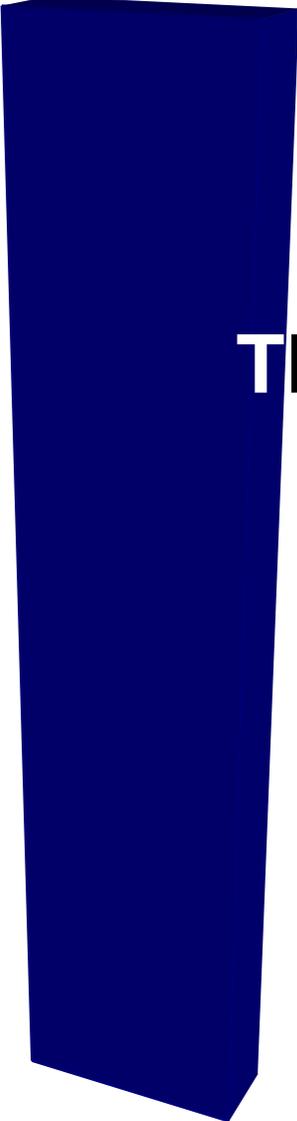


Survey and analyzes of international experience and good practices concerning realization of public-private partnerships into protected areas.



# TECHNICAL REPORT

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## 1. Background and aims of this study

A Nature Park aims to support the fruition and to promote the natural heritage of protected area; that requires, nowadays, a significant commitment by local institutions and private sectors and the wider community to encourage cultural change which ensures a long-term balance between sustainable human activities and biodiversity conservation.

At the Bulgarian national level viable actions require a range of management strategies that may include the establishment of Public-Private Partnerships; this type of collaboration may be between public organizations, private landowners, private companies and other private actors. The outcomes of the PPP are: financial capabilities, success in management, improvement of relations with local stakeholders and consensus by local population.

Limited funds and the increasing insistence on counterpart resources highlight the need for collaboration between institutions and private companies to secure long-term financing for protected areas. Lessons from a public-private partnership in European Union are analyzed to address a question: “how can a public-private partnership be effectively applied to Bulgarian Nature Parks?”.

### *Background*

Protected areas are most frequently managed by public institutions. At the same time, private organizations, including non-governmental organizations, are almost always actively involved in the creation, management and growth of protected areas. Hence, protected areas are places where private and public interests intersect. The limited funds available to protected areas requires that these actors work together to avoid project duplication or even antagonistic activities.

At European level a large number of protected area is present, as well as a wide variety of habitats; every Member State has to face a variety of problems such as financing, management and conservation.

### *Methodology*

In order to answer to “how can a public-private partnership be effectively applied to Bulgarian Nature Parks?”, a survey of European (but not only) successful experiences in public-private partnerships has been done, having information from web sites, official reports, project’s reports, Institutions and other Organization, and personal contacts.

The selected protected areas fulfil the following conditions:

1. are located in EU
2. have different types of land ownerships
3. have specialized management body

The exposed cases are practically and theoretically applicable in Bulgarian protected areas.

The chosen good practices from the survey have been described as following:

1. Brief description of the protected area: name, location, area, type, relevant legislation, management body, financing, main activities, cartography, satellite’s images, historical and cultural information, socio-economical data;
2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;
3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;
4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;

This Technical Document reports on results of the survey, with detailed description of every service or product; as well an annex gives a summary description, by fulfilling of a schedule.

For important task and particular destinations, a 5-day trip has been planned, with details and a description of locations to see and of organizations to meet.

The report also includes recommendations for most suitable international public-private partnership models which can be realized in Nature parks in Bulgaria.

## 2. Collection of PPP's best practices among Europe

For the survey, a large number of proposed best practices has been studied, in order to select the best practices in PPP among European Union transferable to European Nature Parks; as well, information and methods from abroad Europe have been take in count for definition of the requirements for evaluation and selection.

A preliminary study has been carried out and a set of working PPP was selected and deeply studied; by the way, for some of the working PPP, it wasn't possible to have detailed information, so they weren't included in this report. For some of them, the restricted time available didn't permit to have response to specific questions and to request of documents and details.

In the European Protected Areas, some successful PPP depend from particular local contest and from relationships between people in charge in public institutions and enterprises, or from personal friendships that help the functioning of the work. We tried to select the PPP that are not affected by this variability, and each PPP is proposed because of its reproducibility in the Bulgarian Nature Park and because of its self-financing capability.

In this chapter, several categories of PPP are presented:

1. ecotourism
2. food products
3. certification
4. environmental conservation and service

### 1. ecotourism

In this section we propose a series of successful PPP, where the cooperation between PA's managers and private companies has an evolution, from "public driven" to "business drive" respecting PA values.

The success of an ecotourism action stands in the capacity to transfer the values of *conservation* and *promotion* in a frame of *business opportunity*; in this way, the private company will be the first stakeholder involved in the conservation of environment that can *make money* from the ecological equilibrium of the PA.

In order to explain little and big ecotourism opportunities, we propose:

- a. an example of big event's organisation, like the Birdwatching Fair in the Po Delta
- b. an example on the organising of a little tourist trip, that can be done in partnership with a little company or cooperative
- c. an example of management of sustainable mobility in a Park, that require expertises in different fields
- d. an example of application of European Charter of Sustainable Tourism in Protected Area and
- e. an example of co-management of a tourist visitors centre.

### 2. food products

The realisation of a food production is always a great technical problem, because of health and food safety tasks; the EU regulations give restricted requirements for the commercialisation of those products, as well for the factories. For typical products that problem can be bigger, because the production could be done in an historical building or in same external place and the respects of health and food safety requirements could be very difficult. On other hand, a well done typical product will have an incredible response by the people and the tourists, and could be an extremely interesting business opportunity.

Regardless the respect of health and food safety requirements, we propose:

- a. an example of management of a building where a typical food product is realized (Manifattura dei Marinati)
- b. examples of how the same activity, salt-making, can be used for nature conservation and valorisation as well as for business (Salt pans in Cervia and Secovlje)
- c. an example of how a PA's manager can actively support local producers, even via the creation of a cooperative

### 3. certification

The use of the name and the logo of a park, is a critical task in the management of PA and in the relationships with local producers. The resolutions of public-private conflicts and the importance of public visibility are two faces of the same coin. In this section, we propose Italian and French cases, where a different approach is shown:

- a. examples of how to use a Quality Brand of the single PA, in Italy
- b. example of the use of a Quality Brand of Regional Parks, in France

### 4. environmental conservation and service

In the last 10-15 years, the European concept of Protected Area moved from *territory to defend from human activities* to *territory to defend via human activities*. The “old” idea of conservation of environment and nature from everything is “human-correlated” has been evolutes into the idea of the use of “human-correlated” activities in order to have a sustainable development and an acceptable use of natural resources.

**2.1. Eco-tourism**



*Ecotourism is travel to fragile, pristine, and usually protected areas that strive to be low impact and (usually) small scale.*

*It helps educate the traveller; provides funds for conservation; directly benefits the economic development and political empowerment of local communities and fosters respect for different cultures and for human rights.' (TIES),*

## 2.1.1 Birdwatching Fair, Po Delta Park Emilia-Romagna, Italy

**1. Brief description of the protected area: name, location, area, type, relevant legislation, management body, financing, main activities, cartography (when available), satellite's images (when available), historical and cultural information, socio-economical data;**

### Name

PO DELTA PARK EMILIA-ROMAGNA

(<http://www.parcodeltapo.it/er/index.html>)

### Location area

Nation ITALY

Region EMILIA-ROMAGNA

Provinces FERRARA and RAVENNA

### Type

REGIONAL PARK

### Relevant legislation

- ✓ Parco Regionale del Delta del Po was established by the Emilia-Romagna region through the Regional Law n.27 of July 2nd, 1988.
- ✓ Po Delta Park has 6 territorial plans
- ✓ Po Delta Park, since 2008, has an "Environmental Balance", a briefing document that describe the main relationships between the company and the environment, released voluntarily in order to communicate directly with the public concerned.

### Management body

MANAGING CONSORTIUM OF PARCO REGIONALE DELTA DEL PO

The Park was established in 1988 by a special regional law. Since 1996 the Park has an instrument at its disposal: the "*Consorzio per la gestione del Parco regionale Delta del Po*" ("Managing Consortium of Parco Regionale Delta del Po"), which represents the Park "director". It consists of the two Provinces (Ferrara and Ravenna) and of the nine Municipalities which are partly or entirely situated within the Park territory (Comacchio, Argenta, Ostellato, Goro, Mesola, Codigoro, Ravenna, Alfonsine, Cervia), and it has a specific statute regulating its institutional activities.

Through its organs, the "*Consorzio*" acts as a coordinator and a cohesive element for the enhancement of the territory. A Technical-Scientific Committee and a "Park Council" provide precious elements for the activity of the executive authorities, that is the Assembly (formed by the Presidents of the two provinces and by the Mayors of the municipalities) and the Board of Directors. The "*Consorzio*" has its seat in Comacchio (Ferrara).

Each member's yearly contribution to the Consortium is calculated on the basis of their territorial presence inside the Park:

- Province of Ferrara 20%
- Province of Ravenna 20%
- Municipality of Alfonsine 1%
- Municipality of Argenta 6%
- Municipality of Cervia 2%
- Municipality of Codigoro 4%
- Municipality of Comacchio 20%
- Municipality of Goro 3%

- Municipality of Mesola 5%
- Municipality of Ostellato 1%
- Municipality of Ravenna 18%

### Assembly

The Assembly is formed by the representatives of the Consortium members, that is to say mayors and the Presidents of the two provinces - or their delegates.

### Council

The Park's Council is appointed by the Assembly and is made of:

- four trade unions' representatives;
- four environmental associations representatives;
- four representatives of hunting and leisure associations;
- four representatives of agricultural entrepreneurial classes;
- four representatives of fishing-aquaculture entrepreneurial classes;
- four representatives of artisan and commerce entrepreneurial classes;
- four representatives of tourist operators;
- four representatives of the Park local businesses;
- four representatives of cooperatives;
- two representatives of the Provincial tourist boards (Ferrara and Ravenna);
- two representatives of undergrowth products harvesting associations;
- two representatives of sports and recreational fishing associations;
- two representatives of holiday farms associations;
- two representatives of Tourist Guides associations.

### Land ownership

A large area, lagoon and wetlands, is public (about 20.000ha), while others lagoon and land are private.

### Financing

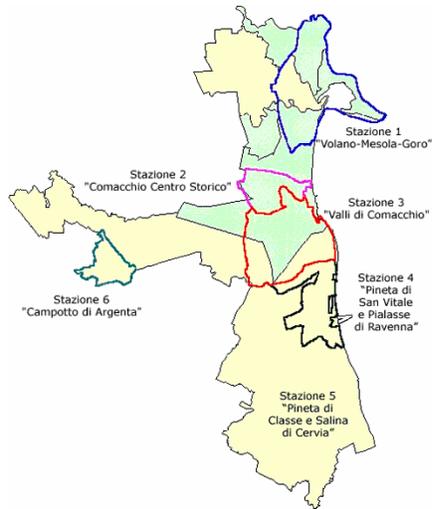
Institutional activities are done by Regional funds, with contributions of public organizations, member of the Consortium, while other activities were developed with EU funds (specially restoration of environment for biodiversity conservation).

Funds for Management Authority	In the past	Nowadays	In the future
EU			
National Ministry/Institution			
Regional Institution			
Local Member of Management Authority			
Private donations			

NO      RARELY      YES

### Main activities

- ✓ Environmental management
- ✓ Nature conservation and restoration



a 53,653 hectare area:

**Station 1**

*Volano – Mesola – Goro* 13,730 ha

**Station 2**

*Comacchio Historical Town Centre* 6,715 ha

**Station 3**

*Valli di Comacchio* 15,105 ha

**Station 4**

*San Vitale Pinewood and Wetlands of Ravenna* 7,336 ha

**Station 5**

*Pinewood of Classe and Salt Pans in Cervia* 8,286 ha

**Station 6**

*Campotto di Argenta* 2,481 ha

11 Ramsar Sites (Iran, 1971)

18 Sites of Community Interest (SIC)

18 Special Protection Areas (SPA)

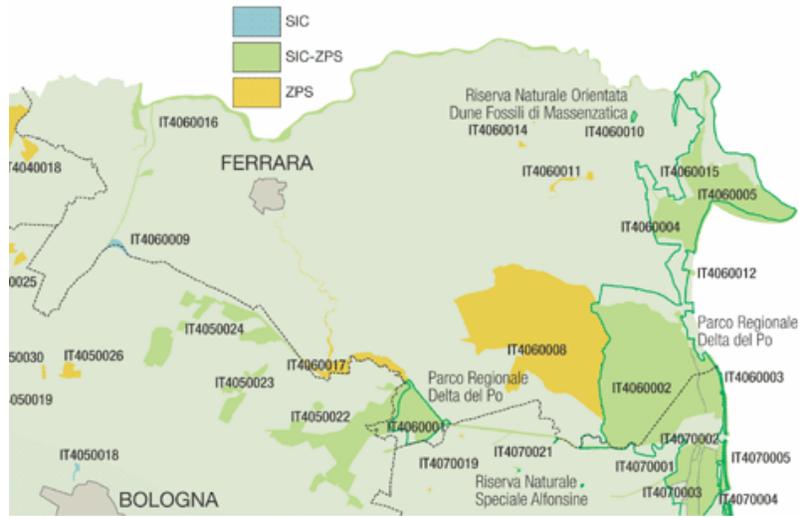
40 km of coast areas - over 90 km of the Emilia–Romagna region

297 bird species: 146 nesting species and 151 wintering species

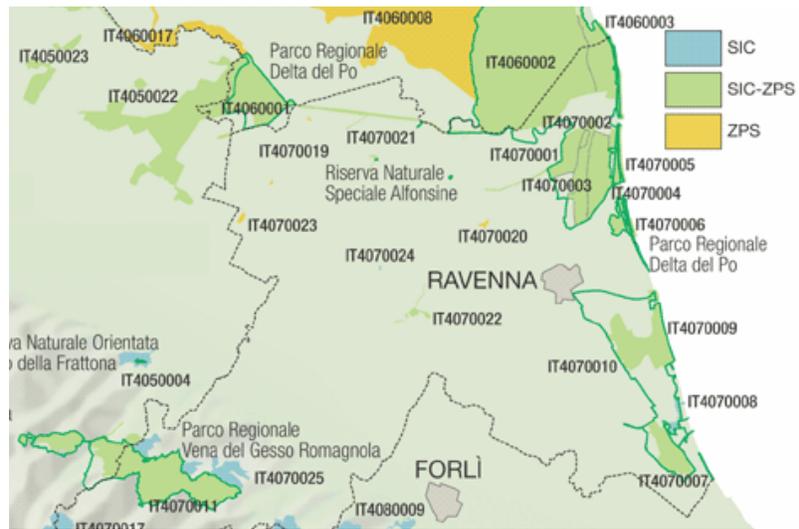
which means, about 55,000 wintering birds and 35,000 nesting birds

374 Vertebrate species, 53 Fish species, 10 Amphibians, 15 Reptiles, 41 Mammals and more than 1,000 plant species

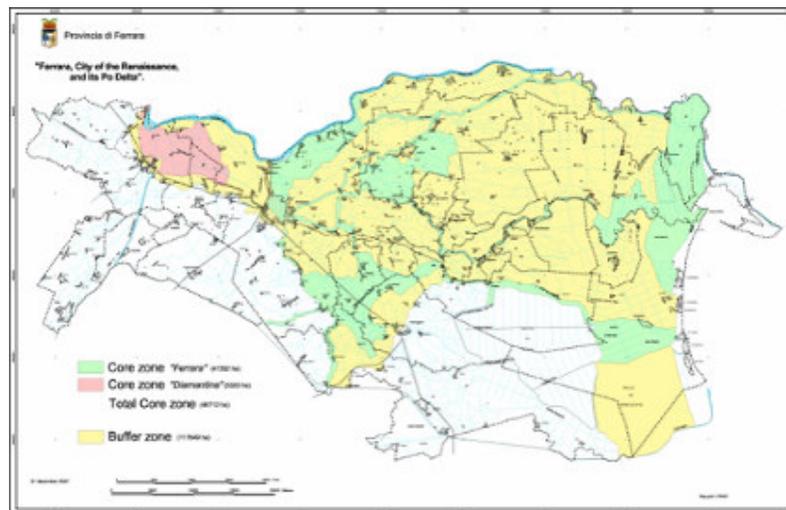
Cartography



Province of Ferrara



Province of Ravenna

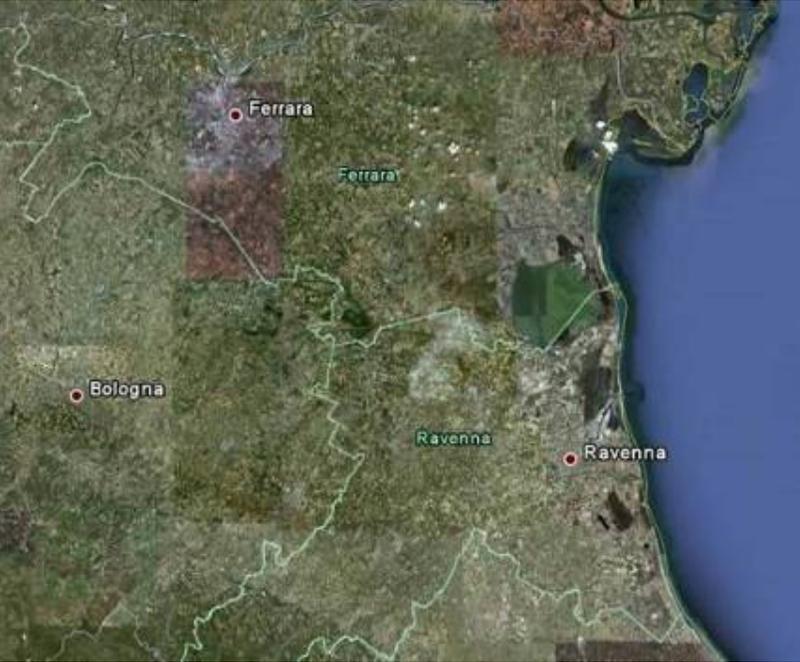


UNESCO site



The Province of Ferrara and Ravenna (light green) and the Po Delta Park (dark green)

Satellite's images



Overall view of the Park and surroundings

Historical and cultural information

The Park has been included in the list during the session of the World Heritage Committee held on December 2nd, 1999 in Marrakech, Morocco; the new site has been called "Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta", since it is an extension of the Este town site already present in the List since 1995. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/733>).

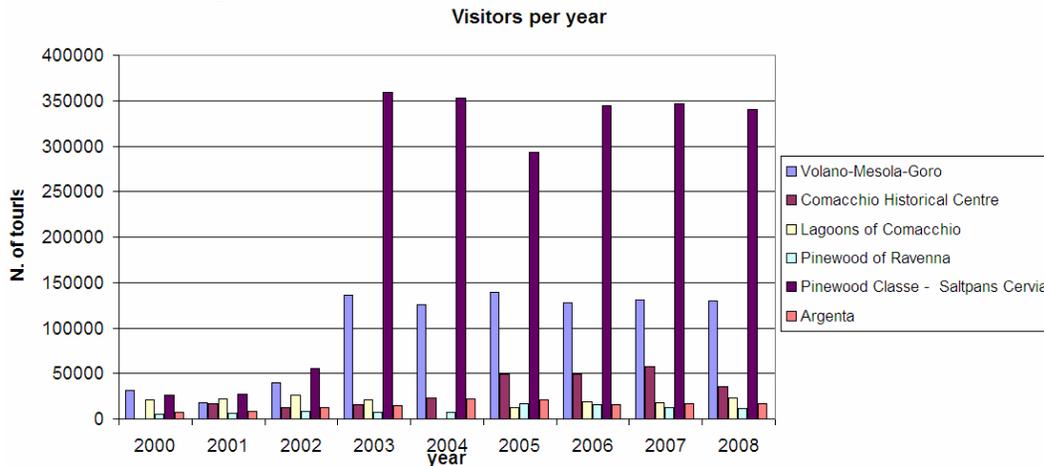
Ferrara, which grew up around a ford over the River Po, became an intellectual and artistic centre that attracted the greatest minds of the Italian Renaissance in the 15th and 16th centuries. Here, Piero della Francesca, Jacopo Bellini and Andrea Mantegna decorated the palaces of the House of Este. The humanist concept of the 'ideal city' came to life here in the neighbourhoods built from 1492 onwards by Biagio Rossetti according to the new principles of perspective. The completion of this project marked the birth of modern town planning and influenced its subsequent development.

In its justification for the inclusion, the Committee praises the extraordinary natural ecosystem which was closely linked by man to the town between the 14th and the 16th century.

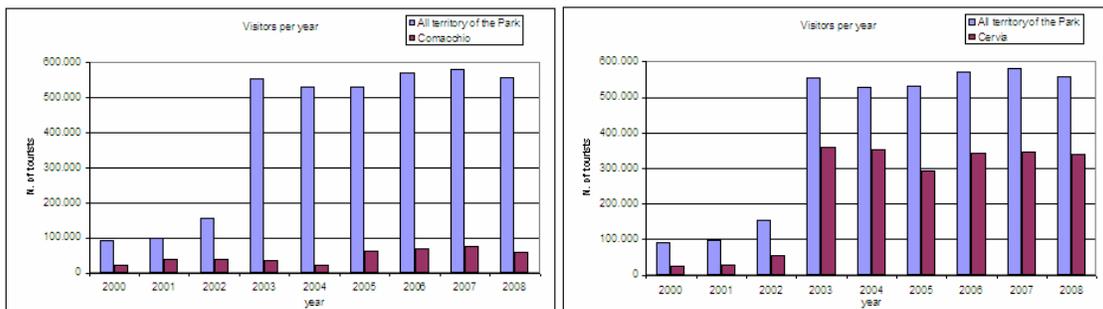
Criterion (iii): The Este ducal residences in the Po Delta illustrate the influence of Renaissance culture on the natural landscape in an exceptional manner. Criterion (v): The Po Delta is an outstanding planned cultural landscape which retains its original form to a remarkable extent.

Socio-economical data

The Park is visited by rough 500.000 people every year, while 20.000 people live inside the Park.



Trend of visitors in the 6 "station" of the Po Delta Park



Visitors in the Po Delta Park (blue) and in the area of Comacchio (red-left) and Cervia (red-right)

## **2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;**

**Name of the partnership**      BIRDWATCHING FAIR

### **Name of the partners**

Public: Po Delta Park

Private:            DELTA 2000 Cooperative Ltd (Local Action Group)

### **Description of the partnership**

#### **(Including also object/practical tasks)**

The Po Delta Park is a member of Local Group Action (GAL) Delta2000, that is in charge for the organization of the Po Delta Birdwatching Fair.

### **Legislative and financial frame**

DELTA 2000, established in 1994, has a mixed company composition including Public Bodies (Po Delta Park is included) and Professional Associations of the Provinces of Ferrara and Ravenna; members are n. 93 of which private n. 66 (71% of the total). The social capital amounted to 120,333.94 Euro to the private share is 11,953.18 Euro (10% of the total).

It was created in order to organize events and for planning, implementation, management and reporting for projects financed by the EU structural funds (eg. LEADER II, LEADER+, Objective 2, INTERREG).

The main objective of DELTA 2000 is increasing in integrated and organic way resources and economic activities in the territory, to start a local development process on the basis of the communities' auto-representation. Through the identification, the planning and the creation of interventions aiming at increase and support the local economy, in order to create significant opportunities to develop the territory, focusing the attention and the involvement on the system of resources and local potentials as well as on the criticality's system of the area.

