

Country	Name	Category	Type of Measure	River	rkm start	rkm end	Area [km ²]	Description	Status	Source
AT	Nationalpark Donauauen	restoration	partly reconnected FP	Danube	1920	1880	95.54	Several measures in the national park were implemented. For example: Improvement of side waters, riverbank restorations, reconnection of Johler sidearm, facilitation of rheophilic species.	finished	DRBMP
AT	relocation Machland Nord	restoration	asset relocation	Danube	2114	2068	-	Removal of receptors from flood prone areas, or relocation of receptors to areas of lower probability of flooding and / or of lower hazard through buy-out. This includes removing structures illegally built on flood-prone areas and relocation of most endangered population based on the information from risk maps (HQ100 zone as buy-out area).	finished	DFRMP
AT	relocation Eferdinger Becken	restoration	asset relocation	Danube	21.6	21.43	24.35	Removal of receptors from flood prone areas, or relocation of receptors to areas of lower probability of flooding and / or of lower hazard through buy-out. This includes removing structures illegally built on flood-prone areas and relocation of most endangered population based on the information from risk maps (HQ100 zone as buy-out area).	ongoing	Land OÖ
AT	revitalisation upper Drau	restoration	renaturation/ revitalisation	Drau	603	567	0.26	Several measures (5km reconnection of back-waters, establishing 10 new ponds, widening of the river channel, allowing self-development of structures) were implemented and supported in order to improve the river morphology (trend of river bed decrease) and ecology.	finished	DFRMP
AT	Revitalisation Schildorfer Au	restoration	renaturation/ revitalisation	Danube	-	-	-	Combination of two old waters to an old arm with bays and ponds as well as connection to the Danube	finished	viadonau Project
AT	Pilot project Bad Deutsch-Altenburg	restoration	renaturation/ revitalisation	Danube	1887.5	1884.5	-	Bank rebuilding and bank lowering, connection of a side arm, optimization of low water regulation, granulometric river bed improvement to stabilize the river bed	finished	viadonau Project
AT	LIFE+ Mostviertel – Wachau	restoration	totally reconnected FP	Danube	-	L= 4km + 1,5km	-	Construction of two side channel systems with a length of 4km and 1.5km connected to the Danube all year round and a biotope	finished	LIFE+ Project
AT	LIFE+ Traisen	restoration	renaturation/ revitalisation	Traisen	-	L= 9,4km	-	Building of a 9.4 km long ecologically valuable estuary with morphological dynamics, large scale land lowering and numerous newly created pond waters	finished	LIFE+ Project
AT	Side arm reconnection KG Angern	restoration	totally reconnected FP	March	32.92	32.1	-	Restoration and all-season reconnection of a side arm	finished	viadonau Project
AT	Thaya 2020	restoration	totally reconnected FP	Thaya	-	-	-	Integration of the two Thaya meanders D18 on Austrian side and D9 on Czech side to the flow system of the Thaya	ongoing	Interreg Project
AT	LIFE+ Renaturation Untere March-Auen	restoration	renaturation/ revitalisation	March	-	-	-	Far-reaching restoration of a near-natural river dynamic in the Lower March floodplain, the extensification of land management, as well as targeted measures for the protection of endangered species	ongoing	LIFE+ Project
AT	LIFE+ Project Auenwildnis Wachau	restoration	renaturation/ revitalisation	Danube	-	-	-	Restoration of riparian forests, side arm reconnection Rührsdorf / Rossatz, improvement of the existing tributary Rührsdorf / Rossatz by a creating a new tributary to the Danube	ongoing	LIFE+ Project
BG	Floodplain restoration in nature park Russenski Lom near Ivanovo	restoration	totally reconnected FP	Rusenski Lom	-	-	0.03	Restoration of a floodplain on river Russenski Lom near the Ivanovo rock monasteries by breaking the dyke of the river on three sections. The embankment of that river section was not an efficient flood protection and the arable land and the road in the region were often flooded. As a result of the project, the natural water retention capacity increased by up to 100,000 m ³ . The conditions for the ecosystems improved and the biodiversity increased.	finished	FRMP
BG	Restoration of Vesselina river	restoration	renaturation/ revitalisation	Veselina	-	-	-	Reconnection of Veselina River, a Yantra- tributary, with its former meander near the Mindya village. The project led to reducing of the flood risk and soil erosion and provided breeding conditions for many fish, amphibians and birds species.	finished	FRMP

BG	Restoration of old river bed of Ogosta river	restoration	renaturation/ revitalisation	Ogosta	-	-	-	Restoration of the former / natural river bed of the lowest section of Ogosta River. The River was straightened and modified in the second half of 20th century. It was connected together with another Danube tributary - Skat river, so both rivers are forming a common river-section and are flowing to their confluence in the Danube in a common, modified river bed. The implementation of the project will reduce the flood risk in that region, caused by the increase of the Skat-water level and the ground water level, due to the backwater effect in case of high waters. A restoration of the biodiversity along the historical Ogosta river bed is also expected.	planned	FRMP
