

MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE ROSPA0135 „NISIPURILE DE LA DĂBULENI” NATURE 2000 SITE ANALYSIS WITH A VIEW ON ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

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Abstract

Promoting a quality, sustainable tourism which focus on regional touristic attractions as local and regional development vectors is one of the sustainable development principles of the Council of Europe. Moreover, the European Union Strategy for the Danube Region reinforces both biodiversity, landscapes and air and soil quality conservation as well as promoting culture and tourism for the entire Danube watershed. The present paper aims to evaluate the compliance of the recently published Management Plan for the ROSPA0135 „Nisipurile de la Dăbuleni” Nature 2000 site with the criteria established by the National Tourism Authority for the designation of new Romanian Ecotourism Destinations. Using GIS technologies, the paper provides insight on the recommendable investments the municipalities in the area can undertake in order to help certificate the „Nisipurile de la Dăbuleni” Nature 2000 site as an ecotourism destination, while maintaining the appropriate concern for the conservation of the unique landscapes.

Keywords: Danube region, Nature 2000, Dăbuleni, management plan, ecotourism, GIS

JEL Classification: Q57 Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services • Biodiversity Conservation • Bioeconomics • Industrial Ecology

1. Introduction

Conservation efforts and ecotourism have often been treated simultaneously, more often than not in a problem and solution binomial. Administrations all over the world have committed to reconcile income needs and ecosystem conservations pressure and one of the solutions seems to rely in ecotourism. In Romania, ecotourism activities are regulated by the Ministry for Tourism. The designation of new Romanian Ecotourism Destinations has to meet certain criteria, which have been elaborated based on the European Ecotourism Labelling Standard (EETLS) as well as the Global Sustainable Tourism Council’s Sustainability Criteria as per the recommendation of the World Tourism Organization.

The Dăbuleni sands have been the subject of numerous management strategies proposals as national and local administrations struggled to manage flood risk, arid weather, acidic sand-derived soils and regional development needs. In 2011, a Government Decision has been made in order to conserve the Dăbuleni sands as a bird protection site under the name of Integrated ROSPA0135 „Nisipurile de la Dăbuleni” and 2.667 „Casa Pădurii din Pădurea Potelu” protected area of national interest. An integrated management plan for the aforementioned protected sites has been approved by the Romanian Government in 2015 with six specific goals, one of which referenced sustainable tourism through natural and cultural resources.

Ecotourism is the type of tourism that promotes sustainable visiting activities in protected areas, vowing to maintain the integrity of the natural landscapes and the ecological biodiversity while still accommodating certain tourist demographics and communities’ local development needs. The less altered the natural conditions are, the more valuable the ecotourism resources are. The December 19th 2014 UN resolution on promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and

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environment protection¹ recalls the positive impact that ecotourism has on income sources, work and education opportunities as well as community development projects and, therefore, on the fight against poverty, without failing to acknowledge that it also supports conservation, protection and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural areas through encouraging host communities and tourist to conserve and respect natural and cultural heritage.

In Romania, in spite of the pre-existing potential for ecotourism activities, results and achievements in this area have been few and far in between. Moreover, policy makers have been known to include ecotourism in their proposals as an easy theoretical resolve to local development and nature conservation questions, without taking the time and effort to properly identify resources or engage and involve local administrations in the process. Therefore, more often than not, ecotourism development opportunities are left without ownership and not given much consideration past the policymaking process, which together with underdeveloped infrastructure, low promotion, migrating workforce and lack of highly skilled personnel in this field of expertise contributed to the under-achievements of the country in this regard.

The ROSPA 0135 „Nisipurile de la Dăbuleni” Nature 2000 site’s Management Plan² elaborated as a part of the SMIS CSNR 43265 project features the 4.2.6. General Objective „Creating opportunities for sustainable tourism”, which is promoted in the Activity Plan as a high importance objective to be managed by the custodian, with an implementation period stretching from the 1st quarter of the 1st year to the 4th quarter of the 5th year, meaning that activities with a focus on creating ecotourism opportunities should be carried out throughout the entire length of the Management Plan period.

