

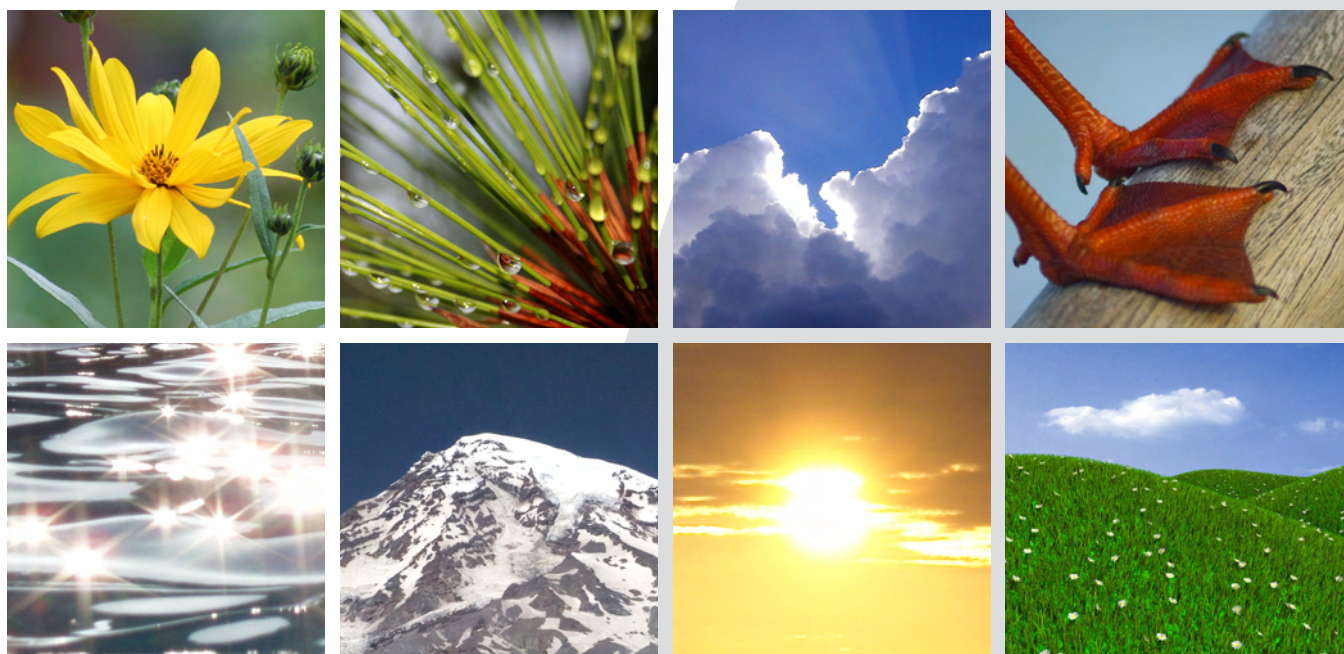
Directorate General Environment, Unit E.4. LIFE

Ex-Post Evaluation of Projects and Activities Financed under the LIFE Programme

Country-by-country analysis

Hungary

July 2009



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The views expressed are those of the Consultant and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Commission.

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1 Executive summary

Between 1996 and 2006, the LIFE Programme co-financed 31 projects in Hungary including 16 Nature projects and 15 Environment projects. A major result of the Nature projects was the high contribution to species conservation. In the case of the Environment projects, a major result was the adoption of new inventions/innovations. The effectiveness of Environment and Nature projects is assessed as high. The sustainability of LIFE Nature projects is assessed as medium while sustainability of Environment projects was lower. Hungarian LIFE projects have addressed numerous aims set forth in the 6th EAP.

2 Introduction

This country report on the implementation of the LIFE Programme in Hungary is part of the overall ex-post evaluation of the LIFE Programme. The evaluation was commissioned in July 2008 and covers all LIFE projects initiated throughout the period 1996-2006. The overall objective of the evaluation is to assess the relevance and impact of the activities and projects financed under the LIFE Programme. The evaluation comprises country studies in all Member States, except Bulgaria, which has never had any LIFE projects. This report documents the analysis carried out concerning the implementation of the LIFE Programme in Hungary. The ex-post evaluation focuses on assessing the effect of the LIFE Programme on Europe's nature and environment through looking at results and impacts of LIFE projects implemented under the Nature (NAT) and Environment (ENV) components. The results and impacts have further been assessed along three main evaluation criteria:

- Effectiveness, i.e. the extent to which planned objectives have been reached;
- Sustainability, i.e. the extent to which positive impacts have continued or are likely to continue;
- Utility, i.e. the extent to which impacts address key environmental needs and priorities in the EU and for the stakeholders concerned.