BG	Strengthening and stabilization of the river bed of Iskar river and improvement of the river conductivity	construction	renaturation/ revitalisation	Iskar	-	L = 15km	-	Construction of correction (15 km length) of Iskar river in order to reduce the flood risk in Sofia urban area. The project envisages preservation of the existing river course, minimal height of the dikes and formation of water retention areas along the river bed, by realization of an appropriate landscape layout. Among the 4 alternatives for realization of the project, it was chosen the most environmentally-friendly option for achieving the flood protection objectives, minimizing the negative impact on the water body status in line with the RBMP objectives.	ongoing	FRMP
BG	Formation of manageable polders and small buffer reservoirs in the river's flood prone areas	restoration	partly reconnected FP	Yantra; Rosica, Iskar; Osam; Berkovska;	-	-	-	Several measures,planned for APSFR in different river basins (Ogosta, Iskar, Yantra,Osam), aiming for the reduction of high-water quantity and velocity by controlled water retention, using the existing terrain forms.	planned	FRMP
BG	Construction of facilities for regulated water discharge behind the dikes	construction		Danube	-	-	-	Construction of facilities to provide a controlled discharge of water quantities into floodplains behind the levees	planned	FRMP
CZ	Connection of M26 and M28 former meander	restoration	partly reconnected	Morava	115.8	118.4	-	The meander will be connected at both ends, by removing the deposits, the arms will be deepened at the convex shore, the link between the shoulders and the floodplain biotopes will be strengthened.	ongoing	MRBMP
CZ	Attachment of former meander (new + Troubelka)	restoration	partly reconnected FP	Morava	269.5	272.4	-	Foresees the restoration of the restrained parts of the weaned meanders and their reconnection to the river, part of the flows should be directed to the newly created riverbed.	ongoing	MRBMP
CZ	Revitalization of the flow in km 243 - 245 (Horka n./Mor.hoššina Cholinka to the mouth of the Benkovský brook)	restoration	renaturation/ revitalisation	Morava	243	245	-	Stent removal of stone filing. Renovation of cut-off meanders (their infiltration).	ongoing	MRBMP
CZ	Nature friendly to the flood protection measures in km 235,400 - 247,400 (Horka nad Moravou, Chomoutov)	restoration	partly reconnected FP	Morava	235.4	247.4	-	Design of the northeastern relieving passage Horka nad Moravou, Chomoutov.	ongoing	MRBMP
CZ	Nature friendly to the flood control measures in km km 226,400 - 231,800 (under Olomouc po jeze Tážala)	restoration	partly reconnected FP	Morava	226.4	231.8	-	Flood protection measures at WWTP Olomouc, revitalization measures Nemilanka.	ongoing	MRBMP
CZ	Intervention to the valley floodplain of Moravia (elective meander under the municipality of Leština, 290,400-292,600)	restoration	partly reconnected FP	Morava	290.4	292.6	-	The recovery of the "Zvolského" meander. Restoration of the wearing arm under the village of Leština. Reconstruction of shore and accompanying stands.	ongoing	MRBMP
CZ	Revitalization in cadastral zone of Dolní Morava	restoration	renaturation/ revitalisation	Morava	0	0.4	-	Complex revitalisation.	ongoing	MRBMP
CZ	Former meander M61, M62, M63 a M64, Staré Město	restoration	partly reconnected FP	Morava	155.9	158.3	-	Revitalization measures must focus on the engaging of the former meander in the river system and the valley floodplain, and the restoration of the dynamic flow regime copying the natural hydrology of the Morava River.	ongoing	MRBMP

CZ	Realization of suitable nature-friendly flood protection measures	restoration	partly reconnected FP	Morava	-	-	-	Flood protection and measures for improvement of the hydromorphological status of watercourses on the basis of the study of the "Upper and Middle Moravia River Basin". Evaluation of hydromorphological status and proposals of nature-related flood protection measures on selected water courses (490 km) according to the requirements of the WFD.	ongoing	MRBMP
CZ	Dry reservoir Zichlinek	construction	totally reconnected FP	Moravska Sazava	-	-	-	Construction of a dry reservoir on Moravska Sazava River in the years 2005–2007 with total retention volume about 5.9 mil. m3 and the area of about 166 hectares. In the polder area the part of Moravska Sazava river was revitalized. The structure will reduce the flood Q100 = 126 m3/s to about Q20 = 83 m3/s.	finished	DFRMP
CZ	Nature friendly flood protection measures in the area of rivers Morava and Dyje confluence	restoration	renaturation/revitalisation	confluence of Morava and Dyje	-	-	-	The project was realized in the area of confluence of Morava and Dyje rivers (polder Soutok) in the years 2011 – 2013 with the aim to optimize the control and operation in the polder Soutok on Czech territory during floods and to reduce the floods danger in the lower part of Morava river between Austria and Slovak Republic.	finished	DFRMP
DE	Dynamization of the Danube floodplain between Neuburg and Ingolstadt	construction	partly reconnected FP (controlled!)	Danube	2473	2464	12.00	Construction of a bypass river through the southern part of the floodplain forest, creation of new stream habitats and longitudinal connection in the Danube, reconnection of oxbows, construction of fish passes, controlled ecological floodings (of about 100 ha 1 to 4 times per year for about 1 to 4 days), groundwater management, etc.	finished	DRBMP / Project Bayern
DE	Danube restoration between Hundertsingen and Binzwangen	restoration	renaturation/revitalisation	Danube	2658.3	2660.7	1.00	Over a length of 2.7 km, the Danube received a new, near-natural riverbed. The new riverbed is up to 2.5 m higher than in the previous recessed state. It was connected with a chute to the lower reaches. By means of land removal, a new river bed was created, which still changes its shape during flood events. The floodplain is left to natural succession and morphological self-development.	finished	Project Baden-Württemberg
