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**BEST PRACTICE DEVELOPED BY
DDBR AUTHORITY AND DDNI
FOR A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN
DANUBE DELTA BIOSPHERE RESERVE**

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DANUBE DELTA - A BIOSPHERE RESERVE

In September 1990 Danube Delta became a BIOSPHERE RESERVE

- **The new protection status of the Danube Delta imposed a specific organization of the economic activities in DDBR**
- **According to UNESCO MAB Biosphere Reserve's zonation, the economic activities were allowed just in the buffer zones (traditional economic activities) and the economic areas (large scale economic activities)**



DANUBE DELTA BIOSPHERE RESERVE AUTHORITY

It's a public institution, established to administrate the natural heritage of national interest of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve

It's subordinated to the Romanian Ministry of Environment and led by a Governor

It coordinates the management of the Biosphere Reserve area through three main objectives:

- ✓ **Conservation and protection of the existing natural heritage**
- ✓ **Encouragement of sustainable use of the natural resources**
- ✓ **Provision of support, based on the results of research, for management, education, training and services**



DANUBE DELTA BIOSPHERE RESERVE AUTHORITY



DANUBE DELTA NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Is a subunit of the R&D National Institute for Environment Protection

Is coordinated by the Ministry of Education and Research

Is carrying out basic and applied researches in support of the management of the DDBR and other wetlands of national or international importance

Main research directions: biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, sustainable use of natural resources, rehabilitation of some threatened species populations, ecological restoration, GIS development



DANUBE DELTA NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT



Good practice – economy (+social&biodiversity)

Name of the good practice: *reed harvesting by the local people as an exclusive right established by law*

Organisation involved in the good practice: MECC, DDBRA

Contact for the good practice: DDBRA

Objectives: What are the objectives?

To compensate the loss of rights due to the establishment of DDBR

Origin of the action: Why has this action been implemented?

Originally: to compensate the loss of rights due to the establishment of DDBR



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Good practice – economy (+social&biodiversity)

1.Target: Who can use and enjoy the good practice?

Local population consists of local people or their associations whose domicile or head office is situated within the reserve has exclusive right to exploit renewable natural resources by traditional economic activities – grazing, cultivation temporarily dryland land, beekeeping, harvesting natural flora and fauna of terrestrial and water – except that their recovery was leased on the basis of respective activities practice permit issued by the Reserve Administration.

Timescale: What are the beginning and end dates of the good practice?

– Beginning: 1993; end: N/A

Bodies involved: By which structure has the good practice been implemented? Is there any kind of cross-strait partnership or governance?

DDBRA



Good practice – economy (+social&biodiversity)

1. Legal framework: Has the structure been created to implement the good practice or did the structure exist before the creation of the good practice? Is the good practice implemented by a public body or by a private company?

Basic Act

B: Law no. 82/1993

Amending acts

#M1: Law no. 69/1996

M2: Law no. 103/1996, repealed by Law no. 407/2006

M3: Government Emergency Ordinance no. 112/2000

M4: Government Emergency Ordinance no. 295/2000

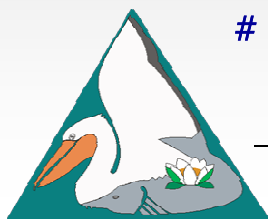
M5: Law no. 454/2001

M6: Government Decision no. 341/2002

M7: Law no. 113/2005

M8: Government Emergency Ordinance no. 127/2010

M9: Law no. 136/2011



Good practice – economy (+social&biodiversity)

Process and detail content of the practice: Which tools and methods are implemented? What kind of specific planning instruments are taken into use when planning a new economic activity?

- (3) for practicing reed resource recovery purposes Household applicants must meet the following conditions:
- a) residence in Reserve localities;
 - b) hold license for reed harvesting issued for household purposes by Administration; for household a family can harvest a maximum of 10 tonnes, areas in the vicinity of the village of residence of the applicant or other areas determined by the Administration.

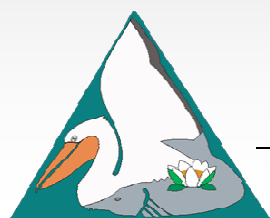
Financial framework: What is the cost of the practice? How is it funded?

No cost for state. Only local people investments.



Possible demonstrated results: What are the results?

Harvesting



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European Union
European Regional Development Fund

Storage



Use

roof



fence



Reverse effect: NOT harvesting – degradation



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Reverse effect: NOT harvesting – burning



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European Union
European Regional Development Fund

Good practice – economy (+social&biodiversity)

Have the objectives been met or are they in the process of being met?

Why this practice is considered as good.

- local people
- nature protection and conservation

Success factors

Difficulties encountered

Transboundary practice?





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !

Good practice – economy (biodiversity)