3 Environmental policy overview

The Hungarian National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) was approved by the government in July 2007. The main objective of the strategy is to help shift domestic, social, economic, and environmental processes (i.e. Hungary's development) on to a course which is sustainable over both medium and long-term periods. The strategy is based on ten main principles, has four main objectives and identifies 11 priorities. The aims directly related to environment and nature are; a) to protect natural resources b) to combat climate change c) to establish sustainable water management (see Box 1).

Box 1 *Priorities related to environment and nature in Hungary's Sustainable Development Strategy*

a) Protection of natural values

These are the tools for preserving the viability of natural systems: the active protection of natural resources; the integration all sectors of the economy; institutional support for protection measures; attitude and way-of-life changes and public participation.

b) Reducing activities enhancing the threat of climate change and adaptation to climate change

The goal is to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere; to increase sinks; to prepare for and adapt to the impacts of changing weather and climate patterns. This involves preparing for expected changes; forecasting; prevention; mitigating damages and becoming more effective in restoring damage.

c) Creating sustainable water management

Sustainable goals include: the coordination of natural and artificial water cycles in terms of quality and quantity; developing a regime for sustainable management in renewing subsurface water reserves; providing clean drinking water; providing adequate sewerage and waste water treatment services; avoiding water pollution and providing enough water for natural habitats. To this end, Hungary should also attempt to create and operate a regime for integrated water management.

4 Overview of LIFE projects in Hungary

During the period 1996 to 2006, the LIFE Programme co-financed 31 projects in Hungary including 16 Nature projects and 15 Environment projects. A table providing a full of the projects is provided in Appendix 1. Table 4.1 provides a brief summary. More summary tables are included in Appendix 2 and Appendix 3.

Table 4.1 *Overview of LIFE projects 1996-2006 in Hungary*

	Number of projects	Total LIFE contribution (million EUR)	Main themes covered ¹	Average LIFE contribution per project (million EUR)	Average project duration (years)
Environment	15	8.7	Natural resources and waste, Water (each 40%)	0.6	3.2
Nature	16	12.8	Habitats (68%)	0.8	4.4

Source: BUTLER

The **LIFE Environment** projects, co-financed by the LIFE Programme, are mainly related to water and waste management, eco-management and climate-friendly technologies. Approximately half of the projects are public, and the other half are private. The typical beneficiaries are SMEs (6 projects).

The **LIFE Nature** projects, co-financed by the LIFE Programme during 1996-2006, mainly comprise projects on the conservation of birds and habitats such as marshes and grasslands. The major beneficiary was the National park directorate, accounting for ten projects in total.

¹ For the purpose of this evaluation, the LIFE projects were categorised according to the thematic structure of the LIFE+ Programme (ref. Regulation EC No. 614/2007, Annex II). The themes included for LIFE Nature: Habitat Directive, Birds Directive and Biodiversity. For LIFE Environment: Climate change, air, water, soil, forests, natural resources and waste, chemicals, urban environment, strategic approaches.

5 Effects of projects implemented

5.1 Results and impacts for Nature projects

Hungarian Nature projects mainly aim at restoring and conserving threatened natural habitats and protected species in Hungary. It focuses on habitats and species found in the EU-wide Natura 2000 network. Based on project summaries the main results and impacts of projects related to species preservation include the foundation of a base for the long term conservation of several species in Hungary, such as the imperial eagle, angelica palustris, wolf and lynx, great bustard, meadow viper and red-footed falcon. The degree of support given provided an important incentive for each species mentioned above. The main results and impacts of projects related to habitat were the following: restoration of Pannonic salt steppe and salt marshes, and the contribution to habitat management and restoration of Pannonic grasslands. The projects contributed significantly to the development of areas registered as Natura 2000 designated areas.

