned the forests around Korejovce from the enemy. In that time, The Soviet units of the 67th Army, with the support of the tanks, did not break through to the road southwardly from Kapišová in the direction to the Ladomirová and Vyšný Svidník. The units of the CS Army corps, reinforced by the regiment of self propelled guns, tried during the night attack from 28 to 29 October to break through to Hunkovce, and to prevent movement of the German reserves from the territory of Bodružala. The night attack was performed by the 1st CS brigade with the submachine gunners of the 3rd CS brigade. The attack was repelled. Whole day attacks of the CS army on 29 October brought only negligible results. But also the forces of the 38th Army did not break the enemy defence in the north from the road Ladomirová – Svidník. Battles of the exit from the Carpathian Mountains were not finished yet. In the days between 30 October and 2 November 1944, the units of the CS Army unsuccessfully tried to break through to Hunkovce. Only on 3 November, the 3rd CS brigade managed to take control of the hills over Krajná Bystrá, and on 6 November, after heavy fights, the 1st CS brigade penetrates to the south-west of the village Hunkovce. But it wasn't able to take control of the hills northwardly of Hunkovce even after repeated attacks on 9 and 10 November. On 18 November, the armies



started an offensive, the units of two Soviet divisions took control of the hill 532 Obšár, and they penetrated the enemy defence. On 19 November, the Soviet and CS unit fought their way through the Obšár hill almost to the road Krajná Poľana – Bodružal. But the enemy repeated the attacks upon Obšár. In this critical situation, the commander of the CS corps engaged all his forces that were practically available. The assault group consisted of the Corps of signals, Field gendarmes, tank squads, engineers, and headquarter workers, who could be released. Finally, on 24 November, the units of the CS Army corps definitively took control of the unnamed hill to the south-east from the hill 532 Obšár, and by that the fate of the German defence at the exit from the Carpathian Mountains in the Dukla direction was sealed.

At night on 26 November, remains of destroyed German divisions started to retreat from the Carpathian Mountains to prepared defence on the river Ondava. The Carpathian – Dukla operation, which left many casualties, was over. Dukla, the town of Svidník and the “Death Valley” became symbols of victims of World War II, which was the worst of all wars; therefore, it has to remain a memento for all generations.

8.5. Archaeological sites

Village: Dobroslava

The Regional Monuments Board of Prešov provides territories with expected archaeological discoveries on the basis of archaeological sites recorded until now:

- Historical core of the village – territory with expected archaeological discoveries from the Modern Times (the 1st written mentioned of the village from the year 1600)

More closely unlocalized and sporadic discoveries:

- Westward from the residential area of the village, in the place called “na ostrohu” – discoveries of prehistoric stone split tools, and sporadic ceramic fragment of a vessel.

Village: Dlhoňa

The Regional Monuments Board of Prešov provides territories with expected archaeological discoveries on the basis of archaeological sites recorded until now:

- Historical core of the village – territory with expected archaeological discoveries from the Modern Times (the 1st written mention of the village from the year 1600)

Village: Havranec

The Regional Monuments Board of Prešov provides territories with expected archaeological discoveries on the basis of archaeological sites recorded until now:

- Historical core of the village – territory with expected archaeological discoveries from the Modern Times (the 1st written mentioned of the village from the year 1618)

Village: Kapišová

The Regional Monuments Board of Prešov provides territories with expected archaeological discoveries on the basis of archaeological sites recorded until now:

- Historical core of the village – territory with recorded archaeological discoveries (the 1st written mentioned of the village from the year 1548)
- Village residential area – sporadic discoveries of prehistoric stone tools, and Modern Times pottery



More closely unlocalized and sporadic discoveries:

- Locality of Dolina, Poľana – north-eastwardly from the village – discoveries of prehistoric stone tools, and Modern Times pottery.

Village: Kružlová

The Regional Monuments Board of Prešov provides territories with expected archaeological discoveries on the basis of archaeological sites recorded until now:

- Historical core of the village – territory with expected archaeological discoveries from the Middle Ages and the Modern Times (the 1st written mentioned of the village from the year 1414)

More closely unlocalized and sporadic discoveries:

- Locality of Podomka south-eastwards from the village residential area – discoveries of prehistoric stone tools
- Locality – fork of Kapišovka and Svidničianka - discoveries of prehistoric stone tools and sporadic fragment of a vessel.

Village: Nižná Pisaná

The Regional Monuments Board of Prešov provides territories with expected archaeological discoveries on the basis of archaeological sites recorded until now:

- Historical core of the village – territory with expected archaeological discoveries from the Modern Times (the 1st written mentioned of the village from the year 1600)

Village: Svidnička

The Regional Monuments Board of Prešov provides territories with expected archaeological discoveries on the basis of archaeological sites recorded until now:

- Historical core of the village – territory with expected archaeological discoveries from the Modern Times (the 1st written mentioned of the village from the year 1559)

Village: Vápeník

The Regional Monuments Board of Prešov provides territories with expected archaeological discoveries on the basis of archaeological sites recorded until now:

- Historical core of the village – territory with expected archaeological discoveries from the Modern Times (the 1st written mentioned of the village from the year 1600)

Village: Vyšná Pisaná

The Regional Monuments Board of Prešov provides territories with expected archaeological discoveries on the basis of archaeological sites recorded until now:

- Historical core of the village – territory with expected archaeological discoveries from the Modern Times (the 1st written mentioned of the village from the year 1600)

The Regional Monuments Board of Prešov, in accordance with the Monuments Act, in cooperation with respective building authority, and during performance of any constructional or other economic activity, provides conditions for protection of archaeological sites even outside above mentioned territories with recorded and



expected archaeological discoveries in the process of territorial and constructional management.

8.6. Cultural monuments

Village: Dobroslava

In the Central Register of the Monuments Fund, in the register of the immovable national cultural monuments (ÚZPF), two national cultural monuments for the village Dobroslava are recorded:

- Memorial site of the Carpathian-Dukla operation – no. ÚZPF – 11645/0 – cultural monument of the history includes cadastral territory of the village
- Greek Catholic church of St. Paraskeva – no. ÚZPF – 172/0 – wooden rustic three-part sacral object with two lateral chapels, tower and an entrance hall on the west, and with sanctuary with flat clavis on the east, built in 1705, located on the hill on the eastern edge of the village residential area on the parcel no. 1.

National culture monument (NCM) Greek Catholic church of St. Paraskeva has reserved a territory of protective zone on the basis of the decision of the District Office in Svidnik no. 2000/08108-004 of 16 May 2000.

In the local cemetery, there is a grave from the World War I.

Village: Dlhoňa

In the Central Register of the Monuments Fund, in the register of the immovable national cultural monuments (ÚZPF), there is recorded one national cultural monument for the village Dlhoňa:

- Memorial of killed Soviet pilots – no. ÚZPF – 4541/0 – built and unveiled in 1948, situated in the northern half of the village, in the area Municipal Office, parcel no. 102.

Village: Havranec

In the Central Register of the Monuments Fund, in the register of the immovable national cultural monuments (ÚZPF), there aren't recorded any national cultural monument for the village Havranec. In the locality called "Filipovský vrch", there is located a war memorial.

Village: Kapišová

In the Central Register of the Monuments Fund, in the register of the immovable national cultural monuments (ÚZPF), there are recorded two national cultural monuments for the village Kapišová:

- Memorial site of the Carpathian-Dukla operation – no. ÚZPF – 11641/0 – Cultural monument of the history includes all cadastral territory of the village with three symbols:
 - Memorial in front of the village consisting of two tanks in close battle
 - Memorial of three Czechoslovak soldiers – to the west from the memorial
 - Pair of Soviet tanks T-34 with the grave of the Red Army member (parcel no. 495).
- Greek Catholic church of Virgin Mary's birth – no. ÚZPF – 194/0 – object built in 1892 in the style of the Ukrainian late baroque, situated on the hill in the western part of the village on the parcel no. 1 and 2.



Village: Kružlová

In the Central Register of the Monuments Fund, in the register of the immovable national cultural monuments (ÚZPF), there is recorded one national cultural monument for the village Kružlová:

- Memorial site of the Carpathian-Dukla operation – no. ÚZPF – 11642/0
– Cultural monument of the history includes all cadastral territory of the village with the symbols of eight tanks arranged in combat position in the eastern side of the village.

Village: Nižná Pisaná

In the Central Register of the Monuments Fund, in the register of the immovable national cultural monuments (ÚZPF), there are recorded two national cultural monuments for the village Nižná Pisaná:

- Memorial site of the Carpathian-Dukla operation – no. ÚZPF – 11643/0
– Cultural monument of the history includes all cadastral territory of the village symbolized by the park, situated in the centre of the village near the Greek catholic church, in which there are placed two Soviet tanks T-34 and the memorial and the Soviet howitzer, freely placed behind the village, next to the road to the village Vyšná Pisaná.
- Cross – no. ÚZPF – 1884/0
– wooden cross from the 19th century, situated at the local cemetery near the Greek Catholic church in the centre of the village on the parcel no. 4.

Village: Svidnička

In the Central Register of the Monuments Fund, in the register of the immovable national cultural monuments (ÚZPF), there is recorded one national cultural monument for the village Svidnička:

- Memorial site of the Carpathian-Dukla operation – no. ÚZPF – 11646/0
– Cultural monument of the history includes all cadastral territory of the village symbolized by the area in the northern part of the village with a tank T-34.

Village: Vápeník

In the Central Register of the Monuments Fund, in the register of the immovable national cultural monuments (ÚZPF), there is recorded one national cultural monument for the village Vápeník:

- Memorial site of the Carpathian-Dukla operation – no. ÚZPF – 11647/0
– Cultural monument of the history includes all cadastral territory of the village symbolized by the area in the south-eastern part of the village, in which there is situated one Soviet tank T-34.