The current analysis aims to provide further insight into the motivation to include ecotourism related objectives into the management plan, its compliance with the national standards for ecotourism destinations designation as well as highlight possible improvement areas and investment recommendations in order to help certificate the „Nisipurile de la Dăbuleni” Nature 2000 site as an ecotourism destination.

2. The ROSPA 0135 „Nisipurile de la Dăbuleni” Nature 2000 site

The ROSPA0135 „Nisipurile de la Dăbuleni” Nature 2000 site is an integrated part of the European Nature 2000 network designated with the scope of helping conserve the populations of 16 bird species. It is shared by the Olt and Dolj counties of Romania, stretching over an 11.000 ha area in the Gura Padinii, Grojdibodu, Ianca, Dăbuleni and Călărași municipalities. The protected area is ruled and managed in accordance to a number of laws and law power acts such as the National Territory Planning Act – Section III Protected Areas, the Hunting and Hunting Stock Protection Law, the Birds Directive, the Government’s Emergency Act on Protected Natural Areas, Natural Habitats, Flora and Wild Fauna Conservation, the Government’s Decision on Declaring Special Bird Protection Areas as Integrated Part of the Nature 2000 Network in Romanian, etc.

¹ United Nations, A/RES/69/233, Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2014, Promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection, http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/233

² Integrated management plan for the ROSPA 0135 „Nisipurile de la Dăbuleni” Nature 2000 site and 2.667 „Forest House in the Potelu Forest” protected area of national interest, http://www.mmediu.ro/app/webroot/uploads/files/2015-12-07_Plan_management_ROSPA0135_versiunea_2.pdf

The protected area has been designed with the purpose of conserving 16 bird species, while the nearby Forest House in the Potelu Forest protected area of national interest aims to protect and additional 3 bird species, an insect species, four amphibian species, two reptile species and six mammal species, most of which are dependent on wetlands and forest environments, which were common in the Danube floodplain before the massive embankment works took place in the 1960's. Today, only very limited areas of these environments have survived the installation of embankment and irrigation ditches, which caused for populations of certain flora and fauna species to become rare, very rare and even almost threatened, with certain species accounting for as few as only 1-2 brooding pairs.

The protected area's host communities are not equally developed, with larger, better equipped and wealthier communities in the west and smaller, more rural communities towards east. More specifically, while all villages and even Dăbuleni town have a predominantly agricultural profile, in the western Călărași and Dăbuleni, the residents enjoy facilities such as central water supplies, plumbing, national roads, highschools, a research facility on plant crops on sandy soils and several secondary and tertiary businesses in fields of constructions, pharmaceuticals and even web services. At the same time, advancing towards east, in Ianca, Grojdibodu and Gura Padinii, all activities are related to crops and zootechnics.

3. Methodology

In order to determine the compliance of the recently published Management Plan for the ROSPA0135 „Nisipurile de la Dăbuleni” Nature 2000 site with the criteria established by the National Tourism Authority for the designation of new Romanian Ecotourism Destinations¹, a two step methodology has been applied, based on a thorough analysis on both documents.

First of all, a table was created to grade the ROSPA0135 „Nisipurile de la Dăbuleni” Nature 2000 site' Management Plan in accordance to the National Tourism Authority 100 criteria and the proposed scores for each criterion. Analyzing the criteria set guidance, an objective has been set to determine how many of the requirements are met by the ROSPA 0135 Management Plan and, in case of lack of information, by other public documents regarding the protected natural areas as well as any or all of the host communities. Taking into account the ecotourism destinations' evaluation indicators, all programmes, plans and activities relevant to the ecotourism destination designation process which are mentioned in the ROSPA0135 Management Plan have been graded with a maximum of 2 points, in accordance to the National Tourism Authority evaluation chart.

Secondly, based on the deficiencies that the aforementioned table easily highlighted in the ROSPA0135 Management Plan, as well as in the development efforts that local administrations have carried out. In order to maximize the access level to services and supply networks throughout the host-communities of the ROSPA0135, the data collected in the first step of the analysis has been processed using ArcMap 10.1 software so as to generate maps which pinpoint the most urgent investment needs so as to meet as many of the ecotourism destination designation criteria.