The Po Delta Park, as a member, gives a strategic support in the development of the activities on the territory.

### **Steps for preparation and implementation**

The Po Delta Park and Delta 2000 cooperate for the organization of 3 editions of the event, since 2004.

The fourth edition is managed directly by Delta 2000 and the Park is a supporting organization.

The last edition has an incredible success, 20.000 people, and the fifth edition, that will be held in 2010, will be organized with the support of external expertises.

Leader+, the EU programme, funded the *capacity building* of the staff of the Delta200 and Po Delta Park, for the organization and advertising of the Po Delta Birdwatching Fair:

#### **a. PARTICIPATION TO THE BRITISH Birdwatching Fair 2002 Edition, ON MAGAZINE ADVERT PROMOTIONAL BIRDWATCHING**

Areas of activity Environment and Territory Tourism and culture

Leader + - Action 1.2.1/1.1-4.2-4.3

Beneficiary: LAG DELTA 2000

Partners: Province of Ferrara, Province of Ravenna, Po Delta Park, travel agencies and local stakeholders

Location: British Birdwatching Fair at Rutland Water - UK

#### *Objectives*

Promoting the Po Delta Park of Emilia-Romagna, in particular for its natural features particularly suited to

the activity of birdwatching.

*Intervention*

The intervention was achieved through participation in the promotion of the British Birdwatching Fair with Po Delta Park were carried publications and promotional pages (advert) in trade magazines and catalogs and press conferences to British journalists and tour operators specialized.

Were also organized presentations of ornithological and wildlife and environmental reality of the Delta Park included in the official program of the fair and taught by industry experts. The promotion of the territory took place through the display of promotional materials of local actors.

**b. NOTEBOOK BIRDWATCHING**

Areas of activity Environment and Territory Tourism and culture

Leader + - Action 1.2.1/2.1

Beneficiary: Po Delta Park Emilia-Romagna

*Objectives*

Knowledge dissemination on the great heritage of ornithological and wildlife of the Po Delta Park to promote tourism thanks to the observation of birds, with emphasis on North European visitors.

*Intervention*

Creation and printing of a guide to the birds of the Po Delta Regional Park, scientifically valid and updated to include a checklist of all species reported in the last century and their links with the territory of the Park, 32 boards dedicated to species Relevant maps and 6 for the description of many itineraries for birdwatchers. Material published in Italian and English language.

Indicator	Short Term	Medium-Long Term
Required budget for public		
Required budget for private		
Required high skilled personnel		
Business opportunity		
The PPP is easy to manage by the public		



LOW/EASY



MEDIUM



HIGH/DIFFICULT

**3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

The product Birdwatching has been established thanks to the Pal Leader + funding, with a 3 years long view program. Due to the importance gained by the event some form of private investment was possible, thanks to all the private companies involved in the exhibition area, with the possibility to directly sell their products (optic equipments, technical clothes, private excursions, books & photos, technical workshops, etc.) and 2010 edition it's going to be bigger with a fee that must be paid at the entrance. The event also allow to make business for local stakeholders, and has become an event required and desired by all.

Outcomes for PA's managers

Thanks to the Birdwatching PPP the PA's managers were able to increase the visibility of the Po Delta Park at national and international level; high numbers of people identified the Po Delta Park with the Birdwatching Fair and from that moment on Po Delta was the best place where to go birdwatching in Italy. Last but not least the Park's mission gained popularity and it's now well recognized both inside and outside the Park's territory.

#### Outcomes for private company

Delta 2000 (the major private company involved in the Partnership) was able to run more projects (all funded under the Pal Leader + program) and employed more people as well as improved the connection with other public stakeholders like the Region Emilia-Romagna, the two Provinces of Ferrara and Ravenna and the local Municipality of Comacchio. Delta 2000 showed that it made a very successful and very visible use of the public funds provided by the Pal Leader + program.

#### Outcomes for other actors

There are definitely very significant outcomes for other actors like local restaurants, hotel, B&B, local guides, tourist agencies, local Agriturismo; they all increased their business not only during the days of the Fair but all year round, since people came back to the Po Delta Park at different times in order to up-date their check-list and see new species of birds. If we also consider the tourists themselves as actors, we have several outcomes for them like improved facilities, information, leaflets, guides, activities to do and place to visit.

#### **4. Other outcomes -- for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens**

Park management had the possibility to check with Italian and British experts the status of its accessibility, its trails, its birdwatching routes and its facilities.

Local society realized and "discovered" a new resources that the territory can offer to visitors and local people.

Stakeholders like environmental Associations, Tour companies were able to increase their work and especially to raise the level of their offer.

Citizens have had the opportunity to visit natural areas in the vicinity of their residences and had the opportunity to spend a long weekend full of activities and natural places to visit, they were aware before the Birdwatching Fair.

#### Other outcomes for PA's managers

Integrating conservation projects with ecotourism events and other activities that take place inside the park, such as hunting. This was a big challenge and very important results were obtained. The Regional Park of the Po Delta is characterized by numerous human productive activities that take place there, and in this context, the Birdwatching Fair was the first big and great "Park Event".

#### Other outcomes for private company

Create specific offers for clients specialized in birdwatching coming from far away, for instance having hotels setting early morning breakfast, or rent binoculars, maps and guides.

#### Other outcomes for other actors

Combine other outdoor activities like cycling (the Po Delta is a very flat areas and it's very suitable for cycling) with guided trips approaching the so called general public to the Park activities and places.

## 2.1.2 Boat trip in the Lagoon of Comacchio, Po Delta Park Emilia-Romagna, Italy

1. Brief description of the protected area: name, location, area, type, relevant legislation, management body, financing, main activities, cartography (when available), satellite's images (when available), historical and cultural information, socio-economical data;

See point 2.1.2

2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;

Name of the partnership

BOAT TRIP IN THE LAGOON OF COMACCHIO

Name of the partners

Public: PO DELTA PARK

Private: F.LLI STELLA SAS

Description of the partnership

The Lagoon of Comacchio is an important natural site, with an huge conservationist value. The environment and the man-made building, fishing tools, banks and channels, are the open-air museum that is possible to visit by boat from March to October.



Flyer of the tourist boat trip

Legislative and financial frame

The partnership is regulated by a contract between the Po Delta Park and the private company.

Steps for preparation and implementation

For four years the organization of boat trips was made by the Po Delta Park, paying a private boat's owner, paying tourist guides and keeping "enterprise risk"; the entrance fees was kept by the Park.

Since 2008 the trip is managed by a private company, that pays an annual fixed fee to the Park; the "enterprise risk" is of the private company, as well as the entrance fees.



The boat's program means of 4 daily trips, at 9.00, 11.00, 15.00, 17.00, from March to October; in some months, the first and the last trip is done only on booking for groups.

The number of tourists is quite high, specially on spring, when the weather is nice and, as well, is not to hot.

Annually, about 15.000 people join this tourist trip.

Indicator	Short Term	Medium-Long Term
Required budget for public		
Required budget for private		
Required high skilled personnel		
Business opportunity		
The PPP is easy to manage by the public		



LOW/EASY



MEDIUM



HIGH/DIFFICULT

### 3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;

#### Outcomes for PA's managers

The private company pay a fixed annual fee to the Po Delta Park and no addition costs have to be charge for the public authority. The boat trip is booking by a phone line and the Park can booking like another customer. Without regard for weather condition or others external factors, the Park has an income that can be used for restoration and conservation of tourist trips, for conservation of biodiversity or for dissemination of result or communication of value of the PA.

At the same time, no addition work has to be done; this mean that the employers of the Park can work on technical and specific projects.

After the start-up investment, this tourist offer is very self-financing for the public authority.

#### Outcomes for private company

The private company is free to make advertising, private to private agreements in order to improve the number of tourists (the entrance fees are paid to the private company).

The private company can complete the tourist offer with other paths or excursions, on foot, by bicycle or electric cars.

For the boat owner, the budget has to cover the cost of boat and the cost of tourist guide; in few years, the company bought a new boat (hybrid traditional engine-electric engine).

#### Outcomes for other actors

A lot of third parts have been involved, like other company involved in boat trips, managers of visitors centres inside the Park, Bed&Breakfast, restaurants, camping and beaches.

A very high value has been produced basically because the privates are free to join in private agreement, sometime for short time.



**TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY**  
**Following the waterways**

Sailing along the panoramic "Canale Navigabile di Porto Garibaldi" we reach Comacchio and the "Manifattura del Marinai", a place where you can find the history, the culture and the traditions of the city. The boat tour continues until we arrive at "Vale Fattibaldi" which surrounds the historical town. Several fishermen's shalers show how close is the bond between man and fishing activity.  
**Meeting point and departure: h. 16.00 - Porto Garibaldi - at the mooring under the bridge of the S.S. 309 Romea. (Return at about h. 18.30)**  
**Price: € 10,00 - Children under 12 years old € 6,00.**

**WEDNESDAY**  
**Flavours and secrets**

The tour begins at the Visitor Center of the Po Delta Park "Manifattura del Marinai", one of the symbols of Comacchio. On an electric minibus we reach the "Saltpan of Comacchio": this charming place is characterized by wide salty water basins, which represent the ideal environment for a big variety of birds, among which we can admire the Flamingo.  
**Meeting point and departure: h. 16.00 - Porto Garibaldi - at the mooring under the bridge of the S.S. 309 Romea. (Return at about h. 18.30)**  
**Price: € 10,00 - Children under 12 years old € 6,00.**

**FRIDAY**  
**Visiting the Saltpan of Comacchio by bike**

Tour begins from "Stazione Foce nelle Valli di Comacchio".  
 We go for a slow and pleasant cycle ride, between land and water, to discover old buildings such as the "Torre Rossa", and new structures such as the Visitor Center "Salina di Comacchio".  
 A wide variety of birds creates what is the very picture of this particular and suggestive environment.  
**Meeting point and departure: h. 16.30 - Valli di Comacchio - at Stazione Foce. (Return at about h. 18.30).**  
**Price: € 5,00 - Children under 12 years old € 3,00.**

Tourist trip managed by several private company: the tourist see only one actor!

#### 4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;

##### Other outcomes for PA's managers

The Po Delta Park has an efficient tourist trip, largely know and without extra costs; furthermore, the customers of this trip usually move to others paths in the Park; in particular the Museum of Manifattura dei Marinai and the city centre of Comacchio.

So, the private actors, like restaurants, like more and more the Park authority and it is means consensus.

##### Other outcomes for private company

The capacity building inside the private company, as well as the presence in the territory of the Park, bring them to win the management of another important tourist guide tour: the Saltpan of Comacchio. Now, this company, can organize a visit to the Park, by its own, in more days and with a large range of opportunities.

##### Other outcomes for other actors

The organized fruition of a large area of the Park, means the security control too, as well as the control again illegal pollution or intrusions inside natural area. This is a benefit for the proprietor of the area (Municipality of Comacchio), for the Park's Authority and for the tourists.

### 2.1.3 Sustainable Mobility in the Adamello-Brenta National Park, Italy

**1. Brief description of the protected area: name, location, area, type, relevant legislation, management body, financing, main activities, cartography (when available), satellite's images (when available), historical and cultural information, socio-economical data;**

Name

ADAMELLO-BRENTA NATIONAL PARK

([http:// www.pnab.it](http://www.pnab.it))

Location area

Nation ITALY

Region TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE

Province TRENTO



Adamello Brenta Nature Park, located in the North-eastern Italy, is the largest protected area of Trento Province, 620,517 km<sup>2</sup> wide: it includes Adamello and Brenta mountainous groups, divided by Rendena Valley and bordered by Non Valley, Sole Valley and Giudicarie Valley. It is endowed with 80 lakes and with Adamello Glacier, one of the largest glaciers in Europe.

Its fauna is among the richest of the Alps and includes all animal species which find their habitat on the mountains, bear and steinbock as well. Rich woods and meadows, fruits and flowers which are rare to find, thousands of insects, birds and other animals whose life is determinant for the biological equilibrium of the Park and of the Earth, need now more than ever to be protected.

Type

NATIONAL PARK

Relevant legislation

- ✓ Park Plan
- ✓ Wildlife Plan

Management body

The Adamello-Brenta Nature Park, 504 km<sup>2</sup>, was set up in 1967, like the first natural park created in Italy (with the same act, Paneveggio Pale di San Martino Nature Park was created too). In 1987 and 2003 the protected area was enlarge, respectively to 618 km<sup>2</sup> and up to the present 620.52 km<sup>2</sup>.

In 1988, Provincial Law no. 18 of 6 May 1988, the "Nature Parks Regulation", was passed and in the 1999 the Park Management Plan was approved.

The inestimable value and landscape importance of the area within its boundaries make the Adamello Brenta Nature Park the best known protected area in the entire Alps. Here, man and nature live together.

The Park's aims, administrative organisation and general management guidelines are defined by Provincial Law no. 18/88. The Park Authority works through a Management Committee on which the municipalities present in the Park and principal local stakeholders represent the majority. This guarantees local communities a leading role in management decisions.

### Financing

Public. Actually the Park have a self-financing of 600.000€, that is the 40% of total functioning cost.

<b>Funds for Management Authority</b>	<b>In the past</b>	<b>Nowadays</b>	<b>In the future</b>
EU			
National Ministry/Institution			
Regional Ministry/Institution			
Local Member of Management Authority			
Private donations			

 NO     
  RARELY     
  YES

### Main activities

The Adamello Brenta Nature Park safeguards the area's natural and environmental characteristics and promotes scientific study and use of the natural resources by the community. In particular, it safeguards, develops and enhances the natural, cultural and human resources of the area through two management tools:

- ✓ the Park Plan
- ✓ the Wildlife Plan

The strategic aims of the Park's environmental policy are:

- ✓ safeguarding of the environment and biodiversity
- ✓ scientific research
- ✓ environmental education
- ✓ enhancement of the area
- ✓ innovation and sustainable development

The Park in figures

- 1st park in Europe with ISO 14001 certification
- 5 species of amphibian
- 10 bears released as part of the Life Ursus project
- 11 species of reptile
- 15 species of fish
- 18 pairs of golden eagles
- 24 bed places in the Mavignola hostel
- 39 municipalities in the Park
- 48 lakes
- 51 species of mammal
- 96 species of nesting bird
- 100 and more people working in the Park in various ways
- 620 km<sup>2</sup> of surface area
- 700 km of marked footpaths and trails
- 1200 species of plant
- 1300 red deer
- 1967 the founding date, Italy's first regional park

1988 the year the provincial law setting up the Trentino parks of Adamello Brenta and Paneveggio Pale di San Martino was passed  
1999 the year the Park Plan was approved  
2006 registration with EMAS and signing of the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism  
3558 m a.m.s.l., the altitude of Cima Presanella, the highest mountain in the Trentino  
3600 roe deer  
7300 chamois  
25 million trees more than two metres high

### *Sustainable tourism*

The Adamello Brenta Nature Park is committed to promoting a type of tourism which is both sustainable for the areas involved and attractive for the market. It is based on three principles:

- ✓ the participation and active involvement of all parties with interests in the tourism district;
- ✓ protection of diversity and therefore the safeguarding of existing motives for tourism;
- ✓ promotion of diversity, namely the discovery and invention of new opportunities for tourism.

Tourism and the natural environment are closely knit. An unspoilt environment is a strong attraction for tourists. Vice versa, the high level of human pressure and resulting impact on the territory makes tourism a risk factor for the environment. The debate underway at European level on the theme of tourism and the environment has led to the assertion that tourism and the natural environment are closely interconnected and that, if not managed correctly, "nature and biodiversity may be severely damaged by uncontrolled tourism development"; and again, that "fragile areas such as the mountains contain a wealth of biodiversity deserving particular attention and special integrated management methods when tourism development is involved".

The Adamello Brenta Nature Park has been strongly committed to sustainable tourism and associated issues from the 2000-2005 legislature until the recent signing of the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism. This tool provided the Park with a positive experience of dialogue with the local community, with whom it identified a joint strategy for sustainable development.

Dialogue between the Park and the tourism sector is almost obligatory, given that the protected area includes three of the most important winter tourism districts in the Trentino (Madonna di Campiglio-Pinzolo, Andalo-Molveno and Folgarida-Marilleva), together attracting a quarter of the province's entire flow of tourists each year. It is becoming ever more a mass tourism pattern, with seasonal peaks of very high numbers concentrated in limited areas. The Park's efforts are aimed at promoting different ways of offering tourism and enjoying a holiday in the mountains. Some fear that on the matter of sustainability, the Park risks becoming excessively biased, placing its institutional mission of safeguarding and protection in second place. However, in embarking on its mission, the Park cannot escape dialogue with the most important economic activity in the area, tourism. In this sense, it is part of the Park's work to encourage sustainable tourism practices, respectful of the needs of the environment and residents and aware of the pressures from the local economy and visitors. This is the context for projects aimed at promoting the widespread adoption of an environmental management model in the holiday accommodation sector, action in favour of sustainable mobility and the development of environmental education proposals and low impact tourism activities. On the other hand, through its activities and own logo, the Park can become an element of attraction, characterising the tourism offer in the area by orienting it towards sustainable models.

### *Quality brand "Park Quality"*

The "Park Quality" logo is a local environmental/marketing certification project launched after the Park obtained ISO 14001 certification in 2001 (the first in Europe) to promote the environmental quality philosophy, involving local businesses and residents - tourist service providers, food and agricultural companies, schools and typical holiday accommodation. The project rewards companies who satisfy the requisites of safeguarding the environment and close links with the local area and who share in the culture of the Park by granting them use of the logo.



### *General objective*

The initiative aims to promote tourism and a sustainable development philosophy in harmony with the objectives of safeguarding and enhancing the local area. It focuses on reducing the environmental impacts

of both businesses and individuals. The concept of certified environmental quality among local businesses and residents represents an incentive to the spread of a new environmental culture/education.

*Who is it aimed at?*

It is aimed at hotels, tourism infrastructure and service providers, schools, food and agricultural companies and typical holiday accommodation.

*How does it work?*

Applicants must demonstrate their respect of a series of obligatory and optional environmental, management and communications criteria. These criteria are verified by a leading independent certification company for hotels, tourism infrastructure and service providers and typical holiday accommodation, Det Norske Veritas Italia. The verifier assesses actual application of and compliance with the requisites and compiles a checklist and assessment report which are submitted to a "Logo Committee" consisting of representatives of the Park, the Autonomous Province of Trento and sector's associations.

Finally, the Park Executive Council is responsible for awarding the "Park Quality" logo. In collaboration with the Trento Province Hoteliers and Tourist Service Providers' Association, the Trento Province Tourism and Commerce Union, FAITA - Provincial Campsite Association, the Trento Beekeepers' Association, the Autonomous Province of Trento Agricultural Products Protection Department and the Provincial Health Services Agency - Veterinary Hygiene and Public Health Unit.

*Certification*

For the Adamello-Brenta Nature Park, quality is a philosophy, a method which guides all its actions and communications. Its aim is to also extend this logic to the surrounding area and those utilising its natural resources. To give concrete form to this philosophy, in 2001 the Adamello-Brenta Nature Park set off down the road of certification.

*ISO 14001*

In 2001, the Adamello-Brenta Nature Park became the first European park to obtain environmental certification in accordance with the international ISO 14001 standard. This was more than just a matter of image. The Park identified certification as a way of improving its organisation. Then as now, certification was also a potent stimulus to improve management through programmes established year by year. Even more important strategically was the aim of involving local businesses and administrations in the certification logic. This was the start of the Park Quality Project.

*EMAS*

In 2006, the Adamello-Brenta Nature Park received European Community EMAS registration. Following verification of the Environmental Review (a complex document produced by the Park to explain its environmental programme and establish goals and objectives for improvement), the Italian section of the EMAS Ecolabel and Ecoaudit Committee registered the Park up to 10 July 2009.

EMAS registration is one of the most important tools adopted by the European Community to promote a new vision of the environment which can be expressed by the ever more familiar concept of "sustainable development".

The main points of EMAS registration are:

- a constant and progressive long term commitment
- involvement of local stakeholders in the new vision

The decision to register with EMAS implies:

- making the Adamello Brenta Nature Park's commitment to the environment public
- informing its stakeholders of the initiatives taken to achieve the objectives of improving the quality of life for man and the environment
- identifying the responsibilities, times, resources and ways of implementing these objectives

The experience of organisations whom have gone through this registration procedure demonstrates that EMAS enables significant, quantifiable and measurable environmental performance objectives to be achieved.



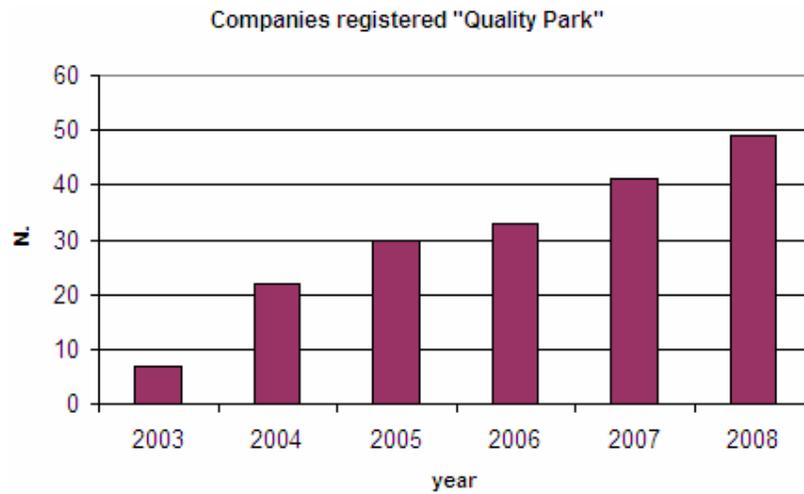
### Historical and cultural information

Since 2009, the Dolomiti mountains are listed in UNESCO World Natural Heritage.

The site of the Dolomites comprises a mountain range in the northern Italian Alps, numbering 18 peaks which rise to above 3,000 metres and cover 141,903 ha. It features some of the most beautiful mountain landscapes anywhere, with vertical walls, sheer cliffs and a high density of narrow, deep and long valleys. A serial property of nine areas that present a diversity of spectacular landscapes of international significance for geomorphology marked by steeples, pinnacles and rock walls, the site also contains glacial landforms and karst systems.

It is characterized by dynamic processes with frequent landslides, floods and avalanches. The property also features one of the best examples of the preservation of Mesozoic carbonate platform systems, with fossil records.

### Socio-economical data



**2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;**

**Name of the partnership**

SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY IN ADAMELLO-BRENTA NATIONAL PARK

**Name of the partners**

Public: ADAMELLO-BRENTA NATIONAL PARK

Private: TRENINO TRANSPORT

**Description of the partnership**

**(Including also object/practical tasks)**

The surrounding area of the Park is managed in order to avoid (or reduce) the use of private cars. A private company assures a transport service, from parking areas, to access to the Park.

A commission of parking and transport fee are paid by private companies to the Park.



Map of public transport service around the Park

**Legislative and financial frame**

Collaboration between public and private; use of public funds for the realization of a pilot project that produce an efficient public-private partnership.

**Steps for preparation and implementation**

With the support of Province Authority of Trento, seven municipalities and private companies, from June 2003 to September 2006, a project studied the traffic's flow around the Park and an approach for sustainable mobility. The project costs rough 300.000,00€.