Village: Vyšná Pisaná

In the Central Register of the Monuments Fund, in the register of the immovable national cultural monuments (ÚZPF), there is recorded one national cultural monument for the village Vyšná Pisaná:

- Memorial site of the Carpathian-Dukla operation – no. ÚZPF – 11644/0
– Cultural monument of the history includes all cadastral territory of the village symbolized by the World War II memorial, and independently located tank T-34 on the northern edge of the village.



Within the area of the national culture monuments, it is necessary to meet the provisions of § 32 of the Monuments Act. In the villages, there are also other objects with architectural, historical and cultural value, which aren't recorded in the Central Register of the Monuments Fund. These objects shall be identified, and recorded into the List of sights of the villages. The villages can establish recordings of the sights in accordance with § 14 of the Act no. 49/2002 on the protection of the monuments fund as amended by later regulations. Into the recordings of the sights, there can be included movable and immovable assets, combined products of nature and human, historical events, street names, cadastral and geographic names related to the history and famous personalities of the village. Among sights, there can be included also old trees in the village territory, wayside shrines, crosses, and other objects. The Regional Monuments Board of Prešov provides to the villages, upon request, methodical and professional support for recording of the village sights.



9. SWOT – analysis of respective territory

A SWOT analysis provides an integrated preview of the village situation – its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for development. On the basis of the SWOT analysis, it is possible to define more accurately the most suitable goals, which would utilize the best conditions and positive development impulses, and eliminate problems and potential risks. It also helps with identification of preferred areas that shall be further developed. Because of this reason, it isn't suitable to divide it to the individual sectors. Besides analysis of the respective territory condition, the subject of interest is also the surrounding area indicating positive or negative effects. On the basis of that, the SWOT analysis is divided into the analysis of the internal area and the analysis of the external area.

According to the character of monitored effects, there are distinguished positive and negative factors in the SWOT analysis. Positive factors (strengths and opportunities) are represented by the factors indicating development processes. Negative factors (weaknesses and threats) indicate problems of disparity.

9.1. SWOT analysis of the potential of the villages associated in the microregion

9.1.1. Swot analysis of the potential of the cadastral territory of the village Kapišová

Program of economic and social development (PESD) of the village Kapišová was approved by the local council decision no. 7/2008 of 27 December 2008.

Infrastructure and environment

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecologically unspoiled environment • Relative vicinity to the district town • Village provided with gas supply • Signal of the mobile network operators T- mobile and Orange • T-Com network • Low costs for waste disposal • Public water-pipeline • Public sound broadcasting 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower number of bus transport lines • Missing sewer system
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent sewerage plant • Building of football and volleyball pitches • Reconstruction of local sidewalks • Reconstruction of local village roads • Reconstruction of culture house 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great number of planned investment activities • Great financial demand of investments



Business area

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock breeding • Functioning communal community • No source of environment pollution • Agricultural tradition 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reluctance of local inhabitants to rent houses, or to sell them for accommodation purposes • Missing sanitary and catering facilities in the “Death valley”
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perspective for realisation of accommodation facility • Perspective for development of agricultural tourism and country tourism and of other forms of ecologically clean tourism • Opportunities for business in the field of ecologically clean agriculture 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present seasonality of visiting the Death valley • Absence of tradition in providing services connected with tourism • So far undeveloped infrastructure of tourism for summer season

Culture, sport, services

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organised events: New Year’s Eve parties, Mother day, climbing Rohuľa and Stavok • Demonstration of WW II battles • Functioning Volunteer Firemen Corps 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of accommodation facilities • Absence of catering facilities • Limited shopping services • Absence of cycle routes • Weak promotion of the village and of the Death valley • Absence of organisation of festivals of folk culture
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public demand for meeting of inhabitants of similar age • Revival of the village life due to development of tourism • Assumption for gradual using of abandoned houses and their reconstruction to weekend houses 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expected low level of service providing due to absence of the tradition of tourism • Expected language barrier, mainly among older inhabitants • Negative contributions in case of increasing number of tourists and missing infrastructure



9.1.2. Swot analysis of the potential of the cadastral territory of the village Kružlová

Program of economic and social development (PESD) of the village Kružlová was approved by the local council decision no. 20/2009 of 16 December 2009.

Technical infrastructure

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built gas supply Built local water-pipeline Provided cable TV Internet connection of the village Regulated flow of the stream Built public lighting Sufficient labour potential for realisation of public works Built energy networks Partially settled (organised) lands Common office in Nižný Orlík Local sound broadcasting after reconstruction Settled rights of property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missing sewer system Lack of financial resources Missing sidewalks along the main road Needed reconstruction of the primary school building Local road in bad condition Insufficient bus lines on weekends Culture house in emergency condition Bad qualification structure of labour potential Transport endangers safety of people Missing technologies for utilization of natural resources Missing network of cycle routes Missing water sources for fire protection Insufficient maintenance of state and local roads
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of human resources from the village for building of infrastructure Utilizing and using the EU funds Support of tourism and completion of the infrastructure by the state Involvement of the Self-Governing Region in solving the problems of the technical infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak interest of the state in completion of the technical infrastructure Floods and natural disasters

Environment

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built water-supply network Established waste separation Sufficient amount of greenery Regulated water courses Built gas supply to the village Qualitative water potential available Forests full of fair game, mushrooms and forest fruits Picking of forest fruits available Tidy gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missing sewer system Low ecological awareness of inhabitants Shortcomings in waste separation Parks and relaxation zone are missing, or poorly maintained respectively Missing compost area Incomplete regulation of water courses Absence of utilization of alternative energy sources
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of the possibility to treat and use waste of the village and ZMT General tutorial activities within SR Strict fine by authorities for polluters of environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extreme variations of weather Calamities, natural disasters Soft legislation regarding environment protection



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the technical infrastructure within the Self-Governing Region 	
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Economic activity, business activities, utilization of natural resources

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber harvesting • Existing small craftsmen with traditional production (rhabdomancy, weaving) • Sufficient amount of qualified and free labour • Vicinity of the town Svidník • Availability of financial services • Good conditions for rearing of fair game • Sufficient amount of water resources • Drug store, grocery store, restaurant • Extended post workstation • Sawmill for timber treatment • carpentry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low capacity and standard of accommodation and restaurant facilities • Bad technical condition of the culture house • Unsettled property rights of lands and buildings designated for business infrastructure • Suspended hairdressing and barbershop services • Insufficient network of small services • Absence of fair game rearing
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive legislation changes regarding environment • Cooperation of organisations within the region and Euro-region • Sufficient amount of EU sources for improvement of environment condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative global climatic changes • Natural disasters and calamities • Destructive influence of business lobbyist groups upon the environment

Tourism

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing cooperation with Polish and other domestic and foreign partners • Conditions for development of hiking • Conditions for development of cycle-tourism • Conditions for development of winter ski-tourism • Culture monuments – existing natural military museum with World War II technology • Close vicinity of swimming pool, ice-rink • Preservation of traditional crafts • Lucrative geographical locality • Vicinity of towns Svidník, Stropkov, Prešov, Bardejov • Vicinity of attractions, monuments of natural outdoor museum, recreational areas • Potential for building of cycle-routes • Tradition of festivals in near-by district town • Possibility to study tourism fields in Svidník 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of informational services and promotion materials • Unused premises for rebuilding of accommodation facilities • Unbuilt and unmarked tourist paths and cycle-routes • Absence of cooperation with neighbourhood regions • Weak propagation of crafts in the locality • Inhabitants are not ready for providing tourism services • Missing restaurant facilities with serving of traditional meals • Unreadiness for providing of tourism services (hunting and fishing)



Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of small and medium businessmen in tourism by the state • Cooperation with information centres • Regional and inter-regional connecting of municipalities • Massive support of tourism by the state • Connection with tourism centres in the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation limiting development of tourism • Climate risks • Bad position of Slovakia and the region at the tourism market

Social sphere and health care

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polyclinic in Svidník • Outpatient offices in Svidník • Pharmacies in Svidník • Existing suitable premises for development of social services • Built house of mourning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient capacities for accommodating of ill and reliant people (daily accommodation) • Missing transport service for ill and socially reliant people • Absence of pensioners' club • Absence of consulting centres for unemployed • Absence of services for ill and socially reliant inhabitants (absence of field social services)
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and involvement of non-governmental organisations in social and health care spheres • Cooperation within region and Euro-region • Acquisition of EU financial sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominance of consumer lifestyle • Unfavourable demographic development • Worsening of environment condition

Education culture and sport

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education of informatics in schools • Existence of kindergartens and primary schools • Existence of secondary schools in the district town • Language courses in Svidník • Existence of Art school in Svidník • Existence of folklore festivals in the district town • Existence of Romany music groups • Existing culture house • Existence of periodical activities: balls, fancy-dress balls, Women's day, Children's day, Mother's day, meeting with seniors, St. Nicolas • Existing library • Existing children's courses, and out-of-school activities within schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of attractive field of studies necessary for labour market • Insufficient offer of re-qualification courses • There are no educational activities regarding PC for seniors • Missing amphitheatre for culture events in summer • Absence of the military museum • Absence of relaxation areas • Missing club for Romany youth • Absence of controlled club activities



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing volunteer firemen corps • Tradition of local firemen competitions • Existing fitness centre • Tradition of sport tournaments – village and inter-village • Football club TJ Družstevník Kružlová 	
<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture exchanges on regional and inter-regional level • Preparation and realisation of EU projects • Support of education, culture and sport by business subjects and sponsors • Cooperation of the village with surrounding municipalities and organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing number of pupils at schools • Destructive influence of western culture • Emigration of young people from the village and the region • Negative demographical development



9.1.3. Swot analysis of the potential of the cadastral territory of the village Svidnička

Program of economic and social development (PESD) of the village Svidnička was approved by the local council decision no. 1/2009 of 28 January 2009.

