Local climate adaptation by NWRMs – The results of the LIFE-MICACC project





















BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE LIFE-MICACC PROJECT

Duration: 01.09.2017. – 31.08.2021. (30.11.2021)

Partners:

CB : Ministry of Interior of Hungary **ABs** : Municipality of Bátya/Püspökszilágy/Rákócziújfalu/Ruzsa /Tiszatarján, Association of Climate-friendly Municipalities, General Directorate of Water Management, Pannon Pro Innovation Ltd., WWF Hungary

+ 24 cooperation partner municipalities

Overall goal: strengthen the adaptation skills of vulnerable municipalities Target audience: decision-makers and experts of local governments Budget: 2.564.783 Euro



Municipalities as integrators and coordinators in adaptation to climate change

LIFE-MICACC project

LIFE16 CCA/HU/000115





MAIN FOCUSES OF THE PROJECT

MUNICIPALITIES

Climate change is a global challange, however the most effective way is to act locally.

- Municipalities have first-hand experiences at the settlements → feel the consequences, see the damages of climate change
- □ They know the potential resources → involvement of unused areas, other local opportunities
- □ They know the local stakeholders → can involve and mobilize them
- □ They form local strategies and plans → have the potential power to integrate CCA approach into these documents

Municipalities are key actors in coordinating CCA locally.

NWRMs

Climate change happens more often and in a not predictable way. Balance water surplus and water scarcity.

Solutions that are:

- low cost, relatively cheap
- small-scale
- design and implement quickly
- close-to-nature (not concrete)
- resuse abandoned areas for water retention
- ecological aspects, biodiversity are taken into account
- win-win: good for flora&fauna, and for humans
- sustainable for the long run
- innovative

NWRMs must have a place besides the traditional water management (grey) solutions.

THE 5 PILOT SITES- 5 MODEL NWRMS



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
- 1 side reservoir









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 \rightarrow 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
- \rightarrow increased water leakage

 \rightarrow poor water reteintion capacity

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

<u>Outskirts</u>: 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.

THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION!

LIFE-MICACC project

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