DE	Embankment with gravel on the Danube near Duenzing	restoration	renaturation/revitalisation	Danube	-	L = 250m	-	On the left bank of the Danube near Duenzing, a structured gravel bank was poured into the Danube in June / July 2018. This is intended primarily to create gravel spawning grounds for stream-loving fish species. The gravel bank is about 250m long and inclines with a gradient of about 1:25 about 15 m to the middle of the river and is in terms of height in the middle low tide. A basic structure of water blocks serves the stability of the gravel bank and offers a certain erosion protection. For the gravel beds approx. 3,000 m³ of existing Danube gravel was used.	finished	Project Bayern
DE	Lateral tributary above Neustaedter Bruecke	restoration	renaturation/revitalisation	Danube	-	L = 250m	-	At the Danube in the district of Pförring, a 250 m long lateral tributary was created and connected to the Danube upstream and downstream. Above all, the habitat conditions for typical fish species are improved with the current through the tributary. The newly developed island area was removed over a large area. The improved bank dynamics create habitats for a variety of endangered pioneer species today, such as the sandpiper. The successive dismantling of the bank protections also promotes the water bed dynamics and structure formation. The measure is also an important contribution to achieving good ecological status on the Danube in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive.	finished	Project Bayern

DE	Bank renaturation on the Danube near Pförring	restoration	renaturation/revitalisation	Danube	-	L = 1 km	-	<p>In the area of Pförring in the district of Eichstätt, the left bank of the Danube was rebuilt in August 2015 over a length of approx. 1 km and remodeled close to nature. With the removal of the massive bank paving a natural channel development and formation of water body structure becomes possible again.</p> <p>The installation of flowed stone groynes promotes the development of the riversides and increases the structural diversity for rheophilic (flow-loving) fish species and other aquatic organisms. Flat gravel banks offer a habitat for pioneering species such as the little ringed plover and create attractive access to the Danube.</p>	finished	Project Bayern
DE	Oxbow reestablishment at the Paar near Nörzhausen	restoration	renaturation/revitalisation	Paar (tributary)	-	L = 90m	-	<p>In August 2015, a new, about 90 m long oxbow was created at the couple near Hörzhausen. The shore of the new oxbow was variably designed with shallow water zones and steep banks. The oxbow is connected via a pool, which is flowed through at higher streamflow at the Paar. The erosion surfaces are left to natural succession. On the surfaces subject to change in humidity a typical floodplain vegetation on silting areas is to develop.</p>	finished	Project Bayern
DE	Ecological transformation of the Große Laber near Puchhof	restoration	renaturation/revitalisation	Große Laber (tributary)	-	L = 1 km	-	<p>In the approximate one-kilometer stretch between the engine at Puchhof and the county boundary to the Straubing-Bogen district, in autumn 2015 the Regensburg Water Resources Office removed the concrete slabs on the right bank and flattened the bank (this was not possible on the left bank because of a flood dike). In addition, the existing gravel in the water was loosened and in the riverbed various deadwood structures such as rhizomes and tree groynes were installed at about 30 places. Also some islands and groynes from water bricks were introduced. In spring 2016 about 130 trees were planted on the south bank.</p> <p>The aim of the measures is a dissolution of the riparian shorelines, the settlement of bank shrubs and above all a self-dynamic river development, which ensures a permanent improvement of the water structure and a continuous rearrangement of the bed load.</p>	ongoing	Project Bayern
DE	Near-natural remodeling of the Isar estuary	restoration	partly reconnected FP	Danube / Isar	8.7	0	29.26	<p>Change of plants to typical floodplain forests with periodic flooding, change of agricultural land to grassland, reconnection and reservation of the floodplain forests and also reservation of cultural landscapes. Removal of rocky banks, creation of "soft banks" for widening and heterogenisation of the water body profiles. Retention, if necessary adaptation of the bed load to compensate for bedload deficits due to barrages. Reconnection and reactivation of side channels, (partial) removal of bank stretches.</p> <p>Reconnection of oxbows and restoration of backwaters. Area protection and area expansion for important cultural landscape biotopes, safeguarding of the necessary management and care. Further area securing and area expansion in core areas, in particular dike forelands, Polder area, water protection area and low moorland areas for the protection and development of highly endangered floodplain habitats. Investigation of a possible relocation of a dike. Implementation of special auxiliary measures for selected species. Measures for water level protection or -increase in the Isar, if necessary.</p>	ongoing	DRBMP / Donauraum strategie

DE	Living Vils near Schönerting	restoration	renaturation/ revitalisation	Vils (tributary)	-	L = 15,5 km	-	Former channels and cut-offs are rejoined to the Vils at a length of 15.5 km. This allows a regular watering of the floodplain again. For the rural area around Schönerting, the planned transformation of the Vils and its floodplain will create a high-quality, natural water landscape with valuable habitats. This unites the concerns of recreation and nature.	planned	Project Bayern