Technical infrastructure

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built local water-pipeline Regulated flow of the stream Suitable conditions for utilization of alternative energy sources Plenitude of natural building materials Plenitude of lands for individual residential construction Built energy networks Completely settled (organised) lands Common office in Nižný Orlík Utilization of roads suitable for travelling to work by bicycles International tourist route Good condition of bus stops Well maintained roads Reconstructed culture-administration building of the municipal office Access to internet via DSL Local sound broadcasting in good condition Suitable telecommunication network of mobile operators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missing sewer system Missing gas supply Missing sidewalks along the local roads Insufficient capacity of road communication Insufficient bus lines, during bank holidays no bus lines Low capacity of the hall in the culture-administration building of the municipal office Missing technologies for utilization of natural resources Not updated technical documentation of the technical infrastructure Missing network of cycle routes Non-existing railway transport Missing water sources for fire protection Insufficient maintenance of roads during winter months Lack of financial sources
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of human resources from the village for building of infrastructure Utilizing and using the EU funds Support of tourism and completion of the infrastructure by the state Involvement of the Self-Governing Region in solving the problems of the technical infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak interest of the state in completion of the technical infrastructure Floods and natural disasters

Environment

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built water-supply network Established waste separation Regulated water course Forests full of fair game, mushrooms and forest fruits Suitable conditions for building of wind power plants Individuals are using alternative energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missing sewer system Low ecological awareness of inhabitants Parks and relaxation zone are missing Missing compost area The possibility to pick forest fruits and mushrooms is not used Incomplete sport playground



<p>sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plenitude of village greenery • Built trout fishpond • Possibility to build new fishponds • Clean water • Partially built playground 	
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of the possibility to treat and use waste of the village and ZMT • General tutorial activities within SR • Strict fine by authorities for polluters of environment • Completion of the technical infrastructure within the Self-Governing Region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme variations of weather • Calamities, natural disasters • Soft legislation regarding environment protection

Economic activity, business activities, utilization of natural resources

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trout rearing • Land community • Existing small craftsmen with traditional production (rhabdomancy) • Sufficient amount of qualified labour • Vicinity of the towns Svidník, Bardejov • Availability of financial services • Suitable conditions for building of wind power plants • Good conditions for rearing of fair game • Sufficient amount of water resources • restaurant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low capacity and standard of accommodation and restaurant facilities • Unsettled property rights of lands designated for business infrastructure • Insufficient network of small services • Absence of fair game rearing • Bad condition of the former school building • Unused premises for grocery store • There is no grocery store in the village
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive legislation changes regarding environment • Cooperation of organisations within the region and Euro-region • Sufficient amount of EU sources for improvement of environment condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative global climatic changes • Natural disasters and calamities • Destructive influence of business lobbyist groups upon the environment

Tourism

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing cooperation with Polish and other domestic and foreign partners • Conditions for development of hiking • Conditions for development of cycle-tourism • Conditions for development of winter ski-tourism • Culture monuments – military technology – Soviet tank T-34 fro WWII 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of informational services and promotion materials • Unused premises for rebuilding of accommodation facilities • Unbuilt and unmarked tourist paths and cycle-routes • Absence of cooperation with neighbourhood regions • Weak propagation of crafts in the locality



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close vicinity of swimming pool, ice-rink • Preservation of traditional crafts • Lucrative geographical locality • Good conditions for fish rearing and hunting • Vicinity of towns Svidník, Stropkov, Prešov, Bardejov • Vicinity of attractions, monuments of natural outdoor museum, wooden churches, recreational areas • Potential for building of cycle-routes • Tradition of festivals in near-by district town • Possibility to study tourism fields in Svidník 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inhabitants are not ready for providing tourism services • Absence of tourist information boards • Missing restaurant facilities with serving of traditional meals • Unreadiness for providing of hunting tourism services (hunting and fishing)
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of small and medium businessmen in tourism by the state • Cooperation with information centres • Regional and inter-regional connecting of municipalities • Massive support of tourism by the state • Connection with tourism centres in the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation limiting development of tourism • Climate risks • Bad position of Slovakia and the region at the tourism market

Social sphere and health care

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polyclinic in Svidník • Outpatient offices of paediatrists, G.P.s, and specialists • Pharmacies in Svidník • Existing suitable premises for development of social services • Domiciliary services in the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missing house of mourning • Missing cooking centres for provision of meals • Missing transport service for ill • Absence of consulting centres for unemployed • Absence of services for ill and socially reliant inhabitants (absence of field social services)
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and involvement of non-governmental organisations in social and health care spheres • Cooperation within region and Euro-region • Acquisition of EU financial sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominance of consumer lifestyle • Unfavourable demographic development • Worsening of environment condition

Education culture and sport

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of kindergartens and primary schools in near-by Svidník • Existence of secondary schools and grammar schools in Svidník • Language courses in Svidník 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missing amphitheatre for culture events in summer • Absence of attractive field of studies necessary for labour market



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Art school in Svidník • Existing culture house • Existence of periodical activities: balls, fancy-dress balls, Women's day, Children's day, Mother's day, meeting with seniors, St. Nicolas • Tradition of sport tournaments – village and inter-village • Greek catholic church from 1914 • Jednota – seniors club • Volunteer firemen corps • Hunting community • Meeting of village natives at greater social events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient offer of re-qualification courses • Insufficient number of PC courses (for older inhabitants and other seniors) • There are no activities of 3rd age education • Insufficient number of public areas • Insufficient capacity of sport pitches in sport playground • Missing museum • Missing clubs for youth • Absence of controlled club activities
<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture exchanges on regional and inter-regional level • Preparation and realisation of EU projects • Support of education, culture and sport by business subjects and sponsors • Cooperation of the village with surrounding municipalities and organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing number of pupils at schools • Destructive influence of western culture • Emigration of young people from the village and the region • Negative demographical development

The villages Nižná Pisaná, Vyšná Pisaná, Dobroslava, Vápeník, Dlhoňa, Havranec do not have elaborated and approved their Programs of economic and social development.



10. SWOT analysis of the potential of tourism in the microregion

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserved natural potential, flora, fauna, countryside scenery • Ecologically unspoiled environment • Variety and diversity of tourist attractions for various target groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions for development of hiking, • Conditions for development of cycle-tourism, • Conditions for development of winter ski-tourism • Significant military history (the hardest battles on the territory of SR during both world wars) • Multitude of historical monuments • Archaeological findings • Cultural heritage, folk art, music, traditions, handicrafts, folklore, architecture, culture programmes • Preserved folk crafts, preserved folk manners and traditions • Suitable conditions for countryside tourism with possibilities in the field of hunting and fishing • Existence of fishponds • Plenitude of water sources • Favourable price level for foreign visitors • Existing cooperation with Polish and other domestic and foreign partners • Vicinity of the towns Stropkov, Svidník, Bardejov • Vicinity of the airport in Svidník • Relatively peaceful and safe region • Vicinity of Polish borders • Existing culture facilities • Tradition of festival in near-by district town Svidník • Existence of periodical culture events • Tradition of sport tournaments • International tourist routes • Gas supply in the villages • Built water-pipeline • Public lighting • Public sound broadcasting • Energy networks • Signal of the network of the mobile operator T- mobile a Orange 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of distinct tourist image, insufficient knowledge about Slovakia by foreign tour-operators • Unknown target country for foreign visitors • Absence of information services and promotion materials • Absence of tourist information boards • Insufficient orientation of Slovak travel agencies for organising foreign and domestic tourism • Incomplete network of local and regional associations and tourist-informational offices • Stagnating participation in the domestic tourism • Insufficient care of cultural and historical monuments • Few products from so called prudent forms of tourism – cycle- and agrotourism, water sports, fitness, wellness • Stagnant marketing activities of business sphere • Spontaneity in development of tourism on the local, regional and national level • Persisting unwillingness of businessmen to unite and influence satisfaction of guests by that • Insufficient of coordination of tourism subjects on the local and regional • Uneven level of provided services, which do not achieve the European standard • Lack of complex tourist products • Insufficient facilities near attractions • Insufficient searching for and building of attractions • Language barriers of the personnel in contact with foreign tourists • Lack of additional services and their low standard (if they are present) • Weak civic amenities • Absence of accommodation capacities • Absence of restaurant facilities • Limited shopping services • Incomplete infrastructure • Missing sewer system • Insufficient bus lines mainly at weekends • Missing railway transport • Bad condition of local roads



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missing sidewalks • Absence of tourist and cycle routes • Parks and relaxation zone are missing, or poorly maintained respectively • Lack of treated public areas • Insufficient capacities of sport grounds • Absence of services in health care and social sphere • Long term lack of finances for the support of cultural and sport activities • Absence of sport areas • Bad technical condition of existing sport grounds • Pasturing of cows and their free lairage in the areas suitable for hiking and tourism
<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive effects after the country joined the EU, simplification of movement of people within the EU • Discovering of Central and Eastern Europe within the European tourism • Greater attention of EU paid to the new member states • Support of regional development by the EU • Utilization of support programmes from the EU for building of the infrastructure and for creation of new products • Multitude of development intentions of the businessmen, local municipalities, and non-profit sector • Harmonisation of the EU directives and regulations of tourism with our legislative standards • Stimulation of middle class citizens to participate in the domestic tourism • Contribution of the tourism to the stabilization of regional economy • Cooperation of frontier regions • Growth of importance of internet and informational technologies in promotion • Improvement of propagation of the microregion as a tourist destination • Revival of countryside life due to development of tourism • Assessment of unused economy potential, development of perspective economy field – tourism • Development of so far marginalized types of tourism (congress, eco-tourism, countryside tourism, tourism based on the cultural and historical heritage) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient programme for support of tourism by the state, persisting weak interest of the state in tourism • Insufficient readiness for using the European funds • Plans for development of tourism in the region and in the target areas aren't ready or are missing • Insufficient investments of foreign subjects into the development of tourism infrastructure • Insufficient coordination between management levels on various ranks (centre, Self-Governing Region, region, village) • Decrease of demand within the domestic tourism • Unfavourable ratio of price and quality, low quality of basic and additional services • Stagnant awareness of preservation of natural values in worsening environment • Thread of extinction of traditional production and handicrafts • Creation of Romany settlements, and half-criminal activities of some members of this group of inhabitants • Implementation of the investment programmes without respecting the principles of the sustainable development • Slow implementation of modern information systems • Lack of own financial sources for announced EU programmes • Low purchase power of the inhabitants that prevents development of service