LIFE projects contributed to the development of action plans and programmes (a series of national species conservation action plans [SCAP] for the wolf and lynx; a comprehensive management plans focusing on the requirements of Angelica palustris and a comprehensive monitoring programme and Predator management Plan in relation with Otis tarda). In addition, guidelines were prepared for the management of preservation of the Hungarian meadow viper. Some projects also brought about legal changes (in the case of the project regarding the conservation of large carnivores, the legal protection status of the wolf to “strictly protected” has been updated).

Most of LIFE Nature projects are related to Natura 2000 areas, but data sources (project studies and interviews with key national and monitoring experts) provided little information about the size of the Natura 2000 areas affected by LIFE projects in Hungary. Based on project summaries, the implemented LIFE projects have also contributed to the development of environmental management systems including the Natura 2000 management system (e.g. a GIS database has been developed to record and evaluate the distribution of wolf and lynx; an imperial eagle management plan and a map about 700 km² of imperial eagle habitat has been created; sustainable management practices have been applied to the rehabilitated steppes and marshes and scientific monitoring has been put in place in order to establish the basis for the long-term maintenance of the rehabilitated areas [Central Bereg Plain]). Nature conservation projects accumulated experiences in relation to project management and induced knowledge transfer among projects. The successful implementation of the projects also led to greater public awareness of conservation and of the role of the Natura 2000 network.

5.2 Results and impacts for Environment projects

Hungarian environmental projects implemented within the framework of the LIFE Funds mainly aim at supporting innovative environmental demonstration projects. As the projects supported through the Environment component are extremely diverse, it is difficult to sum them up in a common assessment. Based on the opinion of the monitor the projects have been divided and evaluated in two groups (See Annex 1 in Appendix 33):

The projects also contributed to the dissemination of data to the general public on various issues, thereby allowing them to form an opinion and influence the decision-making process (as in relation to ozone and the atmosphere). LIFE projects contributed significantly to the development of action plans and guidelines. An innovative Decision Support Tool (a special GIS database which collects, maintains and manages all the information from the on-going monitoring sources and makes it available together

with the static data on the internet) for sustainable water and land-use management planning and flow has been also elaborated.

The LIFE program supported pilot projects as well (e.g. “Selective collection of wastes of the information society” project). The “Integrated (Multi-level inundation) water management system solving flood protection, nature conservation and rural employment challenges” project demonstrates a specific model to potential users. The “Utilisation of waste ink-dust for the production of bituminous isolation plates” project aims to demonstrate the best available technology (BAT) in the field of bituminous roof material production.

6 The effectiveness of projects

Effectiveness can be assessed on two levels: the project level, which compares achievements with project objectives, and the programme level, which compares achievements with LIFE Programme objectives²

For **Nature projects**, national focal point assessed the effectiveness of Nature projects at an average of 4.4 on a scale from 1-5 where five is the highest. Based on the opinion of the national coordinator the project level effectiveness of projects is assessed as high, which means that all projects are 100 per cent effective with a few exceptions (See examples in Annex 2 in Appendix 33). Knowledge transfer had an important role and there is also a strong connection between projects which had similar nature conservation objectives (See examples in Annex 2). In general, projects have delivered according to the planned objectives with few exceptions (e.g. one of the Nature projects did not entirely achieve the planned result due to legal restrictions and reduced animal activity). Effectiveness at programme level is assessed as high for nature projects, which contributed to implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives in Hungary. An example is the project on the imperial eagle which aimed to ensure that appropriate areas for the species in Hungary would be designated 'Special Protection Areas' under the Birds Directive. Other examples are provided in Annex 2.

Concerning Hungarian **LIFE Environment** projects, national focal points and monitoring experts rated the effectiveness of Environment projects at an average of 3.3 on a scale from 1-5 where 5 is the highest. On this basis and based on project reviews, the project level effectiveness is assessed as medium. Programme level effectiveness is assessed as high for the Environment projects, based on the opinion of the monitor and review of project summaries. Environmental projects have contributed to the development of innovative and integrated techniques, but the dissemination of these techniques to a wider EU audience has been limited.