¹ National Tourism Authority, Criteria for the designation of Ecotourism Destinations in Romania, elaborated based on the European Ecotourism Labelling Standard (EETLS) as well as the Global Sustainable Tourism Council's Sustainability Criteria, available at http://economie.gov.ro/images/transparenta-decizionala/Anexa_2_HG_Strategie_ECO.pdf

4. Results

The first step of the analysis as described above shows that a serious 55 of the 100 ecotourism destination designation criteria are not met by the ROSPA0135 Management Plan (Annex 1), which can indicate that, in spite of it being assumed as one of the six general objectives of the Management Plan, the information comprised covers a mere half of the topics relevant to becoming an ecotourism destination. However, most of the unmet criteria refer to policies, regulations, programmes and reports, which require minimum resources to elaborate and implement. In this regard, regulating visitation regulations, codes of conduct, interpretation plans, procurement procedures or artificial lightning as well as keeping record on aspects such as customer feedback, tourism employees, tourism related offenses by local businesses, waste volume and research/monitoring capture activities could dramatically improve the score that ROSPA0135 „Nisipurile de la Dăbuleni” Nature 2000 site would receive as an ecotourism destination candidate. Given that the Nature 2000 site stretches over 5 municipalities, the abovementioned regulations and analyses could be coordinated by the Nature 2000 site custodian, by the largest municipality in the area, which would be the town of Dăbuleni, or by an association of the five towns and villages which would be constituted specifically to decide on and promote public policies regarding the Nature 2000 site.

One of the key factors which can enhance the attractiveness of an ecotourism destination is the existence of the cultural, man-made objectives. From this point of view, in order to create a full-experience, diverse tourism products offer, the ROSPA0135 „Nisipurile de la Dăbuleni” site benefits from the presence of an 18th century church, registered in the national list of historic monuments which could be promoted as a complementary landmark with the aim of attracting tourists with a length of stay as extensive as possible.

As per the principles comprised in the definition of an ecotourism destination, the destination supports the local communities and businesses with a sustainable management. There is no reference to these principles in the ROSPA0135 „Nisipurile de la Dăbuleni” Nature 2000 site Management Plan, pointing to a very narrow, short-term understanding of the sustainability of protected area management efforts. By educating, engaging and stimulating residents and local businesses to protect and promote the protected natural area, the custodian can save important resources that would otherwise be allocated towards enforcing rules and penalizing those who break them. In the current form, the Management Plan places the entire responsibility of the Nature 2000 site’s good management on the custodian, rather than on the entire community and stakeholder network.

With regards to tourism public services and infrastructure, figure 1 clearly shows how they are concentrated in the Western half of the ROSPA0135 area. Not only is Dăbuleni the town with the most diverse offer of services, complemented by the city of Bechet, which is not in the Nature 2000 site, but both the median and the mean distance between service providers are situated in or immediately nearby Dăbuleni, leaving four other villages in the foreground. Moreover, the standard deviation analysis shows that out of the five towns and villages that host the ROSPA0135 site, two, more specifically Grojdibodu and Gura Padinii, are completely of the area of average services provision. Given that the standard deviation shows how much the members of a group differ from the mean value of a group, figure 1 concludes that Grojdibodu and Gura Padinii villages should be the target of important investment projects with the aim of eliminating the gap between the living standards they provide and those of other municipalities in the Nature 2000 site. Therefore, infrastructure investments in Grojdibodu and Gura Padinii villages would elevate the level of technical infrastructure, especially in regards to tourism and emergency infrastructure, with the aim of providing uniform service quality across the ROSPA0135 site.