<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development and building of new tourist routes and cycle routes, unification and improvement of marking of the individual routes, internationalization of the routes + assignment of thematic characteristics to the individual routes, and development of the additional services regarding these products (e.g. rental services, services, storage rooms, etc.)	<p>demand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Insufficient effectiveness and weak profitability of the services due to low demand and market• Insufficiently motivating environment for investors• Lack of financial sources for completion and reconstruction of the technical infrastructure
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11. Critical areas

Identified problems

- Creation of the product – lack of qualitative tourist products – packages, programmes (there is missing an integrated product for the microregion and surroundings)
- Lack of information sources about the microregion
- Weak propagation of the microregion
- Insufficient information about attractions of the microregion
- Weak marketing (propagation, coordination, logistics) of tourism on the level of the Self-Governing Region, municipality, and also on the level of the individual subjects providing tourist services
- Absence of the complex offer of tourist services
- Absence of the complex centres for sport and cultural activities with required standard of provided services
- Incomplete network of the cycle routes, and insufficient offer of service and services for bicyclers
- Missing parking lots (public, unpaid and guarded parking areas)
- Insufficient facilities near the attractions
- Weak civil amenities
- Bad technical condition of the technical infrastructure
- Insufficient offer and low standard of the services
- Lack of accommodation and restaurant facilities
- Absence of public sanitary facilities
- Weak knowledge of foreign languages
- Inhabitants aren't ready for providing the tourism services
- Low quality of the labour in tourism
- Bad technical condition and insufficient care of many cultural and historical monuments, and required significant resources for their renewal
- Underestimating of importance of mutual cooperation and coordination of activities of state authorities, authorities of the Self-Governing Region, regional development agencies, regional associations for tourism, and other subjects involved in tourism
- Weak and non-systematic support of tourism development on the Regional and local level, limited regional supporting programmes and micro-grants, and unreadiness of the investment offers in the field of tourism for the investors
- Problems of availability of financial resources for investments or provision of co-financing of the development projects in tourism
- Insufficient utilization of cross-border cooperation for development of tourism
- Countryside tourism, agrotourism and ecotourism are in their initial stage of development



II. Synthesis

1. Proposal part

1.1. Vision of development and promotion of tourism in the microregion, strategic goals

The microregion “Death Valley” offers to visitors combination of nature, possibilities for agrotourism, as well as historical monuments on the small and enclosed territory. Unfortunately, the potential of the area isn't sufficiently utilized, despite an interest of domestic as well as foreign tourists it does not offer nothing more than a short-term visit and one day hiking. The aim of this document is to introduce visions and possibilities to reach these visions, so the microregion can serve as a target destination for long-term stays, and as an interesting locality, which takes advantage of its position on one of the main Eastern European communication routes.

To make the territory of the “Death Valley” more attractive, and to promote it as a significant cultural monument of the history – not only as a memorial areas of the Carpathian-Dukla operation (the hardest battles of the World War II on the territory of Slovakia), but also as an area of battle operations of the World War I, and as a territory with other interesting historical and natural attractions, and, to create, within it, a packet of services with other tourist activities, which will turn it into an interesting destination of tourism.

On the basis of these visions, there are proposed following developing **strategic targets** in the strategy:

- To create and offer competitive tourist products and visit programmes for visitor target groups;
- To concentrate marketing activities for support of propagation, sales and distribution of created products and programmes;
- To support creation of adequate and effective organisational structures for fulfilment of mentioned tasks;
- To significantly broaden basic and additional tourist infrastructure (accommodation, gastronomy, sport and relaxation facilities), and to improve their quality;
- To support all elements and activities of tourist offer and their positive effect for economic development of the microregion, for quality of life and development of the countryside;
- To prolong the stay of the visitors in the microregion;
- To contribute to the stabilization and to the creation of new job opportunities in the villages of the microregion, which are characterized by high unemployment;
- To support development of small and medium businesses and related infrastructure within the territory of the microregion by means of tourism activities;
- To contribute to increase of revenues of the village budgets;
- To contribute to preservation and improvement of quality of the environment and sustainable development of tourism;
- To improve solidarity of the inhabitants of the microregion villages by means of development of tourism;
- To increase the overall positive awareness about the microregion, mainly by means of making available information more qualitative;



1.2. Action plan

1.2.1. Proposed priorities, measures and activities of tourism

1. Priority

Cooperation with and support of the subjects in the field of tourism

By term “cooperation” we mean collaboration of certain amount of subjects to achieve certain goal. The essence is to reach a synergic effect – more qualitative output, in comparison with the case when the individual subjects would work independently in order to achieve the same goal.

Association of the villages into microregions is one of the possibilities for improvement of certain territory. Except orientation towards the development of the technical infrastructure and improvement of the environment, there shall be put an emphasis also on the cooperation during development of tourism. Tourism is one of the opportunities to revive the regions with decreasing quality of life (decrease of job opportunities, ageing of the population).

In case that the villages decide to cooperate, there a lot of opportunities they can deal with – territory marketing, destination management, preparation of tourist products and packets, cooperation with other domestic and foreign regions, as well as mutual development activities (development of the tourist infrastructure, common promotion, building of unite information system, etc.).

For development of tourism, there is also important a cooperation between the individual sectors, that consists of partnership and cooperation of more subjects within the microregion territory. The local action groups connect the subjects of the public and private sector – villages, businessmen, non-profit organisations, but also unorganised citizens.

The “Death Valley” microregion was created in order to unite the villages of certain locality in order to improve the life of their inhabitants, so that the development of the united villages can have a new stimulus.

1.1. Measures

Provision of effective cooperation of tourism subjects, municipalities, and coordination of their activities for development of tourism in the microregion.

1.1.1. Activities

- 1.1.1.1. To provide legislatively and organisationally admission of the Association of the “Death Valley” microregion to the Regional Organisation of the Upper Zemplín and Upper Šariš Tourism.
- 1.1.1.2. To create a function of a coordinator, or a manager of the Association of the “Death Valley” microregion, who will provide mutual cooperation mainly with the Regional Organisation of tourism for creation of the products, promotion, and marketing of tourism.
- 1.1.1.3. To synchronize marketing strategy of the microregion with the strategy of the Regional Organisation of the Upper Zemplín and Upper Šariš Tourism, with participation of all members of the microregion association.



- 1.1.1.4. To create conditions for cooperation of the microregion villages with the private sector during preparation of joint development projects.
- 1.1.1.5. To support cooperation of the Association of the microregion with surrounding regions with an emphasis placed on cross-border cooperation.

2. Priority

Marketing support of tourism

One of the most important factors influencing visit rate of the region is plenitude of information about possibilities of spending the leisure time, and about complex tourist offer. Today, when tourism becomes one of the important economy segments, it is important to appropriately promote the important tourist activities and attractions of the region.

Information about the tourist infrastructure can be divided according to their content and according to the target groups, it is provided for, into the information provided inside the region and information provided outside the region.

The aim of information provided outside the region is to promote the offer of certain region in the competitive area of other regions, and to persuade the target group of potential visitors that the given region is sufficiently attractive, and that it will be able to fulfil their idea about spending the leisure time. Among the main mediums of this information belong printed and electronic promotion materials, presentation of the region at the tourism fairs, etc. Subjects participating in preparation and promotion of the territory include tourist information centres, municipal and cultural information centres (ideally with inter-regional scope).

Information provided inside the region is provided for the visitors that already are in the region. Their aim is to introduce and promote the offer of the individual localities, attractions and monuments, to provide information about the possibilities to spend the leisure time, and by that to increase satisfaction of the visitors. Information can be provided by means of the guide-books, maps, local information systems – the key role is played by the local information centres.

In the present, there is no uniform strategy of the microregion propagation – basically there are only pieces of information from the media, or personal memories of the visitors from the past. The role of the information centres is substituted partially by VHU – Military museum in Svidník, as a start point for visitors interested in military history in this region, and partially by municipal offices that provide basic information and services for the tourists. It is necessary to promote the region as an individual unit, but also as a part of wider union of the villages within the Slovak-Polish border area (according to the target groups – focus on the history of military battles during the World War I and II, unique wooden churches on the Slovak and Polish side of the border, unspoiled and, until recently, unvisited nature around the border range of Low Beskids (Nízke Beskydy)). It is also important to provide information within the territory – except existing tourist marking and information boards, it is necessary to create a local information tourist centre.

2.1. Measures

Support of promotion and provision of information to the visitors, or potential visitors, about the microregion.



2.1.1. Activities

- 2.1.1.1. To cooperate, in the field of promotion, with the other subjects of tourism and the areas of the region (elaboration of the mutual marketing strategy) together with the Regional Organisation of the Upper Zemplín and Upper Šariš Tourism, Prešov Self-Governing region, Slovak Tourist Board (SACR) and with other subjects.
- 2.1.1.2. To create an Information Tourist Centre (ITC) in the village Kapišová for the “Death valley” microregion.
- 2.1.1.3. To provide realisation of the complex system of information objects – boards for information about historical and cultural monuments, part of which will be a specific operation situation of the battles in the “Death Valley” 25 – 27 October 1944.
- 2.1.1.4. To create a web page of the “Death Valley” microregion with information about possibilities of tourism in the region and surroundings.
- 2.1.1.5. To provide creation of the film document about the microregion and surroundings.
- 2.1.1.6. To provide marketing activities – promotion materials: posters, information leaflets, brochures, postcards, maps, promotion articles and souvenirs.
- 2.1.1.7. In connection with public relations – to invite domestic and foreign journalists to stay in the microregion with a programme of introduction the tourism products in the microregions and surroundings. They shall then publish articles and information about the microregion in their media.
- 2.1.1.8. To use media for promotion and cooperation – radio, TV, local and regional press, internet.
- 2.1.1.9. To provide regular updating of the strategic documentation of the microregion.
- 2.1.1.10. To support activities and initiatives for propagation of the local traditions, folklore and cultural and public events.



