





















MAIN CHALLENGES (IN HUNGARY AND IN THE REGION)







- The average temperature is rising
- More heat wave days
- Extreme weather events more often
- Summer precipitation decreases (drought risk)
- Winter precipitation increases (flood risk)

What about water balance?

Does water means risk/danger?
OR

Water is a real value, a treasure to be preserved.

MAIN FOCUSES OF THE PROJECT



NWRMS

All the second s

They have first-hand experiences at the settlements → feel the consequences, see the damages of climate change

They know the potential resources \rightarrow involvement of unused areas, other local opportunities

They know the local stakeholders → can involve and mobilize them

They form local strategies and plans \rightarrow have the potential power to integrate CCA approach into these documents

low cost, relatively cheap

small-scale

innovative

design and implement quickly

sustainable for the long run

ecological aspects, biodiversity are taken into account resuse
abandoned areas
for water
retention

win-win: good for flora&fauna, and for humans

close-tonature

THE 5 PILOT SITES—5 MODEL SOLUTIONS



BÁTYA





- Annual precipitation is unevenly distributed
- Water surplus and water scarce periods
- Heavy rainfall, inland inundation, drought
- Old claypit

 multi-basin lake with open water surface, wetland (1 ha)
- Retain of excess water, recharge of groundwater (heat wave, drought treatment)

PÜSPÖKSZILÁGY



Frequent flash floods, damage in the built infrastructure + drought risk

Instead of draining slowing the flow & conserving water

7 leaky wooden dams, 4 natural stone sediment traps





RÁKÓCZIÚJFALU



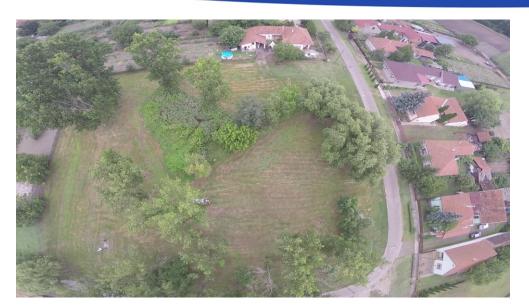


Dual problem:

Driest region of the country (heat waves, increasing water demand) + frequent inland flooding (from snowmelt in spring)

Inland drainage channel (sluice gate) + retention of excess water in the neighbouring deeper area → mitigation of drought risk, rise of groundwater level

RUZSA



- More and more drier countryside
- The average rainfall is constantly decreasing, the groundwater level is falling
- → increased water leakage
- → poor water reteintion capacity

Inland: retaining decanted water from the local waterwork (10-20 m3/day) in a small pond

Outskirts: retaining treated effluent water from the sewage treatment plant (150-200 m3/day) in a pond



TISZATARJÁN



The settlement is located on the floodplain of the Tisza River.

<u>Aim</u>: to increase the local flood safety, to prevent the reproduction and proliferation of invasive species on the floodplain

+ increase retained water resources

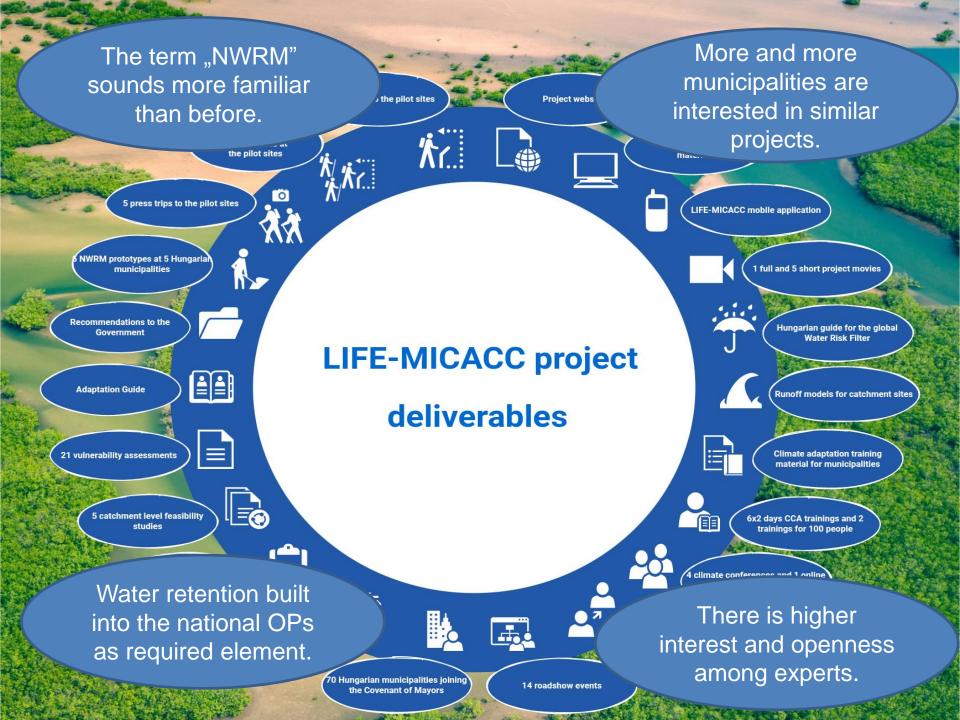


The solution increases the floodreceiving capacity of the floodplain and supports the storage of water and the distribution of water in the landscape.

GENERALLY WE CAN SAY:

- Nature quickly reclaimed its place
- Local micro climate improved a lot
- Recreation opportunities opened (for residents)
- New community spaces were formed
- Average yield improved
- Groundwater level rose
- Droguht risk decreased

→ Work effectively at local level



LIFE LOGOS 4 WATERS PROJECT

1st October 2021 – 30th September 2025

"In cooperation for a climate-conscious river basin management"

Disseminate the use of Natural Water Retention Measures (NWRMs)

Support climate governance on local and regional level

Catchment level cooperation between municipalities and stakeholders

Education of stakeholders in key NWRM affected sectors Nationwide citizen education and information sharing



THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION!

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