#### FLOOD PROTECTION EDUCATION NETWORK IN THE DANUBE BASIN ?!









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# Targets of PA<sub>5</sub> (environmental risks)



- To address the challenges of water scarcity and droughts in line with the Danube River Basin Management Plan Update 2015, the report on the impacts of droughts in the Danube Basin in 2015 (due in 2016) and the ongoing work in the field of climate adaptation.
- Provide and enhance continuous support to the implementation of the Danube Flood Risk Management Plan – adopted in 2015 in line with the EU Floods Directive – to achieve significant reductions of flood risk events by 2021, also taking into account potential impacts of climate change and adaption strategies.
- To continuously update the existing database of accident risk spots (ARS Inventory), contaminated sites and sites used for the storage of dangerous substances.



#### Effects of 2013 and 2014 floods

 In May and June 2013, much of Central Europe was affected by extreme flooding causing damages to houses, infrastructure, and services. Total direct damage was 9.6 billion EUR in Germany, Czech Republic and Austria.

	Country	Affected	Evacuated	Casualties	Damage	Cause
2014	Serbia	1.6 million	32,000	51 (25 drown)	1.35 billion €	Torrents, landslides, levee breach
	Bosnia- Herzegovina	1 million	90,000	25	2.04 billion € (15% of GDP in 2013)	Torrents, landslides, levee breach
	Croatia	38,000	15,000	3	297.6 mil €	Levee breach

Serbia

Bosnia - Herzegovina

Croatia







Contants of this slide is taken from Dr. Marina Babic and Dejan Vladković's presentation at the 26<sup>th</sup> ICPDR FP EG Meeting in Bucharest and modified with the data of UNDP Human Risk Development Report 2016 ("Risk-proofing the Western-Balkans")

#### The Flood Survey of EUSDR PA5



4

#### The meetings and visits of the EUSDR PA<sub>5</sub> Flood Survey

Hungary in Budapest	30/05/2013 and 10/07/2013	
Czech Republic in Prague	02/08/2013	
Germany (Baden-Württemberg) in Stuttgart	10/10/2013	
Germany (Bavaria) in Munich	11/10/2013	
Austria in Vienna	27/11/2013	
Croatia in Zagreb	06/02/2014	
Slovenia in Ljubljana	06/02/2014	
Slovakia in Bratislava	26/02/2014	
Serbia in Belgrade	05/03/2014	
Bulgaria, in Sofia	17/03/2014	
Ukraine in Nyíregyháza (HUN)	29/04/2014	
Romania, in Budapest (HUN)	04/06/2014	
Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo	19/08/2014	
Montenegro in Podgorica	19/08/2014	
Moldova in Chisinau	24/09/2014	

#### Discussion of needs and challanges on Danube basin level



# Adoption of the Danube Region Operative Flood Management and Cooperation Programme



□ DR Oper & Cooper was adopted in 28/04/2015 by EUSDR PA5 SG

EU Strategy for the Danube Region Priority Area 5 - "to manage environmental risks" -

co-ordinated by Hungary and Romania

Danube Region Operative Flood Management and Cooperation Programme (DR Oper&Cooper)

Adopted by the 9th Steering Group on 28/04/2015 in Budapest



#### Needs on Danube region level



Measures identified within the DR Oper & Cooper

Measure	Action		
1 & 2	Improvement of flood forecasting		
3	Coordination of the operation of hydraulic structures		
4	Coordination of operative flood management plans		
5	Development of common flood risk management plans for trans-boundary rivers		
6	Exchange of flood protection techniques, technologies and experiences		
7	Develop an education/training network		
8	Harmonisation of operative flood protection methods and equipment		

# Overview of the process of DR Oper&Cooper elaboration



7

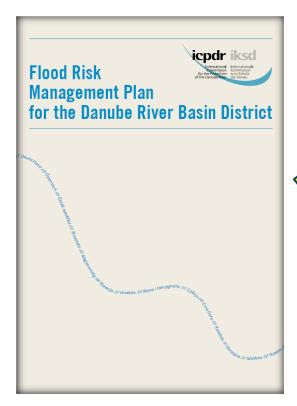
- 2013 flood
- Political impetus
  - 2014 floods
    - PA5 "Flood Survey" 2013-2014
    - DR Oper&Cooper adoptation in 2015
    - Implementation of measures

