

## D.T3.5.2 - REPORT FROM NATIONAL POLICY DIALOGUE

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Hungary

MTDWD - Middle-Tisza District Water Directorate 5 December 2019

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## 1. General Data

<b>Country:</b>	Hungary
<b>Date &amp; Place:</b>	H-5000 Szolnok Boldog Sándor István krt. 4.
<b>Organizers:</b>	Middle-Tisza District Water Directorate
<b>Documents</b> sent together with the report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annex 1. Agenda</li> <li>• Annex 2. <b>Scanned</b> list of participants</li> <li>• Annex 3. Photos</li> </ul>	

## 2. Report

### Main points of the dialogue / short summary (max 2000 characters)

Please prepare short summary of the dialogue with main messages and outcomes so that it can be used as an article or promotion for social media, web page, etc.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> National Policy Dialogue was held by Middle-Tisza-District Water Directorate (Project Partner 5) on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2019 in Szolnok, Hungary. Altogether 23 participants participated on the workshop from which 20 represented regional public authorities, 2 were from NOGs and one participant represented a national public authority. Participants were provided with an electronic copy of the Concept Plan of the pilot area in Hungary and the reports from pilot action - Testing the prototype of the FroGis tool in the river basins -Nagykunsági sub-catchment, Middle-Tisza District, Hungary.

The main points of the dialogue were:

- Concern was raised about the potential severe climate change impacts on future availability of surface water resources in the region.
- How agriculture sector could improve soil retention capacity and contribute to the water retention of the watershed area.
- It was expressed that urgently need to improve the conditions of the non-state-owned open drainage and irrigation purpose canal networks. The effectiveness of the communication about this issue towards the relevant stakeholders should be increased.
- The development of irrigation is a must within the pilot area as the region is the most drought effected area of the country. To satisfy the future irrigation water needs complex planning actions and implementation strategy are needed.
- Development of a comprehensive catalogue of wetland areas is proposed.



- To improve the water conveying capacity of the rivers and canal systems significant improvements are needed to fix the floodplains and the watershed areas. The required measures might generate conflicts that must be handled through open, transparent planning and implementation processes. All interested parties must be involved in these processes.
- The results of such EU co-sponsored projects should be disseminated to the society more effectively. The gained results must be utilized by a society.
- Several questions were raised and discussed how the different tools developed by the FramWat project could be used by the interested stakeholders in the future.

**Participants** (max 500 characters)

Shortly describe who were the participants, from which sector, institutions, levels, ...? How many of them, etc.?

Target groups	Number (please attached also list of participants)
Local public authority	
Regional public authority	20
National public authority	
Sectoral agency	1
Interest groups including NGOs	2
Higher education and research	
International organization	
General public	

\*according to the Target groups identified in AF

Short description (if necessary) of the participants:

### 3. Outcomes

Please provide short feedback from your stakeholders on below topic (the ones that you have discussed):

**Feedback/comments on the Concept plan / selection of the measures** (max 1000 characters)

The latest version of the Concept Plan of Middle-Tisza District was presented to stakeholders, including the selection and placement of the N(S)WRM's in Pilot river basin.



There was strong interest from the agricultural sector regarding measures to improve the water retention capacity of soils. They drew attention that besides deep plowing, increasing the organic matter content of the soil also significantly increases water retention capacity. Based on studies, organic material fertilization can improve soil structure and water-holding capacity with approximately 35 %. Green manure and organic fertilization (animal husbandry) can reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and improve soil structure.

*(Remark: Two N(S)WR measures is planned within the pilot area that help this process: A08 Green cover, A13 Mulching/fertilization.)*

Collective greening (farmer association for land use change in parcel level) was proposed, which means, that neighbouring farms collectively develop green areas from hardly cultivable agricultural land. The idea is in line with project target, and some of the planned measures:

- A01 Meadows and pastures instead arable land,
- A02 Buffer strips and hedges,
- F01 Forest riparian buffers

It was commented that in the past, agricultural fields and roads were separated by so-called "protective forest strips". It was recommended that measures should be implemented on this issue.

With the planned arable land change into meadow and pasture, an increasing proportion of land are available for livestock production, resulting higher rates of organic fertilizer.

Non-state-owned drainage and irrigation canal system is deteriorating, that means that besides uncertain production security, the water retention availability of canals is also deteriorating.

#### Feedback/comments on the draft structure of the Guidelines (Steps) *(max 1000 characters)*

Based on the presentation prepared by GWP CEE on the Guideline, the planned steps were presented to the stakeholders.

There were no comments regarding this topic.

#### What are future steps/plans in terms of preparation of the Action Plan? *(max 1000 characters)*

The steps planned in the Action Plan were presented to the stakeholders based on the presentation prepared by WULS/ALL.

It should be taken into account during the planning process that one of the expected effects



of climate change is the reduction of surface water resources, which is important issue for the water resources of Lake Tisza in this project.

Reducing the impact of artificial human interventions on nature is a very important issue. Not only re-naturalization of artificial environment, but also operation work adapted to the living conditions of the organisms, which is very important in this pilot river basin.

#### Feedback on usability of the tools and how they can be used after the project ends (*max 1000 characters*)

During the National Dialogue the following tools were presented:

- FroGIS tool and application in the pilot area (results and experiences),
- Dynamic tool. Application of 1D Hydrodynamic model (results and experiences).

#### Feedbacks/proposals for follow-up/future activities

River basin management planning is a social issue, targets cannot be realized without local interest, finding and aligning interests is an important process to achieve. Project result can support the preparation of RBMP's.