7 The sustainability of projects

Most LIFE Nature projects were able to generate long term effects. The sustainability of LIFE Nature projects is assessed as medium. The degree of sustainability depends mainly on the character of the project. The main factors influencing sustainability are the purchase or long-term lease of land (on projects where land is not purchased it is harder to measure and/or influence the projects' sustainability);

² Specific objective for: LIFE Nature: To contribute to the implementation of Council Directive 79/409/EEC (Birds Directive) and Council Directive 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive); LIFE Environment: To contribute to the development of innovative and integrated techniques and methods and to the further development of Community environmental policy.

the implementation of suitable non-recurring measures and wide dissemination and efficient environmental education which guarantees a higher level of sustainability.

In the case of Environment projects, sustainability is lower, as most beneficiaries were unable to guarantee additional financing after the project period. The sustainability of LIFE Environment projects is assessed as low. Sustainability depended on the beneficiary and the partners (e.g. projects involving state and regional organisations had a higher level of sustainability). In cases where the private sector is involved, market uncertainty can influence sustainability negatively, incurring greater risk.

8 The utility of projects

Hungarian LIFE projects have addressed numerous goals and aims set forth in the 6th EAP. Most of the Environment projects addressed relevant and important environmental issues on both EU and national levels. The Nature projects played an important role in addressing EU and/or national-level problems and priorities in relation to nature conservation. In the eyes of the stakeholders, the LIFE-Nature program represents the major financial and technical tool in implementing the European directives on nature protection and sustainable use of nature resources. Both Environment and Nature projects have been positively evaluated among the main key players.

Appendix 1 Comprehensive overview of LIFE Projects in Hungary

In connection with the ex-post evaluation, data was extracted from the BUTLER database of the LIFE Unit. Table 1 and Table 2 below provide an overview of the information available on each project as well as the LIFE+ theme attached by the evaluation team to the project. The budget figures for LIFE co-financing do not necessarily correspond to the actual payments made.

Table 2 Overview of LIFE Environment Projects in Hungary

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	LIFE+ theme
LIFE00 ENV/H/000933	Used tyres recycling	LIFE II	2000	2000	2004	1,066,734	246,340	Development agency	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE00 ENV/H/000936	Establishment and operation of a regional biomonitoring network for the assessment of air quality - East Hungarian Biomonitoring Network	LIFE II	2000	2001	2004	886,720	431,610	Public enterprise	No	Air
LIFE02 ENV/H/000435	Utilization of Hazardous Waste	LIFE III	2002	2001	2004	1,906,935	449,826	SME	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE02 ENV/H/000440	Implementation of a biogas treatment unit and CO2 exploitation unit at the Anaerobic Digester (AD) Facility in Sajobabony / Hungary (BiogasConvert) in order to close recycling gap	LIFE III	2002	2002	2005	5,368,028	915,366		No	Air
LIFE02 ENV/H/000442	Implementation of a brand-new environmental-friendly innovative technology for collecting, shrinking and recycling extended polystyrene (EPS) waste	LIFE III	2002	2002	2004	605,520	248,922	SME	No	Natural resources and waste

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	LIFE+ theme
LIFE02 ENV/H/000443	Integrated wastewater treatment and landfill recultivation by means of development of a closed-cycle rhizospheric biological wastewater treatment system on the top of a small municipal landfill of waste site - a solution for rural areas	LIFE III	2002	2002	2005	932,321	438,473	NGO-Foundation	No	Water
LIFE03 ENV/H/000272	Selective collection of wastes of the information society - pilot testing in Central Eastern Europe	LIFE III	2003	2003	2006	1,517,758	653,979	SME	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE03 ENV/H/000273	Implementing an Integrated Decision Support System for the Sustainable Management of Tourism in the Lake Balaton Region - An innovative Solution for Sustainable Tourism	LIFE III	2003	2003	2007	1,492,150	744,950	NGO-Foundation	No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE03 ENV/H/000280	Sustainable use and management rehabilitation of flood plain in the Middle Tisza District	LIFE III	2003	2003	2007	1,399,116	691,508	Regional authority	No	Water
LIFE03 ENV/H/000291	Integrated (Multi-level inundation) water management system solving flood-protection, nature conservation and rural employment challenges	LIFE III	2003	2003	2006	861,880	257,358	Public enterprise	No	Water
LIFE04 ENV/HU/000372	Modern and environmental friendly composting methods of agricultural waste	LIFE III	2004	2003	2006	1,681,127	340,683	SME	No	Natural resources and waste

