

Outputs of XI. Forum of Rural Parliament in Slovakia

Working group no. 1

Climate change in the context of rural areas

Participants of XI. Forum of Rural Parliament in Slovakia in the field of climate protection and remediation, they recommend:

1. Encourage the use of cultural and damaged land so that the majority of rainwater remains in them. The water retained by the country contributes to the creation of zones full of greenery and water areas with a recreational function, which is used not only by the rural population, but often also by urban dwellers. We need the urban area of the municipality to contain an adequate amount of greenery, which acts as a microclimate and at the same time supports the recreational function of the countryside.

2. Prevention exists in solutions and proposals that are cheaper than dealing with the consequences of natural disasters by strengthening active public participation, including for climate recovery. All owners and managers in forest, agricultural and urbanized land can contribute to the good climate in Slovakia so that as little rainwater as possible flows out of each plot or property, and so that rainwater remains where it falls and contributes to replenishing groundwater and soil waters. Water is an important thermoregulatory factor and at the same time strengthens photosynthesis and carbon sequestration.

3. Integrated water management of the country comprehensively and continuously guides and coordinates within the sector the use of water, energy and land so that there is sufficient quality water for people as well as for local ecosystems. Good management will be reflected in the availability of healthy food, quality nature not only at the local and regional level, but also with the impact on the climate and the overall economic growth of the Slovak countryside. Diversified landscape structure with the support of forestry, and specifically agro-forestry in open agricultural land reduces the occurrence of extreme meteorological events or natural disasters such as windstorms, floods or fires. Regeneration of water resources will strengthen biodiversity and contribute to weather stabilization.

4. Projects and programs that increase the humidity of the air, thereby increasing its natural cleaning, should be supported. In humid air, dust and pollen particles in the air bind to microscopic particles of water, which removes dirt from the air and dirt from the air falls on the earth's surface. It is necessary to eliminate heat islands in the urbanized landscape. Retained rainwater enhances the growth of public greenery, increases humidity in the summer heat and reduces dust.

5. In view of the previous objectives, balanced multi-sectoral active cooperation of stakeholders in the planning of the use, protection and regeneration of water resources is necessary. Comprehensive and integrated protection of quality water resources for humans and ecosystems has a positive impact on food quality and safety and in the overall view of the climate of micro-basins, as well as the climate of large river basins in Slovakia.

Responsibility: Interdepartmental balanced multisectoral active cooperation of responsible and interested entities at all levels.

Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic with its subordinate organizations (Slovak Environment Agency, State Nature Protection of the Slovak Republic, Dionýz Štúr State Geological Institute, Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute, Research Institute of Water Management), Slovak Water Management Company.

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development with its budgetary organizations (State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic, Institute of State Control of Veterinary Biopreparations and Medicines, Central Agricultural Control and Testing Institute, Breeding Inspection of the Slovak Republic, Agricultural Paying Agency) and contributory organizations (National Forestry Center, Institute of Veterinary Education, State Forest, Tatra National Forest Agency for Rural Development, St. Anthony Museum, National Agricultural and Food Center, State Veterinary and Food Institute).

State enterprises: Lesy Slovenskej republiky, š.p., Hydromeliorácie, š.p., Agrokomplex, Národné výstavisko, š.p., Agroinštitút Nitra, š.p.

Territorial self-government, private owners, NGOs.

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