Please add input/comments from stakeholders also on other FramWat outputs if you include them in the discussions:

#### Cost analysis (act. 3.3)

Based on the presentation prepared by Limnos, cost analysis was presented to the stakeholders.

There were no comments regarding the topic.

#### Multi-criteria Analysis

See in DDS part.

#### Effectiveness of NSWRMs (O.T2.1)

Effectiveness of NSWRMs was presented through the 1D HEC-RAS model. For most of the planned measures, the expected positive impacts are difficult to analyse.

#### Decision support system (Act. 3.4.)

Decision support system **draft structure and Multi-criteria Analysis** was presented to the



stakeholders. Prototype of web application was also shown.  
There were no comments regarding this topic.

#### FroGIS (O.T1.1.)

FroGis tool considered useful application for river basin analyses.

#### Other comments

The results of the project must be made available to the public, it should be used in other strategy planning workflow.






## ANNEX 1. Agenda

5 <sup>th</sup> December 2019	FramWat Projekt, 3 <sup>rd</sup> National Policy Dialogue
9:00 - 9:15	Registration
9:15 - 9:35	Opening Welcome by Mátyás Háfra, Head of River Basin Management Department, MTDWD Introduction presentation by Dr. János Fehér, MTDWD
9:35 - 10:25	General introduction of FramWat project and the results achieved by Péter Sólyom
10:25 - 11:00	Modelling results of pilot basin by Nikolett Gallé-Gázsity
11:00 - 11:20	Coffee break
11:20 - 12:00	Qs & As / Workshop Consultation, discussion and collection of opinions about the delivered presentations and the documents sent out to the participants prior to the workshop.
12:00 - 12:15	Summary of the meeting by Dr. János Fehér
12:15 -	Lunch (sandwiches)



## ANNEX 2. List of participants








**FramWat projekt 3. Érdekelti féli Konzultáció / 3rd National Dialogue**  
**2019. december 5., Szolnok**

Résztevői lista

Ssz. / Nr	Név / Name	Institution / intézet	email	alíírás / Signature
1	Balogh Péter	Szövetség az Élő Tiszáért		
2	Bucsányi István főmérnök	Szegedi Víziközmű Működtető és Fejlesztő Zrt.		
3	Csókási Anita helyettes főosztályvezető VEGETÁCIÓS TERV FŐOSZTÁLYVEZETŐ	Bács-Kiskun Megyei Kormányhivatal Kecskeméti Járási Hivatala Környezetvédelmi és Természetvédelmi Főosztály	pal.gabriella@bacs.gov.hu	Nemcs Pál f
4	Csosz Tibor tanácsos	Mezőgazdasági Szövetkezők és Termelők Országos Szövetsége	csosz@mez.agrar.hu	Csosz Tibor
5	Donáth Zsolt	Jász Szolnoki JH Környezetvédelmi és Természetvédelmi Főosztály	donath.zsolt@jasz-jrh.hu	Donáth Zsolt
6	Donkó Péter	Közép-Tisza-Vidéki Horgász Egyesületek Szövetsége		

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7	Dr. Fehér János	KÖTIVIZIG		Fehér János
8	Dr. Széphalmi Éva főosztályvezető	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Kormányhivatal Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági és Földhivatali Főosztály Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági és Állategészségügyi Osztály		
9	Egri Sándor	Kárpátok-Tisza Fejlesztési Egyesület		Egri Sándor
10	Farkas Gábor Péter térinformatikai szakértő	KÖTIVIZIG		Farkas Gábor Péter
11	Gallé-Gázsity Nikolett modellezési szakértő	KÖTIVIZIG		Gallé-Gázsity Nikolett
12	Háfra Mátyás osztályvezető	KÖTIVIZIG VVGO		Háfra Mátyás
13	Horváth Béla	Közép-Tisza-Vidéki Horgász Egyesületek Szövetsége		
14	Horváth Lajos főmérnök	KÖTIVIZIG		
15	Hubal Imre elnök	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Közgyűlés	elnok@jnsz.hu	Hubal Imre


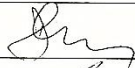




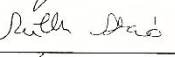
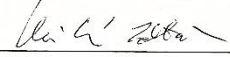
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16	<sup>Boros</sup> Kíss Gabriella osztályvezető	Északmagyarországi Regionális Vízművek Zrt. Technológiai és Környezetvédelmi Osztály	Boros Gabriella@ envart.hu	
17	Katona Zsuzsa felszíni vízkészlet-gazdálkodási referens	Tiszántúli Vízügyi Igazgatóság VVGO		
18	Palatinus Judit nemzetközi referens	KÖTIVIZIG Tisza Iroda	tiszaoffice@kotivizig.hu	
19	Pataki Beáta	Debreceni Egyetem		
20	Rátfai György nemzetközi referens	KÖTIVIZIG Tisza Iroda	tiszaof@kotivizig.hu	
21	Sléderné Szűcs Erika közegészségügyi-járványügyi szakügyintéző	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Kormányhivatal Népegészségügyi Főosztály	sl.koz.en@jnk. gov.hu	
22	Sólyom Péter	KÖTIVIZIG		
23	Tótáné Lajkó Éva körzetvezető falugazdász	NAK		



24	Váci Melinda nemzetközi referens	KÖTIVIZIG Tisza Iroda		
25	BOZSAKOVICS LÁRIS	HEVES MVB	bozskovics.larsco@ heves.gov.hu	
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31	UKAI SZABÓ ZOLTÁN	KÖTIVIZIG	ukai.szabo.zoltan@kotivizig.hu	
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## ANNEX 3. Photos