DE	Model projects for ecological Optimisation of the Danube between Straubing and Vilshofen	restoration	revitalisation and (partly) connected FP	Danube	2329	2249	27.50	Possible measures include in particular the deconstruction and near-natural design of the built-up banks, the preservation or restoration of the scour, or desedimentation and reconnection of oxbow rivers.	planned	Donauraum strategie
DE	Floodplain between Ingolstadt and Weltenburg	restoration	renaturation/ revitalisation and partly reconnected FP	Danube	2455	2420	27.80	Preservation and restoration of natural river dynamics, preservation and improvement of undisturbed, undeveloped or unpaved bank zones with natural flooding regime, natural bank design processes and undisturbed connection to the adjacent biotopes. Preservation and restoration of old watercourses, securing and restoration of the continuity between the Danube and tributaries (cross-linking), preservation and improvement of the zones of changing water, preservation of the typical Waters, Sedimentation and riparian vegetation. Safeguarding and restoring of pioneer fauna along the valley flanks as well as on the burning sites. Thereby protecting the special habitats for endangered plant and mollusc species. Preservation or restoration of forests. Riverside restoration and structuring. Creation and development of new Danube tributaries.	planned	Donauraum strategie
DE	Licca liber - The Development of the Lech from barrage 23 to the estuary at the Danube	restoration	renaturation/ revitalisation	Lech (tributary)	56.8	0	40.84	Implementation of the FFH management plan with measures to improve water body morphology, discharge dynamics, groundwater dynamics, connectivity and connection of alluvial waters to the Lech.	planned	Donauraum strategie
DE	Dynamisation of the Danube floodplains between Marxheim and Stepperg	restoration	renaturation/ revitalisation and partly reconnected FP	Danube	2498	2485	12.00	Creation of outflows and reinjections with naturally fluctuating outflows. Creation of a continuous stream to bypass the Bertoldsheim barrage. Reconnection of old watercourses and flood channels. Redynamisation and structural improvement of riparian zones and floodplain habitats (removal of slope protection and the insertion of disturbing elements). Development of site-specific forms of use in the project area.	ongoing	Donauraum strategie
DE	River development mid Isar	construction	dike relocation	Isar (tributary)	142.9	78.25	-	Opening of existing dikes and construction of new dikes at a greater distance from the river, the alluvial forest in between can thus be flooded more frequently and the retention volume is used. Expansion of the restraint space, some areas are purchased and partial compensation for affected persons.	ongoing	HW-Aktionsprogramm 2020
DE	Conservation area "Donauwiesen" between Riedlingen and Munderkingen	restoration	renaturation/ revitalisation	Danube	2650	2623	6.00	Conservation, facilitation and development of cultural imprinted flood plains. The predominantly naturally structured oxbows and river banks show regional and cross-regional significance for breeding and resting areas of birds. Renaturation measures implement the generation of side channels, expansion of river bed, creation of flood plains. Conservation area is divided into two parts: Donauwiesen 1 (Riedlingen to Zwiefaltendorf (km 2639));Donauwiesen 2 (Zwiefaltendorf (km 2639)to Munderkingen)	ongoing	Project Baden-Württemberg
HR	Reconstruction and construction of the PS Podunavlje water gates	construction	partly reconnected FP	Danube, Drava	-	-	-	Release of Danube river floodwaters into the landside of the Danube-Drava flood protection dike, i.e. area of a former fishpond and maintenance of water surfaces of a retention basin for the protection of biodiversity of the Kopački Rit Nature Park.	ongoing	Water Management Plan
HR	Environmental restoration of the Boroš Drava and Aljmaški rit side arms	restoration	renaturation/ revitalisation	Drava	0	12	-	Revitalization of the flood zone on the right Drava riverbank.	ongoing	Water Management Plan

HR	Restoration of a Mura River side arm	restoration	renaturation/ revitalisation	Mura	-	-	0.20	The purpose of a hydraulic solution consisting of the improvement of the entry into the side arm, removal of mud from the bottom, partial removal of trees and small vegetation along the banks is to create a permanent water surface aimed at improving the ecological status of the area and establishing recreational areas.	ongoing	Water Management Plan
HR	Restoration of side arms within DRAVA LIFE Project	restoration	renaturation/ revitalisation	Drava	-	-	-	The restoration of the Drava river side arms will enable better flood protection within the existing floodplains, i.e. contribute to the local decrease of water levels during high floods, as well as to relieving the pressure from the watercourse in urban areas. The project will also have a positive impact on groundwater resources since the side arm restoration will improve the infiltration of river water into groundwater aquifers, which will help stabilize the status of lowered groundwater levels.	ongoing	Water Management Plan
HU	Sustainable use and management rehabilitation of flood plain in the Middle Tisza District (SUMAR)	restoration	habitat rehabilitation, increase biodiversity, dike relocation, new wetlands	Tisza	312.4	323.2	5.50	The task of the project is to demonstrate on the typical section of the floodplain that the ecological approach to the floodplain rehabilitation can be realized, so that by preserving and educating the natural values both the retention capacity of the affected area and the flood protection safety increase.	finished	FRMP/DRBMP