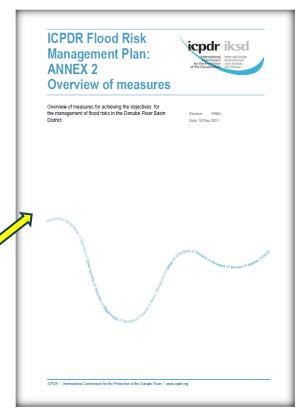
# DFRMP – overview of measures





2015





□Danube Declaration
adopted at the ICPDR
Ministerial Meeting on
o9/o2/2016 by the
Ministers welcomed
and supported DR
Oper&Cooper



Including the measures of DR Oper & Cooper

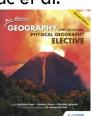
12 out of 13 countries highlighted the need towards trainings for experts and education of the inhabitants

#### Natural hazards in Education

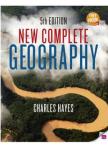


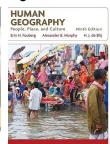
• Content analysis of 166 secondary-school geography textbooks from 36 countries – including 12 from

the Danube basin – was conducted in 2013 by Komac et al.





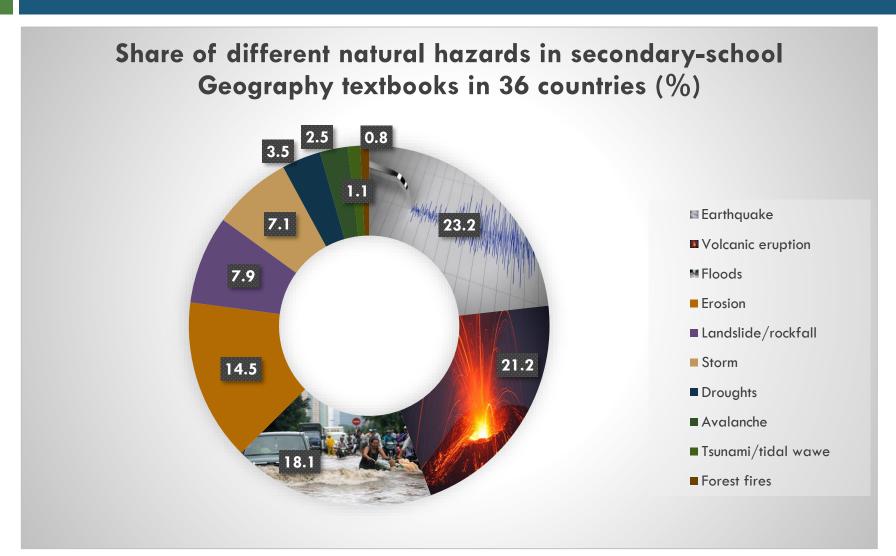




		No. of Geography	No. of textbook pages	No. of pages	Share of pages
	Country	textbooks investigated	investigated	containing descriptions	containing descriptions
		iexibooks ilivesligalea	mvesngalea	of natural disasters	of natural disasters
	Austria	4	911	19	2,09
omac et al. 2013	Bosnia&Herzegovina	6	1 083	21	1,94
	Bulgaria	no data	no data	no data	no data
	Croatia	4	748	11	1,47
	Czech Republic	3	374	2	0,53
	Germany	10	2 226	105	4,72
	Hungary	7	1 225	35	2,86
	Moldova	3	714	14	1,96
	Montenegro	no data	no data	no data	no data
	Romania	3	399	24	6,02
	Serbia	5	1 020	36	3,53
	Slovakia	3	254	0	0
	Slovenia	7	831	34	4,09
2	Ukraine	6	1 514	5	0,33

