

National Strategic Guidelines for the Sustainable Development of the Carpathians



Government of
Romania

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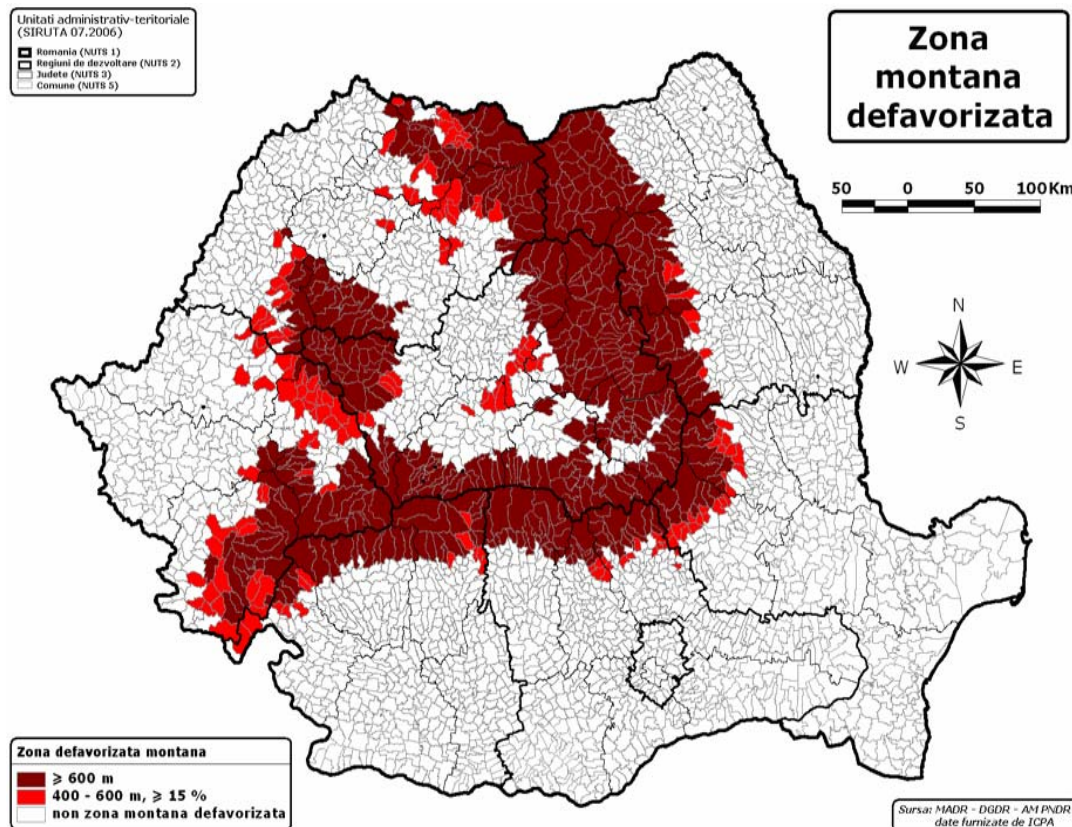
Conference: Mountain hay meadows – economic, social and environmental value



Content

- The Strategic Guidelines – Less Favoured Mountain Area (LFMA)
- Why such guidelines?
- The process of elaboration
- Features of the guidelines
- Problematics
- Objectives

The Strategic Guidelines - LFMA



- Administrative – territorial units (ATU) defined according to NRDP
- 657 ATU, i.e. 20% of the total no. of ATU
- 30% of the national territory
- 20% of the total population
- **The most widespread mountain area within the same borders, in Europe (53% of the Carpathians are located in Romania)**

Why such guidelines?

- LFMA - Great economical, social, cultural and environmental potential
- LFMA – Natural disadvantages:
 - Altitude, climate, low soil fertility, reduced vegetation periods, isolation
- LFMA - Structural disadvantages:
 - Ageing of active population, migration of youth, restrictive occupations, big distances from administrative decisional units, poor infrastructure.



The process of elaboration

- Interministerial C-tee set up since 2010 (General Secretariat of the Government - GSG):
 - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
 - Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration
 - Ministry of Environment and Climatic Changes
 - Ministry of Culture

(Ministries of Labour and Education will be also involved)
- Process of elaboration coordinated by the Compartment for Sustainable Development



Features of the guidelines

- Period of implementation – 2014-2020 (to be revised for 2021 – 2027)
- The identified priorities will be funded through European funds but also national budget
- Priorities are correlated with the Government's Programme 2013-2016, National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2013-2020-2030, Strategy for the Sustainable Development of the Mountain Area (2004), Strategy Europe 2020, Framework Conventions on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians

Problematics

- Human Resources (depopulation, aging)
- Agriculture (decrease in livestock numbers, land and agriculture abandonment, abandonment of mountain hay meadows and conversion into pastures)
- Tourism (poor tourism infrastructure, lack of coordinated marketing, insufficient tourism professional training)
- Non-agricultural Businesses (low capacity for co-financing of projects, low competitiveness level for existing businesses, low entrepreneurship education)
- Environment (soil erosion and land slides, unsustainable use of renewable resources, Natura 2000 sites management plans not approved, decrease in numbers of important species of fauna)
- Forests (clearcutting, poor added value for timber and non-timber resources, lack of forest consciousness especially among private owners)
- Culture (poor conservation of monuments, cultural identity endangered)
- Infrastructure (transport, health, education, internet access)



Objectives

- Increase economic competitiveness and attractiveness of Romanian Carpathians
- Improve environmental characteristics in the mountain area
- Increase conservation and valorization of cultural assets



Objectives

- Increase economic competitiveness and attractiveness of Romanian Carpathians
 - Increase farmers' revenues
 - Increase the degree of information of farmers with the view of developing specific actions
 - Development of mountain tourism through substantial investments in tourism infrastructure for a balanced exploitation of the local potential
 - Encouragement of economic activities diversification in the mountain area
 - Maintaining youth in the mountain area

Objectives

- Improve environmental characteristics of the mountain area
 - Sustainable management of forestry resources
 - Conservation of biodiversity by elaboration/ implementation of management plans/measures for the natural protected areas
 - Landscape protection
 - Sustainable exploitation of natural resources
 - Development of human resources from protected areas (including forestry sector)
 - Implementation of sustainable waste management
 - Maintaining farmers and sustainable farming activities in the mountain areas (farmers = land and landscape managers)



Objectives

- Increase conservation and valorization of cultural assets
 - Protection, promotion and maintaining alive the intangible heritage and contemporary creation
 - Promotion, conservation and valorizing of cultural tangible heritage.



THANK YOU!

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