Indicator	Short Term	Medium-Long Term
Required budget for public		
Required budget for private		
Required high skilled personnel		
Business opportunity		
The PPP is easy to manage by the public		



LOW/EASY



MEDIUM



HIGH/DIFFICULT

### 3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;

#### Outcomes for PA's managers

The main outcomes for the PA's managers are the reduction of traffic, the reduction of noise in the valley, the improvement of tourist fruition and the consensus of local stakeholders.

#### Outcomes for private company

Transport, parking and service are done by private companies, that have direct benefits; as well, others actors (restaurants, hotel, etc.) have better business opportunities.

#### Outcomes for other actors

The improvement of environmental quality is a sure benefit for local community, as well as for NGO interested in nature conservation.

### 4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;

#### Other outcomes for PA's managers

With this partnership a large number of problems have been solved; this give an extra availability of resources to the Park. As well, the consensus of local stakeholders is appreciate to the long-term too.

#### Other outcomes for private company

Private companies involved in the Park's service can benefit from good public images and good relationships with local authorities.

#### Other outcomes for other actors

The successful experience in the PA can be fruitful even for local stakeholders, for example for future business activities.

#### **2.1.4 Permanent Forum of the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas, Ebro Delta Natural Park, Spain**

**1. Brief description of the protected area: name, location, area, type, relevant legislation, management body, financing, main activities, cartography (when available), satellite's images (when available), historical and cultural information, socio-economical data;**

##### Name

Ebro Delta Natural Park (<http://ebre.info/delta/esp/index2.htm>)

##### Location area

Nation SPAIN

Region CATALONIA

The Ebro Delta is located at the mouth of the Ebro river in the Mediterranean Sea at the southern end of Catalonia (Tarragona province), northwestern Spain.

The Ebro Delta region includes the whole municipalities of Deltebre and Sant Jaume d'Enveja, and partially the municipalities of Sant Carles de la Ràpita, Amposta, l'Aldea, Camarles and l'Ampolla, there are other non-municipal towns as Poblenou del Delta (dependent from Amposta), Balada (dependent from Amposta and Sant Jaume d'Enveja) and els Muntells (dependent from Sant Jaume d'Enveja), and two tourist villages Riumar (Deltebre) and Eucaliptus (Amposta). Including the seven municipalities concerned, the region's total population is 50,584 inhabitants (2001), although estimates of their population living in the delta strict limits is approximately 13,900 inhabitants. For all municipalities, human population density is about 110.86 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>, which is reduced to 42.1 habitantes/km<sup>2</sup> if we only considered the strict population of the Ebro Delta.

The surface of the Natural Park of Delta del Ebro is 7802 ha, while the total area of the Ebro Delta is 32000 ha.

Of the 7802 ha of the Natural Park of Delta del Ebro, public lands are 6602.18 and 1199.82 are private lands. It must be considered that of the total area of Delta (32000 ha), only the 25% is Park area.

##### Type

Natural Park, established in 1983, conforms to IUCN Category V for 4100 ha and IUCN Category IV for 3702ha; SPA Zone (1987), Area Ramsar (1993), area of European importance for its halophytic vegetation (Council of Europe, 1984).

##### Relevant legislation

The Natural Park of Delta del Ebro has a management plan (2005-2009) approved by the governing board of the Park, consisting of the main stakeholders in the area (hunters, fishermen, environmentalists, farmers, municipalities, etc.. ..).

Additionally, each year it is designed the annual action plan.

##### Management body

The Ebro Delta Natural Park was created in 1983 and expanded its surface in 1986. It's managed by the Department of the Environment and Housing Planning Service. Government of Catalonia.

##### Financing

Public: PNDE annual budget is 2.5 million, 100% public funds.

<b>Funds for Management Authority</b>	<b>In the past</b>	<b>Nowadays</b>	<b>In the future</b>
EU			
National Ministry/Institution			
Regional Institution			
Local Member of Management Authority			
Private donations			



NO



RARELY

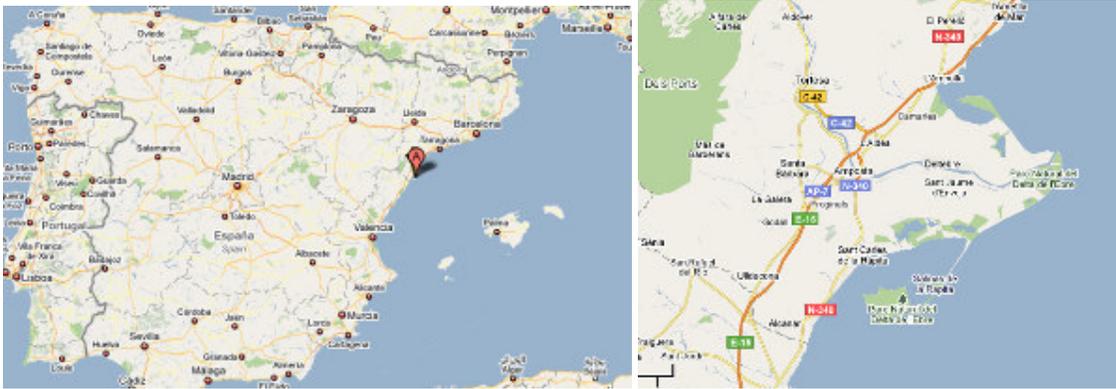


YES

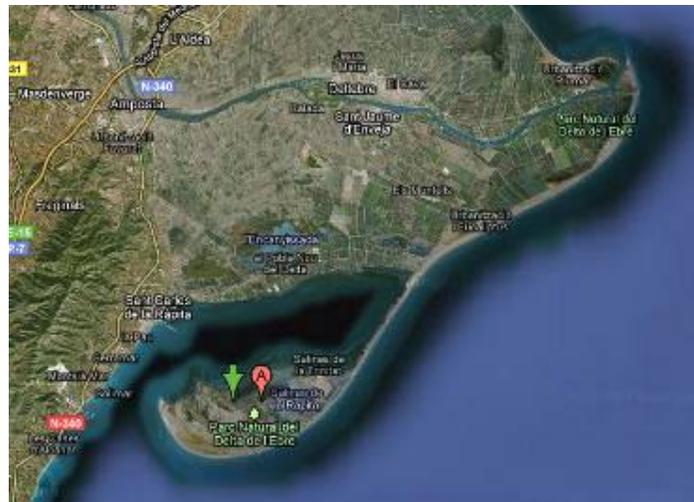
#### Main activities

1. Conserve and enhance habitats.
2. Conserving and enhancing the area of priority species.
3. Ensure infrastructures intrinsically necessary for the preservation and enhancement of natural heritage.
4. Improve the natural landscape.
5. Promoting research.
6. Set the relational framework between all public and private organizations that act on the main scope in the area.
7. Adapt, monitor and improve the legislative framework
8. Encourage public use in a rational and respectful way for the conservation of the natural area.
9. Promoting environmental education activities and programmes.
10. Communicate the natural and cultural heritage.
11. Contribute to sustainable socioeconomic development of the local population.

## Cartography



## Satellite's images



## Historical and cultural information

This important wetland is a typical river delta that combines such diverse habitats as coastal brackish and saline lagoons, mudflats, coastal sandy areas and to a lesser extent, some islands in rivers and freshwater springs (known as the "ullals"). It's the largest and most important wetland of Catalonia and one of the most remarkable in extent and biodiversity of the western Mediterranean.

### *Cultural values*

#### *a) Intangible Cultural Heritage*

The traditional use has been made since ancient times in the wetland (livestock, fisheries, salt, hunting, etc.) Contributed, throughout history, to develop a culture and social fabric, and closely related to very specific wetland site (much of the knowledge, parties, food, clothing, music and even language variants are unique to the Delta).

Fishing in the lagoons and canals that connect them with the bays or the sea, has a long history, dating back to guilds of the Middle Ages and which still uses traditional systems very different (*Pantene*, *nansa*, *tramallo*, etc.)..

Also emphasizes the cultivation of rice, activity started in mid-century XIX which currently has a great tradition and maintains a strong cultural and social base, forge much of the human character of the people of Delta. In recent years, have recovered some activities that recall the traditional cultivation of rice (*plantada*, *escardeo*, *siega*, etc.)..

Another basic traditional activities in the area has been the production of salt, though traditional farming systems have disappeared today (Salinas de Trinitat in Punta de la Banyà).

*b) movable cultural heritage.*

Navigation in the Delta has features traditional boats, well suited to the particular water environment, among which the *pontonas* (adapted to the lagoons and still in use) and *llaguts* (adapted for river navigation at long distances and nowadays disappeared).

*c) immovable cultural heritage.*

The traditional architecture is represented by the *las barracas*, constructed with typical materials of the area (wood, mud and plant fibers). At present, many of them have been restored and are used as tourist accommodations.

Some architectural elements of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (windmills, silos and cooperatives) are related to traditional processes of processing and storage of rice.

Also noteworthy are several other buildings of historic and artistic interest, such as the Sanctuary of the Virgin de l'Aldea, with a defense tower attached, from the twelfth-century, and some watch and defence towers for the protection of populations and salt pirate attacks (XII-XIX century).

Socio-economical data

*Tourism*

Annually, more than 165,000 people visit the information centers of the Natural Park of Delta de l'Ebre.

Thanks to this number it is possible to estimate about 600,000 annual visits.

45% of visitors are Catalan, 30% of the rest of Spain, 24% European and 1% of the world.

56% of European visitors are French, German 15%, Benelux 8%, 7% English, 3% Italian.

When asked which is the main reason to visit the Delta, the visitors replied that is the nature (44%), relax and rest (34%), beach (19%) and observation of flora and fauna (14%); 38% of the visitors is the first time you visit the Delta and the 29% only stay one day.



**2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;**

**Name of the partnership**

PERMANENT FORUM OF THE EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN PROTECTED AREAS

**Name of the partners**

Public: EBRO DELTA NATURE PARK

Private: entrepreneurs (62), entities (7) and other public bodies (11)

**Description of the partnership**

**(Including also object/practical tasks)**

The Permanent Forum is a multi-agency body, which represents all stakeholders. The objective of this forum is (together with the work of the Park):

1. Involve all stakeholders in the territory, mainly tourism entrepreneurs.
2. Prepare a strategy and a action plan for ENP.
3. Provide high quality visitor experiences in all areas of the visit.
4. To encourage the use of tourist products such as knowledge and interpretation of the Protected Natural Area.
5. Communicate efficiently to visitors the values of the Park.
6. Increase awareness about the Park and sustainability, among all actors involved in tourism.
7. Ensure that tourism enhances the quality of life of local populations.
8. Protecting the natural and cultural heritage of the area through tourism.
9. Increase the benefits of tourism to the local economy.
10. Controlling the flow of visitors to reduce negative impacts.

**Legislative and financial frame**

Total budget of € 5,778,471.

**Steps for preparation and implementation**

To meet or approach all these goals, it has a joint plan between business firms, the Park and other territorial entities within the framework of the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas, a total of 64 actions to be developed within Jan 2007-2011.

Indicator	Short Term	Medium-Long Term
Required budget for public		
Required budget for private		
Required high skilled personnel		
Business opportunity		
The PPP is easy to manage by the public		



LOW/EASY



MEDIUM



HIGH/DIFFICULT

### **3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

#### Outcomes for PA's managers

One of the most interesting performances has been the creation of information points of the Park. In this lays one of the most interesting challenges for the Ebro Delta PA's managers. The Park and the delta area are the European Charter for sustainable tourism, European quality label that links the principles of sustainable tourism development in protected natural areas. But the Charter is more than a quality certificate. It is a method that involves close cooperation between park managers, tourism services and other private land managers.

#### Outcomes for private company

42 businessmen act as tourist information of the Park, having passed a training course. In counterpart they receive official material released by the Park, an identification plate and continuous free training.

#### Outcomes for other actors

For their part, for the first time, employers have been promoted together in the International Tourism Fair of Catalonia (2009), with a unified stand and set their own material.

### **4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

#### Other outcomes for PA's managers

The primary function of protected natural areas is to conserve and enhance appropriately the geological, biological or organic values that have motivated its creation. The main objective is the conservation and management of natural areas, this "raw material" allows the Park to be singular, unique, different, admired for its landscape and nature and obviously visited. This tourism should contribute to the conservation of space, it should be avoided the degradation of the natural environment and this form of tourism should help the preservation it. This implies a certain degree of readiness and awareness by private operators and users and requires an environmental ethics and appropriate behaviour.

#### Other outcomes for private company

The result of this partnership includes the implementation of various tourism initiatives to implement the use of natural areas in a respectful way with regard to the satisfaction of visitors and benefit local communities. Private companies have increased of visibility, numbers of contacts and possibility of business with visitors and of income;

#### Other outcomes for other actors

Ecotourism, allows and provides a more direct contact with nature. It also represents a vector of social and territorial development from rural accommodation, cuisine, education, leisure and other similar arrangements, such as bird watching, the sight of the flora, geology, etc.. and helps to enrich the experience of the visit.



Some of the FORUM MEETINGS with both public and private stakeholders

## 2.1.5 Operating Heritage Centre Ukko, Koli National Park, Finland

**1. Brief description of the protected area: name, location, area, type, relevant legislation, management body, financing, main activities, cartography (when available), satellite's images (when available), historical and cultural information, socio-economical data;**

### Name

KOLI NATIONAL PARK

(<http://www.koli.fi>)

### Location area

Nation FINLAND

Region Northern Karelia, Eastern Finland

Koli National Park is bounded on the eastern side by a lake, and comprising parts of three municipalities: Lieksa, Kontiolahti and Eno. Koli National Park is approximately 3000 hectares in size. Almost all the land within the Park is now owned by the Finnish government. There are still some pockets of private land whose ownership pre-dates the establishment of the Park. These are used for small scale farming and forestry.

### Type

National Park

Conforms to IUCN Category2

### Relevant legislation

Koli National Park has a management plan, which was produced in co-operation with 17 stakeholder groups.

### Management body

Koli was established in 1991, but it had previously been a site where Metla, the Finnish Forest Research Institute, had conducted much forest research. Koli National Park was originally governed by the Finnish Forest Research Institute Metla. It is now governed by the Metsähallitus<sup>1</sup> like the other national parks in Finland.

### Financing

The core budget of Koli NP is about 500.000 Euro per year. Any surplus it makes is repayable to the Finnish government. About 20% of the staff of Koli NP are on the core budget, while 80% are employed on a variety of projects – EU sponsored or co-sponsored.

<b>Funds for Management Authority</b>	<b>In the past</b>	<b>Nowadays</b>	<b>In the future</b>
EU			
National Ministry/Institution			
Regional Institution			
Local Member of Management Authority			
Private donations			



NO



RARELY



YES

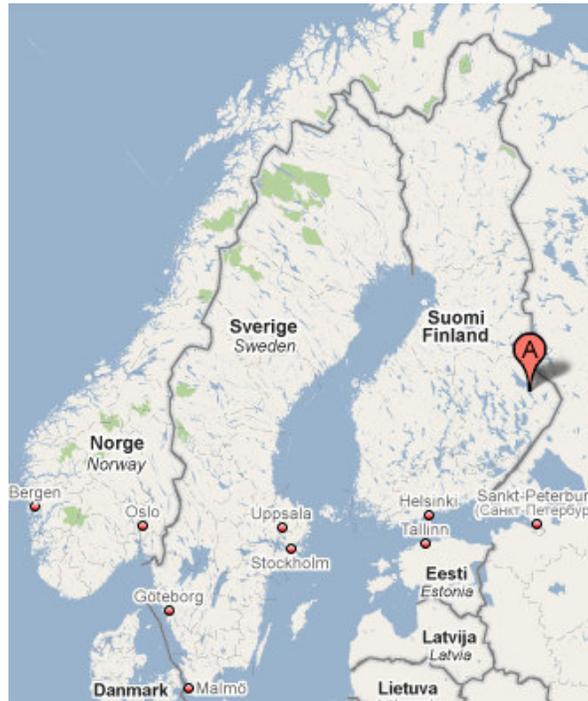
<sup>1</sup> Metsähallitus is a state-owned enterprise in Finland. The tasks of Metsähallitus are to manage most of the PAs of Finland and to supply wood to the country's forest industry.

## Main activities

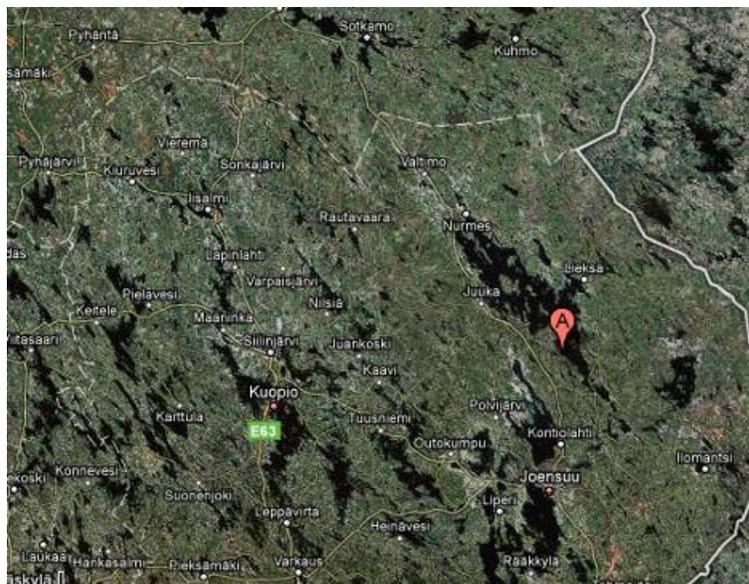
The Park's main activities are:

- nature conservation - preservation of Koli's heritage landscape and the forests of the Koli highlands
- promotion of tourism while protecting the landscape and local culture, including old farming methods such as slash-and-burn (swidden cultivation)<sup>2</sup>, and
- research activities

## Cartography



## Satellite's images



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<sup>2</sup> Slash and burn' clearance. This allows a natural regeneration of the forest. It also is used to maintain the plant communities created in the past.

### Historical and cultural information

Koli NP is unique combination of nature and culture, with excellent services for visitors. The Park is famous for its landscapes, which have been influenced by the strong tradition of slash-and-burn agriculture for the last 250 years.

### Socio-economical data

Koli has a network of about 70 kilometres of sign-posted trails, varying in length from 2.5 to 40 kilometres. Along the trails there are campfire sites and basic toilet facilities. In winter there are managed ski-trails 3, 5 and 7 kilometres in length. Koli also offers a variety of slopes for downhill-skiing. There are also snow castles for children.

The touristic aspirations of Koli NP go beyond this level of provision and are part of a long-term plan to 'incubate' a cluster of SMEs in and around the Park to provide the services which attract and cater to tourists. Central to this, as well as providing examples of the operations of Koli NP in this regard, are the two most obvious investments on the site. These are the Heritage Centre Ukko and the Hotel Koli.

Koli has played many roles throughout Finnish history. In the pre-Christian era Koli was held to be the home of the gods, equivalent to the Greek Olympus. Sacrifices were made here both to appease the wrath of the gods and in hope of being granted good hunting. The area's first settlers arrived in the 1600s. A couple of centuries later Koli was a centre of attention among nationally renowned artists and writers such as Eero Järnefelt, Jean Sibelius, Juhani Aho, Pekka Halonen and Inha, whose works turned Koli into a Finnish icon.

During the national romanticist and Karelianist periods Koli also became a tourist draw. The first marked nature trail in Finland was opened at Koli on July 12th, 1896, around which time the first tourist inn was also built. Koli NP attracts a flow of 120 000 tourists and thousands of school children to the region.

**2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;**

**Name of the partnership**

OPERATING HERITAGE CENTRE UKKO

**Name of the partners**

Public: KOLI NATIONAL PARK

Private: KOLI NATIONAL PARK FRIENDS GROUP

**Description of the partnership**

**(Including also object/practical tasks)**

- 1) The Visitor Centre is managed by Koli NP.
- 2) Friends of Ukko – Koli Association assists NP in serving visitors.

The Ukko Heritage Centre houses an information centre for tourists, exhibition facilities, an auditorium seating 200, a shop specializing in natural products and local handicrafts, and administrative space. The public has free admission to tourist information, the library and the services adjoining the shop (lockers and toilets)., together with a free Internet service located in the Heritage Center’s lobby area.

Friends of Ukko – Koli, the organization supporting the Heritage Centre assists the NP in serving visitors. It organizes exhibitions and multi-media programmes and covers its labor costs by charging a nominal fee for these additional services (to see the exhibitions plus multimedia shows in the auditorium and media studio costs for: adults 5€; children 6-16 years/2€; family pass/12€; groups of 10 or more/4€/person).

**Legislative and financial frame**

Customer services in the center is a free standing entity financially, but is supported indirectly by the Koli NP which sub-contracts some basic administration to the Centre, providing 20% of its income. This gives the staff a guarantee of some income and helps somewhat to iron out the seasonality inherent in a tourism –only enterprise.

**Steps for preparation and implementation**

Koli NP approach is to stimulate free-standing enterprises in the Park by first demonstrating needs and markets on an “experimental” basis. Than contracts the work out to independent firms companies.

Indicator	Short Term	Medium-Long Term
Required budget for public		
Required budget for private		
Required high skilled personnel		
Business opportunity		
The PPP is easy to manage by the public		



LOW/EASY



MEDIUM



HIGH/DIFFICULT

### **3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

#### Outcomes for PA's managers

The Park becomes more attractive to visitors. In addition to the outdoor activities the Park provides a glimpse of the area's natural wonders indoors, e.g. diversification of the services provided. The exhibition displays local geology, nature, culture. There are also 8-10 changing exhibitions (art, architecture) annually.

#### Outcomes for private company

The Friends of the Ukko –Koli benefits from the job positions created, opportunities to extend their activity and to be involved as a partner in various projects initiated by the Park or other local authorities in the long term.

#### Outcomes for other actors

The visitors centre is active in dissemination of sustainable use of natural resources and protection and conservation of elements of biodiversity and it is a common value for local population.

### **4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

#### Other outcomes for PA's managers

Park operates as an “incubator” of new SMEs. It creates jobs for the local people. (As many of the other SMEs founded recently around Koli NP, employees are mainly women. Most men in the region work at a large-scale stove –making plant. Previously it was difficult for the women in the area – even generally well educated – to find a job. The emerging of local SMEs provided possibility for employment and mitigated the problem.)

#### Other outcomes for private company

Private company can plan a long-term strategy of education of employers and to develop more business opportunities, involving more people.

#### Other outcomes for other actors

The production of new jobs is fruitful for the local economy, even if not directly involved in the management of visitor centre.

**2.1.6 Eco-tourism's SWOT**

<p><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GREAT VISIBILITY</li> <li>- EASY TO REALIZE</li> <li>- GREAT PERFORMANCE IN GROWING NUMBER OF TOURISTS</li> <li>- LIMITED BUDGET REQUIREMENTS</li> <li>- LOW IMPACTS ACTIVITIES</li> </ul>	<p><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HIGH SKILLED PERSONNELS REQUIREMENTS</li> <li>- DEFINITION OF AN EFFICIENT COMMON STRATEGY</li> <li>- CONTROLS ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GOOD BUSINESS FOR LOCAL POPULATION</li> <li>- OPPORTUNITIES OF FINANCING BY PRIVATE AND PUBLIC ORGANISATIONS</li> </ul>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- COMPETITION WITH SOME LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS</li> <li>- CONFLICTS BETWEEN DIFFERENT PRIVATE STAKEHOLDERS</li> </ul>

## 2.2 Food products



Protected areas reach their goals through the regulation of human pressures on nature and thus implicitly influence the local development and possibilities for the satisfaction of the local population's needs.