#### Natural hazards in Education





Source of data: Komac et al. 2013

### Development of an education/training network



- Flood protection training in June 2015 for 70 Bosnian municipality and civil protection experts who have essential role to direct the protection in the event of floods.
- The representatives of National University of Public Services Hungary and Technische Hochschule Deggendorf signed a Collaboration Framework Agreement (6/10/2016, Budapest)
- The cooperation was enlarged in 2017 with one Serbian and one Slovakian Universities





### Development of an education/training network



 InterFloodCourse project submission for DSPF call with the support of EUSDR PA5

**Lead partner:** National Univ. Of Public Service (HU) **Partners:** 

- Technische Hochschule Deggendorf (DE)
- Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava (SK)
- University of Belgrade (SRB)

#### **Observers:**

- General Directorate of Water Management (HU)
- Transcarpathian Hydrometeorological Center (UKR)

#### 97.156 EUR budget

#### **Activities:**

Conference, curricula and course material development

Priority	Projects
area	submitted
PA1a	0
PA1b	1
PA02	2
PA03	5
PA04	4
PA05	1
PA06	3
PA07	4
PA08	3
PA09	8
PA10	5
PA11	1
Total	37

#### Development of an education/training network



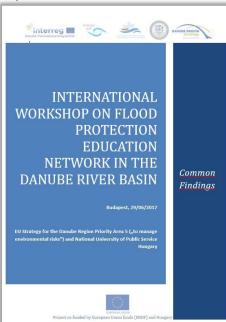


- Workshop for universities on flood protection education network development and financial support
- EUSDR PA5 event with the invitation of PA7 (Knowledge Society) and PA9 (People&Skills)
- □ Promoting together with the Danube Day 2017 (Budapest, 29/06/2017)
- □ Information about ERASMUS+, CEEPUS, HORIZON2020, DAAD

funding possibilites

- Starting the discussion, networking possibilities
- 32 experts from 6 countries
- Common Findings





# Common findings of the workshop 1.





- Secondary school level technical education is disappearing aging of teachers and their limitations in speaking foreign languages (mainly English), the attrition of young professionals, the low number of full time teachers - huge fluctuation
- Low interest for technical studies and a deacreasing number of university students in general
- Dual education needed





### Common findings of the workshop 2.





- At university level, the topic of flood management is covered mainly within other subjects (e.g. hydrology, hydraulic structures, river regulation, economy), that is why students are not able to see this issue in an integrated way as a complex whole problem
- Social issues of hazards (e.g. socio-hydrology, social memory in natural hazards, resilience of landscapes and population, social aspects of floods, participatory planning methods), victim research, and green measures should be more in focus
- co-operation with water institutions should be sustained or enhanced (giving special courses and organizing technical excursions)



Hungarian graduated flood protection engineers in 2016



# Common findings of the workshop 3.





- Local knowledge is disappearing and education in small communities is needed
- □ Training of volunteers and inhabitants is important
- Lack of knowledge on floods in administration-related sciences results in inadequate education of municipal experts





# Common findings of the workshop 4.





- Changing political background, or a missing long-term strategy of water policy are able to hinder strategic thinking or project implementation in some countries (but Kvassay Plan, or New Vásárhelyi Plan e.g. in Hungary)
- Flood Directive and its cycles of revision is not enough to re-establish education

Re-establishment of the Danube hydrology discussion -

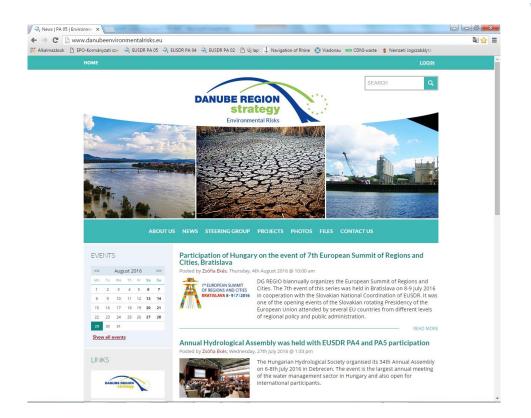
networking











http://www.danubeenvironmentalrisks.eu/

# Thank you for your kind attention!

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