3. Priority

Preparation and creation of products and programmes of tourism

Within the territory of the “Death Valley” microregion, there is no complex offer of the competitive products (programmes and services), or tourist programmes, which would be offered, promoted and sold. A proposal for their creation is one of the aims of this document. In the territory, there can be identified individual activities, but their offer is insufficient, and it does not form a complex unit.

The offer of integrated and complex tourist programmes and products is very important for potential customer and visitor. If he chooses a tourist packet, he does not have to solve problems with planning and organisation of his movement, the other side, it is necessary to preserve a feeling of personal freedom of the client, the organiser has to be ready to accept wishes of the client, and to flexibly react and to appropriately adapt chosen schedule of activities.

Effective preparation, creation and realisation of the tourist programmes and products is dependent upon sufficient network of facilities of the basic infrastructure in the territory, upon functioning organisational structure and its background, upon quality of human resources, and upon marketing support of their offering and sale. Very important is also necessary financial cover.

According to territorial impact, the tourist programmes and products can be divided into:

- **Native** programmes and products of tourism uses programmes and targets only within the bounds of the given territory (e.g. in our case they are local events, or historical monuments);
- **Local** tourist programmes and products – connected with larger area; they use larger targets (tourist and cycle routes crossing the territory);
- **Regional** programmes and products – are connected with a target and attraction that is significant for the whole region (attractions such as “Death Valley” as a part of Dukla battlefield);
- **Supra-regional** programmes and products exceed the borders of the region with their significance. They use also tourist targets located outside the region (wooden churches of the Carpathian mountain curve).

3.1. Measure

Creation of thematic programmes of tourism with utilization of local possibilities, traditions, folklore, and cultural and social events.

The “Death Valley” microregion offers multiple attractions that are often unique within tourism in Slovakia. It is hard to distinguish which of them are the most important for the development of tourism; but for sure, very important role is played by the educational hiking on the places of the World War II battles, and visiting the wooden churches (interest is also supported by recording some of these attractions among the UNESCO World heritage list – e.g. wooden church in near-by village Ladomírová).

Necessity for development is in the first building of the functional information system, with a possibility to direct the visitors into the microregion – the entry point is the famous memorial of pair of tanks – thanks to the favourable locality near the main road it is probably the most visited sight in the near-by surrounding.



3.1.1. Activities

- 3.1.1.1. The microregion association shall provide regular annual organisation of historical, cultural and social event “Reconstruction of the battles in the Death Valley” (in relation with the day of celebrations in Dukla – with an emphasis on the programme in 2014 – the 70th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation).
- 3.1.1.2. In the village Kružlová, there shall be built an amphitheatre for organisation of folklore and cultural and social events of the microregion villages.
- 3.1.1.3. To utilize long-term folklore traditions in the district town Svidník for organisation and promotion of the cultural and social events of the microregion.
- 3.1.1.4. In the microregion territories, there shall be supported all forms of preservation of the cultural heritage, folk art, folklore and architecture.
- 3.1.1.5. In the microregion territories, there shall be supported all forms of preservation of the folk crafts, manners and traditions.

3.2. Measure

Creation of programmes and products focused upon active touring (hiking, cycle tourism, summer and winter activities, extreme sports).

We propose to supplement the existing network of long-distance and local tourist routes, cycle routes and routes for cross-country skiing with some new sectors, so it will be possible to create local tourist circuits (for hiking, cycling, skiing) within the microregion territory with different levels of difficulty and length for various categories of the tourists. Except traditional form of movement, we propose to supplement them with the areas of water recreation (in winter period they will be used for skating) and extreme sports (paragliding).

3.2.1. Activities

- 3.2.1.1. Proposed hiking tourist route in the village Dobroslava:
 - Dobroslava, hill 533 Javorie, Vyšná Písaná through the areas of battle operations with the possibility to see preserved lines of trenches, or damaged in the battle.
- 3.2.1.2. Proposed skiing tourist route in the village Dobroslava:
 - Kapišová, north-westwardly from the village Dobroslava into the village Nižná Písaná with connections to existing skiing routes
- 3.2.1.3. Proposed hiking tourist routes in the village Dlhoňa:
 - Dlhoňa, lodge, pass Mazgalica,
 - Dlhoňa – as a locality on the route between the villages Vápeník and Nižná Písaná
- 3.2.1.4. In the village Havranec, to arrange with the owners utilization of three fishponds for tourist purposes (recreation fishing with consumption).
- 3.2.1.5. In the village Havranec – to finish building of the fishpond near the southern entrance to the village, ca. 80x50m with equipment for recreation fishing, preparation of food and consumption.
- 3.2.1.6. Proposed hiking tourist route in the village Havranec:



- Havranec – pass Tepajec with connection to the long-distance tourist routes across the borders towards the Polish territory
- 3.2.1.7. Proposed cycle route in the village Havranec:
 - Havranec – as a final point of the cycle route on the asphalt road.
- 3.2.1.8. Proposed hiking tourist routes in the village Kružlová:
 - From the upper end of the village, and around the farmyard to the hill Rohuľa.
- 3.2.1.9. Proposed hiking tourist routes in the village Kružlová:
 - „Death Valley“ - crossroads Kružlová – Kružlová – Svidnička.
- 3.2.1.10. In the village Svidnička – utilization of the original skiing centre in the south-western part of the village with realisation of the ski-lift with length of ca 220 m.
- 3.2.1.11. In the village Svidnička, in the eastern part of the village – to create conditions for paragliding – start with motor vehicle, cleaning of the starting area.
- 3.2.1.12. Proposed hiking tourist route in the village Svidnička
 - From the village centre to the outlook tower on the hill Rohuľa
- 3.2.1.13. Proposed cycle route in the village Svidnička:
 - Next to the hiking route on the road Svidnička, Vápeník, Filipovské sedlo, Kečkovce,
 - On the road Svidnička, Dlhoňa, Havranec, pass Tepajec on the forest road.
- 3.2.1.14. In the village Vápeník – to utilize blue tourist route Vápeník, Filipovské sedlo also for marked cycle route.
- 3.2.1.15. Proposed hiking tourist route in the village Vápeník:
 - Vápeník – Dlhoňa – Nižná Pisaná.

3.3. Measure

Creation of programmes and products with specific themes (learning about historical, cultural and church monuments)

The places of the battles of the Carpathian-Dukla operation are often targets of many domestic, but also foreign tourists. It is possible to create various tourism programmes in connection with this local attraction – from simple visit of the individual localities, to deeper learning about the places and courses of the battles. In this regard, it is suitable to cooperate with the state institutions (Institute of Military History, and Military museum in Svidník operated by the IMH as the first contact point for the visitors), and with the private sector, and except maintenance and of exhibits, also by providing information at the entrance to the locality, and during movement in the locality.

Besides more famous battles of the World War II, there occurred also military activity during the World War I. Prove of that are the military graves that are located in every village of the microregion. Visit of these graves can be interesting either as an individual activity, but also in the context of plenitude military graves in this part of the Carpathian Mountains (besides Slovak side, there are many graves in Poland – among them also cemeteries designed by famous Slovak architect Dušan Jurkovič in near-by villages Ozenna and Grab).

The unique building is wooden church in the village Dobroslava – as the only building of this kind in Slovakia, it has a cross-like ground plan. It is very interesting for the tourists



also by its attractive position - on the hill over the village. The visit of the post-war wooden church in the village Havranec can be interesting in the context of learning about continuation of the tradition of folk architecture.

It is suitable to connect the visit of the historical monuments with some other attractions of the microregion – e.g. observation towers on the hills Stavok and Rohuľa.

3.3.1. Activities

- 3.3.1.1. To create conditions for accessing to and learning about the historical and cultural monuments.
- 3.3.1.1.1. In the village Dobroslava – two national cultural monuments:
 - Memorial site of the Carpathian-Dukla operation – cultural monument of the history includes cadastral territory of the village
 - Greek Catholic church of St. Paraskeva – wooden rustic three-part sacral object built in 1705.
- 3.3.1.1.2. In the village Dlhoňa – one national cultural monument:
 - Memorial of killed Soviet pilots – built and unveiled in 1984
- 3.3.1.1.3. In the village Havranec, in the locality called “Filipovský vrch”, there is located a war memorial.
- 3.3.1.1.4. In the village Kapišová – two national cultural monuments:
 - Memorial site of the Carpathian-Dukla operation – cultural monument of the history includes all cadastral territory of the village with three symbols:
 - Memorial in front of the village consisting of two tanks in close battle
 - Memorial of three Czechoslovak soldiers – to the west from the memorial
 - Pair of Soviet tanks T-34 with the grave of the Red Army member
 - Greek Catholic church of Virgin Mary's birth – object built in 1892
- 3.3.1.1.5. In the village Kružlová – one national cultural monument:
 - Memorial site of the Carpathian-Dukla operation – cultural monument of the history includes all cadastral territory of the village with the symbols of eight tanks arranged in combat position in the eastern side of the village.
- 3.3.1.1.6. In the village Nižná Pisaná – two national cultural monuments:
 - Memorial site of the Carpathian-Dukla operation – cultural monument of the history includes all cadastral territory of the village symbolized by the park, situated in the centre of the village near the Greek catholic church, in which there are placed two Soviet tanks T-34 and the memorial and the Soviet howitzer, freely placed behind the village, next to the road to the village Vyšná Pisaná.
 - Cross – wooden cross from the 19th century, situated at the local cemetery near the Greek Catholic church in the centre of the village
- 3.3.1.1.7. In the village Svidnička – one national cultural monument:
 - Memorial site of the Carpathian-Dukla operation – cultural monument of the history includes all cadastral territory of the village symbolized by the area in the northern part of the village with a tank T-34.
- 3.3.1.1.8. In the village Vápeník – one national cultural monument:
 - Memorial site of the Carpathian-Dukla operation – cultural monument of the history includes all cadastral territory of the village symbolized by the area in the south-eastern part of the village, in which there is situated one Soviet tank T-34.
- 3.3.1.1.9. In the village Vyšná Pisaná – one national cultural monument:



- Memorial site of the Carpathian-Dukla operation – cultural monument of the history includes all cadastral territory of the village symbolized by the World War II memorial, and independently located tank T-34 on the northern edge of the village.
- 3.3.1.2. In the village Kružlová – to provide reconstruction and expansion of the exhibitions in the room of war memories.
- 3.3.1.3. In the village Kapišová – to provide realisation of the poly-functional facility with emphasis put on the support of tourism (information centre, accommodation possibilities, exhibition of historical technologies in the facility – e.g. by means of lending from collection of the Institute of Military History, or by their movement from other localities of the region)
- 3.3.1.4. In the village Kružlová – to provide building of the educational route focused upon the historical battles from the World War II in the “Death Valley”.