HU	Beregi complex project: decrease flood peak and floodplain revitalization development (KEOP-2.1.1/2F/09-2010-0007)	restoration	emergency reservoir, floodplain revitalization	Tisza	681	706	60.00	Construction of an emergency reservoir and related facilities in Bereg, with the help of which the peaks of the flood waves can be cutted in the most critical section of the Tisza Tivadar. With the implemented system, the Bereg water replacement can be solved. At the extension of the reservoir a rural development program has also started that would enable an adaptive land use where there would be less flood damages in case of filling up the reservoir and also there would be benefits of the regular small scale filling of the reservoir - measure 5.1.4.: 2,3) -. The reduced damages on the area are not known but could be a small degree, compared to possible flood damages in the effected flood bays.	finished	FRMP/DRBMP
HU	Tisza floodplain: Improving the capacity of the riverbed in Middle-Tisza between Szolnok and Kisköre. (KEHOP-1.4.0-15-2016-00017)	restoration	dike relocation, land use change, forest regulation (invasive), demolition of depots, reef and summer dike demolition	Tisza	335	403	-	Improving flood safety and reducing flood risks. Decrease: flood wave, flood risk. Increase: floodplain area, biodiversity, birds habitat, wetlands habitat, ecosystem services. Improve conveyance capacity. This project is a continuation of the SUMAD (Sustainable Use and Management of Alluvial Plains in Diked River Areas) international project, with Bavarian, Austrian and Hungarian partners. In the course of this project, the necessary measures and guidelines of SUMAD have been implemented into the legal framework in Hungary, but interventions have been completed in Bavaria too. WWF HU doesn't support some parts of the project (especially the approach and the forest management).	ished/ongo	FRMP
HU	Vasarhelyi Plan: Development of floodplain in the Middle-Tisza. Target area: Szolnok-Csongrád Tisza river section. (KEHOP-1.4.0-15-2016-00014)	restoration	flood control channel, dike relocation, land use change, forest regulation (invasive), demolition of depots, reef demolition	Tisza	247	335	-	Improving flood safety and reducing flood risks. Decrease: flood wave, flood risk. Increase: floodplain area, biodiversity, birds habitat, wetlands habitat, ecosystem services. Improve conveyance capacity.	ongoing	FRMP
HU	Dike relocations in Tisza catchment	restoration	dike relocation, new floodplain area, new wetlands area	Tisza, Zagyva, Sebes-Körös, Fekete-Körös	-	-	-	Dike relocation of the left and right riverbank. By relocating the dike, the floodplain is broadened, providing more space for floodwater downstream. (eg.: Zagyva 19.7-22.2; Tisza 122.87-125.28, 255.4-260.2, 270-284.4, 290.9-294.8, 298-304.2, 342.7-360, 409.1-412; Sebes-Körös 2.9-3.1, 22.35-22.55, 45.9-46.5; Fekete-Körös 0.8-4.9.8-10.1 rkm)	planned	FRHMP

HU	Modifying vegetation or land use in floodplain area in natural conservation and ecological aspects in Tisza catchment	restoration	Modifying vegetation or land use in floodplain area in natural conservation and ecological aspects	Tisza, Zagyva, Hernád, Túr, Szamos, Kraszna, Bodrog, Berettyó, Maros	-	-	-	Removing run-off barriers, suppression of high density vegetation. In particular, suppressing invasive species at the shrub level. This will help to increase runoff and maintain native biodiversity. Modify land-use to reduce the flood risk. Taking into account aspects: ecological status, nature conservation, reduction of sediment and nutrition. (e.g. Tisza 159-164.1, 198-206, 252-412, 435-437, 443-462, 472-483, 486-491, 517.6-519.9, 536.9-537.1, 539.9-541.1, 542.3-542.7, 543.6-744.9; Zagyva 0-87.7; Hernád 9.3-9.7, 21.9-22, 65.5-76.5; Túr 18.5-19.5; Szamos 0-50.2; Kraszna 1.3-10, 17-17.7, 30.5-33, 33.4-36.5, Bodrog 28.8-29.6, 37.3-38, 42.3-43.9, 46-46.5, 48.5-49; Berettyó 53.3-55.3; Maros 0-49.5 rkm) In case of eradication of the vegetation aspects of protected habitats and natural values should be taken into account. It should be given the possibility for the native flora to settle as much as possible - this can hinder spreading of invasive species. Connection between the watercourses and the active floodplains should be improved, to maintain as much water as possible in case of low-water stands as well	planned	FRMP
HU	Sustainable land usage in Tiszatarján	restoration	shrub control, increase biodiversity	Tisza	470	-	0.90	Cutting <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> and grazing of the area by buffalos. Using <i>Amorpha</i> as biomass, for heating. Cleaning the floodplain to increase water carrying capacity.	finished/ongoing	WWF
HU	Integrated (Multi-level inundation) water management system in the Borsodi-mezőség	restoration	floodplain revitalization	Csincse-channel	-	-	-	The project applied a 'FOK' (natural depression in a flood plain) water regulation system and a proper land use system by establishing a natural water supply in the Borsodi-mezőség area.	finished	LIFE Project
HU	Bátai-Holt-Duna	restoration/construction	reconnection of a sidearm	Danube	1465	1471	-	construction of a sluice and dredging - improved water supply of the "Címerfok" and the sidearm, also good for taking bigger water discharges in case of floods	finished	DRBMP
HU	Mocskos-Duna	restoration/construction	reconnection of a sidearm	Danube	1440	-	-	construction of a bottom weir to retain more water in the sidearm by low water stand, also good for taking bigger water discharges in case of floods	finished	DRBMP