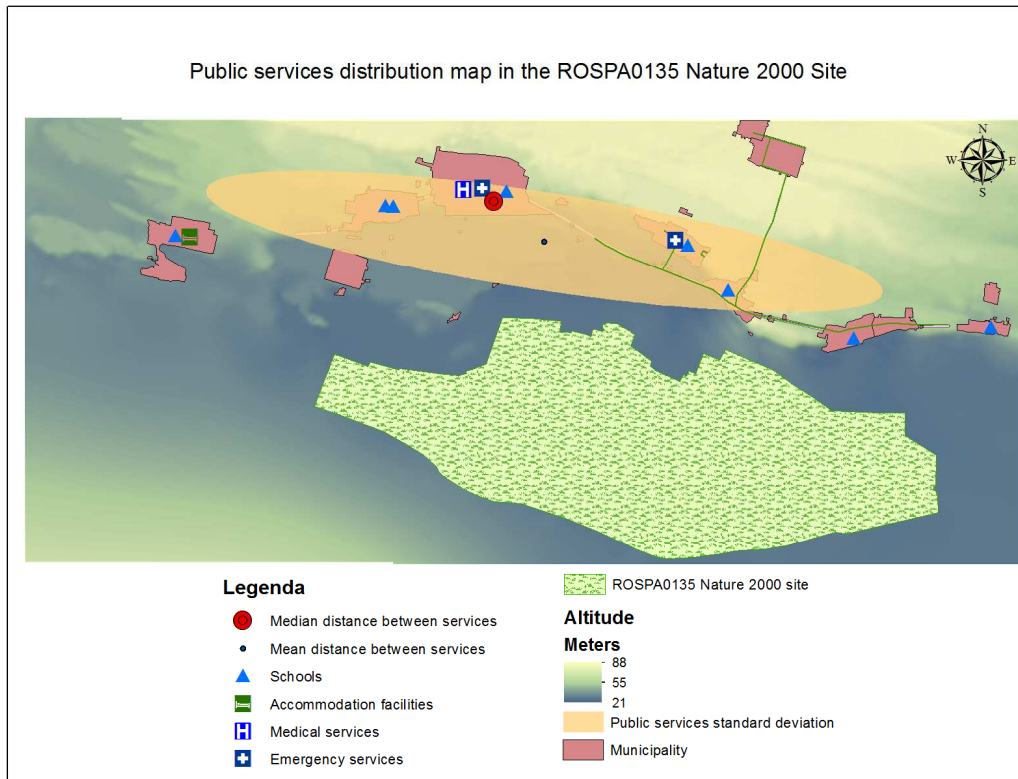


Fig. 1. Public services distribution in the ROSPA0135 Nature 2000 site

As for the promotion of existing tourism sources as well as the conservation activities, the Management Plan mentions the site <http://www.nisipuridabuleni.ro>, which has been set up as part of the SMIS CSNR: 43265 „Elaborarea Planului de management pentru situl Natura 2000 ROSPA0135 Nisipurile de la Dăbuleni”, with European funding through POS Mediu – Axa 4 and managed by the Environmental Protection Agency Dolj during 17.06.2013 – 16.06.2015. The site is no longer available (fig. 2) as the hosting server is not available, which shows a concerning lack of interest towards attracting tourists and informing both internal and external publics of the importance of protecting natural objectives and the role of sustainable, responsible tourism in their management and local development efforts.



Fig. 2. Unavailability of the www.nisipuridabuleni.ro website

5. Conclusion

The ROSPA0135 „Nisipurile de la Dăbuleni” Nature 2000 site’s Management Plan threatens its’ ecotourism development opportunities very lightly, covering less than half of the criteria requested for it to become a relevant source of eco-currency. Most of the actions needed to dramatically improve the compliance of the Nature 2000 site with the ecotourism destination designation chart reference better analyses, statistics, policies and regulations in

fields and domains connected to both tourism and environmental protection. Only a few of the measures needed to achieve the ecotourism destination status target large scale infrastructure investment projects.

The quality of living standards and, therefore, the touristic attractiveness of the five municipalities which host the Nature 2000 site consistently drops from the Western half of the area towards East, where two villages fall out the average service provision area. This analysis pinpoints the most urgent investment necessities in the ROSPA0135 destination, with the aim of offering tourists basic public services access all across the site.

The site's promotion efforts are underdeveloped at the moment. The Management Plan announces a website where the activities from an European funds project destined to enhance conservation efforts should be found, but it is unavailable. The Dăbuleni town hall website features a Tourism section, but it is also void of content. Most basic information about the site is only available on the Research-Development Centre for Sand Crops Dăbuleni's webpage, but it does not reference conservation activities or tourism opportunities.