4. Priority

Support for building of basic and additional tourist infrastructure

Equipment of the territory with sufficient tourist infrastructure is an essential part of the wider group of the realization conditions for the development of tourism. Its role is to support the long-term development of the visit-rate of certain territory, mainly by means of an offer of the infrastructure for certain types of recreational and sport activities, as well as of the infrastructure that provide the very stay of the visitors in the region. Cultural monument of the history includes all cadastral territory of the village symbolized by the World War II memorial, and independently located tank T-34 on the northern edge of the village (accommodation, boarding). And last but not least, it is necessary to prepare areas, and to mark the lots for parking, mainly near the tourist attractions and interesting sites.

4.1. Measure

Support of building, reconstruction and modernization of the accommodation and restaurant facilities

In the territory of the “Death Valley” microregion, the possibilities for accommodation and catering are very limited. The only possibility for accommodation is a pair of private guest-houses in the village Kružlová, eventually accommodation capacities out of the microregion, which makes the “Death Valley” only a target for short-term touring, and does not contribute to the development of the territory.

The aim of the measures is to create sufficient number of accommodation and restaurant facilities of various standards, under the management of the villages, or private subjects, so it will be possible to satisfy demand for accommodation in the main tourist season, as well as to attract new tourists in the region.

4.1.1. Activities

- 4.1.1.1. To provide, in advance, land use planning documentations, land use planning records, concept documents, project documentation of all levels, so there won't occur violation of continuous process of preparation and realisation of the individual activities.
- 4.1.1.2. To support building of new, and reconstruction and extension of existing accommodation and restaurant facilities in the villages and places where it is allowed by the development plans (in these areas, the landscape character, local traditions and urban and architectural particularities shall be taken into consideration and respected)
- 4.1.1.3. In the village Dlhoňa – to use the original barracks, currently unused 4x2 room flats, for tourist accommodation with approximately 40 beds, with catering in the form of cafeteria.
- 4.1.1.4. In the village Kapišová – to create a tourist lodging-house with ca. 20 beds by reconstruction of two existing flats in the premises of the firehouse.
- 4.1.1.5. In the village Nižná Písaná, in the building of Municipal office – to reconstruct 3 habitable rooms for tourist accommodation with ca. 12 beds, with creation of conditions for non-permanent sale of refreshment.



- 4.1.1.6. In the village Svidnička, in the building of the former school in the village centre – to create a guest-house with ca. 20 beds, with catering for ca. 50 visitors.
- 4.1.1.7. In the village Svidnička, in the north-western part – private fishponds – to create conditions for house lease for tourist purposes.
- 4.1.1.8. In the village Vápeník, in the building of the culture house – to use 2 rooms for accommodation of tourists with ca. 10 – 12 beds, with further possibility to use the whole attic for this purpose.
- 4.1.1.9. In the village Vyšná Písaná – to use bed capacities of the current RCH Detský domov Svidník (ca. 35 – 40 beds) for accommodation of the tourists in the building of the former primary school.
- 4.1.1.10. In the village Svidnička, in the unused part of the building Jednota – grocery and tavern – to place services (manufacturing and sale of the souvenirs, ...).
- 4.1.1.11. To increase, on the long-term basis, the standard of equipment of existing accommodation and restaurant facilities, and to extend the offers and services.
- 4.1.1.12. To create conditions for tourist accommodation and recreation in existing residential and non-residential buildings.

4.2. Measure

Support of building and reconstruction of the infrastructure for leisure time

The “Death Valley” microregion offers a wide range of the possibilities to spend leisure time. But it is necessary to improve and finish the infrastructure – a necessity is to build a central information system that will inform the visitors about the attractions and options for spending leisure time in the region, and that will guide them from entering the microregion up to the more remote border villages.

Great possibilities are provided also by agrotourism – it is necessary to revitalize and equip existing facilities of non-functioning agricultural cooperatives in cooperation with the private subjects operating in the agriculture within the territory of the microregion (horse, sheep and fish breeding, etc.)

Existing springs of drinking and mineral water can become sought-after stops for the tourists crossing the region. But it is necessary to make their surrounding more cultural, by means of building possibilities for resting and parking, as well as to mark their position within the central information system.

4.2.1. Activities

- 4.2.1.1. In the microregion villages – to provide permanent care and improvement of appearance of the rural zone and the village residential area, their central parts (mainly maintenance of historical and cultural monuments, public greenery, etc.).
- 4.2.1.2. To determine, in cooperation with agricultural organisations, a schedule for pasturing of cows and their free lairage in the territory of the microregion in relation to the current and proposed organisation of the territory for hiking and tourism.
- 4.2.1.3. In the village Dobroslava, around the drinking water spring – to fix surroundings of the spring, and to create relaxation area with a shelter and 2 – 3 parking lots.



- 4.2.1.4. In the village Dlhoňa – to use existing objects for rearing of horses and for riding.
- 4.2.1.5. In the village Dlhoňa – to use surroundings of the mineral water spring that is located in the north-western part of the village for relaxation area with some benches, gazebos, etc.
- 4.2.1.6. In the village Havranec – to use surroundings of the mineral water spring that is located in the southern part of the village for relaxation area with some benches, gazebos, etc.
- 4.2.1.7. In the village Kapišová – to create an outlook of village territory and surroundings in the tower of the firehouse.
- 4.2.1.8. In the village Kapišová – to provide construction of multifunctional facility with emphasis put on the support of tourism.
- 4.2.1.9. In the village Kružlová – to use original, currently unused, farmyard for the purposes of agrotourism and horse rearing, dog shelter (for educational purposes also), and usage of lands for the forest nursery as well as educational arboretum.
- 4.2.1.10. In the village Kružlová – to create relaxation area with gazebos, fireplaces (fishing with fish consumption) near the lake.
- 4.2.1.11. In the village Kružlová, near the memorial plate at the entrance to the “Death Valley” – to create a small lake with relaxation area, as well as additional enlarging of the road with parking lots.
- 4.2.1.12. In the village Kružlová, in the northern part of the “Death Valley” – to place a new outlook tower with a view of exhibits of the military technologies placed in the surrounding country.
- 4.2.1.13. Above the village Svidnička, in the area of accumulating water tank in the direction to Vápeník – to create relaxation area with benches, gazebos, etc.
- 4.2.1.14. In the village Svidnička, in the locality of the well in the north-western part of the village – to architectonically adjust relaxing area with use of benches, gazebos, etc.
- 4.2.1.15. In the village Svidnička – to create an educational route in the western part of the village called „Pod kaštieľom“ – beech with water spring (called Čerčací potok).
- 4.2.1.16. In the village Vápeník – to use the mineral spring in the north-western part of the village for relaxation area with benches, gazebos, etc.
- 4.2.1.17. In the village Vyšná Pisaná – to use the water source ca 50 m below the village for relaxation area with benches, gazebos, etc.
- 4.2.1.18. In the village Kružlová – to provide reconstruction and expansion of the exhibit in the room of war memories.
- 4.2.1.19. In Kružlová village territory – near the tank exposition in the “Death Valley” – to build an educational route focused upon historical events of the World War II battles in this locality – more detailed description of specific battle operations and concerned units on the Soviet side, as well as on the German side.
- 4.2.1.20. In the village Nižná Pisaná – to use the mineral spring in the south-eastern part of the village for relaxation area with benches, gazebos, etc.



4.3. Measure

Support of building of tourist infrastructure focused upon active summer and winter tourism.

The territory of the “Death Valley” microregion offers relatively wide variety of tourist routes – for hiking, cycling, and in the winter season also routes for cross country skiing. It is suitable to add some sections into this network, so that there will be created a possibility to make circuits around the most significant and the most interesting localities in the territory. There will be a possibility for a tourist to plan the circuits according to their difficulty and length with an option to come back to the initial point (in case of arrival by his own car, or in case of accommodation), or to continue on long-distance domestic or abroad tourist routes.

Except cross country skiing, we are also planning to create conditions for downhill skiing – on the site of the original ski-lift in the village Svidnička.

