

GREEN DANUBE - Integrated transnational policies and practical solutions for an environmentally-friendly Inland Water Transport system in the Danube region

Environment protection in Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve

Dr. ing. Grigore Baboianu

Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority

Mamaia, 23th February 2017

DANUBE RIVER

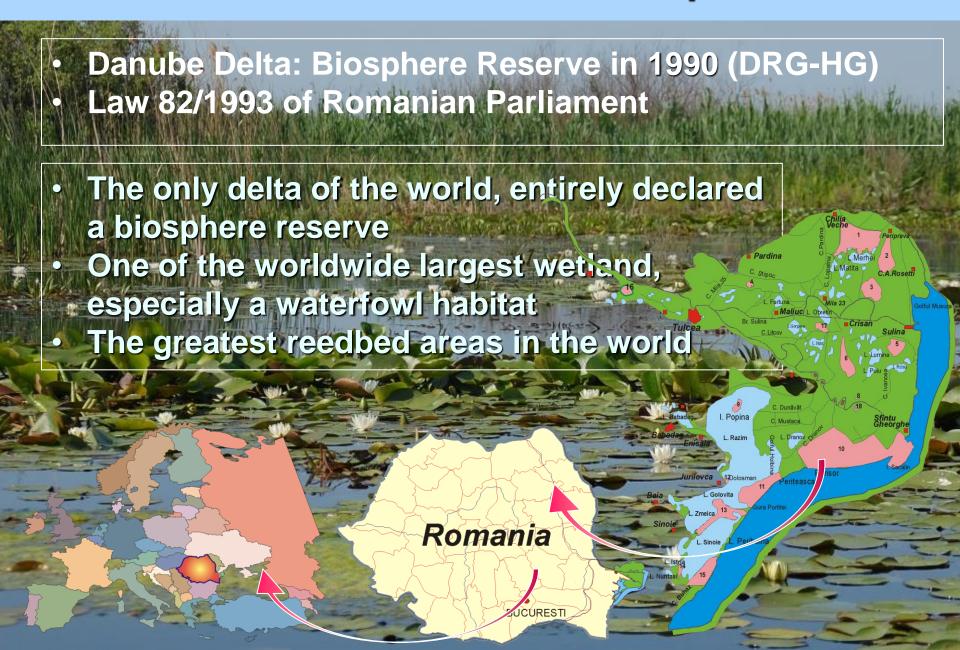
Total length: 2,860 km

Catchment area: 817,000 km² (more than 80,0 million of inhabitants)

Crossing 10 countries: Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia,

Romania, Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine



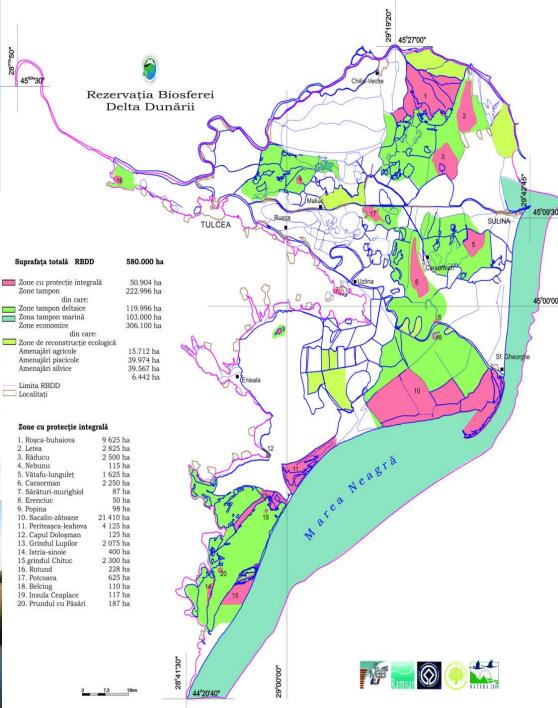


- **Danube Delta**
- Razim-Sinoie complex
- Coastal Black Sea up to 20 m
- Isaccea Tulcea sector of DRF
- **Danube River sector** (Cotul Pisicii – Tulcea)
- Sărături-Murighiol

ZONATION:

- Core areas: 50,904 ha
- Buffer zones: 222,996 ha
- Marine buffer zone: 103,000 ha
- Economic zones: 306,100 ha
- **Ecological restoration: 15.700**





The international recognition:

- Included on the international network of biosphere reserves by the Man and Biosphere (MAB)

 Programme of UNESCO (1990)
- Recognized as a wetland of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat under the **Ramsar Convention** (1991)
- Listed in the World Heritage List under the **World Cultural and Natural Heritage Convention** (1990).