The custodian or an association of the five municipalities which share the ROSPA0135 site or both should take leadership on transforming the area into a tourism hub, on educating and empowering residents to take up green business ventures and on enhancing the quality of public services offered to both locals and visitors.

Annex 1. Compliance of the ROSPA0135 „Nisipurile de la Dăbuleni” Nature 2000 site’s Management Plan with the criteria established by the National Tourism Authority for the designation of new Romanian Ecotourism Destinations

Criterion		ROSPA0135 Management Plan	Other information sources	Points awarded
0.1. Attractiveness	0.1.1. Existence of a protected natural area in the destination	ROSPA0135		2
	0.1.2. Existence of man-made tourism resources to boost the attractiveness of the area	No information available	Saint George Church - DJ-II-m-B-08255	1
0.2. Accessibility	0.2.1. Roadway with specific indicators to area access point	DN 54A Bechet-Călărași		1
	0.2.2. Public transportation means to the area	No information available	Roalini Tour SRL	1
	0.2.3. Existence of information on area's accessibility	No information available	Available on the internet	1
0.3. Minimum tourism services	0.3.1. Existence of accommodation facilities for minimum 50 persons	No information available	Nearby, in Bechet	2
	0.3.2. Existence of small sized accommodation facilities (maximum 15 rooms/facility)	No information available	Nearby, in Bechet	2
	0.3.3. Existence of a plan to create a network of accommodation facilities which will implement a good practices in ecotourism system	Activity 6.1.12. Training and support for locals in developing economic initiatives based on ecotourism		1
	0.3.4. Existence of tourism programmes majorly based on nature	No information available	No information available	0
	0.3.5. Existence of accommodation facilities with food functions, preferably based on local products and organic farming systems	No information available	Smiley Terrace	1
	0.3.6. Existence of a network of tourism routes for various visitors	Activity 6.1.4. Creating ecotourism routes		1
	0.3.7. Existence of destination specific emergency services for tourists	No information available	No information available	0
0.4. Minimum public services	0.4.1. Existence of medical services for the area	No information available	„Așezămintele Brâncovenești” hospital in Dăbuleni	2
	0.4.2. Existence of an education unit for the area	Dăbuleni Theoretical Highschool, „Petre Baniță” Technological Highschool, etc		2
	0.4.3. Existence of a waste collection system for the area	No information available	HCL nr. 36/2015 - Dăbuleni City Hall	2
	0.4.4. Existence of a bank or an ATM for the area	No information available	BRD, Patria Bank	2
A.1. Destination management	A.1.1. Building a partnership between stakeholders (local administration, protected natural area administrator, business environment) to coordinate tourism development plans and programmes	Activity 6.1.10 Developing partnerships with relevant persons and institutions		1
	A.1.2. Clear geographical and administrative definition of the destination by the partnership	HG 971/2011 http://www.mmediu.ro/articol/arii-naturale-protejate/33		2
	A.1.3. Existence of a sustainable development plan/strategy with an accent on ecotourism	No information available	No information available	0
	A.1.4. Existence of a custodian/administrator for the protected natural area	Grupul de lucru Natura 2000		2
	A.1.5. Existence of a visitor management plan for the protected natural area in accordance with the sustainable development plan/strategy	Activity 4.2.6.1. Creating and implementing a Visitor's Management Strategy		1
	A.1.6. Existence of a management plan for the protected natural area (or is currently in development/in approval)	ROSPA0135 Management Plan		2
	A.1.7. Existence of visitation regulations for the protected natural area (or is currently in development/in approval)	No information available	No information available	0
	A.1.8. Existence of an action plan to protect local communities in case of natural or man-made risks	No information available	Dăbuleni Sustainable Development Strategy / Voluntary Emergency Service	1
A.2. Legal compliance	A.2.1. Natural protected areas and nature conservation laws are respected	No information available	No information available	0
	A.2.2. Tourism businesses respect laws	No information available	No information available	0
	A.2.3. The partnership is represented and involved in environmental protection regulations for plans, programmes, activities and projects with an impact on the destination	No information available	No information available	0
	A.2.4. Businesses have (integrated) environment licenses in accordance to the laws	No information available	No information available	0