HU	Restoration of the conveyance capacity and ecological conditions of the floodplain water supply system and the Old-Danube riverbed in the Szigetköz region	restoration	renaturation/revitalisation	Öreg-Duna (Szigetköz)	1850	1810	-	Szigetköz has a potential for complex rehabilitation measures in many different locations. HU party have closed, ongoing and planned projects as well. The main issues are rejoining separated sidearms, modification of regulatory structures and establishment of conveyance lines .	planned/ongoing/finished	FRMP (NMT) RBMP (VGT 6.2, 6.3, 6.7, 6.8)
HU	Restoration of the conveyance capacity and ecological conditions of side-arms in the Danube floodplain ("Vének", "Erebe")	restoration	renaturation/revitalisation	Duna	1800	1785	1,86	Rehabilitation of "Vének" and "Erebe" side arm systems, decreasing the heights of local training structures, re-joining shallow sections, improving the conditions of the mouth of the "Cuhai Bakonyér" river if necessary, vegetation management	planned	FRMP (NMT) RBMP (VGT 6.2, 6.8)
HU	Restoration of the conveyance capacity and ecological conditions of side-arms in the Danube floodplain ("Szőnyi", "Monostori", "Neszmély-Mocsi")	restoration	renaturation/revitalisation	Duna	1784	1744	2,56	Ecological water supply and rehabilitation of "Szőnyi", "Monostori", "Neszmély-Mocsi" sidearms, decreasing the heights of local training structures, re-joining shallow sections, vegetation management	planned	FRMP (NMT) RBMP (VGT 6.2, 6.8)
HU	Restoration of the conveyance capacity and ecological conditions of side-arms in the Danube floodplain ("Táti", "Prímás", "Dédai", "Törpe")	restoration	renaturation/revitalisation	Duna	1728	1710	1,83	Better ecological water supply and rehabilitation of "Táti", "Prímás", "Dédai", "Törpe" sidearms, re-joining shallow sections, vegetation management, forming conveyance lines in the islands. Including the opening of the "Körtvélyes" sidearm and development of wetland habitats	planned	FRMP (NMT) RBMP (VGT 6.2, 6.8)
HU	Restoration of the "Kompkötő szigeti" side arm	restoration	renaturation/revitalisation	Duna	1686	1682	-	Restoration of the "Kompkötő szigeti" side arm	planned	FRMP (NMT)

HU	Rehabilitation of the "Adonyi", "Rácalmási", "Sztányi szigeti" side arms	restoration	renaturation/revitalisation	Duna	1601	1567	-	Rehabilitation of the "Adonyi", "Rácalmási", "Sztányi szigeti" side arm	planned	FRMP (NMT) RBMP (VGT 6.2, 6.8)
HU	Restoration of the "Solti" side arm	restoration	renaturation/revitalisation	Duna	1564	1560	-	Restoration of the "Solti" side arm	planned	FRMP (NMT)
HU	Re-establishment of the meandering character of the river and expansion of the wetted perimeter with rehabilitation of the disconnected side arms	restoration	renaturation/revitalisation	Rába	86	0	-	Rehabilitation of side arms, water level provision with small submerged dams at the end of the side-arms, vegetation management, opening conveyance lines	planned	FRMP (NMT)
HU	Point-wise extension of the floodplain to remove narrow sections that obstructs flood conveyance	construction	dike relocation	Rába	-	-	-	Due to the narrow floodplain dike relocation is a potential local measure at 82-80 rkm, 55 rkm and 49 rkm.	planned	FRMP (NMT)
HU	Removal of artificial obstacles from the floodplain	construction	summer dams relocation in the floodplain	Mura	50	23	-	Demolish of so called "summer dams" (local polders) from the floodplain	planned	FRMP (NMT)
HU	Rehabilitation of the "Adhinyi", "Kisinci", "Mailáthpusztai", "Piskói", "Lajos-tanyai", "Drávasztárai" side arms	restoration	renaturation/revitalisation	Dráva	118	83	-	Rehabilitation of the "Adhinyi", "Kisinci", "Mailáthpusztai", "Piskói", "Lajos-tanyai", "Drávasztárai" side arms	planned	FRMP (NMT)
RO	Wetland restoration on river sector Bratovoiești- Dobrești	restoration	partly reconnected FP	Jiu	Centroid X=23.90203 Y=43.993644	-	0.80	wetland restoration measures.	ongoing	RBMP FRMP
RO	Wetland restoration on river sector Filași - Arginești – râul Jiu	restoration	partly reconnected FP	Jiu	Centroid X=23.440742 Y=44.559591	-	0.50	wetland restoration measures.	ongoing	RBMP FRMP
RO	Wetland restoration on WB Hârtibaciu Izvoare - confl. Cibin	restoration	totally reconnected FP	Hartibaciu	Centroid Retis Reservoir X=487756,745 Y=507978,588 Centroid Alțâna wetland X=457875,756 Y=494964,073	L = 265,6m	Retis = 0,45 Alțâna = 1,90	The wetland is proposed in the Retis temporary reservoir. 2 phases have been proposed . 1-st phase is the development of the Retis river dam upstream enclosure, together with a water supply system . The 2-nd phase comprise in fish and macrophyte population. The surface of restored wetland is approximately 7 ha.	ongoing	RBMP FRMP
RO	Reconnect old arm on the Stefanesti - Romanesti area	restoration	totally reconnected FP	Baseu	Centroid x=668252.01 y=696790.54	L = 22 km	-	Restoration of the flow on the old basin of the River Baseu on a length of ~ 19 km upstream of the confluence with the Prut river. The restoration works will follow the old route of the Baseu River from Stefanesti and up to the Prut on the distance of about 22 km and will be designed for a maximum flow of 2 m/s. Rehabilitation works are required on a length of approximately 19 km.	ongoing	RBMP FRMP
RO	Restoration of meanders / secondary branches in the area of Cotul Morii - Teiva Visina	restoration	totally reconnected FP	Jijia	Centroid x=695045.1 y=650617.6	L = 12,5 km	-	Reconstruction and restoration of flooded meadow and remediation of water flow Jijia. The Cotu Morii area at Frasuleni will feed the natural reserve Teiva - Visina	ongoing	RBMP FRMP