The European value:

- Council of Europe Awards:
 - 2000, European Diploma for protected area renewed in 2005 and 2010

- EUROSITE Awards:
 - 1995 for restoration works
 - 2001 for management and public awareness





Natura 2000 Site (SPA and SCI)





European Diploma of protected areas

awarded by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve

Whereas it is desirable to promote close co-operation between member countries of the Council of Europe, with a view to conserving and enhancing the natural environment of the peoples of Europe, for the material and spiritual well-being of present and future generations;

Whereas the Committee of Ministers has instituted to that effect a European Diploma to place under the sponsorship of the Council of Europe certain protected landscapes, reserves and natural features of European interest;

I. Walter SCHWIMMER.

Secretary General of the Council of Europe, hereby certify that:



World Wetland Network Blue Globe Award 2010

For best practice in wetland management Nagoya, JAPAN

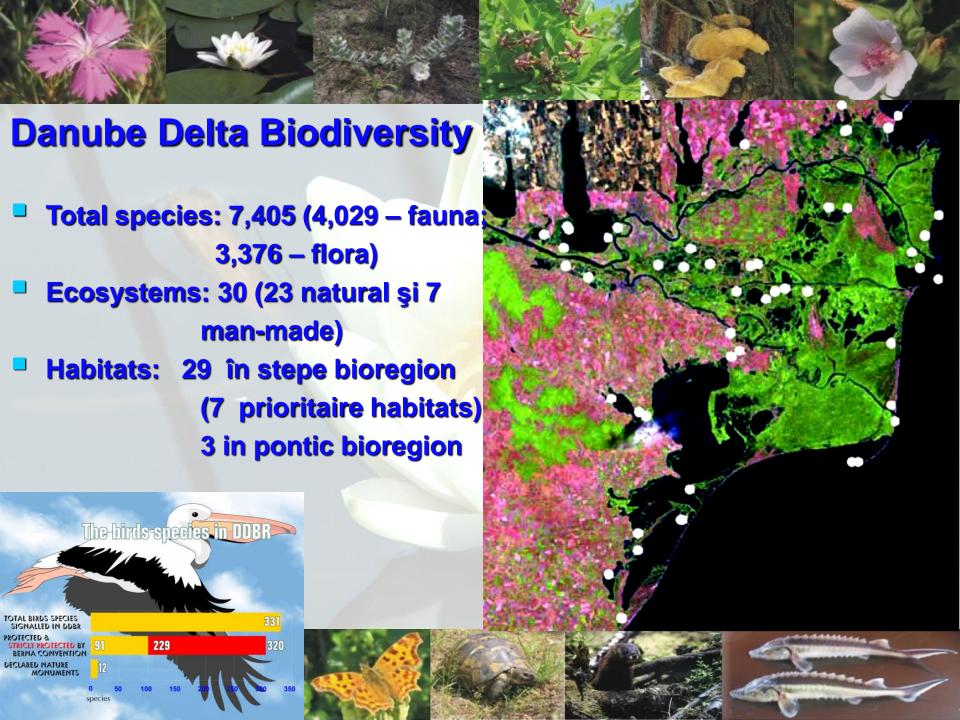
The Quality Coast GOLD Award 2011
For excellence in Nature and Identity

May 2011, Kouklia, Cyprus

A great recognition for Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, a beautiful area rich in nature, biodiversity and cultural heritage.







Danube Delta: People and nature

- Rural settlements: 24 (65,6 % inhabitants)
- Urban settlements: 1 (Sulina) (34,4 % inhabitants)
- People: 12 638 inhabitants (2011 census)
- 14 ethnic groups:

Romanians, Lipovans, Ukrainians, Greeks, Turks, Hungarians, other nationalities

The lowest population density of Romania: 3 inhabitants/km²





Danube Delta: Traditional economic activities



- Fishery
- Catle breeding
- Fishfarming
- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Navigation/Transport
- Reed harvesting
- Tourism
- Trade

Other activities:

- Education
- Health care
- Public administration

THE ROLE OF THE RESOURCES EXPLOITATION

- Maintain the biodiversity
- Maintain the equilibrium of the ecosystems
- Maintain the landscape (for tourism)
- Maintain the environment quality
- Source of income for local community
- Source of goods for communities, including the local communities