The valorisation of the typical food products means:

1. restoration of typical production's process
2. restoration of a production (on the basis of a completely satisfaction of health and food safety requirements)
3. restoration of old building both for museum and for archaeological industrial site
4. working on a product-territory relationship, involving Public Authorities and local stakeholders

## 2.2.1 Manifattura dei Marinati, Po Delta Park Emilia-Romagna, Italy

1. Brief description of the protected area: name, location, area, type, relevant legislation, management body, financing, main activities, cartography (when available), satellite's images (when available), historical and cultural information, socio-economical data;

See point 2.1.2

2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;

### Name of the partnership

MANAGEMENT OF MANIFATTURA DEI MARINATI, VISITORS CENTRE AND MUSEUM ON THE PRODUCTION OF MARINATED EEL

### Name of the partners

Public: PO DELTA PARK

Private: Temporary Enterprises Association, between AQUA, ANTEA and ATLANTIDE, three Ltd companies.

### Description of the partnership

Since 1905, the fish captured in the Lagoon of Comacchio was transformed in a factory located in the centre of Comacchio. During '80-'90 the industrial production has been stopped and only in 2004 the Po Delta Park has re-start the production, following the traditional rules.



Flyer of Manifattura dei Marinati's Visitors Centre

Now, the old industrial factory is, at the same time, a “traditional” factory, a visitors centre of Po Delta Park and a Museum on the production of marinated fish (eel first of all).

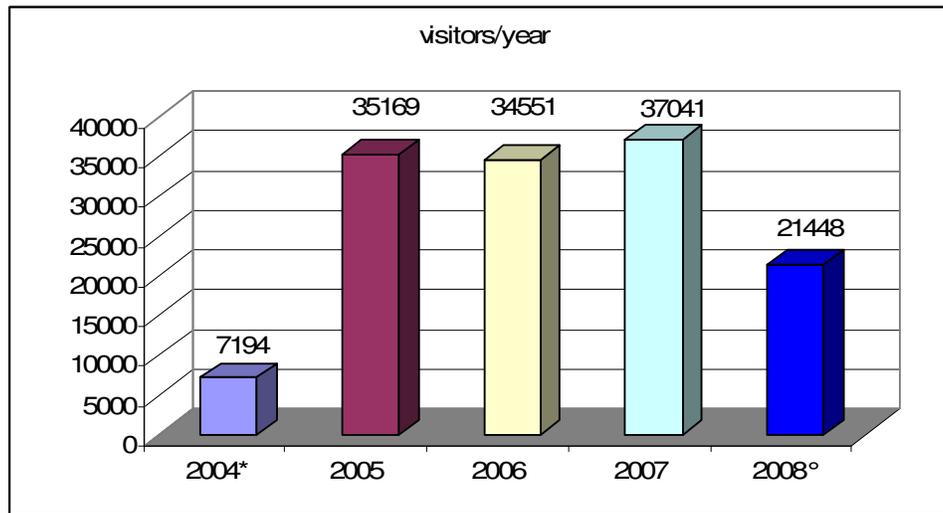
The production of marinated fish is made directly by the Park, with 2-4 employees.

The visitors centre has been managed for the first three years by the Park, in order to face some logistic problems and to improve the number of visitors; since 2007 the visitors centre is managed by a private company, that pay an annual fixed fee to the Park; the “enterprise risk” is of the private company, as well as the entrance fees (2,00€/person) that from March 2008 is applied; discount for groups, young and old people are applied as well.

The production of Traditional Marinated Eel, done directly by the Park, is sold by the private company in the store of the visitors centre, with a commission.

**Legislative and financial frame**

The partnership is regulated by a contract between the Po Delta Park and the private company.



Trend of visitors to the Manifattura dei Marinati's Visitors Centre

Note:

\* Open from 30 October 2004

° Since March 2008, an "entrance fee" is applied

The Manifattura dei Marinati is open from Tuesday to Sunday, from 9.00 to 19.00. Lunch time and opening-closure time can be changed because of seasons and special event.

Indicator	Short Term	Medium-Long Term
Required budget for public	★	★
Required budget for private	★	★
Required high skilled personnel	★	★
Business opportunity	★	★
The PPP is easy to manage by the public	★	★



LOW/EASY



MEDIUM



HIGH/DIFFICULT

**Steps for preparation and implementation**

Since opening of the visitors centre, in 2004, to 2007, the Manifattura dei Marinati was managed directly by the Po Delta Park, in order to solve rise to a proper economical sustainability and in order to give the future management to a private company.

The start-up phase has been successfully closed and the Po Delta Park did open a competition for the conduction of activity, because of two "main requirements": 1-economical proposal and 2-technical proposal (foreseen activities, environmental education, experiences,...). Very few companies were part of the game, because of restricted requirements and the requested high quality of the technical proposal.

The private company that win the competition is made of several smaller company, each one involved at several levels in tourist services (guided tours, nature paths, management of visitors centre, and so on).

### **3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

#### Outcomes for PA's managers

The private company pay a fixed annual fee to the Po Delta Park and no addition costs have to be charge to the public authority. The visit to the museum and visitors centre is booking by phone or e-mail; the Park has reserved a fixed number of “free entrances” per year, for guests, foreign delegations and institutional delegations.

Without regard to number of visitors (because of the application of entrance fee, a part of the tourists leave the visit), the Park has an income that can be used for conservation of biodiversity or for dissemination of result or communication of value of the PA.

Some products of the store included in the visitors centre, are produced by the Park; a commission of this cost is left to the private company, but no costs of storage and selling are in charge to the Park.

At the same time, no addition work for advertising or communication has to be done by the Park; this mean that the its employers can work on technical and specific projects.

After the start-up investment, the Manifattura dei Marinati is very self-financing for the public authority.

#### Outcomes for private company

The private company is free to make advertising, private to private agreements in order to improve the number of visitors and in order to organize meeting and special events. The organization of event, on other hand, in the next future, will be an important task for this location; in this field the Park authority had work really hard in the past.

The private company can complete the tourist offer with other paths or excursions, on foot in the city centre, by bicycle or electric cars even if in far destination (but always inside the Park's area).

For private company there is no cost for the maintenance of the building: the budget have to cover the cost of tourist guide and booking service. As well, the booking service often serve as an information point of the Park.

#### Outcomes for other actors

Several third parts have been involved, like catering service, transport service, managers of other visitors centres inside the Park; rarely the private company has agreement with accommodation facilities (hotels, Bed&Breakfast, restaurants, camping).

Some actors, like wildlife photographers, A very high value has been produced basically because the privates are free to join in private agreement, sometime for very short time.

### **4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

#### Other outcomes for PA's managers

The Po Delta Park has an efficient tourist trip, largely know and without extra costs; furthermore, the customers of this trip usually move to others paths in the Park; in particular the Museum of Manifattura dei Marinati and the city centre of Comacchio.

So, the private actors, like restaurants, like more and more the Park authority and it is means consensus.

#### Other outcomes for private company

The capacity building inside the private company, as well as the presence in the territory of the Park, bring them to win the management of another important tourist guide tour: the Salt pans of Comacchio. Now, this company, can organize a visit to the Park, by its own, in more days and with a large range of opportunities.

#### Other outcomes for other actors

The organized fruition of a large area of the Park, means the security control too, as well as the control again illegal pollution or intrusions inside natural area. This is a benefit for the proprietor of the area (Municipality of Comacchio), for the Park's Authority and for the tourists.

## 2.2.2 Saltpans of Cervia, Po Delta Park Emilia-Romagna, Italy

1. Brief description of the protected area: name, location, area, type, relevant legislation, management body, financing, main activities, cartography (when available), satellite's images (when available), historical and cultural information, socio-economical data;

See point 2.1.2

### Satellite's images



Coast near Cervia; Saltpans in the red circle

2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;

### **Name of the partnership**

MAKING SALT IN THE SALTPAN OF CERVIA

### **Name of the partners**

Public: PO DELTA PARK

Private: Parco della Salina di Cervia

### **Description of the partnership**

In the Saltpans of Cervia, 827 ha, the production of salt is done by a private company, the *Parco della Salina di Cervia S.r.l.*, an Ltd, where both public and private are present:

- Municipality of Cervia 56,00%
- Province of Ravenna 18,00%
- Po Delta Park Emilia-Romagna 9,00%
- Terme di Cervia e Brisighella S.p.a. 9,00%
- Commerce Chamber of Ravenna 8,00%



The aims of the *Parco della Salina di Cervia S.r.l.* are:

1. Management of Salt pans of Cervia, of tourist fruition, environmental and ecological valorisation and cultural heritage;
2. Support, develop and realization of tourist services.

### Legislative and financial frame

The Salt pans is managed by a private company, formally an Ltd, where the Park is a member, so there no more contract between the Po Delta Park and the private company.

### Steps for preparation and implementation

The *Parco della Salina di Cervia* has been established in 2002 and produces over than 5.000 tons of salt per year. The public-private company's council includes a representative of the Park, but the main activities are conducted by an Administrator and a staff of employers.

Indicator	Short Term	Medium-Long Term
Required budget for public	★	★
Required budget for private	★	★
Required high skilled personnel	★	★
Business opportunity	★	★
The PPP is easy to manage by the public	★	★

★ LOW/EASY
★ MEDIUM
★ HIGH/DIFFICULT

### 3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;

#### Outcomes for PA's managers

Because of this company, an important wetland is managed within respect of ecological, historical and productive values. Every management action is in charge to Parco della Salina Ltd, so there's no direct work for the PA's manager

#### Outcomes for private company

Every management action and commercial activity is in charge to Parco della Salina Ltd, that, respect the decisions of Member's Board, can act like a private company. It's mean that every activities can produces an income and the productions can use the name of the PA, like an useful tool for advertising.

#### Outcomes for other actors

Because of the area is actively used for food production, an important flow of tourist visit the salt pans and the surrounding area. Of course, every commercial activity has some benefit from it.

#### **4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

##### Other outcomes for PA's managers

The products are sold around Europe, so the name and the logo of the Po Delta Park is going to be know, without specific cost for advertising. The natural type of products, for every customer, give an idea of fruitful environment.

##### Other outcomes for private company

The successful salt production gives several business opportunities, as agreement with tourist trips agencies and other commercial activities, such as shops, SPA/beauty farm, and so on.

##### Other outcomes for other actors

NGO and the citizens can enjoy of the quality of environment and landscape, very careful managed.

### 2.2.3 Salt pans of Sečovlje, Sečovlje Salina Nature Park, Slovenia

1. Brief description of the protected area: name, location, area, type, relevant legislation, management body, financing, main activities, cartography (when available), satellite's images (when available), historical and cultural information, socio-economical data;

Name

Sečovlje Salina Nature Park

(<http://www.kpss.si>)

Location area

Nation SLOVENIA



Sečovlje Salina Nature Park covers about 650 ha along the Slovene-Croatian boundary in the extreme south western part of Slovenia, in the southern part of the Community of Piran. Its northern part, where active salt-making is still taking place, is called Lera. From the Park's southern part, called Fontanigge, it is separated by the bed of the Drnica stream.

Type

NATURE PARK

Relevant legislation

- ✓ Municipal decree on proclamation of Sečovlje and Strunjan Salina Parks (1990).
- ✓ In the Act regarding the succession of the Republic of Slovenia as far as conventions ratified by the former state are concerned, the Sečovlje salt-pans are included on the List of wetlands of international importance under the auspices of the Ramsar Convention (1992).
- ✓ In the resolution on the significance of Sečovlje Salina Nature Park, the Piran Executive Council expresses its interest in Droga Portorož managing the Nature Park and functioning as a principal of salt-production in this area. The decree on conditions of spatial arrangement at the same time defines the area to be also used for maricultural purposes and health tourism (1993).

Management body



SOLINE Pridelava soli d.o.o. (Salt Production Co. Ltd , property of Mobitel d.d) is protecting and permanently preserving the natural and cultural heritage within Sečovlje Salina Nature Park and producing salt in the traditional manner.

By paying regard to various natural processes in the area, the company thus providing for its sustainable development, while through the implementation of measures concerning the protection of natural values of our cultural heritage it is spreading the awareness as to the significance of protecting Sečovlje Salina Nature Park.

The main tasks of the thirty-seven employed, two thirds of which are salters, salt-field and equipment maintenance workers as well as workers taking care of the water regime in the Park, are:

- production and sale of salt and other products from the salt-pans
- management of the Park and development of sustainable tourism.

#### Financing

Funds for Management Authority	In the past	Nowadays	In the future
EU	★	★	★
National Ministry/Institution	★	★	★
Regional Institution	★	★	★
Local Member of Management Authority	★	★	★
Private donations	★	★	★



NO



RARELY



YES

#### Main activities

- ✓ Salt-making (Cultural heritage of the Piran salt-pans reflects centuries-old life and work of the salters on the northeastern coast of the Adriatic Sea).



The oldest heritage has been preserved in the Fontanigge basin of the Sečovlje Salina, where ruins of the old salt-pan houses, traces of salt-fields, levees and channels speak of the fact that the Old Piran Salt-pans had been active until the 1960s. The Old Piran Salt-pans cultural heritage has been preserved, protected and demonstrated by the Museum of Salt-making situated on the bank of the Giassi Channel.

Of the once numerous salt-pans in the Gulf of Trieste, only those at Sečovlje and Strunjan have been preserved. Their testimonial value is therefore even greater, for it places them at the level of ethnological, technical, historical, settlement and landscape heritage of exceptional significance.

The salt-pans immovable cultural heritage includes the still functioning as well as abandoned salt-fields, channels and levees with stone walls, steps and sluice gates (with only their stone parts preserved), salt-pan houses with their immediate vicinity (including their ruins and localities), paths, bridges, wind pumps, etc.

The Strunjan and Sečovlje salt-pans are the only ones along the eastern Adriatic coast, where salt is produced, with traditional procedures in the entire process, by daily gathering in brine on the biosediment – the petola.

- ✓ Tourism (With the public awareness building for the sphere of tourism, attempting to instill, in all citizens of the Republic of Slovenia, a positive attitude towards tourist activities that demand, among other things, a well developed tourist awareness, hospitality towards tourists, love for culture and natural heritage, and a professional approach to tourism).

For this purpose, many a thing had to be made functional in the Park, including infrastructure, logistics, management, organisation of various manifestations, etc.

The Museum of Salt-making is situated at Fontanigge along the Giassi channel.

It encloses 3 renewed buildings, one of which has been reconstructed into a salt-pan house with a museal collection and salt-pool with its appertaining seawater conduit channel (Giassi). The salt-pan house consists of a two-storeyed building, which once served as a residence of the salter's family and for the storage of salt, the former ground floor warehouse in which salt was kept, and in compliance with the old pattern reconstructed baker's oven, a special feature of the Sečovlje salt-pans. As a rule, the Museum of Salt-making is open from the beginning of April till the end of October between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Price of the entrance ticket:

- adults : € 5,0
- schoolchildren, youth, pensioners : € 3,0
- pre-school children up to 6 years: free of charge

Tickets can be bought at all entrance points to the Sečovlje Salina Nature Park, arriving from Seča, along the Dragonja, and by boat. It is valid all day and for the visit of the Park's area. By purchasing the ticket, you are insured against accidents that may occur during the visit of the Park.

The means collected by tickets are earmarked for the restoration of the Park's infrastructure. Entrance fees are used to cover the costs of maintaining the Park's infrastructure for visitors.

- ✓ Nature-conservationist monitoring (The ornithological research at the Sečovlje salt-pans boasts more than a century long tradition. At the end of the 19th century, the area was reaserched by Bernardo Schiavuzzi, who eventually bestowed us with the first data on the local bird fauna).

After him, nothing happened for a number of years, until the salt-pans were rediscovered, from the ornithological point of view, in 1962 even if the most intensive research into the ornithofauna of the pans, began only after 1975. In the 1980s and 1990s, the ornithological research carried out at the Sečovlje salt-pans was closely associated with members of the Ornithological Association IXOBRYCHUS. New breeders for Slovenia were discovered at the Sečovlje salt-pans. The ornithological endeavours were soon joined by nature-conservations aspirations, eventually gathered in the articles of nature-conservationist contents. Between 1983 and 2003, a regular monitoring was being implemented in the area of the pans. The data for the 1983-1997 were published in the journal Falco, entitled »Ecological evaluation and protection of the Sečovlje salt-pans' important bird species« (Makovec, Škornik, Lipej, 1998). In 1995, the so-called »zero bird inventory« had also been made. Within the framework of the activities carried out by the Ornithological Association Ixobrychus, the monitoring was resumed in the ensuing years until 2003. In 2003, the monitoring of birds and other animal species as well as surveys of the birds' and halophilous plants' habitats were assumed by the Sečovlje Salina Nature Park's personnel.



- ✓ Watermanagement: in 2003, the company SOLINE Salt Production, d.o.o., signed a concessionary contract with the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy on the *“implementation of certain tasks of the compulsory national economic public services in the sphere of watermanagement in the area of Sečovlje Salina Nature Park”*.

With the above mentioned concessionary contract, the Company is responsible for:

- the functioning and maintenance of water infrastructure for the purpose of preserving and regulating certain water quantities;
- the maintenance and monitoring of the state of water infrastructure for the purpose of protecting the area

from harmful effects of waters;

- the implementation of emergency measures during the increased degree of danger owing to the harmful effects of waters or sudden water pollution;
- the maintenance of aquatic and coastal plots of ground, with the exception of cleaning the water surface and prevention of water and coastal plots of ground in the instance of exceptional pollution owing to natural or other disasters;
- other tasks in compliance with the current law, mainly the implementation of measures in the instance of various interventions upon natural disasters, and some other sanitation tasks following natural disasters and other exceptional events owing to the harmful functioning of waters.

✓ Publishing

They are issuing some regular publications, such as The Flower of Salt, and some periodical publications and printed matters, intended for the Park's visitors. With a click on the selected publications, you can have a look at them in the pdf form.



✓ Nature conservation

Protected areas are a nature-conservationist instrument, whose prime objective is to protect biotic and landscape diversity in a certain area.

Both can be understood as natural capital of a certain area. Protected areas reach their goals through the regulation of human pressures on nature and thus implicitly influence the local development and possibilities for the satisfaction of the local population's needs. On the presumption that protected areas at least partially carry out the task of preserving natural capital, the question is raised as to what impact they have on the engagement of workforce or, in other words, on employment possibilities in a certain area.

As any interventions into nature must be planned and implemented in such a manner that no damages are caused to nature, the stipulated orientations, backgrounds and conditions for the conservation of biodiversity and natural riches must be taken into consideration during physical planning, as shown in nature-conservancy guidelines. As to their contents and purpose, nature-conservancy guidelines correspond to the expert groundwork for the preparation of plans, i.e. by incorporating the entire sphere of nature conservation. During the preparation of nature-conservancy guidelines, certain contents stipulated by the Law on nature conservation were taken into consideration (general and special parts of nature-conservancy guidelines and maps), which are graphically presented on four maps and supplemented by textual part with conservationist orientations, guidelines, regimes and developmental orientations. The introductory part, on the other hand, includes analytical chapters on the key objectives and problems of nature conservation, on implementation of the current plan, as well as on the current state and trends in the area.

Nature conservation is an activity whose prime objective is conservation of biodiversity and natural riches. This double content was introduced by the Law on nature protection, by which the nature conservation activity extended the sphere of its functioning from just conservation of natural riches (formerly natural heritage) and from protected areas to the entire nature protection, for the conservation of biodiversity encloses, apart from protection of animal and plant species, protection of habitat types, areas of ecological concern, special areas of conservation, and landscape.

- The main objectives of nature conservation in Slovenia are: protection of natural riches and processes, reestablishment of damaged or destroyed natural riches, conservation of biodiversity (in situ and ex situ) at the levels of genes, species and ecosystems, together with the founding of protected areas and suitable collections, as well as conservation, development and reestablishment of landscape diversity. The key objective, however, associated with spatial plans, is inclusion of the measures for biodiversity conservation and protection of natural riches in the use and exploitation of natural riches as well as in the measures concerning the protection of cultural heritage. These objectives are reached mainly with the aid of direct and indirect measures, the results of which are spatial consequences, such as stipulation of natural riches, protection and founding of narrower and wider protected areas, restoration of damaged or destroyed riches,

as well as stipulation of habitat types and areas of ecological concern and special areas of conservation.

- The main nature conservation problems are those concerning general matters, such as little or almost no respect for nature-conservationist legislation and legislation for the sphere of planning and interventions into the environment, ineffective supervisory control, spatial interventions for which there are no legal grounds in current planning and implementation acts, and illegally built structures in protected areas, as well as those concerning organisational-financial matters, such as insufficient budgetary means and personnel in the sphere of nature conservation, high number of protected areas with no management and management plans, unsuitable system of financial reliefs and subsidies in protected areas, and insufficient cooperation between various sectors within protected areas.
- Nature-conservationist control is a direct control in nature, attempting to ensure that the legal prohibitions and regulations issued for protected areas are respected. The control is carried out not only by inspectors but also by nature-conservationist supervisors employed by the area's manager. The efficiency of nature-conservationist supervisors is verified by the competent ministry. The law enables a voluntary nature-conservationist control as well.

The first area of conservation, which is situated south of the Drnica channel (Fiume Grande channel), spreads across the districts of Fontanigge and Stare soline (the Old Pans) along the left bank of the Dragonja river. The second area of conservation encloses the sector Lera, where salt is produced, and the Sv. Jernej channel. The third area of conservation – in which the manner of traditional use and the implementation of various activities to the extent and in the way that cannot endanger the natural balance in the Park are also considered preferential apart from the conservation of natural riches – is situated between the old railway embankment and the main road in two separate districts, i.e. north of the old mine and south of the airport.

The first area of conservation (Fontanigge) is the area with the highest conservationist regime, in which no economic activities are allowed to be carried out (Article 11 of the Decree). Within this area, the following is prohibited (Article 4 of the Decree):

- to build any new facilities,
- to reconstruct any facilities for residing, hunting, fishing, tourism, recreational or sports purposes,
- to use or park/anchor any vehicles/vessels
- to carry out any water or other sports or recreational activities.

The second area of conservation (Lera) is the area, where in order to protect its natural riches traditional salt-making must implicitly be carried out, whereas other activities may take place only if not impeding the conservation of the Park's natural riches or the traditional salt-making (Article 11 of the Decree).

The third area of conservation is the area where traditional use and implementation of various activities are also considered preferential apart from conservation of natural riches, if carried out to the extent and in the way that cannot endanger the natural balance in the Park (Article 11 of the Decree).

In this area, any activities are prohibited during the nesting season as well as building of new facilities (Article 6 of the Decree).





Localization of the Salt pans of Sečovlje

### Historical and cultural information

The ancient method of salt-making, learnt ages ago by the Piran salt-workers from their teachers, the salters from Pag Island, is still something special, even in the entire Mediterranean. Not only that the traditional manual gathering of salt in salt fields is a special feature of the cultural heritage of the Mediterranean Slovenia, but it also provides for conditions that enable conservation of the most significant natural heritage of the Sečovlje Salina. According to the available written records, the Sečovlje salt-pans are more than 700 years old, and even much older according to some other sources. Once upon a time, salt-pans were quite common along the mouths of the rivers in the Gulf of Trieste and Istria.

#### Recent facts:

1957: In the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Piran salt-pans are quickly subjected to the so-called »final reconstruction«. In the best season no less than 40,000 tons of salt was harvested.