A.3. Staff training	A.3.1. Staff of relevant institutions/organizations are periodically informed/trained on the sustainable development practices as well as the natural and socio-economical strengths of the area	Activity 4.2.3.5. Developing capacity of personnel involved in managing the site - custodian / Activity 6.1.12. Training and support for locals in developing economic initiatives based on ecotourism	2	
A.4. Customer satisfaction	A.4.1. Implementation of a system to periodically collect and analyse customer feedback and undertake corrective actions	No information available	No information available	0
A.5. Responsible marketing	A.5.1. Marketing to promote the destination is responsible and correct and offers practical information	Activity 6.1.7. Creating guides and promotional materials: post cards, flyers, brochures, etc	1	
	A.5.2. Accomplishment of an unified image of the destination and existence of a common marketing programme	Activity 6.1.9. Creating digital resources - interactive website, mobile apps, digital maps	1	
	A.5.3. The defining elements of the destination has to include nature elements, if applicable local culture elements and ecotourism activities	No information available	No information available	0
A.6. Buildings and infrastructure designing and constructing	A.6.1.1. Investment projects are in accordance with the functional zoning stated in the approved urbanism documents, historical monuments protection laws, the sustainable development strategy	No information available	No information available	0
	A.6.1.2. Investment projects in the destination are in accordance with the specific regulations of the protected natural area's management plan	No information available	No information available	0
	A.6.2.1. Execution of a local urbanism regulation to detail rules on the type of materials, construction techniques, and general aspect of buildings in accordance to the local natural and cultural heritage	No information available	General and zonal urban plans at http://primariadabuleni.ro/index.php?rewriteparam=urbanism	1
	A.6.2.2. The buildings' facades is in accordance to the traditional architecture and fits the landscape	No information available	Some elements of traditional architecture are present in the area	1
	A.6.2.3. Visual analysis of the investment projects as part of the environmental impact assessment	No information available	No information available	0
	A.6.2.4. Ensuring access for the visitors and residents to the tourism infrastructure of public interest	No information available	No information available	0
	A.6.3.1. Existence of an informative system in the destination, with information on bio-climatic principles and construction techniques, materials and construction techniques usage, bio-energy harvesting, water consumption reduction, waste collection	Activity 6.1.12. Training and support for locals in developing economic initiatives based on ecotourism	2	
	A.6.4.1. Disabled friendly tourism services in the destination	No information available	No information available	0
A.7. Interpretation	A.7.1. Existence of an interpretation plan for the destination, made and implemented by the partnership	No information available	No information available	0
	A.7.2. Creating themed routes	Activity 6.1.4. Creating ecotourism routes & Activity 6.1.8. Creating ecotourism maps	1	
	A.7.3. Interpretation is done by skilled or authorized personnel	Activity 6.1.12. Training and support for locals in developing economic initiatives based on ecotourism	2	
	A.7.4. Information sources used for the interpretation are credible	Activity 6.1.12. Training and support for locals in developing economic initiatives based on ecotourism	1	
	A.7.5. Existence of information and interpretation materials in the destination	Activity 6.1.5. Installing billboards and indicators in main interest points & Activity 6.1.7. Creating guides and promotional materials - post cards, flyers, brochures & Activity 6.1.8. Creating ecotourism maps & Activity 6.1.9. Creating digital resources - interactive website, mobile apps, digital maps	2	
	A.7.6. Existence of a visiting and/or information points in the destination	Activity 6.1.6. Developing an educational centre dedicated to protected areas and local traditions	1	
A.8. Activities conformation with the special rules of protected natural areas	A.8.1. Visitation regulations for the protected natural area are known and respected by businesses	No information available	No information available	0
B.1. Community development	B.1.1. Destination presents educational activities to raise awareness among youth on nature and local culture appreciation	General Objective 4: Raising awareness - improving knowledge and changing attitudes and behaviours for interested groups with an impact on biodiversity	1	
	B.1.2. Destination presents activities that encourage active involvement of local communities in planning as well as tourism development, nature and cultural heritage conservation decision making	No information available	No information available	0