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	LIFE+ theme
LIFE04 ENV/HU/000374	Removal of toxic heavy metals from waste water by special yeast produced by bioconversion on food byproducts - an integrated solution for wastewater treatment	LIFE III	2004	2004	2007	1,143,871	565,175	SME	No	Water
LIFE04 ENV/HU/000382	Implementation of an innovative Decision Support Tool for the Sustainable water and land-use management planning and Flow Supplementation of the Hungarian-Slovakian Transboundary Danube Wetland Area (Szigetköz)	LIFE III	2004	2004	2008	2,168,645	1,078,652	Intergovernmental body	No	Water
LIFE05 ENV/H/000418	Sustainable management and treatment of arsenic bearing groundwater in Southern Hungary	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2009	1,658,000	808,514	Regional authority	No	Water

Table 3 Overview of LIFE Nature Projects in Hungary

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	Directive (Birds, Habitats) or biodiversity
LIFE00 NAT/H/007162	Funding the base of long term large carnivore conservation in Hungary	LIFE II	2000	2001	2006	375,883	239,105	University	No	Habitats
LIFE02 NAT/H/008627	Conservation of Aquila heliaca in the Carpathian basin	LIFE III	2002	2002	2006	585,475	439,106	NGO-Foundation	No	Birds
LIFE02 NAT/H/008630	The practical protection of Angelica palustris habitats	LIFE III	2002	2002	2007	1,330,000	665,000		No	Habitats
LIFE02 NAT/H/008634	Restoration of pannonic steppes, marshes of Hortobágy National Park	LIFE III	2002	2002	2006	780,744	546,521	Park-Reserve authority	No	Habitats
LIFE02 NAT/H/008638	Habitat management of Hortobágy eco-region for bird protection	LIFE III	2002	2002	2006	829,534	622,151	NGO-Foundation	No	Birds
LIFE03 NAT/H/000167	Restoration of Pannonic forests and grasslands on the Szénás-hills	LIFE III	2003	2003	2008	847,283	635,462	Park-Reserve authority	No	Habitats
LIFE04 NAT/HU/000109	Conservation of Otis tarda in Hungary	LIFE III	2004	2004	2009	4,349,471	1,929,024	Park-Reserve authority	No	Birds
LIFE04 NAT/HU/000116	Establishing the background of saving the Hungarian meadow viper (Vipera ursinii rakosiensis) from extinction	LIFE III	2004	2004	2008	649,000	324,500	NGO-Foundation	No	Habitats
LIFE04 NAT/HU/000118	Complex habitat rehabilitation of the Central Bereg Plain, North-east Hungary	LIFE III	2004	2005	2009	1,226,178	858,325	Park-Reserve authority	No	Habitats
LIFE04 NAT/HU/000119	Grassland restoration and marsh protectin in Egyek-Pusztakócs	LIFE III	2004	2004	2009	1,040,000	700,302	Park-Reserve authority	No	Habitats

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	Directive (Birds, Habitats) or biodiversity
LIFE05 NAT/H/000117	Habitat management on the Pannonian grasslands in Hungary	LIFE III Extension	2005	2006	2010	1,082,424	666,774	NGO- Foundation	No	Habitats
LIFE05 NAT/H/000122	Conservation of Falco vespertinus in the Pannonian Region	LIFE III Extension	2005	2006	2010	1,546,580	772,190	Park-Reserve authority	No	Birds
LIFE06 NAT/H/000096	Conservation of Falco cherrug in the Carpathian basin	LIFE III Extension	2006	2006	2011	2,152,042	1,606,715	Park-Reserve authority	No	Birds
LIFE06 NAT/H/000098	Conservation of Euro-siberian steppic woods and Pannonic sand steppes in "Nagykörösi pusztai tölgyesek" pSCI	LIFE III Extension	2006	2006	2011	1,863,236	1,397,427	Park-Reserve authority	No	Habitats
LIFE06 NAT/H/000102	Restoration and grassland management of Felső-Kongó meadows	LIFE III Extension	2006	2007	2010	288,045	143,245	Park-Reserve authority	No	Habitats
LIFE06 NAT/H/000104	Conservation of the Pannon endemic Dianthus diutinus	LIFE III Extension	2006	2006	2011	1,630,785	1,223,088	Park-Reserve authority	No	Habitats