1960: The origin of the project of a thorough reconstruction of the Piran salt-pans for the purpose of industrial production of salt. The permit to exploit mineral raw materials at Fontanigge, Lera, Fazan and Strunjan is obtained by the firm Piranske soline, Portorož. A year later, a concession for a permanent use of land and buildings of social property in this area is acquired by it as well.

1988: Setting up of the firm SOLINE Pridelava soli d. o. o., daughter company of Droga Portorož.

1990: Municipal decree on proclamation of Sečovlje and Strunjan Salina Parks.

1992: In the Act regarding the succession of the Republic of Slovenia as far as conventions ratified by the former state are concerned, the Sečovlje salt-pans are included on the List of wetlands of international importance under the auspices of the Ramsar Convention.

1993: In the resolution on the significance of Sečovlje Salina Nature Park, the Piran Executive Council expresses its interest in Droga Portorož managing the Nature Park and functioning as a principal of salt-production in this area. The decree on conditions of spatial arrangement at the same time defines the area to be also used for maricultural purposes and health tourism.

1999: On the basis of the Law on nature conservation, Droga Portorož cedes the production of salt to the company SOLINE Pridelava soli d. o. o.

2000: SOLINE Pridelava soli d. o. o. takes part in the public invitation to bid for the manager of Sečovlje Salina Nature Park and eventually becomes its manager.

2001: The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopts the Decree on Sečovlje Salina Nature Park with intention to protect this area of great natural values and to conserve the high biodiversity of this typical saline ecosystem.

2002: SOLINE Pridelava soli d. o. o. becomes the property of Mobitel d.d. .

2003: The concession act was adapted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia by which the management of the Sečovlje Salina Nature Park was entrusted to SOLINE Pridelava soli d.o.o. for the period of 20 years.

## 2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;

**Name of the partnership** MAKING SALT IN THE SALTPAN OF SEČOVLJE

### Name of the partners

Public: Sečovlje Salina Nature Park/Slovenian Government

Private: SOLINE Pridelava soli d.o.o.

### Description of the partnership

A private company manages the protected area in every aspects: nature and biodiversity conservation, infrastructure maintenance and salt production.

### Legislative and financial frame

The private company signed a contract directly with the Slovenian Government.

### Steps for preparation and implementation

2001: The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopts the Decree on Sečovlje Salina Nature Park with intention to protect this area of great natural values and to conserve the high biodiversity of this typical saline ecosystem.

2002: SOLINE Pridelava soli d. o. o. becomes the property of Mobitel d.d. .

2003: The concession act was adapted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia by which the management of the Sečovlje Salina Nature Park was entrusted to SOLINE Pridelava soli d.o.o. for the period of 20 years.

Indicator	Short Term	Medium-Long Term
Required budget for public		
Required budget for private		
Required high skilled personnel		
Business opportunity		
The PPP is easy to manage by the public		



LOW/EASY



MEDIUM



HIGH/DIFFICULT

### **3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

#### Outcomes for PA's managers

Actually the protected area is managed by a private company and no official staff is working under public authority. This is an extremely interesting study case, probably one the most interesting in Europe, where a 100% private organisation is working as well as a public company.

So, no cost is in charge for public, but the outcomes from this partnership are very good: the quality of conservation of the site is good and the future conditions (maintenance, EU projects, and so on) are excellent too.

#### Outcomes for private company

Private company is working for public utility, but by itself is getting a good score too: the business activities and the budget from EU projects can be spent to keep high skilled personnel and making business.

#### Outcomes for other actors

Tourist's related activities (hotel, restaurant, and so on) have strong benefits from an efficient management of the protected area, located on the route Italy-Slovenia-Croatia, used by a large amount of tourists.

### **4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

#### Other outcomes for PA's managers

Hydraulic surveillance is very important in this type of natural sites. For example, a recent storm produces severe consequences in area near the sea, with the lost of salt production and with damages to infrastructures (that will need adequate restoration). Surveillance, restoration and maintenance are done by the private company and it is another important outcome.

#### Other outcomes for private company

The proprietor of the company (national mobile communication's company) can "sell" an high ecological sensitivity and produce high consensus both from customers and public institution.

#### Other outcomes for other actors

The surveillance, conservation and restoration of the saltpan is an important result that is useful for all local actors, as well for commercial activities as for citizens.

**2.2.4 Food Products of the Park, Cinque Terre National Park, Italy**

**1. Brief description of the protected area: name, location, area, type, relevant legislation, management body, financing, main activities, cartography (when available), satellite’s images (when available), historical and cultural information, socio-economical data;**

Name

CINQUE TERRE NATIONAL PARK (http://www.parconazionale5terre.it)

Location area

Nation ITALY  
 Region LIGURIA  
 Province LA SPEZIA

Type

National Park

Relevant legislation

- ✓ Decree of the President of the Republic, The setting up of the Cinque Terre National Park, published on G.U. 17 /12/ 1999, n. 295.
- ✓ The Cinque Terre National Park Plan, adopted by the Ligurian region resolution n. 488 of the 24th May 2002, contains the Park Board’s aims and objectives, related cartography subject to the territory, zoning and subdivisions for each municipality, in addition to the behaviour disciplinary and correlated rules.
- ✓ Management Plan of the Cinque Terre National Park

Management body

Cinque Terre National Park, established in 1999.

Financing

Public, Italian Ministry of Environment.

Funds for Management Authority	In the past	Nowadays	In the future
EU			
National Ministry/Institution			
Regional Institution			
Local Member of Management Authority			
Private donations			

NO      RARELY      YES

## Main activities



The Cinque Terre National Park was set up in order to promote and safeguard the coastal rural territory of the Cinque Terre, an area created over centuries through constant collective work. The early inhabitants of the Cinque Terre, in fact, transformed some totally inhospitable areas into a tidy coastal, agricultural landscape made up of terraces. These are cultivated almost exclusively with vines and are held up by approximately 6,729 kilometres of dry stonewalls.

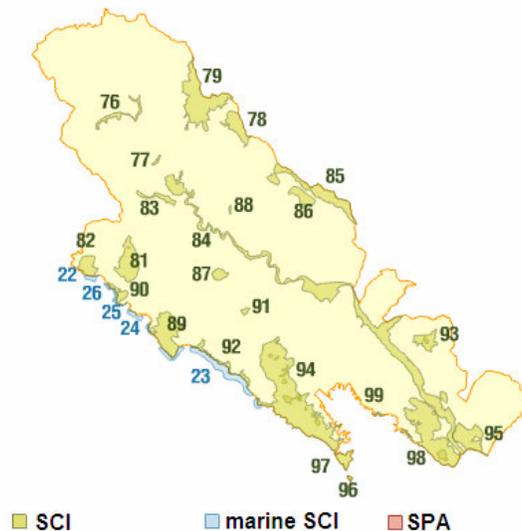
Today, you can still see most of the old terraces that are at a constant risk of landslides, due to their abandonment, which in turn is a cause of, inter alia, the decline in agriculture. The Cinque Terre was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site and the National Park is working to recover and protect this monument of landscape agriculture and preserve its cultural, environmental, local and historical values by maintaining grape production, especially that of the famous Sclacchetrà, a fragrant passito wine (made from dried grapes).

Besides the historical cultivations (vineyard and olive grove), a careful management of other local resources is one of the Park's aims: from the aromatic herbs to the processing of the chestnut in gastronomy and in perfumes, with the possibility to create a number of microactivities able to make the territory revive, promoting at the same time an interesting economic perspective which favours their active maintenance. The Park aims at making these activities real with the creation of a laboratory where it is possible to transform the herbs in essences and cosmetic products.

Another important purpose lies in the progressive introduction of naturopathy techniques, of prevention and health education: the Park would like to become a reference point for a cultural tourism looking for psycho-physical health, which is linked to the essential need of respecting the environment, of having a lifestyle in harmony with natural laws and leading to a better quality of life. The model of ecocompatible development provided by the Park does not only deal with the naturalistic and marine biology aspects, but also with the whole Cinque Terre ecosystem which forms itself and preserves itself thanks to men who settle here with their culture; as a matter of fact, naturopathy includes all the branches of natural medicine, sometimes called complementary and other times alternative, which are based on very ancient knowledge of man about nature, revised and corrected by modern science and modern technology.

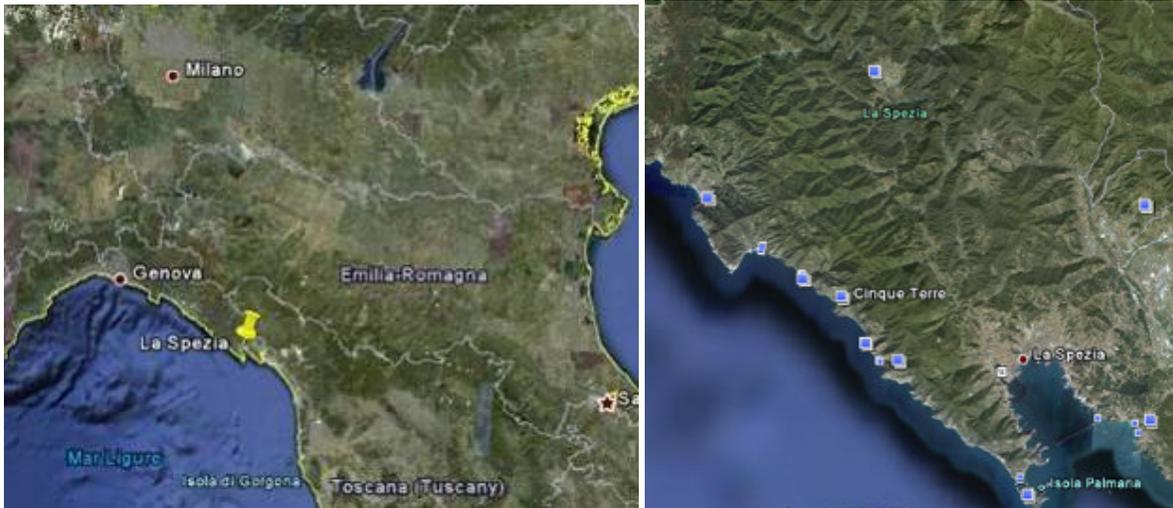
The most important aim is to begin a general process of sustainable development, by improving the quality of life of the individuals and trying to demonstrate that economic competitiveness and environmental compatibility are not one against the other, but can find a process to blend with the right balance.

## Cartography



Natura 2000 sites in the Province of La Spezia

## Satellite's images



## Historical and cultural information

Cinque Terre National Park, which is part of the Unesco world heritage (since 1997, site name: *Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto*), has environmental and cultural features which are essential to safeguard: overhanging coasts over the sea with bays and small beaches, thousands of kilometers of dry-stone walls enclosing the terraces where vineyards are cultivated, the characteristic rustics, the medieval quarters, the sanctuaries, the panoramic paths over the sea and the slopes. If you consider the precious Ligurian wines, the fresh fish, the cuisine, and the traditional craftsmanship, you will appreciate the value of these places.

The Committee decided to inscribe this site on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (v), considering that the eastern Ligurian Riviera between Cinque Terre and Portovenere is a cultural site of outstanding value, representing the harmonious interaction between people and nature to produce a landscape of exceptional scenic quality that illustrates a traditional way of life that has existed for a thousand years and continues to play an important socio-economic role in the life of the community.

## Socio-economical data

The small area of the Park's urban centres are visited by a large number of tourists; in the last years almost 300.000 people spent one night in a local hotel or bed&breakfast.

## **2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;**

**Name of the partnership** FOOD PRODUCTS OF THE PARK

### **Name of the partners**

Public: CINQUE TERRE NATIONAL PARK  
Private: COOPERATIVE VIA DELL'AMORE

### **Description of the partnership**

In the Park, there are a lot of food productions. In 1999 the Cooperativa Via dell'Amore has been established, with the aims of produce high quality spirits and oil; nowadays, others products (sauces, pesto,...) are present, as well.

The productions of Cooperativa are presented like “Park’s products” and are a very important offer for the tourist that annually visit the Park.

**Legislative and financial frame**

The Cooperativa Via dell’Amore, a private company, provides a commission of its income to the Park.

**Steps for preparation and implementation**

The Cooperative was born with the help of the Park, in order to give a work opportunity to local people, in the frame of a private company. The management of Cooperative is pure private, while in the marketing the Park helps the Cooperative (via web site, for example).

Indicator	Short Term	Medium-Long Term
Required budget for public		
Required budget for private		
Required high skilled personnel		
Business opportunity		
The PPP is easy to manage by the public		

 LOW/EASY       MEDIUM       HIGH/DIFFICULT

**3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

Outcomes for PA’s managers

The food production is a very difficult industry, in particular regarding EU requirements. Because of the large number of tourists, the PA’s manager has a wide spectrum of task, but has no problems for production of food products.

Outcomes for private company

The Cooperative can work independently from the Park authority, can sold its products and plan its activity. The commercialization of products is supported by the “park customers” and the benefits are interesting.

Outcomes for other actors

Local farmers can have benefits from local industries like Cooperative Via dell’Amore, that collect the production and give an interesting “added value”. Local people, as well, can enjoy because of healty local products.

**4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

Other outcomes for PA’s managers

The successful experiences of private companies help the Park to keep a high consensus and to attract more qualified tourists.

Other outcomes for private company

The private company can rise in the appreciation of public authorities and can easily apply for funding.

Other outcomes for other actors

The successful local food productions, help the conservation of typical agriculture and this is important for the conservation of landscape. Those values are of particular interest both for local population and for other commercial enterprises.



Production of Limoncino spirit



Production of Genovese pesto



Production of lemon's jam

### 2.2.5 Food products' SWOT

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE</li><li>- CONSERVATION OF LANDSCAPE</li><li>- CONSERVATION OF TRADITIONAL JOBS</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- LIMITED OPPORTUNITIES OF FINANCING BY PRIVATE AND PUBLIC ORGANISATIONS</li></ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- GOOD BUSINESS FOR LOCAL POPULATION</li><li>- SALE ON WEB</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- COMPETITION WITH SOME LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS</li><li>- CONFLICTS BETWEEN DIFFERENT PRIVATE STAKEHOLDERS (AT FIRST STAGE)</li></ul>

2.3 Certification



### 2.3.1 Emblema of the quality's products, Po Delta Park Emilia-Romagna, Italy

1. Brief description of the protected area: name, location, area, type, relevant legislation, management body, financing, main activities, cartography (when available), satellite's images (when available), historical and cultural information, socio-economical data;

See point 2.1.2

2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;

**Name of the partnership** EMBLEMA OF QUALITY'S PRODUCTS



The logo "Emblema" of the Po Delta Park

#### **Name of the partners**

Public PO DELTA PARK

Private 7 private companies (producers of agriculture and aquaculture products)

#### **Description of the partnership**

Local agriculture, aquaculture and salt-makers can use a particular logo of the Park, the so-called Emblema, only for goods produced inside the PA, with particular regards of "production's good practice".

#### **Legislative and financial frame**

Because of Law n. 394/1991, article 14, point 4, a Park can permit the use of its name for products and services produced and developed inside its area.

In the Po Delta Park in Emilia-Romagna, a logo called "Emblema" has been designed; its use is regulated by a "Regulation" and different sectors (agriculture, aquaculture and salt-making) have to follow specific "Rules of Production".

#### **Steps for preparation and implementation**

The preparation of the partnership has been funded by EU, via LEADER funds (2005-2006), directly to the Po Delta Park. During this project, all private enterprises active in agriculture and aquaculture were involved, in order to register them in the list of applying companies. Nowadays, seven companies are registered, and their productions are 100% of salt production, about 70% of aquaculture and 50% of agriculture inside the Park.

In December 2009 a second project on the enlargement of list of applying companies and on promotional activities will be closed by the Po Delta Park.

Indicator	Short Term	Medium-Long Term
Required budget for public		
Required budget for private		
Required high skilled personnel		
Business opportunity		
The PPP is easy to manage by the public		



LOW/EASY



MEDIUM



HIGH/DIFFICULT

### 3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;

#### Outcomes for PA's managers

Local companies that “use” the Emblem, support the sustainable use of natural resources in the PA; this is an advantage for the PA's managers, in fact, the companies have to respect the environment and, reduce the impact of productions.

#### Outcomes for private company

Local farmers can have benefits from the logo, because it recognises an *added value* to the productions. In some cases, for example, an foreign customer ask for “sustainable good produced in protected area”. At local level, the Emblem is used to have better commercial benefits or to enlarge the market.

#### Outcomes for other actors

Low impact production, because of respect of environment, gives reliable goals in nature and landscape conservation; other commercial activities (hotel, restaurants, and so on) as well as citizens, can have benefits too.

### 4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;

#### Other outcomes for PA's managers

The products with the Emblem are sold all around Italy and it is an interesting advertising toward future visitors of the PA.

#### Other outcomes for private company

The companies that use the Emblem can have further benefits from good relationships with local authorities and stakeholders.

#### Other outcomes for other actors

If local economy is based on a network of successful company, even if very little, all the local society can have some benefits, both in short and long term.

**2.3.2 Quality brand of the Park, Cinque Terre National Park, Italy**

**1. Brief description of the protected area: name, location, area, type, relevant legislation, management body, financing, main activities, cartography (when available), satellite’s images (when available), historical and cultural information, socio-economical data;**

See point 2.2.4.

**2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;**

**Name of the partnership**

QUALITY BRAND OF THE PARK



The logo Quality brand of the Cinque Terre National Park

**Name of the partners**

Public: CINQUE TERRE NATIONAL PARK

Private: HOTELS AND OTHER ACCOMODATION FACILITIES

**Description of the partnership (Including also object/practical tasks)**

The Quality Brand of the Cinque Terre recognizes the quality of accommodation facility and permits to the Park to controls private activities involved in tourist business.

Every private company can ask to join the programme, even if it have to demonstrate the quality of its service, as well the respect of a quality’s standard.

**Legislative and financial frame**

Public/private self-financing.

**Steps for preparation and implementation**

Since January 2001 the Cinque Terre National Park has initiated a process of environmental certification of tourist accommodations in the territory. The accession process is voluntary and is identified by obtaining a trademark of Environmental Quality.

Indicator	Short Term	Medium-Long Term
Required budget for public		
Required budget for private		
Required high skilled personnel		
Business opportunity		
The PPP is easy to manage by the public		



LOW/EASY



MEDIUM



HIGH/DIFFICULT

**3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

Outcomes for PA's managers

The PA's managers can benefit because of a budget to spend for conservation and active actions of sustainable development. The Park can benefit from the good relations with tourists.

Outcomes for private company

The hotels and accommodation facilities can make a proper business, keeping an high or very high cost of its services.

Outcomes for other actors

The quality and the cost of service assures a high level of tourism, so the natural environment can be managed respecting ecological and sustainable values. So, local communities can keep their good quality of life.

**4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

Other outcomes for PA's managers

The successful experience gives to the Park the ability to work with local stakeholders and to solve local conflicts.

Other outcomes for private company

The private company can invest in high technology and ecological money-saving solutions and improving their business once more.

Other outcomes for other actors

Local population can enjoy from every improvement of Park management and hotel/accommodation facilities.

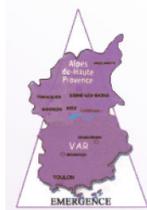
### 2.3.3 Quality brand of French Parks, Verdon Regional Nature Park, France

1. Brief description of the protected area: name, location, area, type, relevant legislation, management body, financing, main activities, cartography (when available), satellite's images (when available), historical and cultural information, socio-economical data;

#### Name

VERDON REGIONAL NATURE PARK

([www.parcduverdon.fr](http://www.parcduverdon.fr))

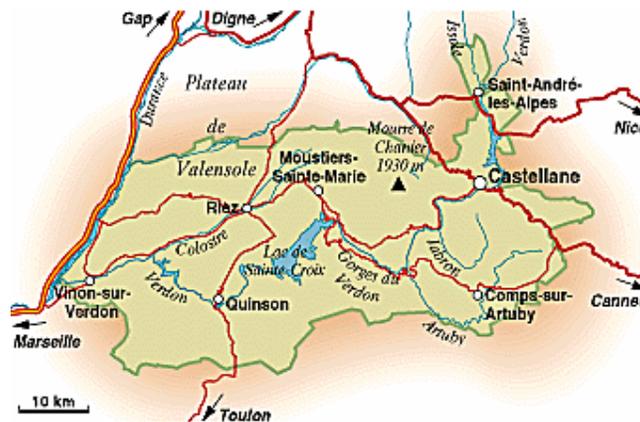


#### Location area

Nation FRANCE

Region Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur

Départements : Alpes-de-Haute-Provence et Var



Location of the Park with the main routes

#### Type

REGIONAL NATURAL PARK

#### Relevant legislation

- ✓ *Le charte*, 12-year agreement between the Park, the State and the local communities by decree of the Prime Minister at the request of the Region and the Ministry of Environment.
- ✓ Management plans

### Management body

Verdon Regional Nature Park, established in 1997.

### Financing

Funds for Management Authority	In the past	Nowadays	In the future
EU	★	★	★
National Ministry/Institution	★	★	★
Regional Institution	★	★	★
Local Member of Management Authority	★	★	★
Private donations	☆	☆	☆

☆ NO      ☆ RARELY      ★ YES

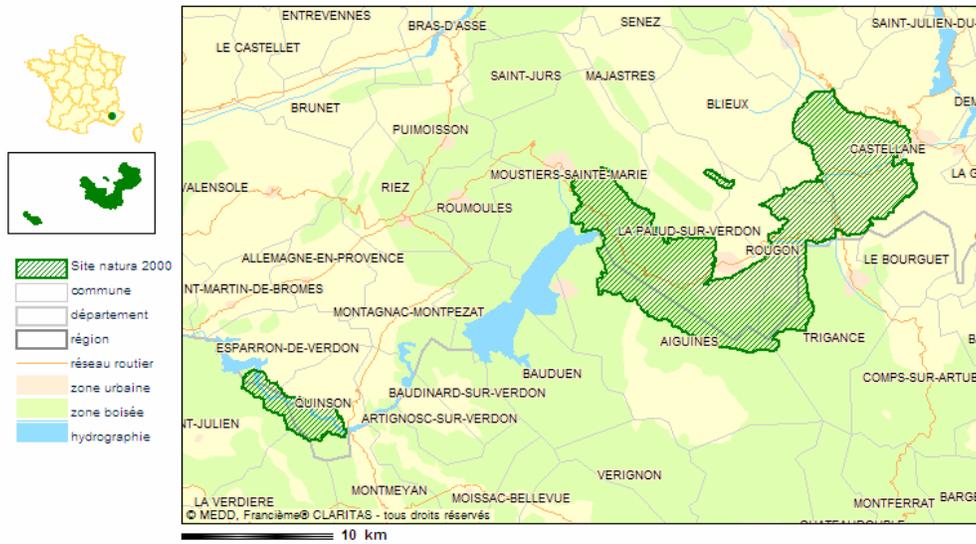
### Main activities

- ✓ **Preserve Natural Heritage**  
Facilities for the conservation of bats in the reintroduction of vultures, rehabilitation of burned sites in the joint management of water uses, the park is present on all fronts.
- ✓ **Development**  
Promote products and services that is the leitmotif of the Parc du Verdon. Thus, through the Park brand of agricultural products (honey, herbs) and leisure activities (walking along on foot, horseback, mountain bike or water) are recovered.
- ✓ **Education and information**  
By raising awareness and informing the public. For children, in entertainment centres, there are events about the water, renewable energy and gardening in schools, through the action "I live in a park", for discover the geology, archaeology, wildlife, flora .... Several times per year all are invited to participate in debates, conferences in a friendly atmosphere for "Lyrics here."
- ✓ **Management plan**  
The Park is in charge of many management plans and arrangements; it is also involved in urban planning and architectural review in the POS or PLU. It works to develop sustainable solutions

### Cartography



Localization of Verdon Park and others PA in the region.