B.2. Work force employment	B.2.1. At least 50% of work force employed in tourism comes from the destination	No information available	No information available	0
	B.2.2. At least 50% of tourism businesses' headquarters are in the destination	No information available	No information available	0
B.3. Local economy	B.3.1. One programme to support local traditional/ecological products and services manufacturers	4.2.5.6. MG Promoting manufacture and distribution of traditional products labelled with ROSPA0135 and RN Casa Pădurii din Pădurea Potelu labels		1
	B.3.2. One programme to support local ecological products (including production, approvals and markets)	No information available	No information available	0
	B.3.3. Initiatives to support quality of local traditional/ecological products and services and their certification	No information available	No information available	0
B.4. Local products and services utilization in tourism	B.4.1. Destination promotes the usage of local products and services for tourism activities	No information available	No information available	0
	B.4.2. Destination promotes manufacturers and providers of local products/services through its or through its partner tour-operators marketing tools	No information available	No information available	0
B.5. Basic services	B.5.1. Tourism activities (particularly in main season) does not cause problems in water and energy supply for local communities	No information available	No information available	0
	B.5.2. Tourism activities (particularly in main season) does not cause problems in waste and sewage management for local communities	No information available	No information available	0
	B.5.3. In the destination, tourism activities do not endanger personal safety of residents and visitors	No information available	No information available	0
C.1. Cultural heritage capitalization	C.1.1. Destination has trained personnel for field trips/visits to historic monuments as defined by H.G. 422/2001	No information available	No information available	0
	C.1.2. Destination has a touristic information system on historic monuments restriction and other rules and visitors behaviour is monitored	Activity 6.1.13 Monitoring tourism impact on the species and habitats conservation state		1
	C.1.3. Local culture elements are included in tourism products	No information available	No information available	0
	C.1.4. Destination promotes local cuisine	No information available	No information available	0
C.2. Cultural heritage protection	C.2.1. Existence of active measures for the protection of historical and cultural heritage elements	No information available	No information available	0
	C.2.2. In the destination, residents are encouraged to visit local historic monuments	No information available	No information available	0
C.3. Stimulating traditions and local customs	C.3.1. Destination presents support measures for traditional events and festivals	Activity 4.2.5. Organizing local events & Activity 6.1.11 Organizing local events to promote tradition diversity		1
	C.3.2. Destination presents support measures for traditions and local customs	No information available	No information available	0
	C.3.3. Residents are encouraged to share the cultural heritage with visitors	No information available	No information available	0
C.4. Respect for local communities' values and traditions	C.4.1. Destination developed a code of conduct for the visitors and their behaviour is monitored for the activities sustained in local communities as well as in culturally, architecturally and historically sensitive areas	No information available	No information available	0
	C.4.2. Destination developed an agreement to respect the community's needs through accepting a physical and social support capacity of the area	No information available	No information available	0
D.1. 1. Ecological procurement policy	D.1.1.1. Destination enacts a procurement policy which prioritizes local ecological products/services	No information available	No information available	0
	D.1.1.2. Destination enacts an ecological procurement policy, meaning that it prioritizes reusable, returnable and recyclable products	No information available	No information available	0
D.1.2. Consumables	D.1.2.1. Destination adopts a policy to reduce the utilization of single use products (in public and private sectors)	No information available	No information available	0
	D.1.2.2. Existence of a single use products recycling programme	No information available	No information available	0
D.1.3. Energy use	D.1.3.1. Destination adopts a policy to reduce and improve energy efficiency (in public and private sectors)	No information available	No information available	0
D.1.4. Water use	D.1.4.1. Destination adopts a policy to reduce and improve water efficiency (in public and private sectors)	No information available	No information available	0
	D.1.4.2. Destination monitors drinking water resources in correlation with local consumption	No information available	No information available	0