RO	Reconnect old arm in the right bank Jijia, Victoria-Golaesti	restoration	totally reconnected FP	Jijia	Centroid x=70223.00 y=644699.2	L = 51 km	-	Reconstruction and restoration of flooded meadow and remediation of water flow Jijia	ongoing	RBMP FRMP

RO	Restoration of the left bank Jijia meandering, Bosia	restoration	totally reconnected FP	Jijia	Centroid x=70966.9 y=638989.8	L = 13,5 km	-	Reconstruction and restoration of floodplain and re-meandering of water flow Jijia. The area from Bosia to Ungheni is 13.5 km long and is a meander on the left bank of Jijia.	ongoing	RBMP FRMP
RO	Restoration of the left bank Jijia meandering, Cristești	restoration	totally reconnected FP	Jijia	Centroid x=706886.7 y=633622.7	L = 3,2 km	-	Reconstruction and restoration of floodplain and re-meandering of water flow Jijia. The area from Bosia to Ungheni is 13.5 km long and is a meander on the left bank of Jijia.	ongoing	RBMP FRMP
RO	Create new wetlands on Tur River - downstream of Negresti Oas	restoration	partly/totally reconnected FP	Tur	-	-	2.00	Increasing the mitigation capacity of Calinesti reservoir and transit the flood flows to the border with the Hungarian Republic. The wetland is proposed on the left bank of the Tur River, upstream of the confluence with the Talna River - Satu Mare County.	planned	FRMP
RO	Create new wetlands on Tur River - downstream of Negresti Oas	restoration	partly/totally reconnected FP	Tur	-	-	3.00	Increasing the mitigation capacity of Calinesti reservoir and transit the flood flows to the border with the Hungarian Republic. The wetland is proposed on the right bank of Tur River, in the area of Gherta Mica locality - Satu Mare County.	planned	FRMP
RO	Reconstruction and restoration of floodplain on Tur River - downstream of Negresti Oas	restoration	partly/totally reconnected FP	Tur	-	-	0.50	Increasing the mitigation capacity of Calinesti reservoir and transit the flood flows to the border with the Hungarian Republic Restoration of the flood plain on the Tur River, downstream of Calinesti reservoir	planned	FRMP
RO	Create new wetlands on Crișul Negru River - downstream of Poiana locality	restoration	partly/totally reconnected FP	Crișul Negru	-	-	10.00	Creation of wetlands on the Crișul Negru river for improving the drainage in high water condition, Bihor County	ongoing	FRMP
RO	Create new wetlands on Râul Negru - downstream of Lemnia locality	restoration	partly/totally reconnected FP	Râul Negru	-	-	-	Maintaining the wetland in the Mestecanesti area (ROSCI 0111) by works which stop lowering the groundwater level	planned	FRMP
RS	Obedska bara	restoration	partly reconnected FP	Sava	-	-	98.95	Implemented and supported several measures (periodical dredging and land and vegetation clearing/removing, widening and deepening of inland channels and the Sava River connecting canal) in order to improve water regime and ecology (revitalization of wet meadows and pastures). Building/rehabilitation of the stone/earth dam on the side channel aimed to slow down discharge from the area.	ongoing	DRBMP
RS	Carska bara	restoration	partly reconnected FP	Begej	-	-	47.26	Periodical silt dredging of Stari Begej canal, construction of silting basin, desilting of connecting canal with the Stari Begej River aiming to enable fish spawning.	ongoing	DRBMP
RS	Gornje Podunavlje	restoration	partly reconnected FP	Danube	-	-	193.86	Implemented and supported several measures (periodical swamp dredging and connection) in order to improve water regime and ecology.	ongoing	DRBMP
SI	Identification, establishment and preservation of retention areas of high water	preservation	renaturation/revitalisation	Krka	62	76	37.00	Regular activities - control of water streams banks, removal of excessive vegetation	ongoing	State Flood Directive, DFRMP
SI	Drava River - Mala vas	restoration	Restoration of side channel	Drava		L=2 km	-	Restoration of side channel on the Drava River close to Mala vas (near Slovenian – Croatian border) Side channel will improve hydromorphological conditions of Drava River and reduce the water level up to 10 cm. In case of high-water level (Q5) 5 % of the entire water would flow through the channel. Within restored side channel, also river pools, natural spurdykes and fallen trees are foreseen.	ongoing	FRMP

SI	BIOMURA	restoration	Reconnected Floodplain & Restoration of side channels	Mura		L = 11 km	15.00	<p>Because of intensive water use, activities in the water area and change of land use in the Mura basin, the floodplain forests along Mura received ever less water. The water dynamics in oxbows, side branches and in the ground were decreasing.</p> <p>Between Bakovci and Mota, old side channels were reconnected to the Mura river. The former oxbows were restored. Natural river bed widening (lateral erosion) was established. This way, the connection between surface water and groundwater was renewed. The floodplain forests are now naturally flooded more often and not just during extreme water levels.</p>	finished	Nature Protection Project
SI	DRAMURCI 11-mill canal	restoration	Reconnected Floodplain	Mura		L=17 km	-	<p>The Mura river is known to have deepened its river bed up to 1.5 m because of intense use for hydropower and narrowed river channel.</p> <p>In this project, the river bed of the Mura river, at the 11-mill canal, has been significantly widened to allow deposition of sediments and therefore to stabilise the river bed. Former side channels that have been dry for decades have also been reconnected to the Mura water body at this section.</p>		European Territorial Cooperation
SI	Polhov Gradec	preservation	Protection of Floodplain	Gradaščica				Floodplain along the Gradaščica river protected under municipality land use plan upstream of Ljubljana.	finished	FRMP