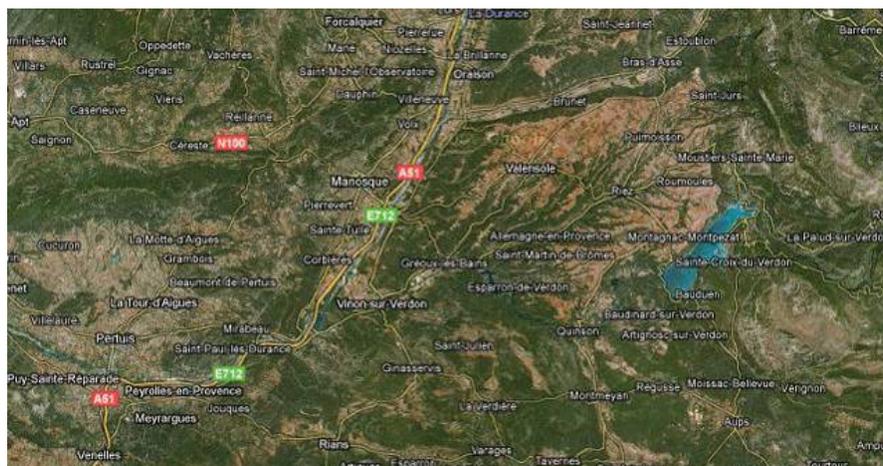


The map of the FR9312022 SPA-Natura2000 site



Map of the Verdon Park

Satellite's images



### Historical and cultural information

The landscapes of the Verdon, sometimes bitter, savage and desert and sometimes more serene, heavily invested, grown and full amenity, are the result of the work and aspirations of men who lived there. Largely shaped by men, these areas reflect the involvement of countries in the great moments of history. They fit directly into that of Provence and of France.

Museums and eco museums : Stop, share, understand, spend a little time to go beyond the postcard is what museums offer Verdon, interpret their country, key entry and Culture local identity. They open their doors to various themes: geology, prehistory, pottery, folk arts and traditions. The Regional Natural Park of Verdon offer a Pass'Découverte to make the most of 11 museums and eco-territory.

### Socio-economical data

The last census, taken in 1999, calculated a population of 21 857 people living in the Park's territory- an average

population density of 11people/km<sup>2</sup>. It is one of the weakest population densities recorded in France, but it can multiply by tenfold during the two summer months reaching more than 200 000 people.

On the western part of the Valensole Plateau, the traditional rain-fed crops, such as lavandin, are slowly making room for cereal crops. Beekeeping, closely linked to the growing of perfume plants, is an important element of local agricultural resources as is trufficulture (the farming of truffles) a tradition that is discreetly perpetuated. On certain parts of the plateau, the installation of irrigation rendered the development of arboriculture possible.

The sector, including Gréoux and Vinon, differs in that it practices intensive farming using sprinkler irrigation. In the elevated Varois region the intensive farming of cereals develops where irrigation has been installed and where it hasn't, olive trees and vineyards are found. The Alps offers pastures for ovines. Lastly, the region of Artuby-Jabron-La Bruyère is distinct because of its market garden farming.

40% of the Park's territory is covered by forest. A few woodrelated businesses continue to operate in the western part of the Park but it would appear that this is coming to an end.

The region's primary industry is represented by EDF's (Electricité de France) hydroelectric plants, producing over 500 GWh a year. For the company Canal de Provence, EDF also ensures the availability of 660 million m<sup>3</sup> of water providing the drinking water to the cities and villages of the coast, for irrigation and for industrial needs. Today, only 150 million m<sup>3</sup> of water a year is drawn and managed by the company Canal de Provence.

As for tourism-related businesses, they have particularly developed since the construction of the five artificial lakes. It is one of the local economy's strong points, as much for its diversity as for its quality. In addition, the development, over the past few years, of cultural activities, the sharing of local savoir-faire as well as the regional fare and craftsmanship have positively increased the number of people visiting outside of the peak summer season and encouraged visitors off the beaten path.

In the village of Gréoux-les-Bains spa tourism is developing. This activity drew 25 000 spa-goers in 1991, creating numerous jobs and considerable economic benefits from Vinon-sur-Verdon to Esparron-de-Verdon.

## 2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;

### Name of the partnership

QUALITY PARK OF FRENCH PARKS

### Name of the partners

Public: VERDON REGIONAL NATURE PARK

Private: PRIVATES

### Description of the partnership

Local producers can use a logo that identifies local products of the French Regional Park.

### Legislative and financial frame

Private local producers use a promotional logo of the natural parks.

### Steps for preparation and implementation



The craft, a history of expertise Verdon residents have developed expertise closely related to resources on the territory. Exercised within the family, these practices "craft" were varied: wood or stone, tanning, weaving, basketry, processing products from the harvesting or farming. These skills are sometimes enriched by the influences of other cultures through the many exchanges that nourished the Verdon over time.

#### *Trades*

Some practices were gradually transformed into real "jobs." Thus, specific crafts were developed and are still practiced today: for example the woodturning and especially in the box canyons, pottery and porcelain including the village of Moustiers-Sainte-Marie is one of the jewels, basketry, leather work.

The culinary delights Traditionally, nutrition verdoniens was based on the products of local agriculture: lentils, chickpeas, potatoes, garlic and onions and had accompanied the pig, poultry and lambs. The fruits were eaten fresh or dried. Other products from nature accompanied these meals: mushrooms, game, wild fruit.

#### *Products marked*

During autumn 2004, two producers of herbs and a honey have been awarded with the brand "Parc Naturel Régional du Verdon", committing to a charter that specifies the brand values. These products are on sale in markets Aups and Laugh at the House of products Country of Germany-en-Provence and honey to go to Saint-Honorat apiary at Aups or Relais des Gorge on the town of La Palud sur Verdon.

In April 2009, more than 300 different products, expertise and services of tourist interest with the trademark "Regional Park" have been posted on the website [www.lemarchecitoyen.net](http://www.lemarchecitoyen.net), while many people have already seen here on a bottle of beer, a goat cheese, the mark "Regional Park", nothing still allowed the public to make a short tour of France marked products.

Yet these products help to encourage a certain type of consumption, primarily by promoting small local producers, all from the territories of regional nature parks. In return for the brand, producers agree on three values:

- ✓ Respect for the environment,
- ✓ Attachment to the territory
- ✓ And the human dimension.

The full product will also be online on the website of the Federation of Regional Nature Parks of France.

Indicator	Short Term	Medium-Long Term
Required budget for public		
Required budget for private		
Required high skilled personnel		
Business opportunity		
The PPP is easy to manage by the public		



LOW/EASY



MEDIUM



HIGH/DIFFICULT

### 3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;

#### Outcomes for PA's managers

Local companies that “use” the Quality Brand of French Parks, support the sustainable use of natural resources in the PA and the development of a local economy: this is an advantage for the PA's managers, because it help the resolution of local conflict and gives a little economical advantage too.

#### Outcomes for private company

Local producers can develop a proper market, on the basis of local value, well recognized by French. In this case, local identity is the main success factor.

#### Outcomes for other actors

Population and local commercial activities have some benefit because of improving of tourist and develop of a local economy.

### 4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;

#### Other outcomes for PA's managers

The local products are sold locally (to the tourist) and by a web site, all around France; it is an interesting action of marketing that give other benefits to the Park.

#### Other outcomes for private company

The companies that use the Quality Brand can have further benefits from good relationships with local authorities and stakeholders, as well as creation to other jobs.

#### Other outcomes for other actors

Because of conservation of local productions and traditional jobs, the environment presents interesting characteristic; that is good even for environmentalist, people with environment-related job and NGO.

**2.3.4 Certification's SWOT**

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DIRECT FINANCING BY PRIVATE AND PUBLIC ORGANISATIONS</li> <li>- CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE</li> <li>- CONSERVATION OF LANDSCAPE</li> <li>- CREATION OF NEW JOBS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DIFFICULTIES IN MANAGEMENT RELATIONSHIPS WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF PRIVATES</li> <li>- NEEDS OF A STRONGE PROJECT MANAGEMENT</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SEVERAL JOB OPPORTUNITIES (DIFFERENT LEVELS) FOR LOCAL POPULATION</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- COMPETITION WITH SOME LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS</li> <li>- CONFLICTS BETWEEN DIFFERENT PRIVATE STAKEHOLDERS (AT FIRST STAGE)</li> </ul>

2.4 Environmental conservation and service



#### 2.4.1 Emergence enterprises incubator, Verdon Regional Nature Park, France

**1. Brief description of the protected area: name, location, area, type, relevant legislation, management body, financing, main activities, cartography (when available), satellite's images (when available), historical and cultural information, socio-economical data;**

See point 2.3.4

**2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;**

##### **Name of the partnership**

EMERGENCE ENTERPRISES INCUBATOR

##### **Name of the partners**

Public: VERDON REGIONAL NATURE PARK

Private: EMERGENCE (No Profit Association, "Law 1901" French Association)

##### **Description of the partnership**

The Verdon Regional Park is a member of the Association EMERGENCE, that is an enterprises incubator.

##### *The partnership between the Regional Nature Park of Verdon and Emergence*

Emergence is an "association law 1901" formed on the initiative of local entrepreneurs eager to share their know-how of running a business and participate in the development of their place of residence. From idea to realization of the activity, the incubator EMERGENCE assists project sponsors in all aspects (administrative, legal, accounting, ...) of their difficult journey of creative or corporate buyers. La Maison du Parc in Moustiers-Sainte-Marie hosts including appointments with the EMERGENCE project leaders.

##### *Supporting local handicrafts*

This objective is primarily to decrease the "Park Mark" on this type of production with artisans and volunteers committed to promoting the territory of Verdon and values.

##### *Supporting and promoting economic development with Verdon*

The mission of "economic development" of the park is very recent since it was created in May 2006. Indeed, after more than two years of work and consultation with all stakeholders, the next Charter Park transcribed expectations and needs strong on economic development and support activities towards greater inclusion environment. This action for development will be driven by a special committee consisting of elected officials but also of many partners and stakeholders socioeconomic Verdon (business leaders, representatives of associations, chambers ...). They set goals for implementing actions to:

##### *Contribute to the maintenance and recovery activities*

The support and assistance in the creation / renewal of activity requires a better knowledge of the workings of local business and economic conditions of each of the sectors (trade, craft, tourism, ...). Thus among the first actions of the park, we propose to stakeholders a tool for observing, analyzing and disseminating information appropriate to the economic territory of Verdon (Verdon Socioeconomic observatory).

This service is already completed by the Support of candidate projects to the creation or resumption of activity. This tool "human" and adapted to each of the carriers is provided in partnership with volunteers from the association EMERGENCE, incubator companies in the Var and Alpes de Haute Provence.

##### *Environmental management*

Finally, if economic development is "sustainable" and that we can forward the heritage of our children today, the legitimacy of the mission "economy" of the park lies in the awareness and testing for a consideration the impact of activities on the social, cultural and natural heritage. This is called "environmental management"

that often comes through establishment of ecological certification tools (ISO 14000), program control energy (reducing power consumption ... ), eco-building, renewable energy (solar, wind, ...).

**Legislative and financial frame**

A no-profit association, formally a “law 1901”, has been established to assists local enterprise to realize a business’s idea.

The Park and EMERGENCE work in partnership and the Park hosts the meeting of the Association and customers.

**Steps for preparation and implementation**

The Verdon Regional Park is a member of the Association EMERGENCE, that is an enterprises incubator.

Indicator	Short Term	Medium-Long Term
Required budget for public		
Required budget for private		
Required high skilled personnel		
Business opportunity		
The PPP is easy to manage by the public		

LOW/EASY      MEDIUM      HIGH/DIFFICULT

**3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

Outcomes for PA’s managers

This partnership boost the development of local sustainable initiatives; the PA’s manager have benefits from good cooperation with stakeholders, from results from private’s projects and from raising of public consensus.

Outcomes for private company

The company will increase its activity, with the support of local public institution and the Park. That means a good opportunity of business in short and long-term.

Outcomes for other actors

Other local actors can see an improvement of environmental conditions and the creation of business opportunities. That can have positive outcomes for every types of commercial activities, even if not directly involved in the projects.

**4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

Other outcomes for PA’s managers

The success of privates activities gives financial benefits to the PA’s managers, even if limited, that can be used for environmental management and biodiversity conservation.

Other outcomes for private company

The successful projects can be realized in others French PA, with an interesting financial potential for the private companies involved.

Other outcomes for other actors

The enlargement of local activities and business can gives local benefit for the quality of life of population.

## 2.4.2 To Promote Landscape Stewardship, Babia Gora National Park, Poland

**1. Brief description of the protected area: name, location, area, type, relevant legislation, management body, financing, main activities, cartography (when available), satellite's images (when available), historical and cultural information, socio-economical data;**

### Name

BABIA GORA NATIONAL PARK

(<http://www.bgpn.pl>)

### Location area

Nation POLAND  
Region MALOPOLSKIE

The massif of Babia Góra is the highest mountain range of the Beskid Wysoki Mountains. It borders with the valley of Skawica river from the north. The Jalowiecka Pass constitutes its western border, and Lipnicka Pass - eastern border. The highest peak of Babia Gora Massife is Diablak - 1725 m asl.

### Type

NATIONAL PARK

### Relevant legislation

- ✓ Government's order on 30 October 1954 (Journal of Law N.4, 25, 4 February 1955)
- ✓ Landscape Management Plan
- ✓ Biosphere Reserve

### Management body

The Babia Góra National Park was established by Government's order on 30 October 1954 (Journal of Law No 4, item 25 of 4 February 1955). It covered the area of 1703.70 hectares, of which 97 hectares was private property. Most of the land (1049.88 ha) was subject to strict legal protection, and the area of 324.89 ha was under partial protection.

The establishment of the Babia Góra National Park may be attributed to many factors, such as: the model layout of plant layers, communities of rock plants, unique in Poland plant sites of *Laserpitium archangelica*, *Cerastium alpinum*, *Tozzia alpina*. The top parts of Babia Góra mountain represent the only alpine belt to be found in the Beskids, with a number of small ponds that have been created by landslides. In 1997, after 20 years of continuous attempts to enlarge the Park, a government order eventually increased its area to 3.391,55 hectares. A transitional area was also established covering 8,437 ha.

### Financing

Funds for Management Authority	In the past	Nowadays	In the future
EU			
National Ministry/Institution			
Regional Institution			
Local Member of Management Authority			
Private donations			



NO



RARELY



YES

## Main activities

### CONSERVATION

Forest ecosystems constitute the majority of all ecosystems of the Babia Góra National Park. They cover the area of 2863 hectares or 84% of the Park.

The preserved primeval spruce forests, as well as beech and fir-beech forests are under strict protection, that means that there is absolutely no man interference. Scientific research is carried out here, natural processes are being registered. This area is also accessible for tourists. Wandering along the tourist trails, you may take a close look at a forest that has been formed solely by the forces of nature.

Lower-lying forests used to be exploited by man. Contrary to the primeval forests, they are largely transformed and unstable. Their susceptibility to violent changes is much greater than in the case of primeval forests. These violent changes may be caused by a gale, development of parasitic fungi, mass gradation of insects feeding on the needles and phloem. These areas are subject to active protection. Efforts are undertaken to bring the stands back to their natural state, improve their immunity to external factors and bring down the size of the insect population to a level that would not disturb the biological balance.

Few enclaves in the area that are not under the Park's management, mostly covered with forests, have been included in the landscape conservation plan and are managed in a way that is environmentally-friendly. The non-state forests within the area of the Park are owned by the Land and Forest Joint Property of Zawoja Residents and a civil association.

The Park's first priority in the forest conservation is the maintenance of the unique ecological systems with clearly marked layers, high degree of naturalness and environmental diversity.

The term non-forest ecosystem is used to describe areas not covered with forests. In the Babia Góra National Park those ecosystems are made up of numerous plant communities, such as herb fields, blueberry fields, rock lichen. Most of these communities are located in the dwarf-pine and alpine belts, i.e. in areas where the climatic conditions prevent or strongly hinder the growth of tree species. These layers are under the Park's strict protection, therefore no active efforts are taken in these communities.

Altogether, the non-forest ecosystems cover merely 150 ha, of which a little over 20 ha are subject to active conservation. Actively protected are pasture and meadow communities, which came into existence as a consequence of human activities and therefore are unable to survive on their own in the same form.

To maintain the environmental value of its sites, the Park undertakes a number of efforts reflecting the previously extensive agricultural utilization of the land. Farm animals graze moderately in the former meadows and pastures - sheep being especially desirable. Unfortunately, this can only be done in the clearings of the southern slope of Babia Góra. On the northern side only single heads of cattle are grazed. Occasionally - that is once per year, two or even three years - the meadows are mowed and the hay is collected. If this is not enough, in some meadows young trees or bushes are also cut.

All these efforts are aimed at preventing the secondary succession of the forest. Thus the richness and the diversity of the species is protected and the unique beauty are saved.

On 17 January 1977 the International Coordinating Council of the UNESCO "Man and Biosphere" programme (MaB) established the Biosphere Reserve on Babia Góra. The Reserve encompassed the area of the National Park and was established on account of the unique environmental value, long history of conservation and intensive scientific research conducted here. The aim of the programme is to study the way in which humans and the environment are related. The Reserve carries out the following functions:

- ✓ a conservation function – to contribute to the conservation of communities, ecosystems, species and genetic variation;
- ✓ a logistic function – to provide support for research, monitoring, education and information exchange, often in cooperation with the regional local authorities and institutions;
- ✓ a development function – to foster sustainable regional development based on cooperation of people and institutions.

### EDUCATION

Undeniable natural values of Babia Góra, complexity and naturalness of ecological structure present here along with a big biological variety, make this area just ideal place for ecological education, which is one of the tasks of the National Park of Babia Góra. It derives from the fulfillment of the provisions stated in the act concerning nature protection. The fundamental goal of undertaking such activity is, first of all, increasing ecological awareness of both inhabitants of the Babia Góra area, and tourists, numerously visiting the National Park of Babia Góra. This goal can be reached by presenting natural values of the highest massif in Polish Beskids, presenting good practices concerning nature protection, or popularizing the idea of protecting the areas, which have high natural and cultural value. After creating the network of areas "Natura 2000" including Babia Góra in Poland, the issues concerning European forms of nature protection became an integral part of this education.

Ecological education in the National Park of Babia Góra is based on the best models. It reflects currently popular trends, both in terms of applied techniques and didactic means. A big emphasis is put on active didactic methods allowing for unassisted learning and experiencing the nature of Babia Góra. It is possible to obtain such effect especially during outdoor workshops based on a network of didactic routes located mainly close to the border of the Park.

Educational offer of the National Park of Babia Góra is directed towards different groups of recipients: children, teenagers, students, adults, people with different degrees and forms of disability. It includes stationary and outdoor classes. A special educational offer is directed towards teachers, for whom the National Park of Babia Góra organizes natural or cultural workshops.

Stationary classes are conducted mainly on the permanent exhibition placed in the building of the Management of the National Park of the Babia Góra, although in case of need, they are realized outside the park – in schools, guest houses, cultural centers, etc. They are based mainly on multimedia presentations and their subject matters are dependent on the participants. The basic topics concern the nature of Babia Góra (meant as a whole as well as divided into specific issues) and the aspects of its protection. There is a possibility of conducting classes concerning the topic proposed by an ordering person, however, such classes have to be agreed in advance.

Outdoor classes are realized on the didactic routes and trails of Babia Góra. Their course and duration are dependent on recipients. Less demanding didactic routes located near the border of the Park are suggested to younger or less fit groups. Participants of outdoor classes learn about flora and fauna of the area they explore, get information about proper forms of protection, learn about the cultural heritage of the Babia Góra area. Another form of outdoor classes, not connected with a specific localization within the area of the Park, are workshops devoted, among others, to testing the water or soil and issues connected with landscape or forms of protection. Such classes are oriented at the active participation of recipients in the cognitive process by performing specific tasks or filling in observation sheets.

### Cartography



### Satellite's images



### Historical and cultural information

In 1977 Babia Góra, within the area of the National Park, acquired the status of Biosphere Reserve and was included in the UNESCO "Man and Biosphere" programme.

## **2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;**

### **Name of the partnership**

TO PROMOTE LANDSCAPE STEWARDSHIP

### **Name of the partners**

Public: BABIA GORA NATIONAL PARK

Private: QUEBEC-LABRADOR FOUNDATION

Quebec-Labrador Foundation (QLF) is a private, non-profit organization whose mission is to support the rural communities and environment of eastern Canada and New England (USA), and to create models for stewardship of natural resources and cultural heritage that can be applied worldwide. Established in 1963, the organization has decades of experience working in rural communities. In the early 1980s, QLF established an international program as a means of linking its community-based conservation projects with those in other regions of the world.

Building on this experience, and responding to the growing interest in stewardship expressed by its partners and past exchange participants, in 1993 QLF launched a multi-faceted international exchange program focusing on the theme of land conservation and stewardship. The broad goal of the program is to advance land conservation and stewardship in QLF's domestic and four target regions.

"Stewardship" means, simply, people taking care of places. More specifically, it can be defined as "efforts to create, nurture, and enable responsibility in landowners and resource users to manage and protect land and its natural and cultural heritage."

Stewardship taps our basic human impulse to care for our home and its surroundings— be it a parcel of land, a neighborhood, or a historic monument, or the larger area of a watershed, mountain range, or stretch of coastline. It builds on our sense of obligation to other people: our family, our community, and future generations.

The stewardship approach provides a means of reaching beyond the boundaries of conventional protected areas. The stewardship concept draws on an array of tools to conserve natural and cultural values. These tools include education, voluntary management agreements, the use of deed restrictions (e.g., conservation easements and covenants), public-private partnerships in protected areas management, and outright acquisition of property by private organizations.

QLF's international program on land conservation and stewardship relies on an array of methods for training, technical assistance, research, and exchange, which are designed to reinforce each other. These include: an annual fellowship program in northeastern North America, on-site workshops on stewardship topics, retreat meetings for fellowship alumni, partnership assignments with alumni, community problem-solving workshops, and study tours for local leaders. Each of these projects is founded on the principle of true exchange—one in which learning can take place on both sides.

### THE STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

In Central Europe, the sweeping political changes of the early 1990s set in motion a number of forces that are shaping the region's landscapes. These include: re-privatization of land; a rapid increase in development pressure for housing, transportation, and tourism; changes in agricultural patterns; accession into the European Union; and the devolution of power from central governments to local and regional governments.

Protected area managers in the region face many new challenges including changes in land ownership patterns within protected areas, new public attitudes toward planning controls, and increasing public scrutiny of management measures. At the same time, new opportunities for the region's protected areas systems include the creation of new protected areas as part of the land redistribution process, the upgrading of designations, improved management through NGO-government partnerships and bilateral cooperation, and the emergence of private land conservation.

Now in its tenth year, QLF's program in Central Europe encompasses an array of training, technical assistance, professional exchange, and community-based planning projects. Its geographic focus is the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia, with occasional participation from other countries in the region, including Ukraine, Romania, and Slovenia.

