



Why is it not possible? (Barriers to ILD)

- ❏ Structural, morphological
- ❏ Institutional
- ❏ Legal
- ❏ Financial
- ❏ Mind sets
- ❏ Value preferences

The bumpy road of law

- ❏ Barriers to flexible land use practices:
 - ❏ privatisation, compensation, undivided common, land use and title are separated
 - ❏ obligation of cultivation, cultivation types
 - ❏ aid structure, EU funds
- ❏ Barriers to flexible water use
 - ❏ Obsolete regulations
 - ❏ Draining of excess surface water is required by law
 - ❏ Flood control and drainage is required by law
 - ❏ Legal possibilities for water retention are limited

EXAMPLES

- **Example 1: Correction of Golden Crowns**
3074. 26 AK → 3074.23 AK
(undivided common, 62 owners)
- **Example 2: Dredging of the Kakat brooklet**
(KÖTIKTVF.KVVM → KÖTIVIZIG.KVVM)
EIS-EIA
9 different pieces of legislation
6 different authorities and expert authorities to be involved
3 cognisant local municipalities to inform
9 pages document, with appr. a hundred references
12 copies made

Financial aspects

- **Stumbling blocks of redistribution**
- **The tendering system**
- **Business interests**
- **Regional and other scopes**
- **After the construction**
- **And who will finance livelihood?**

Attitudes and perception

- Flood as a benefit. The functional landscape. The 'fok' system.
- Local autonomy. Vertical organisation
- Quality of life
- Land ownership and tenure
- The commons.
- Rights and obligations of ownership

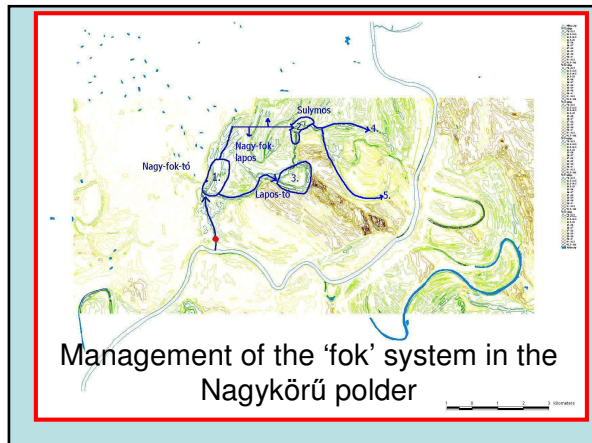


Opportunities

- Relatively untouched former flood plain (GIS), modelling (deep floodplain)
- Relatively few infrastructure, economic „backwardness” is a structural advantage
- At the international level
 - ICPDR
 - Tisza group
 - Carpathian convention

Threats!

- Facts, truth, science and politics
- Solidarity or sovereignty?
- Climate change, unforeseen events, chaotic systems (Eyjafjöll)



Currently	Following the land use changes
1. Growing wind erosion	1. Less wind erosion
2. Growing water erosion	2. Less water erosion
3. Nutrients leached out	3. Nutrients are retained
4. No solution to floods	4. Floods mitigated
5. Biodiversity at risk	5. Higher level of biodiversity
6. Carbon capture and storage low	6. Better carbon capture and storage
7. Biomass production low	7. Higher biomass production
8. Low quality, high volume food	8. Less, but diverse, high quality food
	9. Waste degradation
	10. Recreation, sports

Pilot demonstration site No 3. Nagykörű

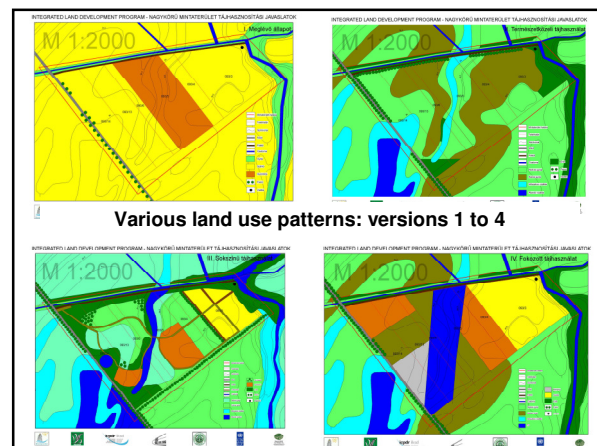
- total area: 22 ha
- to be flooded: 2-5 ha
- current use: cropland and orchard

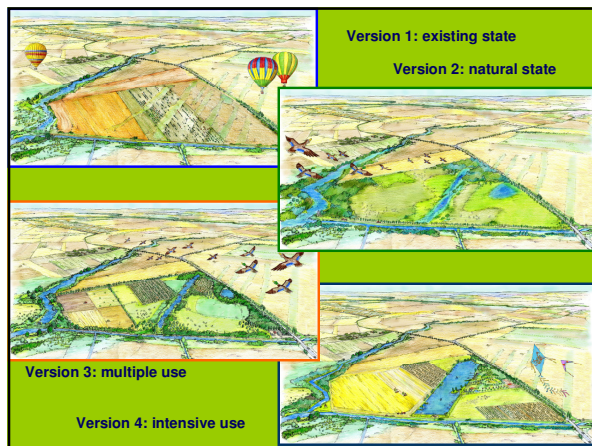
Pros

- few owners
- clear titles
- most owners are known, local
- predictable long term biomass increment

Cons

- hard headed farmers and legal traps





Participants, funding

- Alliance for the Living Tisza (SZÖVET)
- RISSAC, AGORA, SENTA
- UNDP/ICPDR
- 83,600 USD (117,400 USD)




www.southeast-europe.net/en/

Thanks for your attention!



Contact: szovet_tisza@yahoogroups.com

Web: <http://www.ild.eoldal.hu/oldal/english>