SI	Horjul	preservation	Protection of Floodplain	Horjulka				Floodplain along the Horjulka river protected under municipality land use plan upstream of Ljubljana.	finished	FRMP
SI	Grosuplje	preservation	Protection of Floodplain	Grosupeljščica				Floodplain along the Grosupeljščica river protected under municipality land use plan.	ongoing	FRMP
SK	Right side diked retention area beside of weir Hrušov-from year 2002 Protected area "Dunajské ostrovy"	preservation	totally reconnected FP	Danube	1859.5	1856	-	<p>The Polder/dry reservoir is formed in the area between the right side dike of the pool and the Danube river bank at the end of the upper backwater between Danube River km 1859,5 to 1856,0. The Polder/dry reservoir itself serves to protect forests in the km 4,5 - 12,0 dike of the pool.</p> <p>The intake structure is built in the polder/dry reservoir dike at rkm 1856,0. The polder/dry reservoir begins to fill at a flow rate of over $4\,000\text{ m}^3\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ in the period from March to July, if the required flows in the period does not occur, the polder/dry reservoir will not be flooded.</p> <p>The Polder/dry reservoir is filled about 10 hours with a flow of $48\text{ m}^3\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, the volume of the polder/dry reservoir is about 1.7 mil. m^3. Water from the polder/dry reservoir is discharged in an amount of up to $8\text{ m}^3\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ to the channel of Hrušov weir.</p>	finished	Temporary handling regulation for SVD G-N

SK	Weir/Stupeň Čunovo + former Danube channel+stream branches + Weir/Stupeň Gabčíkovo	preservation	totally reconnected FP	Danube	1851.75	1811	-	By constructing of the "SVD (system of water structures) Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros" in the territory of the Slovak Republic, the positive effect of the Danube left-side branch system can be used during increased flow in the Danube River. At flow more than 5 700 m ³ .s ⁻¹ , a part of the flow can be released through the Čunovo stage into the old Danube channel. With the redistribution of a part of the flood flow into the old Danube channel, a decreasing of the flood wave and time shift can be achieved (slowing the flow of the split flow through the branch system to the confluence of the waste canal and the Danube River). Before moving of the part of the flood flow to the old Danube channel in a quantity that is already pouring out from the riverbed, about 2 800 m ³ .s ⁻¹ , is necessary to flood the branch systems on both sides (flooding of the branch system is provided by handling regulations). Before starting to fill the branch system, a warning is given to people moving in the branch system and in the adjacent villages Dobrohošť, Vojka nad Dunajom, Bodíky and Gabčíkovo.	ongoing	Temporary handling regulation for SVD G-N
SK	Restoration of Natura 2000 sites in cross-border Bratislava capital region" LIFE+ Project	restoration	partly reconnected FP	Danube	1872	1879.7	2.30	Reconnection of Devinske and Karloveske branches (Danube), construction of inflow structure, reconstruction of barrier in Devinske branch (bridge), removal of bank pavement, dredging of sediments	finished	LIFE Project
SK	Danube Floodplain rehabilitation to improve flood protection and enhance ecological values of the river in section between Sap and Szob (DuReFlood) SK-HU Cross-border cooperation Project	restoration	totally reconnected FP	Danube	1799	1809.5	8.20	Reconnection of Medvedov-Kluovec main branches (Danube), reconnection of small transversal side branches, construction of inflow structures, construction of deflectiver structures, removal of groins on the outflow from the Kluovec branch, adjustment of groins elevation (lowering) in the Danube channel, removal of sediments between the groins	planned, partly ongoing	DRBMP
SK	Danube birds conservation - Conservation of Endangered Bird Species Populations in Natural Habitats of the Danube Inland Delta; Restoration and management of Danube floodplain habitats LIFE+ Project	restoration	partly reconnected FP	Danube	1780.5	1786	3.50	Reconnection of Velkolelske main branch (Danube), reconnection of small transversal side-branches, removal of barrier in the main branch, building of a bridge, removal of sediments (inflow, outflow, branch), reconnection of wetlands on the islands with the branch to ensure more often local flooding of the island, sustainable grassland management on Veľkolélsky island	finished	LIFE Project
SK	DANUBEPARKS CONNECTED Interreg DTP Project	restoration	partly reconnected FP	Danube	1730	1732	0.66	Reconnection of Muzla branch with the Danube	planned	Interreg Project
SK	Bilateral General Project Morava (BGM II) - Common management of hydro ecological & water management measures prepared in harmony with EU WFD and other Environmental Directives; The Morava River Restoration: Plan of measures prepared in agreement with EC Water and Nature Protection Directives (MoRe) SK-AT cross border cooperation projects	restoration	partly reconnected FP	Morava	0	69	46.00	Development of restoration scenarios to enhance ecological improvement in line to the EU WFD and Environmental Directives and maintain water management functions, development of sustainable plan of restoration measures for pilot section, feasibility study including cost estimation, prior - implementation monitoring of morphological and ecological status; measures such as bank pavement removal, lowering of banks to enable lateral connectivity of the river and floodplain, restoration of straightened reaches by integration of cutt-off meanders into the river system, reconnection of meanders etc.	planned	DRBMB