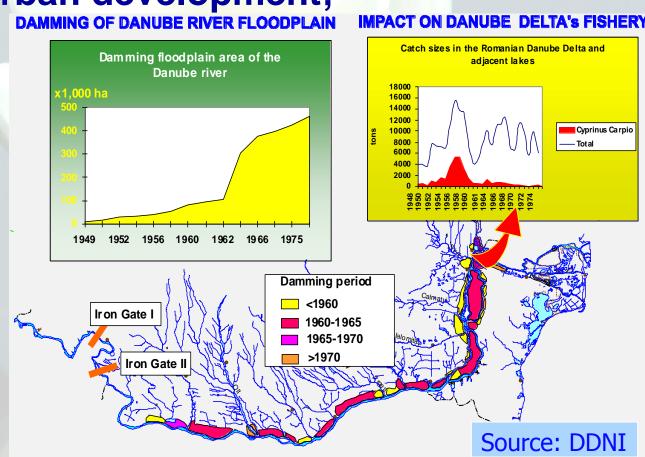


Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority

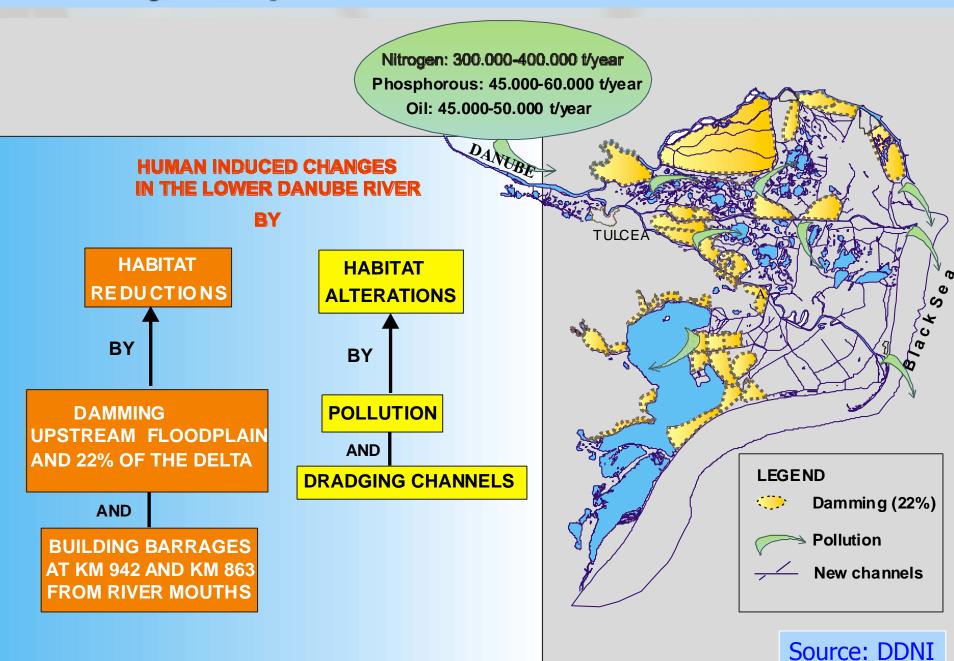


Major impact of economic activities

- Dams in Danube River Floodplain and Delta;
- Nature resources over exploitation;
- Uncontroled urban development;
- Navigation;
- Polution;
- Uncontroled tourism;
- Waste management difficulties.



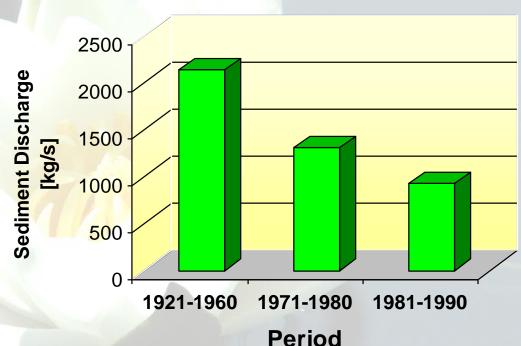
Major impact of dams in Danube Delta



Major impact of dams in Danube Delta

Sediment input changes:

- 2138 kg/s (1921-1960)
- 1308 kg/s (1971-1980)
- 926 kg/s (1981-1990)



EFFECTS:

- Increase the costal erosion;
- Increase the Black Sea level during the last century (1.5 2 mm/year).

Source: DDNI

Importance of wetlands

Ecological

- Support biodiversity (habitats for specific flora and fauna);
- Improve water quality (nutrients reduction: 15kg P/year/an, 335 kg N/ha/year, sediments control: 11 to/ha/year);
- Storage of energy and components as raw material for ecosystems function.

Social

- Prevent/diminish the flood consequences;
- Sources for drinking water supply;
- Specific landscape for recreation;
- Specific place for ecological education.



Management objectives

BIODIVERSITY AND HABITATS CONSERVATION CULTURAL TRADITIONS CONSERVATION SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

BIOSPHERE RESERVE RAMSAR WETLAND WORLD HERITAGE SITE - UNESCO

MANAGEMENT PLAN

LAND ARRANGEMENT PLAN NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK, SPECIFIC REGLEMENTS

Implementation

Measures to reduce the negative effects

- Ecological restoration in Danube Delta;
- Ecological restoration in Danube River Floodplain and tributaries;
- Habitats and ecosystems restoration;
- Wastes management;
- Transport/navigation management;
- Sustainable use of the nature resources;
- Development of protected areas network;
- Cross border cooperation

Supporting the restoration projects

Strategy for Sustainable Development in Danube Delta Region (main projects):

- Revised Management Plan including habitats inventory;
- Hydrologic model of RBDD;
- Improvement of water supply in habitats of Danube Delta;
- Habitats and ecosystems restoration;
- Wastes management;
- Endangered species restoration;
- Sturgeons protection;
- Development of protected areas network;
- Cross border cooperation