Appendix 2 Summary tables on LIFE Environment projects in Hungary

Table 4 Overview of LIFE ENV projects in Hungary by year, 1996-2006

Generation	Year	Number of projects	Total budget (EUR million)	Total LIFE co-financing budget (EUR million)	Average duration (years)	Average LIFE funding per project (EUR million)
LIFE II	1996	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1998	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1999	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LIFE III	2000	2	2.0	0.7	3.5	0.3
	2002	4	8.8	2.1	2.8	0.5
	2003	4	5.3	2.3	3.5	0.6
	2004	3	5.0	2.0	3.3	0.7
	Total	13	21	7	3.2	0.5
LIFE III extension	2005	1	1.7	0.8	4.0	0.8
	2006	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	1	1.7	0.8	4.0	0.8
Grand total		14	22.7	7.9	3.3	0.6
Comparative figures for all ENV projects		1,076	1,947.7	615.9	3.3	0.6

Table 5 Overview of LIFE ENV projects in Hungary 1996-2006 by theme

LIFE+ theme	No. of projects	In % of total	Total budget (EUR million)	In % of total	LIFE contribution (EUR million)	In % of total
Climate change	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Air	2	14%	6.3	28%	1.3	17%
Water	6	43%	8.2	36%	3.8	49%
Soil	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Forests	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Natural resources and waste	5	36%	6.8	30%	1.9	25%
Chemicals	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Urban environment	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Strategic approaches	1	7%	1.5	7%	0.7	9%
Total	14	100%	22.7	100%	7.9	100%

Table 6 Hungary LIFE ENV projects 1996-2006 according to beneficiary type

Beneficiary type	No. of projects	In % of total	Total budget (EUR million)	In % of total	LIFE contribution (EUR million)	In % of total
Public entities						
National authority	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Regional authority	2	14%	3.1	13%	1.5	19%
Local authority	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Development agency	1	7%	1.1	5%	0.2	3%
Intergovernmental body	1	7%	2.2	10%	1.1	14%
Park-reserve authority	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Sub-total	4	29%	6.3	28%	2.8	36%
Public and private enterprises						
International enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Large enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
SME Small and medium sized enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Mixed enterprise	2	14%	1.7	8%	0.7	9%
Public enterprise	5	36%	6.9	30%	2.3	29%
Sub-total	7	50%	8.6	38%	2.9	37%
NGOs and research						
NGO-Foundation	2	14%	2.4	11%	1.2	15%
Research institutions	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
University	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Training centre	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Sub-total	2	14%	2.4	11%	1.2	15%
None indicated	1	7%	5.4	24%	0.9	12%
Total	14	100%	22.7	100%	7.9	100%

Appendix 3 Summary tables on LIFE Nature projects in Hungary

Table 7 Overview of LIFE NAT projects in Hungary, 1996-2006

Generation	Year	Number of projects	Total budget (EUR million)	Total LIFE co-financing budget (EUR million)	Average duration (years)	Average LIFE funding per project (EUR million)
LIFE II	1996	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1998	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1999	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LIFE III	2000	1	0.4	0.2	5.0	0.2
	2002	4	3.5	2.3	4.3	0.6
	2003	1	0.8	0.6	5.0	0.6
	2004	4	7.3	3.8	4.5	1.0
	Total	10	12	7	4.5	0.7
LIFE III extension	2005	2	2.6	1.4	4.0	0.7
	2006	4	5.9	4.4	4.5	1.1
	Total	6	8.6	5.8	4.3	1.0
Grand total		16	20.6	12.8	4.4	0.8
Comparative figures for all NAT projects		771	1,224.1	637.2	4.2	0.8

Table 8 Categories of LIFE NAT projects in Hungary, 1996-2006

LIFE NAT themes	No. of projects	In % of total	Total budget (EUR million)	In % of total	LIFE contribution (EUR million)	In % of total
Habitats Directive	11	69%	11.1	54%	7.4	58%
Birds Directive	5	31%	9.5	46%	5.4	42%
Biodiversity projects	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Total	16	100%	20.6	100%	12.8	100%