QLF's principal partner in developing the program has been the Environmental Partnership for Central Europe Consortium (EPCE), which is operating in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. In addition, QLF has worked with local-partner NGOs on projects such as landscape stewardship exchanges and other workshops. QLF's program in Central Europe has received support from private foundations, including the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the German Marshall Fund of the United States, and the Trust for Mutual Understanding, and from public agencies, such as the U.S. Information Agency. A core element of the program has been a fellowship on land conservation and stewardship, which has been offered annually for one or more target regions since 1993. Each fellowship brings 5-8 conservation practitioners from one of the target regions to the New England region of the USA, for an intensive month-long program

**Description of the partnership**

QLF's program in Central Europe encompasses an array of training, technical assistance, professional exchange, and community-based planning projects.

QLF has worked with local-partner NGOs on projects such as landscape stewardship exchanges and other workshops and has received support from private foundations.

A core element of the program has been a fellowship on land conservation and stewardship, which has been offered annually.

**Legislative and financial frame**

Private

**Steps for preparation and implementation**

The partnership have been developed under the "Environmental Partnership for Central Europe Consortium (EPCE)" framework, funded by private institutions and foreign public authorities.

Indicator	Short Term	Medium-Long Term
Required budget for public		
Required budget for private		
Required high skilled personnel		
Business opportunity		
The PPP is easy to manage by the public		

 LOW/EASY       MEDIUM       HIGH/DIFFICULT

**3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

Outcomes for PA's managers

The partnership with foreign institution, both private and public, can boost the development of high level programs, both in nature conservation and sustainable development. During this collaboration the PA's manger have been developed some important skill, that have been used for future projects and activities.

Outcomes for private company

The NGO that manages the partnership has developed its task, responding a requirement of its mission and catching a good result.

Outcomes for other actors

Other actors can had some advantage from the beginning of a tourist development, as well, as for nature conservation. This is true for commercial activities and for citizens.

**4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

Other outcomes for PA's managers

PA's managers can have some feedback from the dissemination of Stewardship's Project, as well as contacts and cooperation opportunities.

Other outcomes for private company

This good score could be used in order to have future funding and to continue the activity.

Other outcomes for other actors

The good functioning of the PA is an opportunity for people that live in the area and for enjoyment of beauty and landscape.

**2.4.3 Environmental conservation and service's SWOT**

<p><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ACTIVE IN A "CORE" ACTIVITY OF A PROTECTED AREA</li> <li>- POSSIBILITY OF A DOMINO EFFECT (CREATING SIMILAR CASES)</li> <li>- INVOLVEMENT OF BIG PRIVATES</li> <li>- REDUCTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS</li> </ul>	<p><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LOW VISIBILITY (OFTEN)</li> <li>- DIFFICULT TO REALIZE AND MAINTAIN</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GROWING OF NUMBER OF TOURISTS</li> <li>- IMPROVEMENT OF NATURAL VALUE</li> </ul>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- COMPETITION WITH SOME LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS</li> <li>- CONFLICTS BETWEEN DIFFERENT PRIVATE STAKEHOLDERS (LAND OWNERS)</li> </ul>

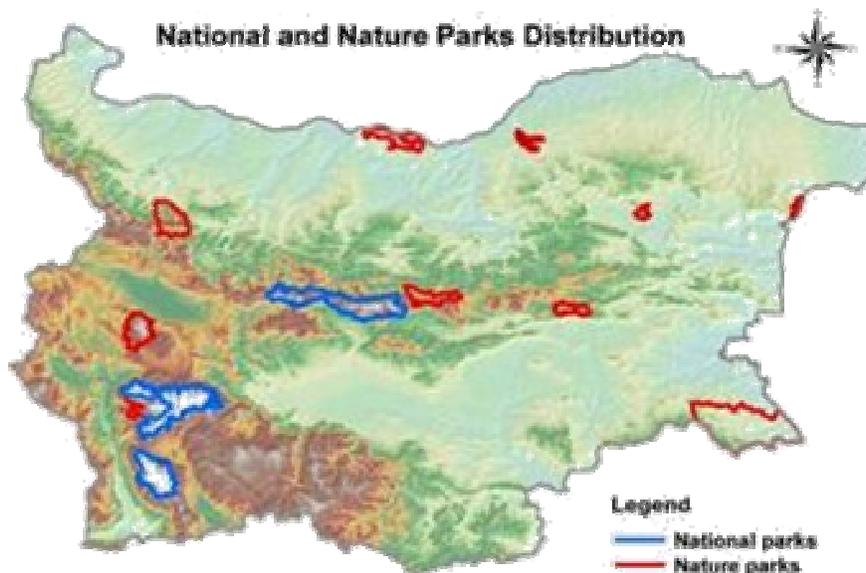
### 3. Introduction to Bulgarian Nature Parks

#### *Biodiversity and protected territories*

Bulgaria is characterized by a wide variety of plant and animal communities, and supports examples of almost all the main habitat types found in Europe. A number of unique and representative communities and ecosystems are highly valuable in terms of biological diversity, including: alpine and sub-alpine coniferous forests, meadows, wetlands, peat bogs, and lakes; mature coniferous and beech forests; oak woodlands; caves and mountain gorges; Mediterranean and sub-Mediterranean plant communities; steppe grasslands; riparian shrub and forest vegetation along the Danube and smaller rivers; important inland, riparian, and coastal wetlands; sand dunes, coastal limestone communities, and other unique habitats along the Black Sea coast; and the pelagic, littoral, sublittoral, and benthic communities of the Black Sea itself. Of special note are Bulgaria's forests, which cover about 3.3 million hectares (about 30 percent of the nation's total land). Nearly 67 percent of forests are of natural origin.

Geographically, areas of the highest species richness for all taxonomic groups include the Stara Planina (Balkan Mountains), the Pirin Mts. , the Rhodope Mts. (especially the Eastern Rhodopes), and the Strandja Mts; the Maritsa and Lom river basins; and the Black Sea coast. The most important habitats of endemic species are located in the Stara Planina (Balkan), the Rhodopes, the Pirin, the Vitosha, the Rila and the Strandja Mountain regions and the Strouma river valley.

Bulgaria operates a network of protected areas, which cover 5 percent of the country and combines areas with different types of protective regime, including: (i) *strict reserves* (55 reserves, 76979,0 ha), (ii) *maintained reserves* (35 reserves, 4517,1 ha) – areas managed for protection purposes; *national parks* (3 parks, 150362,3 ha) and *nature parks* (11 parks, 275 447.80 ha) – territories managed mostly for protection and recreation; (v) *natural monuments* (352 monuments, 16608,8 ha) – protected individual features of nature; and (vi) *protected habitats* (402 habitats, 50047,9 ha) - areas managed in accordance with the case-specific conservation requirements.



Nature Parks in Bulgaria.

Bulgaria has also established the national Natura 2000 network, comprising a total of 332 sites, covering a total of 33.89 percent of the territory. At present 114 are the sites (SPA) for conservation of wild birds, covering 20.3 percent of the territory of Bulgaria and 228 are the sites (pSCI) to protect habitats, covering 29.5 percent of the territory of Bulgaria. It has to be noted that there is overlapping in the territory of the existing protected areas (designated according to the Protected Areas Act) and the newly established Natura 2000 sites. Some areas/sites overlap 100 %, others – partly. All nature parks in Bulgaria are also Natura 2000 sites.

Nature parks represent areas that include number of ecosystems with diversity of plant and animal species and habitats thereof, with typical and remarkable scenery and abiotic objects of nature. They are managed for the purpose of: maintenance of the diversity of ecosystems and conservation of biodiversity therein;

presentation of opportunities for development of scientific, educational, and recreational activities; sustainable use of the renewable natural resources while preserving traditional forms of livelihood, and provision of conditions for the development of tourism. Populated areas, settlement formations and resorts may exist within national parks, and production and activities that do not pollute the environment may be conducted therein. The protected areas of other categories located within the natural parks retain their regimes as per their designation orders. The following activities are prohibited in nature parks: clear felling in high-stem forests except for the poplar-tree forests, and in coppices that exceed 3 ha in size; introduction of alien to the region plant and animal species; grazing of goats, except on locations determined for the purpose; gathering of fossils and minerals, damaging of rock formations; pollution of the waters and terrains with household, industrial and other waste; camping and lighting of fires outside the specified locations; open cast extraction of ores and minerals; activities and construction not permitted by the park declaration order, the park management plan and the development and technical plans and projects; collecting of rare, endemic, relict and endangered species; extraction of resources from the sea by means of dredging or trawling; other activities determined with the protected area declaration order and management plan. Nature parks correspond to category V (Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected habitat managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation ) under IUCN.

By ownership, PAs in Bulgaria are divided into two major types: (i) PA which are entirely state owned and (ii) PA with a plurality of ownership (public state, public municipal or private ownership).

Various types of land ownership are presented in the nature parks. The 11 Nature Parks (total area: 275 447.80 ha, which is about 45% of PAs) are managed by Nature Park Directorates. The Nature Park Directorates are branches of the State Forestry Agency and their main objective is to implement the NP management plans as well as to coordinate, guide methodically and supervise the implementation of park management projects; to plan and organize scientific research, educational programs, promotional activities, to organize protection and restoration activities of bio- and landscape diversity; to develop tourism and recreation in the parks and surrounding areas; to keep records and databases on the area of the nature parks.

#### *Legislative context*

*The Protected Areas Act* adopted in 1998 and its sub-delegated legislation form in detail the overall legal framework of Bulgarian protected areas. It introduces contemporary system of PA categories and defines the interactions between the institutions, responsible for their management. This law imposes the elaboration of management plans, determining the concrete regimes for each protected area.

*The Environment Protection Act* provides the framework of EMEPA and NTEF (National Trust Eco Fund). The functions are specified in detail by the Regulations for EMEPA and Regulations for NTEF. The new Protected Areas Endowment Fund is a part of NTEF. Regulations for the structure, functions and operation of the Nature Parks Directorates at the National Forestry Board are issued as a sub-delegated act.

Another important legislation dealing with site-based conservation of biodiversity is *the Biodiversity Act*. The Act transposes the Birds and Habitats Directives of the EU and therefore stipulates the establishment of a network of *protected zones* (corresponding to Natura 2000 sites).

The Forest Act provides directives on management of forests in protected areas and on the NFB forests guards' duties to protected PAs.

Hunting guards' obligations for protection of PAs have been set out in the Hunting and Game Protection Act.

*The Regional Development Act*, states that the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works must integrate environmental protection and sustainable development objectives into its regional policies, the national operational programme for regional development, and into regional development strategies and plans.

#### *Institutional context*

Based on the Protected Areas Act the responsibility for managing protected areas is split between the Ministry of Environment and Water (MOEW) and the State Forest Agency (SFA). MOEW is charged with the overall supervision and control over all protected areas as well as for the practical management of National Parks, reserves and maintained reserves. To this end, MOEW has established three National Park Directorates – Rila, Pirin and Central Balkan.

SFA is entrusted with the management of other protected areas including nature parks, protected habitats and nature monuments. To manage nature parks the SFA has established 11 Nature Parks Directorates. These are: Belasitza (established January, 2008); Bulgarka, Vitosha, Brachanski Balkan; Zlatni Piasatzi, Persina, Rilski Manastir, Rusenski Lom, Sinite Kamani, Strandja, Shumensko Plato. Activities related to protected habitats and nature monuments are carried out by the State Forestry Units under the SFA depending on whose area these sites fall into. Despite the ownership of the land, and the status of individual protected areas, all forest resources in the protected areas are managed by the SFA through its Regional Forest Directorates and State Forestry Units.

MOEW, SFA and the municipalities may delegate to non-governmental and others organizations and associations the right to organize the maintenance, guidance, regulation, restoration and other nature conservation activities within the protected areas. (There is little experience in this practice. As by Dec 2005 only 3 such arrangements have been made regarding protected habitats – 2 with NGOs and one with a private school).

#### *Threats to the national and nature parks in Bulgaria*

The biggest threat to the nature and national parks in Bulgaria is the problem with the mass, chaotic and non-regulated (uncontrolled) construction. Building activities in the parks are one of the most aggressive activities leading to serious anthropogenic pressure on natural ecosystems, which is inconsistent with conservation purposes.

The illegal construction or building activities not taken into consideration from the nature protection point of view include:

- Construction of ski-facilities, lifts, ski runs, etc. (cases: Vitosha and Bulgarka Nature parks; Pirin, Rila and Central Balkan National Parks). This results in deforestation and loss of valuable grass habitats due to the heavy machinery used.
- Building resorts and hotels (cases: Strandja, Vrachanski Balkan, Zlatni Piasatzi and Sinite Kamani Nature Parks)
- Building automobile roads, which results both into direct destruction and fragmentation of the habitats, and uncontrollable human presence in the protected areas. (e.g. these areas become easily accessible);
- Construction of mini Hydro Power Plants (Vrachanski Balkan and Rilski Manastir Nature Parks), having negative effects on animals and plants along the affected rivers and streams;
- Covering river banks with concrete (in Persina Nature Park)

#### *Poaching*

Although hunting in nature parks is strongly restricted (allowed but with restrictions), the problem with poaching game, incl. protected species is common and still persists. Protected species such as the Pelicans, the Eagles are being killed with increasing trends.

#### *Illegal logging*

Illegal activities related to the timber harvesting are common for all nature and national parks in Bulgaria. More specific example is the cutting of the riverine vegetation along the river banks under the pretext of cleaning the river bed. This is of course a malpractice, however, encouraged by the municipal administration and ordinances issued by the mayors.

#### *Pollution*

Generally, the pollution in the nature parks is caused by the waste left by the visitors. In some cases the amount of the waste is even bigger than the amounts generated by the industrial units. There are also cases of creating dung-hills within the parks. A good example for industrial pollution is the leakage of whey in the surroundings of "Parshevitsa" chalet in Vrachanski Balkan Nature Park.

### 3.1 Bulgarka Nature Park

Year of declaration:	2002
Area:	21.772 ha
Biodiversity	
Vascular plants:	1.700 species
Fishes:	5 species
Amphibians:	13 species
Reptiles:	10 species
Birds:	over 70 species
Mammals:	43 species

Bulgarka Nature Park is among the youngest nature parks in Bulgaria. Situated on the northern slopes of central Stara Planina (the Balkan mountain), it is characterized by diverse relief: sheer mountain, river valleys, hills, even ridges. Some important strategic routes, linking north and south, passed through it, with Stara Planina's ridge being a natural frontier. That also determines the rich cultural heritage of the region. Unique for southeast Europe is the ethnographic open-air park-museum "Etara". Located on an area of 70 da, the museum, with its small cobblestone pavements, stone fountains, rumbling mills, kerosene lamps, clock tower and old houses gives an idea of the typical Bulgarian craftsmanship that goes back 150 years ago. Within the borders of the park also lies part of the national park-museum "Shipka-Buzludza" – a sacred monument for the Bulgarians. Here during the Russian-Turkish War (1877-1878) occurred one of the most crucial battles that brought Bulgaria's liberty after five centuries of Turkish invasion.

### 3.2 Vitosha Nature Park

Year of declaration:	1934
Area:	27.079 ha
Biodiversity	
Vascular plants:	1.489 species
Invertebrates:	804 species
Fishes:	9 species
Amphibians:	13 species
Reptiles:	12 species
Birds:	236 species
Mammals:	50 species, including 11 bat species

The oldest Bulgarian park comprises almost the entire Vitosha Mountain. There's no European capital in such immediate proximity to a mountain. Of major conservation interest are the natural spruce forests, the largest Bulgarian peat complex up to 2 metres thick at some places, as well as the vast stone rivers and screes. Out of the 40 monasteries which existed in the Middle Ages, only two have survived – the Dragalevski "Uszenie Bogorodichno" ("Assumption") Monastery (XIV century) and Kladnishi "St. Nicola" Monastery. The Boyana "St. Panteleymon" Church is situated at the park's border and it is a World Cultural Heritage UNESCO Site. Vitosha Nature Park is the most visited Bulgarian park – over 3.5 million people annually.

### 3.3 Vrachanski Balkan Nature Park

Year of declaration:	1989
Area:	28.844 ha
Biodiversity	
Vascular plants:	1.000 species
Amphibians:	11 species
Reptiles:	15 species
Birds:	over 180 species
Mammals:	36 species, including 19 bat species

“Vratsata” Natural Landmark, the highest calcareous rocks on the Balkan Peninsula are situated on the park’s area. The 400-metre plumbs offer incredible experience to the rock climbing lovers. The karst character of the park is a prerequisite for the presence of over 500 caves, with “Ledenika” being the first cave in Bulgaria provided with electricity and tourist facilities. The extensive beech forests and sub-Alpine grass communities are typical of the park area. The Cherepishki Monastery “Uspenie Bogorodichno” (“Assumption”), which has treasured up remarkable frescoes from the 14<sup>th</sup> century, stands out among the numerous cultural monuments. It is one of the oldest monasteries in Bulgaria.

### 3.4 Zlatni Piasatsi Nature Park

Year of declaration:	1943
Area:	1.321 ha
Biodiversity	
Vascular plants:	500 species
Amphibians:	11 species
Reptiles:	19 species
Birds:	122 species
Mammals:	41 species

The park is situated 17 km north of the city of Varna. The natural deciduous massifs follow the coastal line and surround the resort complex “Zlatni piasatsi”. In the southwest part of the park is located “Aladza Monastery” – a medieval stone monastery from the 14<sup>th</sup> century, whose premises are dug up in a 40-metre high sheer lime cliff. The proximity of the park to Varna and the Black Sea tourist resorts makes it a preferred and easily accessible place.

### 3.5 Persina Nature Park

Year of declaration:	2000
Area:	21.762 ha
Biodiversity	
Vascular plants:	740 species
Invertebrates:	650 species
Fishes:	67 species
Amphibians:	11 species
Reptiles:	17 species
Birds:	211 species
Mammals:	58 species

Persina Nature Park is one of the youngest Bulgarian parks. The aims of its declaration are the preservation and restoration of the Danube wetlands which are unique for Bulgaria. Since September 2002 part of the park has been proclaimed a Ramsar site. Its biggest richness are birds, and the floodplain forests and marshes are very important for their reproduction. Over 30 are the archaeological sites on the park’s territory, which bear record for the stay of Thracians and Romans on these lands.

### 3.6 Rilski Manastir Nature Park

Year of declaration:	2000
Area:	25.020 ha
Biodiversity	
Vascular plants:	1.400 species
Invertebrates:	2.475 species
Fishes:	5 species
Amphibians:	11 species
Reptiles:	12 species
Birds:	122 species
Mammals:	52 species

Dense forests, high mountain meadows and lakes, picturesque alpine spots, diverse relief forms and high peaks – that's the image of the park. It is named after the most treasured holy temple for the Bulgarians and important centre for the Orthodox Christians – the Rila Monastery "St. Ivan Rilski" (X century). Treasured up in the bosom of the highest Bulgarian mountain – Rila, the monastery is a World Cultural Heritage UNESCO Site. Over half a million are the visitors from all over the world who come here every year, attracted by the impressive nature, clean air, calmness and serenity.

### 3.7 Russenski Lom Nature Park

Year of declaration:	1970
Area:	3.260 ha
Biodiversity	
Vascular plants:	877 species
Fishes:	10 species
Amphibians:	10 species
Reptiles:	19 species
Birds:	192 species
Mammals:	70 species

The park comprises the valley of the Russenski Lom River and its tributaries, which have sculptured the rock plumbs of its canyons. The nature park, with its specific microclimate, rock formations and wetlands, is a real oasis, an original mixture of species with different origin – mid-European, Siberian, steppe, submediterranean. The most popular amongst the many stone monasteries, hewn high in the rocks, is the monastery "St. Archangel Michael", whose frescoes, dating back to XIII century, are included in the UNESCO List of World Cultural Heritage. On the park's territory was located the medieval town of Cherven, which was an important military, administrative, spiritual and cultural centre of the Second Bulgarian Kingdom (XII – XIV century).

### 3.8 Sinite Kamani Nature Park

Year of declaration:	1980
Area:	12.499 ha
Biodiversity	
Vascular plants:	1.156 species
Invertebrates:	1.153 species
Fishes:	9 species
Amphibians:	9 species
Reptiles:	13 species
Birds:	over 176 species
Mammals:	38 species

Situated among the southern slopes of East Stara Planina (the Balkan mountain), this beautiful Balkan spot, with its grayish-blue to violet rocky pinnacles, has given shelter to numerous Thracian-Illyrian tribes as long ago as the Neolithic period. The ruins of ancient fortresses, monasteries and roads can be seen here. The archaeological reserve "Tuida" is a Roman fortress from III-V century, and the ruins of only one of the 24 monasteries in the Manastirska River valley (XIII-XIV century) have left. The rich cultural-historical heritage, the diversity of plant and animal species and the landscape specificity are premises for the outstanding interest of the park's visitors.

### 3.9 Strandzha Nature Park

Year of declaration:	1995
Area:	116.136 ha
Biodiversity	
Vascular plants:	1.670 species
Invertebrates:	600 species
Fishes:	41 species
Amphibians:	9 species
Reptiles:	24 species
Birds:	265 species
Mammals:	62 species

Strandzha NP is rich of endemic species: 56 endemic plants, 119 endemic invertebrates and 6 endemic fishes.

Located in the southeasternmost part of the country, enclosing the central Bulgarian section of Strandzha Mountain, the park of the same name is the biggest protected area in Bulgaria. The village of Bulgari, hosts the “nestinary”, a ritual dance on embers with an icon in front of the chest unique for Bulgaria and Europe rite, on the St. Konstantin and Helena’s day (the beginning of June). The rite is veiled in mystery and emits magnetism. For millennia Strandzha has been realm of the ancient Thracian culture, for which bespeak the numerous tombs, sacrificial altars, stone plates and statues, scattered all over the mountain. The village of Brashlyan is an especially interesting architectural-historical reserve, which preserves authentic Strandzha houses from the 18-19<sup>th</sup> century.

### 3.10 Shumensko Plateau Nature Park

Year of declaration:	1980
Area:	3.896 ha
Biodiversity	
Vascular plants:	550 species
Amphibians:	6 species
Reptiles:	14 species
Birds:	over 60 species
Mammals:	28 species

Shumensko Plato NP is a Prime Butterfly Area

The Shumensko Plateau is the highest plateau in northern Bulgaria. The typical karst relief is represented by diverse superficial and underground forms. Over 60 caves are known, among which “Biserna” is the most attractive – two-storey, with about 3000 m length of the galleries. Almost 90% of the park territory is occupied by forests and the open-air parts are variegated mosaic of herbs and bushes. Naturally strengthened and sheltered, the plateau has been inhabited since the remote past. Ruins from several Thracian villages, dating back to IV-II century B.C., have been found, and its slopes have preserved rock monasteries, churches and monastic cells. The most significant historical site here is the Shumen fortress, which has survived for nearly 3000 years.

### 3.11 Belasitza Nature Park

Year of declaration:	2007
Area:	11.732 ha

Belasitza is the youngest nature park in Bulgaria. It is located on the northern slopes of Belasitza Mountain at the border area with Greece and Macedonia. Existing variety of plant and animal species in Belasitza is influenced by the Sub-Mediterranean climate. Here are found 40 % of all plant species and 80 % of butterflies spread in Bulgaria. One of the two natural localities of *Castanea sativa* is located in the nature park.

### 3.12 Visitor's attitudes towards nature parks of Bulgaria and the PPPs in NPs

Nature Parks of Bulgaria (a total of 11) cover approximately 2.5% of the country's territory. Each nature park is characterized by unique flora and fauna, historical and cultural heritage. NPs also provide various opportunities for recreation and tourism.