4.3.1. Activities

- 4.3.1.1. In the village Dobroslava – proposed hiking tourist route:
 - Dobroslava, hill 533 Javorie, Vyšná Písaná.
- 4.3.1.2. In the village Dobroslava – proposed cross country skiing trail:
 - Kapišová, north-western direction from the village Dobroslava to the village Nižná Písaná, Vyšná Písaná with connection to existing skiing trails.
- 4.3.1.3. In the village Dlhoňa – proposed hiking tourist routes:
 - Dlhoňa, lodge, the pass Mazgalica,
- 4.3.1.4. In the village Havranec – proposed combined hiking and cycle tourist route:
 - Havranec, the pass Tepajec, the rest of the route on the Polish side of the border.
- 4.3.1.5. In the village Kružlová – proposed hiking tourist route:
 - From the upper end of the village, and around the farmyard to the hill Rohuľa.
- 4.3.1.6. In the village Kružlová – proposed cycle tourist routes:
 - „Death Valley“ – crossroads Kružlová – Kružlová – Svidnička.
- 4.3.1.7. In the village Svidnička – utilization of the original skiing centre in the south-western part of the village with realisation of the ski-lift with length of ca 220 m.
- 4.3.1.8. In the village Svidnička – proposed hiking tourist route:
 - From the village centre to the outlook tower on the hill Rohuľa.
- 4.3.1.9. In the village Svidnička – proposed cycle tourist routes:
 - Next to the hiking route on the road Svidnička, Vápeník, Vápenické sedlo, Kečkovce, Roztoky,
 - On the road Svidnička, Dlhoňa, Havranec, the pass Tepajec on the forest road.
- 4.3.1.10. In the village Vápeník – to utilize blue tourist route Vápeník, Filipovské sedlo also for marked cycle route.
- 4.3.1.11. In the village Vápeník – proposed hiking tourist route:
 - Vápeník – Dlhoňa – Nižná Písaná.



1.3. Proposal for strategy implementation and recommendations

1.3.1. Specification of priority tasks and main themes

Fulfilment of the priorities of the Action plan is based mainly on performance of the activities. Before the individual performance, it is necessary to provide effective functioning of the Association of the “Death Valley” microregion as the **main institution** for all performed activities. Fulfilment of the Action plan should be achieved through the following steps:

- **Participation of the Association of the “Death Valley” microregion in the Oblastná organizácia CR Horný Zemplín a Horný Šariš**
 - To provide organisational and legislative accession of the microregion into the Oblastná organizácia CR Horný Zemplín a Horný Šariš (The Regional Organisation of Upper Zemplín and Upper Šariš Tourism - OOCR),
 - Regular and active participation in discussions and meetings of the OOCR,
 - Performance of tasks and obligations arising from the participation in the OOCR.
- **Meetings of the mayors of the microregion villages**
 - To create a position of a coordinator, or manager, who will prepare, implement, realise and coordinate tasks and performance of the individual parts of the strategy concept and Action plan,
 - Coordination meeting of the mayors of the “Death Valley” microregion villages:
 - To agree upon method of the Action plan performance,
 - To determine mutual policy of the microregion towards other subjects (local businessmen, businessmen in tourism, Prešov Self-Governing Region),
 - To create, or specify, a monitoring system of the Action plan,
 - To determine a method for selecting priority projects and their financing,
 - Other regular meetings in connection with solving current questions and implementation of the Action plan.
- **Development fund**
 - Financial self-sufficiency of the microregion, cohesion to the financial strategy of the OOCR,
 - To create a microregion development fund for provision of necessary volume of finances for co-financing of the projects,
 - Involvement of the business sector – in the form of volunteer contributions, or in the indirect form through increasing the tourism fees.
- **Propagation and promotion of the microregion**
 - Existence of the microregion is relatively short, therefore the large attention should be paid to its propagation and promotion – external (focused upon potential visitors) and internal (focused upon the inhabitants of the villages, businessmen, information tourist centres, non-profit organisations, etc.)
 - Internal propagation
 - Creation of space for future active cooperation of public and private sector



- Spreading of information about existence and priorities of the microregion, about necessity of cooperation between all subjects in order to provide successful development of the microregion and the whole region of the Upper Šariš
- External propagation
 - Presentation of the tourist attractions on the microregion,
 - Provide creation of the film document about the microregion and its surroundings,
 - Provide marketing activities – promotion materials: posters, information leaflets, brochures, postcards, maps, promotion articles and souvenirs,
 - Create web page of the microregion, and provide its regular updating
 - Create an information tourist centre (ITC) for the “Death Valley” microregion in the village Kapišová.
- **Registration and preparation of projects**
 - Fulfilment of the Action plan is based on performance of the projects, which were identified as priority projects for development of tourism.
 - Registration and review of proposed projects will simplify selection of specific priority actions, and it will eventually help to merge the projects (from factual and territorial point of view). Merging of projects will help to decrease the costs for preparation of the projects, and it will also increase their chances for success regarding the request for co-financing.
 - Finalization of the form of the projects includes mainly defining the project owner, search for potential contractual partners, elaboration of necessary studies and documents, and provision of co-financing. This task is important in connection with the possibilities of using the financial sources from the EU structural funds – mainly from ROP sources.
 - Basic criteria for selection of projects into the Action plan:
 - Deadline for realisation of the planned project
 - Conformity with priorities of the Action plan
 - Projects of beyond-village importance
 - Integrated projects and their structure
 - Type of project carrier and coordinating partners
 - Current status of project preparation
- **Monitoring of fulfilment of the Action plan**

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to discover how the Action plan is being performed, and whether proposed projects fulfil the goals and measures of the strategy. By means of that, there should be confirmed effectiveness of realised measures, and there should be provided effectiveness of spent financial sources. The following types of evaluation can be used for provision of monitoring:

 - **Preliminary evaluation of the projects**

It is performed before realisation of the projects. The result of the preliminary evaluation is a decision about providing or not providing of support. Basic criteria for selection of projects are as follows:

 - Quantifiable expressions of indicators and project outputs
 - Time feasibility
 - Significance for the microregion development, solution complexity
 - Protection of the environment



- Significance for the target groups of the visitors
 - Financial cover of (financing) projects
 - Conformity with strategy goals
 - Conformity with basic evaluation criteria for project selection
 - **Continuous monitoring of the projects**
In case of the continuous monitoring of the projects, there is being discovered whether realisation of the projects goes according to the defined rules, and whether individual stages of the projects meet determined goals.
 - **Final monitoring and evaluation of the projects and the whole action plan**
After completion of realisation of the given project, or after termination of the Action plan validity, there will be elaborated a final monitoring and evaluation. The goal will be to discover whether realisation of the projects and of the Action plan has really contributed to the determined goals, and whether there is recorded required development.
- **Regular updating of the Strategic document of the microregion and elaboration of an Action plan for the next planning period**
A strategy of development is not a static document. Development of hiking and tourism in the microregion depends upon successful implementation of the development intentions, which are specified in the projects. They have to be continuously updated on the basis of the monitoring.
The Action plan should be updated once every three years, together with introduction of new intentions and prepared projects. Priorities, measures and activities specified in the strategy should be updated in the last year of the strategy validity, or earlier if necessary (e.g. in case of change of conditions, which could significantly influence the microregion development).

1.3.2. Proposal for time schedule of the Action plan (2012 – 2014)

Proposed priorities, measures and activates designated for development of tourism in the microregion are designated to be performed during the whole period of the Action plan. A proposal for time schedule is only of informative character, and it is not binding. At the beginning of performance of the Action plan, it is necessary to pay great attention to preparation of the projects. For reinforcement of motivation of the subjects during development of the cooperation, it is necessary to distribute the individual activities and realisation of the project so that the first noticeable results will be achieved in the first year of the Action plan performance.

Year 2012

- Participation of the Association of the “Death Valley” microregion in the Oblastná organizácia CR Horný Zemplín a Horný Šariš (The Regional Organisation of Upper Zemplín and Upper Šariš Tourism),
- Meeting of the microregion mayors, determination of priorities for fulfilment of the Action plan , and a system of its monitoring,
- Creation of the position of a coordinator, or manager,
- Creation of the Development Fund, determination of conditions for its functioning,
- Internal propagation of the microregion,
- External propagation,
- Provision of promotion materials,
- Creation of the web page,
- Elaboration of project registration, and preparation of priority projects,



- Appeal for the subjects operating in the field of tourism in the microregion territory and its surroundings to submit other projects and project intentions,
- Elaboration of land use planning documentations, land use planning records, concept documents, project documentation of all levels for preparation of the individual activities.

Year 2013

- Start and continuation of projects that were prepared or started in the previous year,
- Continuous monitoring of the projects,
- Creation of the Information Tourist Centre (ITC) for the “Death Valley” microregion in the village Kapišová,
- Realisation of the complex system of the information objects – boards with information about historical and cultural monuments,
- Creation of the film document about the microregion and its surroundings,
- Appeal for the subjects operating in the field of tourism in the microregion territory and its surroundings to submit other projects and project intentions,
- Update of the priority projects database.
- Elaboration of land use planning documentations, land use planning records, concept documents, project documentation of all levels for preparation of the individual activities.

Year 2014

- Start and continuation of projects that were prepared or started in the previous year,
- Appeal for the subjects operating in the field of tourism in the microregion territory and its surroundings to submit other projects and project intentions for the new planning period,
- Update of the Strategic document of the microregion,
- Final monitoring and evaluation of the projects and the whole Action plan,
- Elaboration of the Action plan for the next planning period.
- Elaboration of land use planning documentations, land use planning records, concept documents, project documentation of all levels for preparation of the individual activities.