Table 9 Hungary LIFE NAT projects 1996-2006 according to beneficiary type

Beneficiary type	No. of projects	In % of total	Total budget (EUR million)	In % of total	LIFE contribution (EUR million)	In % of total
Public entities						
National authority	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Regional authority	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Local authority	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Development agency	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Intergovernmental body	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Park-reserve authority	10	63%	15.7	76%	9.8	77%
Sub-total	10	63%	15.7	76%	9.8	77%
Public and private enterprises						
International enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Large enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
SME Small and medium sized enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Mixed enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Public enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Sub-total	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
NGOs and research						
NGO-Foundation	4	25%	3.1	15%	2.1	16%
Research institutions	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
University	1	6%	0.4	2%	0.2	2%
Training centre	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Sub-total	5	31%	3.5	17%	2.3	18%
None indicated	1	6%	1.3	6%	0.7	5%
Total	16	100%	20.6	100%	12.8	100%

Annex 1: Results and impacts for ENV project groups

Technology projects (05/HU/418SUMANAS, 04/HU/372 Ecofilter, 04/HU/374 Retoxmet, 03/HU/272 IT recycling, 02/HU/435 UHWAll)

According to the monitor projects in this group were successful except IT recycling which had to be terminated due to financial issues and the definition of prototype. The projects achieved their foreseen environmental objectives. Based on project studies one of the main results was the adoption of new inventions/innovations promoting advantages gained from the use of similar procedures (e.g. a method of used tyres recycling; the establishment of a regional biomonitoring network for the assessment of air quality; the implementation of a biogas treatment and CO₂ exploitation unit; the implementation of a brand-new environmental-friendly innovative technology for collecting, the shrinking and recycling of extended polystyrene waste; the development of a new wastewater system; the utilisation of waste ink-dust for the production of bituminous isolation plates and the development of modern and environmentally-friendly composting methods for agricultural waste). An integrated solution for wastewater treatment has been also developed using a highly innovative new method.

Management/planning projects (04/HU/382 Szigetkoz, 03/HU/291 FOK Watman, 03/HU/280 SUMAR, 03/HU/273 Balaton, 02/HU/443 Ryzos., 00/HU/936 EHBN)

According to the monitor projects in this group achieved mixed results, as their expected results were not so precisely defined and quantifiable. Most of these projects (Szigetköz, Sumar, Balaton, Fok Watman) were dealing with water rehabilitation or sustainable use of them and as such, some of their objectives were nature-related objectives. Ryzosperic was mainly achieving waste water treatment in a small village, while EHNB worked for air quality. Based on project studies these projects resulted in the following: water management and habitat restoration; the development of water regulation systems; the establishment of a proper land-use system - resulting in the increase of green areas; the integration of environmental and socio-economic monitoring; improvement of the water management of Tisza river; the establishment of natural water supply; the development of environmentally sound clean technology and the development of a new waste water cleaning technology.

Annex 2: Examples in relation with the effectiveness of projects

Project level

Hungarian nature projects:

- Projects with outstanding effectiveness: LIFE02 NAT H 8634 Hortobágy Steppes, LIFE02 NAT H 8638 Habitats-Birds, LIFE04 NAT HU 0116 HUNVIPURS, LIFE06 NAT HU 0096 Falco cherrug, LIFE06 NAT HU 0102 GRASSTAPOLCA.
- Knowledge transfer between projects: Habitat management of Hortobágy ecoregion for bird protection" and " Restoration of sodic lake sub-type of the Pannonic salt steppe and marsh habitat in the Hortobágy ")

Program level

Hungarian nature projects:

- Birds Directive reference: enhanced habitat conditions for 37 species of birds listed in Annex I; habitat conservation measures in 9 areas to be classified as Special Protection Areas under the Birds Directive.
- Habitats Directive reference: e.g. sub-continental steppic grassland; pannonic woods with downy oaks and pannonic woods with sessile oak and hornbeam listed in Annex I; Angelica palustris listed in annex II; 7 different habitat types: active raised bogs; alkaline fens; transition mires; lowland hay meadows and several forest habitats listed in Annex 1; grasslands and steppes listed as priority habitats).