	D.1.4.3. Destination records balanced water use, without a significant negative impact on water resources in local communities and natural ecosystems	No information available	No information available	0
D.2.1. Greenhouse gas	D.2.1.1. Destination promotes alternative transportation means	No information available	No information available	0
D.2.2. Sewage waters	D.2.2.1. Public institutions and tourism facilities are connected to the local plumbing and water treatment network or have their own sewage collection/treatments systems	No information available	No information available	0
D.2.3. Waste management plan	D.2.3.1. Destination implements a waste reduction programmes	Activity 6.1.2. Rehabilitating/improving tourism infrastructure		1
	D.2.3.2. Destination collects and monitors data on waste volume	No information available	No information available	0
	D.2.3.3. Destination adopts a waste management programme for organic, recyclable and non-recyclable waste	No information available	No information available	0
D.2.4. Dangerous substances	D.2.4.1. Destination implements a dangerous substances reduction programme, particularly for agriculture	Activity 1.2.1. Limiting the usage of biocides, hormones and chemical substances		1
	D.2.4.2. Destination implements an ecological cleaning substances usage programme	No information available	No information available	0
D.2.5. Other pollution sources	D.2.5.1. Destination implements a pollutants emission, noise, luminous emissions and soil pollution reduction management programme	Activity 1.1.4. Banning/limiting sound pollution associated with leisure fishing	No information available	1
	D.2.5.2. Destination implements a policy to reduce excessive artificial lightning	No information available	No information available	0
D.3.1. Wild species	D.3.1.1. Existence of concrete measures to stop harvesting strictly protected flora and fauna species, to monitor and sanction illegal activities	Activity 1.1.5. Regulating hunting for aquatic bird species & Activities 1.1.6. /1.2.4. / 1.3.6. / 1.4.8. Banning hurting and capturing of protected bird species, except for those scientifically approved		1
D.3.2. Wild animal species in captivity	D.3.2.1. Zoo parks respect national and European legislation and only carry autochthonous species	No information available	No information available	0
	D.3.2.2. Lack of existence of farms and hunting ranges	No information available	No information available	0
D.3.3. Landscape design	D.3.3.1. Unique landscape elements as well as threats to them have been identified for the destination and owners/administrators are informed and encouraged to avert and stop activities that can modify the landscape	Activity 1.2.3. Maintaining structural landscape elements - solitary trees, clumps of trees, trees on the edge of farmlands & Activity 1.3.4. Banning/limiting changes in land use & Activity 1.4.5. Banning reforestation using allochthonous species uncharacteristic to the natural fundamental type of forest, as well as reforestation control using a single species		2
	D.3.3.2. Destination uses local species for landscape design and takes measures to avoid the introduction of exotic invasive species	Activity 1.4.5. Banning reforestation using allochthonous species uncharacteristic to the natural fundamental type of forest, as well as reforestation control using a single species		1
D.3.4. Biodiversity conservation	D.3.4.1. Protected natural areas are highlighted in development and urbanism plans in the destination	No information available	http://primariadabuleni.ro/download.php?id=838&securityhash=03ee8a495987ce4e52b64b6dc06af130	2
	D.3.4.2. The public sector supports implementation of measures to conserve nature, particularly in protected natural areas	No information available	http://primariadabuleni.ro/download.php?id=838&securityhash=03ee8a495987ce4e52b64b6dc06af130	2
	D.3.4.3. Private tourism sector directly contributes to supporting measures to conserve the nature through financial or in kind	No information available	No information available	0
	D.3.4.4. Conservation activities are communicated to the personnel, visitors and local community	4.2.3.5. MG Developing capacity of the personnel involved in managing the site - custodian & General Objective 4: Raising awareness - improving knowledge and changing attitudes and behaviours for interested groups with an impact on biodiversity		1
D.3.5. Visitors' interaction with wild animal species	D.3.5.1. Destination recommends that hunting activities aim to manage populations so as to maintain/improve their conservation state	Activities 1.1.6. /1.2.4. / 1.3.6. / 1.4.8. Banning hurting and capturing of protected bird species, except for those scientifically approved		2
	D.3.5.2. Destination strictly monitors fishing and hunting activities, as well as research/monitoring capture activities	No information available	No information available	0
	D.3.5.3. Destination developed a code of conduct for tourism activities which can influence or interact with wild animals	No information available	No information available	0

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