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Database of priority projects (selected activities) see the table:

Proj .	Project name (Project documentation+ realisation)	Place and subject of project realisation	Year of realisatio n	Overall costs (Eur)	Sector (p- public, b- business, n- non-profit)	Relation to the priority of the strategy	Specification of priorities focused upon the infrastr.
1.	„Reconstruction of the battles in the “Death Valley”	Village Kružlová	2014	10 000,-	p	product	-
2.	to provide reconstruction and expansion of the exhibitions in the room of war memories	Village Kružlová	2013	15 000,-	p	product infrastructure	leisure time
3.	Realisation of multifunctional facility	Village Kapišová	2015	30 000,-	p	product infrastructure	leisure time
4.	Building of an amphitheatre	Village Kružlová	2015	15 000,-	p	product	-
5.	Building of hiking tourist route	Village Dobroslava	2014	5 500,-	p	product infrastructure	active tourism summer
6.	Building of cross country skiing tourist route	Village Dobroslava	2017	20 000,-	p	product infrastructure	active tourism winter
7.	Building of hiking tourist routes	Village Dlhoňa	2014	3 000,-	p	product infrastructure	active tourism summer
8.	Touristic utilization of the fishponds	Village Havranec	2014	6 000,-	b	product	-
9.	Completion of the fishpond	Village Havranec	2013	10 000,-	b	product	-
10.	Building of combined hiking and cycle tourist route	Village Havranec	2016	20 000,-	p	product infrastructure	active tourism summer
11.	Building of relaxation area	Village Kružlová	2015	6 000,-	p	infrastructure	leisure time
12.	Building of hiking tourist routes	Village Kružlová	2014	4 000,-	p	product infrastructure	active tourism summer
13.	Building of cycle tourist routes	Village Kružlová	2016	5 000,-	p	product infrastructure	active tourism summer
14.	Building of ski-lift	Village Svidnička	2019	100 000,-	p	product infrastructure	active tourism winter
15.	Building of hiking tourist route	Village Svidnička	2014	2 000,-	p	product infrastructure	active tourism summer
16.	Building of cycle tourist routes	Village Svidnička	2016	2 000,-	p	product infrastructure	active tourism summer
17.	Building of cycle tourist routes	Village Vápeník	2016	2 000,-	p	product infrastructure	active tourism summer
18.	Building of hiking tourist route	Village Vápeník	2014	2 000,-	p	product infrastructure	active tourism summer
19.	Creation of Information tourist centre ITC	Village Kapišová	2014	12 000,-	p	marketing	-
20.	Creation of microregion web page	Village Kružlová	2012-2013	6 400,-	p	marketing	-
21.	Creation of promotion materials	Village Kružlová	2012-2013	31 860,-	p	marketing	-
22.	Creation of film document	Village Kružlová	2012-2013	7 600,-	p	marketing	-



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23.	Reconstruction of barracks for tourist accommodation	Village Dlhoňa	2016	30 000,-	p	infrastructure	accommodation facility
24.	Reconstruction of firehouse premises for creation of tourist accommodation facility	Village Kapišová	2013	80 000,-	p	infrastructure	accommodation facility
25.	Reconstruction of municipal office building for tourist accommodation	Village Nižná Pisaná	2015	50 000,-	p	infrastructure	accommodation facility
26.	Reconstruction of the former school to a guesthouse with catering	Village Svidnička	2018	50 000,-	p	infrastructure	accommodation and restaurant facility
27.	Reconstruction of a house for tourist purposes	Village Svidnička	2017	20 000,-	b	infrastructure	accommodation facility
28.	Reconstruction of the culture house building for tourist accommodation	Village Vápeník	2016	50 000,-	p	infrastructure	accommodation facility
29.	Make-up of spring surroundings and creation of relaxation area with shelter	Village Dobroslava	2015	30 000,-	p	infrastructure	leisure time
30.	Reconstruction of existing objects for horse rearing and riding	Village Dlhoňa	2015	50 000,-	p	infrastructure	leisure time
31.	Building of relaxation area	Village Dlhoňa	2013	15 000,-	p	infrastructure	leisure time
32.	Building of relaxation area	Village Havranec	2015	15 000,-	p	infrastructure	leisure time
33.	Make-up of spring surroundings and creation of relaxation area with shelter	Village Nižná Pisaná	2014	20 000,-	p	infrastructure	leisure time
34.	Creation of observation point in the firehouse tower	Village Kapišová	2015	25 000,-	p	infrastructure	leisure time
35.	Reconstruction of the original farmyard for agrotourism purposes	Village Kružlová	2025	1 000 000,-	p	infrastructure	leisure time
36.	Building of relaxation area	Village Kružlová	2020	18 000,-	p	infrastructure	leisure time
37.	Building of lake with relaxation area	Village Kružlová	2014	15 000,-	p	infrastructure	leisure time
38.	Building of outlook tower	Village Kružlová	2020	40 000,-	p	infrastructure	leisure time
39.	Building of relaxation area	Village Svidnička	2014	15 000,-	p	infrastructure	leisure time
40.	Building and architectural customization of relaxation area	Village Svidnička	2013	10 000,-	p	infrastructure	leisure time
41.	Building of historical – educational route	Village Kružlová	2014	10 000,-	p	product infrastructure	leisure time
42.	Building of educational route	Village Svidnička	2015	10 000,-	p	infrastructure	leisure time
43.	Building of relaxation area	Village Vápeník	2014	15 000,-	p	infrastructure	leisure time
44.	Building of relaxation area	Village Vyšná Pisaná	2014	15 000,-	p	infrastructure	leisure time
45.	Realisation of complex system of information objects – boards with information about historical and cultural monuments	Microregion villages	2013	35 000,-	p	marketing product	-



2. Cohesion of the strategy with the regional documents of the Prešov Self-Governing Region

Programme of economic and social development of the Prešov Self-Governing Region for the period 2008 – 2015 (PHSR)

On 1 July 2008, the council of the Prešov Self-Governing Region approved by their decision no. 378/2008 „Programme of economic and social development of the Prešov Self-Governing Region for the period 2008 – 2015“. In October 2010, the mentioned document was updated. Its updating was focused mainly on data updating and procising of the initial database, formal modifications in the strategic part to make the document more compact, and to put it in conformity with the National strategy of the regional development Of the Slovak republic approved in May 2010.

Cohesion of the strategy with PHSR of the Prešov Self-Governing Region:

2. Priority theme: Development of tourism
14. Priority theme: Developmnt of the regional culture.

Land use plan of the Prešov Self-Governing Region

Modifications and amendments of the Land use plan of the Prešov Self-Governing Region 2009 were approved by the Council of the Prešov Self-Governing Region in its decision no. 588/2009 of 27 October 2009. The binding part of the Modifications and amendments of the Land use plan of the Prešov Self-Governing Region 2009 was announced by means of the Generally binding regulation of the Prešov Self-Governing Region no. 17/2009 approved by the Council of the Prešov Self-Governing Region in the decision no. 589/2009 of 27 October 2009 with effect from 6 December 2009.

Cohesion of the strategy with the Binding part of the Land use plan of the Prešov Self-Governing Region:

- I. Binding regulations regarding functional and spatial arrangement of the territory
2. In the field of development of relaxation and hiking,
- II. Utility buildings
7. In the field of natural and cultural heritage.

3. Recommendations for Programmes of economic and social development of the villages and for Land use plans on the level of the villages

To implement conclusions of the Strategic document for the Association of the “Death Valley” microregion:

- to the update of the programmes for economic and social development (PHSR) of the villages Kapišová, Kružlová, Svidnička,
- to the new PHSRs of the villages Dobroslava, Vyšná Pisaná, Nižná Pisaná, Vápeník, Dlhoňa and Havranec,
- to the update of the Land use plans of the villages Kapišová, Svidnička
- to the new Land use plans of the villages Dobroslava, Vyšná Pisaná, Nižná Pisaná, Kružlová, Vápeník, Dlhoňa and Havranec,

To implement the recommendations for the PHSR of the Prešov Self-Governing Region and for the Land use plan of the Prešov Self-Governing Region in time of implementing the conclusions of the Strategic document for the Association of the “Death Valley”



microregion to the PHSR and Land use plans of the villages after their approval by the individual village councils.

4. Conclusion

Creation of the Strategic document for the Association of the “Death Valley” microregion resulted from the necessity to elaborate a long-term tourism and tourism strategy for the microregion. Today, the microregion does not have any adequate documentation of this kind, or any land use planning documentations, which could create conditions for development of recreation, hiking and tourism.

The years 2012 – 2014, and after 2014, were defined as the planning period. the Strategic document for the Association of the “Death Valley” microregion, which is a part of the project Integrated development strategy and propagation of tourism of the Association of the “Death Valley” microregion, was based upon the scope of works defined in the Contract for work concluded on 15 May 2012.

The strategy will serve as the basic programme document for the support of tourism development in the mentioned territory. The main reason is an effort to support the basic assumes for coordinated development of tourism in the whole territory, to determine strong and weak aspects of the current condition, and, on the basis of previously mentioned, to create a proposal for development vision and strategy of the competitive tourist product. At the same time, it creates conditions for implementing the conclusions and recommendations onto the programme of economic and social development and Land use plan of the microregion.

For elaboration of the document, the following reference documents mentioned in the point 5 were used:



5. Reference documents

- National programme for development of tourism in the Slovak Republic (SR) for the period 2007 – 2013, Ministry of Economy SR 2005,
- Concept for development of tourism in SR approved by the decision of the Government no. 923 of 23 November 2005,
- Regionalization of tourism in SR, Ústav turizmu s.r.o (Institute of Tourism) 2005,
- New strategy for development of tourism in SR by 2013,
- State tourism policy in the Slovak Republic ,
- Concept for territorial development of Slovakia (KURS) – 2001 as amended by subsequent modifications and amendments Regulation of the government of SR no. 461 of 16 November, which introduces modifications and amendments to the binding part of the Concept for territorial development of Slovakia 2001
- Land use plan of the Prešov Self-Governing Region as amended by subsequent modifications and amendments
- Programme of economic and social development of the Prešov Self-Governing Region for the period 2008 – 2015 (PHSR)
- Land use plan of the village Kapišová,
- Land use plan of the village Svidnička,
- Programme of economic and social development of the village Kapišová,
- Programme of economic and social development of the village Kružlová,
- Programme of economic and social development of the village Svidnička,
- Statistical office of SR,
- Information and data from the villages Dlhoňa, Dobroslava, Vyšná Pisaná, Nižná Pisaná, Kapišová, Kružlová, Svidnička, Vápeník, Havranec,
- Information from and consultations with the Slovak Tourist Board
- Act no. 91/2010 Coll. on support of tourism – full version,
- Act no. 386/2011 Coll. Amending and supplementing Act no. 91/2010 Coll. on support of tourism,
- Act no. 231/2011 Coll. Amending and supplementing Act no. 561/2007 Coll. on investment aid and on amendment and supplementation of some acts,
- Register of regional tourism organisations <http://www.telecom.gov.sk>
- Package of the Upper Šariš tourist offers <http://www.svidnik.sk>
- Institute of military history VHÚ vhu@vhu.sk