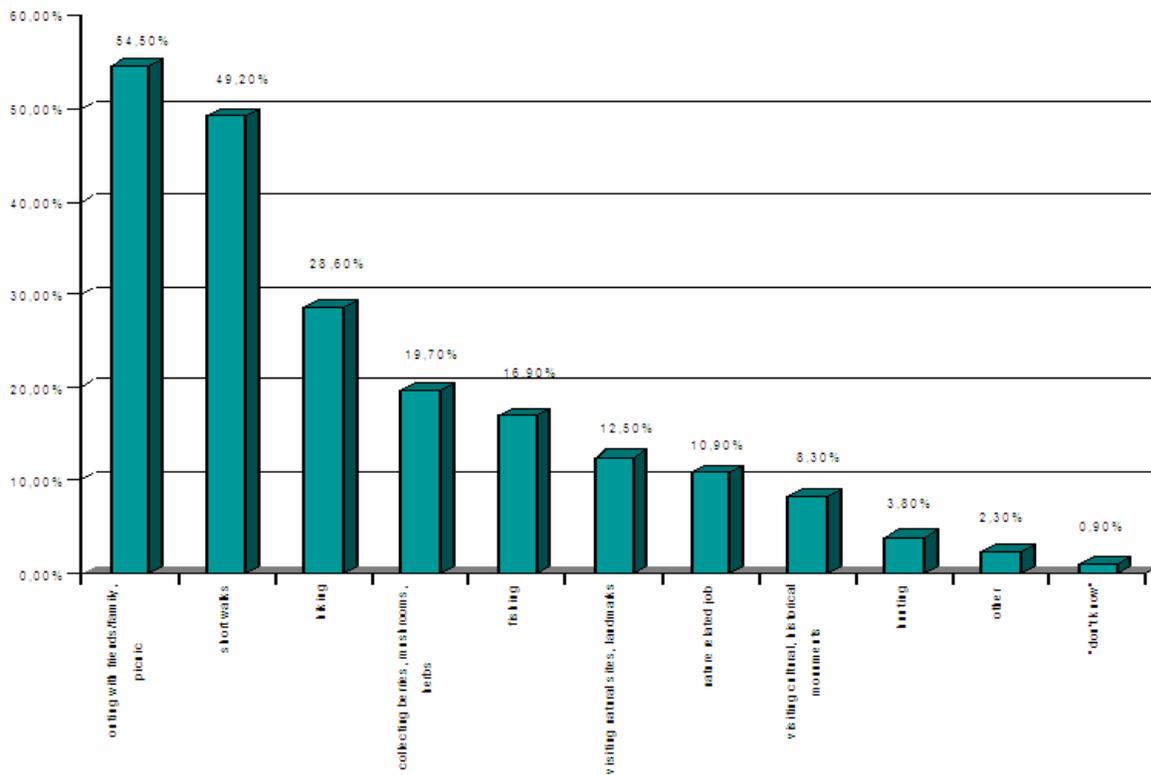
Based on expert's opinion and estimation nearly 2.5 million people in Bulgaria live around and in the park's territories. Bulgarian parks are visited by approximately 4.5 million people every year. The majority of them are young, relatively wealthy and well educated. The ration between Bulgarian and foreign visitors is 9:1, respectively.

The following section provides summary of the results and conclusions based on a recently developed survey "Study (at a national level) about public private partnerships in protected areas, and particularly in Nature Parks of Bulgaria"<sup>3</sup>.

#### *General characteristics of the visitors of protected areas and nature parks in Bulgaria*

About 75% of Bulgarians go out in the natural environment once per week, or at least several times during the year. People declare that visiting mountainous areas is more attractive, as compared for example to the rivers and dams. Every 10-th person declares him/herself as a nature-admirer.

The reasons for outing in a natural environment are grouped as shown:



<sup>3</sup> The study was conducted in the period 1 – 12 August 2009, among 801 adults and through targeted interviews with people (n=408) living in/near Bulgarian nature parks. This study is part of the implementation of the Project "Public – private partnerships in favor of nature and the people", № A08-14-15-C/10.02.2009. The study was conducted by the ESTAT Agency.

The general understanding of the people with regard to the nature parks (as a category of protected areas) is that they are places for protection of the nature and biodiversity, where a minimum economic intervention/activity is allowed.

For the period 2004–2009, 63% of the adult population of the country has visited at least one nature park.

The most popular parks are the following:

1. Vitosha
2. Rila Monastery
3. Zlatni piasatzi
4. Strandja

The most unpopular are:

1. Persina
2. Bulgarka

Nature parks, which are most frequently visited, are:

1. Vitosha,
2. Rila Monastery
3. Zlatni piasatzi
4. Sinite Kamani

#### *Attitudes with regard to the nature parks of Bulgaria*

According to the visitors, the problems facing nature parks in Bulgaria are:

1. pollution of the nature
2. cutting out the forests
3. illegal building
4. poaching
5. arsons

The average score assigned to the conditions in the NPs is between 3.50 and 4.00 (the highest score is 6.00, the lowest is 1).

The lowest scores are assigned for:

- inappropriate facilities for visiting by disabled people;
- the condition of the asphalt roads;
- maintenance of the tourist information within the park areas (e.g. tourist marking – marked trails, direction signs, information boards, information centers).

The most serious problems in the parks, relate to the maintenance of the visitor's infrastructure, include keeping the area without garbage/waste.

Park's visitors expectations are:

1. the parks should provide facilities for recreation/rest, such as shelters, benches, places for picnic, etc.
2. the need for maintenance of the tourist trails – marking the trails, installing facilities for safety, information boards and direction signs
3. the need for improving the asphalt road network within the parks.

The majority of people (80%) disagree with the construction of hotels within the territory of the parks, private villas and houses. According to the public opinion, the most suitable activities within nature parks are the eco-tourism and the scientific/research activities. Lesser is the support for harvesting wood material, hotel business, hunting and grazing domestic animals.

In order to be a popular place for visits, a nature park should have the following attributes:

- wildlife, popular and interesting itineraries
- convenient transport to the park (e.g. park should be easily accessible)
- public toilets (WC)
- facilities for camping
- free collection of herbs, berries and mushrooms for personal use.

*Attitudes towards application of PPPs in Bulgarian nature Parks*

In general the people consider that the main manager of the Bulgarian parks should be the state, eventually supported by the environmental NGOs. The support for intervention of the business in the park's management is very low.. The study revealed that the practice of applying public private partnerships (PPPs) in the management of state ownership is not popular.

The application of PPPs in the management of the nature parks is perceived skeptically by the general public:

- 45 % of the interviewees do not know if the realization of PPPs will result in decrease of the public expenses that are spent for the management of the parks, while
- 23% are sure that this is not the case
- 26% do not believe that the realization of PPPs will be in transparent and democratic way

People consider that PPPs would be applied in the following areas of activities:

- maintaining the cleanness of the park's area and the tourist infrastructure (trails, benches, shelters, places for resting, etc.)
- guiding groups of tourists
- afforestation (tree planting)
- guarding of the park
- breeding rare animal species

The society considers that environmental NGOs are the most adequate partners for the management of protected areas/NPs, followed by the tourism associations and the municipalities and municipal associations.

#### 4. GuideLine for PPP in Bulgaria

On the basis of European experiences and Bulgarian needs, we propose some milestones for the development of Bulgarian Nature Parks:

Analysis of tourist flow and accessibility to the Park, in order to:

- ✓ to give appropriate route information (about destinations and tourist paths)
- ✓ to organize *parking area* and *sustainable mobility services*
- ✓ to organize accessibility to people with different degree of disability
- ✓ to manage partnerships and cooperation with private companies and other local stakeholders
- ✓ to evaluate the environmental impact of tourism (waste production, consumption of energy, etc.)
- ✓ to evaluate the *maximal capacity* (the highest number of tourists per day) of the PA and surrounding area
- ✓ to evaluate the *average expenditure per tourist per day*, in order to define the request of accommodation, restaurants and other services

Creation of public-private or “cooperative”, in order to:

- ✓ to define the strategies for the management of PA in long term
- ✓ to be part of and to control the development of the main commercial activities into the PA
- ✓ to guide the creation of an adequate number of accommodations,
- ✓ to manage a proper budget for conservation of environment and specific projects/targets
- ✓ to manage a proper budget for environmental management and scientific research

The realization of the chosen models can be facilitates by:

- ✓ collaboration with other Bulgarian PA's manager
- ✓ collaboration with foreign PA's manager
- ✓ collaboration between Bulgarian and foreign PA's manager, in order to realize an efficient network for the exchange of information, good practices and contacts

Policy mechanisms

Policy makers can call upon an array of mechanisms to encourage sustainable management of PA:



Figure by Young *et al.*, 1996

The main categories of policy instruments are regulation ('command-and-control'), price-based (economic) instruments (MBIs), voluntary approaches, and education and information.

The approaches are not mutually exclusive: all rely to some extent on education and information provision, which is signified in above figure by the central placement of this category. Voluntary approaches include self-regulation, and economic instruments may be underpinned by regulation. In concert with the changing nature of environmental governance generally, the balance in the use of these instruments is changing from a predominant reliance on regulatory methods to a much greater resort to market-based and voluntary approaches. Actually, in Europe, even more greater responsibility has been transferred to the individual, either directly through the market as a policy instrument or through policy discourses individualising the primary responsibility for land management.

## Recommendations

Management of Protected Area, both in well established realities and in new PAs, means to be able to plan and carry out a large number of tasks with a limited budget, and to have a huge ability to understand future scenarios.

In this situation is important:

- ✓ the training of the technical staff, in particular in multisectorial activities and project's management
- ✓ the capacity building of management staff at international level, in order to learn about different realities and to acquire a good capability of analysis of needs and to define solutions

## GUIDELINES:

On the basis of the survey it is possible to define some very useful milestones for the strategic planning and development of PPP in Bulgaria, following some lessons learned are discussed:

### 1. Visibility of the French Regional Park System

The French Regional Park System has been successfully established and communicated allowing it to end as a strategic tool for the territorial marketing. It always look very consistent, concrete and compact.

#### Suggestions:

The Bulgarian Nature Park System has got the same potentially and a proper strategy can be assumed in order to replicate the French System.

First steps would be the definition of a single and common policy for all the Nature Parks for the realization and use of an appropriate logo and web-site.

The criteria for the logo are:

- a. to have a common basis recognized for shape and colors.
- b. to have a customable content, such as the name of the Park.
- c. to use the same font of the text.

Following an example that explains what listed above.



### 2. Italian Socio-Economic Framework

Italian history and social contest always made easy the establishment of companies like cooperatives and micro-small companies. On this base it's easier that private companies ask some kind of collaboration and partnership to public organizations and *viceversa*, both for maintenance of the core business and for development of new activities. The results are an easy link between combined products such as Nature, Food, Arts & History, Cultural Heritage and effective involvement of Public organizations, Private associations, NGOs, Cooperatives, etc.

Suggestions: to become active promoting dialogue and meetings with very different stakeholders (both environmental, social and economic related), citizens & schools and to promote the sharing of knowledge in order to better integrate the different activities and products that a territory and more specifically a Nature Park can offers to its visitors and residents.

### 3. Modern and update Spanish System.

Even if not so compact like the French (Regional Park System), Spain in the last few decades stands itself as one of the main destinations in Europe thanks to the modern and update organization and development. Since the 80's an efficient system has been developed and, with the cooperation of private stakeholders, in each Park is possible to meet very high standards of services and opportunities.

Suggestions: work for developing of local partnerships that can produce effective services and products; it's important to choose pro-active private partners that share the mission and the targets of PA's managers. If a mid-long term strategy will be defined, successful actions will be used in the national level.

#### 4.1 PPP scheme– study case “Agreement”

Agreement between the *Name of the Park* and the *name of the Private Company* for the Management of tourist services in *name of the Area*

---

*year, day, month* at the headquarters of the *Name of the Park*, in *address-town*;

BETWEEN

The *name of the Park*, in the person of President *name-surname* born in *name-town* on *date* and resident *name-town*, which raises the following reasons for the his domicile at the headquarters of the *name of the Park*, authorized the signing of this document by decision No *number*,

And

The *name of Private Partner, address, VAT number* in the person of Mr. *name-surname* born in *name-town* on *date* residing at *address-name town*

Considering:

- previous Acts and Decisions of the PA’s manager official documents, regarding agreement’s area and activities (such as Management Plans,...)
- previous Acts and Decisions of local/national public authorities’ official documents, regarding agreement’s area and activities (such as Regulations, zoning of the area,...)
- that the area is private owned by the company *name company*, as shown by *official documentation referee*
- previous Acts of private company regarding collaboration with public organizations and involvement in environmental-conservationist projects (such as LIFE,...)
- the framework in which the agreement is located, regarding the outcomes for the PA’s manager and the Nature Park area in general
- the involvement or roles of third parties (such as specific rights of local population and NGO, like access permission to the area, free entrance to area and free use of services, etc )

IT IS AGREED AS FOLLOWS

#### ART. 1 - OBJECT AND PURPOSE

The Parties shall cooperate as interest in the maintenance and restoration of natural ecosystems

present, by preserving and increasing the levels of biodiversity with special reference to habitats and species protected by the Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC and those identified as priorities by the Management Plan (*give detailed information on related articles*), and the management of water resources as a key to the objectives identified, starting with the signing of this agreement in order to achieve and realize part of the contents of the intervention project detail - hereafter referred to as Planning and Management Framework - *name* referring to the *name of the area*;

As to the reorganization of the system for tourist use in the *name of the area*, the parties shall cooperate to ensure that enhances nature tourism and in particular the activity of birdwatching in the manner set forth in articles;

#### ART. 2 - OBLIGATIONS OF THE NATURE PARK

The Park is committed to:

- promote the correct use of the site ensuring the public opening of routes reserved for public use and facilities that fall on the circuit identified under this agreement, defining the manner of use in full compliance with the provisions of the *PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK* but providing assisted access to environmental guides recognized or specifically authorized by the Park;
- monitoring activities, areas and facilities assigned with its own staff or specially appointed;
- Make forms of advertising in terms of nature management and enjoyment of the circuit in question;
- implement the monitoring, surveillance and maintenance operations of the first path and trims present;
- an annual program budget for the ongoing management of the circuit, which will be secured financial backing from the *name of the Park*, also setting specific forms of access and enjoyment on the times and ways;

#### ART. 3 - OBLIGATIONS OF PRIVATE COMPANY

The Company is committed to:

- entrust to park free of charge management areas and facilities owned insistent on the circuit referred to Management Plan (*give detailed information on related articles*) of the attached draft, from *agreement duration/date*, thereby ensuring the accessibility and use for the purpose of nature tourism, bird watching and birdwatching in the manner prescribed by the Park on the same basis as provided by *PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK* force;
- allow access to the park staff and/or its officers to carry out special inspections required for entry into pristine circuit in question prior to *date of beginning of agreement*;
- allow the work of "prior maintenance" to ensure the full enjoyment of the site in compliance with safety standards;
- collaborate with the Park for use in research, science, even allowing for the possible access (from time to time agreed) to other areas of the *name of the area*;
- help identify projects and/or remedial measures environmental and/or extraordinary maintenance to be carried out in the area at issue;
- collaborate with the Park at the exploitation of natural resources, working in synergy, for the improvement of existing habitat;

#### ART. 4 - DURATION

This agreement will last *number* years (*number in letters*), starting on *date* and may be renewed at maturity.

ART. 5 - RESOURCES

The *name of the Park* is to promote any initiative aimed at finding resources beyond those normal for the management, to protect the environment and identification of means and methods to facilitate and streamline in any way the use natural and cultural environment itself.

ART. 6 - RESPONSIBILITY

The Company is relieved of any civil or criminal liability for any harmful event that could happen for the implementation of this Understanding. The Park for its part has in place appropriate insurance to cover liability risks and personnel who may be engaged to manage the areas that you can put in this area for the duration of this act. The Park release and in any event, shall indemnify the Company from any liability which, in any capacity, may arise against a third party, by virtue of this agreement.

ART. 7 - DISPUTES

All disputes relating to this Act shall be resolved within the jurisdiction of ordinary courts. The place of jurisdiction will be solely that of city of *name town*.

ART. 8 - CONTRACTUAL COSTS

Expenses relating to and resulting contract this Act shall be borne by the *name of the Park*.

ART. 9 - LEGAL DOMICILE

The Contracting Parties shall elect legal domicile at the headquarters of the *name of the Park address*.

ART. 10 - FINAL PROVISIONS

For matters not covered by this Act shall refer to applicable standards and other provisions of law.

Park name	Private Company
President	Legal representative
Name Surname	Name Surname
Signature	Signature

#### 4.2 PPP scheme– study case “Contract”

Contract between the Temporary Enterprises Association *name* composed of *name Company N.1 address VAT n. number, name Company N.2 address VAT n. number, name Company N.3 address VAT n. number,* and the *name of the Park* for the management of integrated services at the *name of the Visitor Centre* in *name town*.

Today *date, place*, have personally made the following:

1) – *name surname*, born in *name town* on *date*, who claims to intervene in this act solely on behalf of, for and in the interest of the *name of the Park (VAT number)* and the following in this Act referred to as simply "Park", which represents in his capacity as Director, under *detail on Park legislation*;

2) – *name surname*, born in *name town* on *date*, resident in *name town, address*, acting as legal representative of the Temporary Enterprises Association *name, address*, VAT number, parent agent of the joint venture formed by *name Company N.1 address VAT n. number, name Company N.2 address VAT n. number, name Company N.3 address VAT n. number* and as act of Notary *name* Registration number of *date* registered in *address-name town*, acting as executing company later in this Act referred to as simply "Grantee";

Given

- previous Acts and Decisions of the PA’s manager official documents, regarding the present agreement
- previous Acts and Decisions of local/national public authorities’ official documents, regarding the present agreement
- that the Grantee has been previously selected in conformity with the Regulation of the Park, as shown by *official documentation referee*
- previous Acts of private company regarding collaboration with public organizations, in management of similar activities (environmental education, tourist guide and services,...)
- the framework in which the agreement is located, regarding the outcomes for the PA’s manager and the Nature Park area in general

IT IS AGREED AND SIGNED AS FOLLOWS:

#### ART. 1 – PREMISES

The above premise is an integral and substantial part of this contract.

#### ART. 2 - EXPECTATIONS

*name surname*, in his capacity as Director of the Park, the Temporary Enterprises Association *name, address*, VAT number, formed by *name Company N.1 address VAT n. number, name Company N.2 address VAT n. number, name Company N.3 address VAT n. number*, management concession under *legal referee*, integrated services at the Visitors Centre *name* in *name town*, as indicated by the offer, as present into the acts of the Park.

**ART. 3 - DOCUMENTS THAT ARE PART OF THE CONTRACT.**

Are integral and essential part of this contract and you wish to attach to it, the Technical Offer and Economical Offer economically, like officially presented during the selection's procedure and accepted under the full and absolute compliance of offers, rules and package Agreement and Conditions, which the company claims to know and accept without reservation.

**ART. 4 - CONSIDERATION**

The dealer must pay to Park the annual amount of *number* € (*number in letters*) VAT not included, for a total amount of *number* € (*number in letters*) VAT included.

**ART. 5 - DURATION OF THE CONTRACT**

The service covered by this contract means given on *date of sign* and will end on *date of expiration*.

**ART. 6 - REGISTRATION OF THE CONTRACT**

All costs of this contract, including registration, copies of administrative fees, write, stamp, etc..., are paid entirely by the Dealer.

This contract covers services subject to VAT and therefore, for tax purposes, to register please refer to the combined provisions *legal referee information*.

**ART. 7 - PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA**

The Park, according to Law Decree on privacy policy *number*, inform the dealer who will treat the information contained herein solely for the conduct and for fulfilling obligations under the laws and regulations relating Park.

Read, approved and signed.

Park name

Temporary Enterprises Association *name*

Director

Legal representative

Name Surname

Name Surname

Signature

Signature

## 5. Proposed study tours

After this work, is possible to propose some study tours of particular interest, in order to:

- ✓ improve the knowledge of some European Parks
- ✓ learn about successful experience in European Protected Area
- ✓ improve the capacity building of Bulgarian experts

In this chapter, we present 5 study tours divided in:

- ✓ Park destinations (to visit a single Park, that presents similar conditions to Bulgarian Park and interesting solutions)
- ✓ Route destinations (to visit several territories, in order to see how the same problem has been solved)

Because of 5-day long trip requirement, in some case the duration of the trip was a limit, but on request is possible to organize *ad hoc* tours.

## 5.1 Adamello-Brenta National Park, Italy

OBJECT: VISIT TO THE ADAMELLO-BRENTA NATIONAL PARK



### TARGETS:

- ✓ Nature Park Management
- ✓ Environmental management
- ✓ Biodiversity conservation
- ✓ PPP best practise

### PERIOD OF THE YEAR FOR VISITING:

- ✓ Spring/Summer

### *Brief description of the destination:*

Adamello Brenta Nature Park, located in the North-eastern Italy, is the largest protected area of Trento Province, 620,517 km<sup>2</sup> wide: it includes Adamello and Brenta mountainous groups, 80 lakes and with Adamello Glacier, one of the largest glaciers in Europe. The territory of the Park is included in the Dolomiti's UNESCO site (2009).

The Adamello Brenta Nature Park safeguards the area's natural and environmental characteristics and promotes scientific study and use of the natural resources by the community. In particular, it safeguards, develops and enhances the natural, cultural and human resources of the area through two management tools:

- ✓ the Park Plan
- ✓ the Wildlife Plan

The strategic aims of the Park's environmental policy are:

- ✓ safeguarding of the environment and biodiversity
- ✓ scientific research
- ✓ environmental education
- ✓ enhancement of the area
- ✓ innovation and sustainable development

### *Sustainable tourism*

The Adamello Brenta Nature Park is committed to promoting a type of tourism which is both sustainable for the areas involved and attractive for the market. It is based on three principles:

- ✓ the participation and active involvement of all parties with interests in the tourism district;
- ✓ protection of diversity and therefore the safeguarding of existing motives for tourism;
- ✓ promotion of diversity, namely the discovery and invention of new opportunities for tourism.

Tourism and the natural environment are closely knit. An unspoilt environment is a strong attraction for tourists. Vice versa, the high level of human pressure and resulting impact on the territory makes tourism a risk factor for the environment. The debate underway at European level on the theme of tourism and the environment has led to the assertion that tourism and the natural environment are closely interconnected and that, if not managed correctly, "nature and biodiversity may be severely damaged by uncontrolled tourism development"; and again, that "fragile areas such as the mountains contain a wealth of biodiversity deserving particular attention and special integrated management methods when tourism development is involved".

#### *Quality brand "Park Quality"*

The "Park Quality" logo is a local environmental/marketing certification project launched after the Park obtained ISO 14001 certification in 2001 (the first in Europe) to promote the environmental quality philosophy, involving local businesses and residents - tourist service providers, food and agricultural companies, schools and typical holiday accommodation. The project rewards companies who satisfy the requisites of safeguarding the environment and close links with the local area and who share in the culture of the Park by granting them use of the logo.

#### *Brief description of the draft program:*

##### Day 1

- ✓ Fly Bulgaria-Italy (airport suggested: Milan, Bergamo, Venice, Verona, Treviso)
- ✓ Meeting with the Adamello-Brenta National Park's managers

##### Day 2

- ✓ Visit to the Park
- ✓ Visit to some accommodations that use the "Quality Park" logo

##### Day 3

- ✓ Visit to the Park
- ✓ Visit to some accommodations that use the "Quality Park" logo
- ✓ Meeting with the Adamello-Brenta National Park's managers

##### Day 4

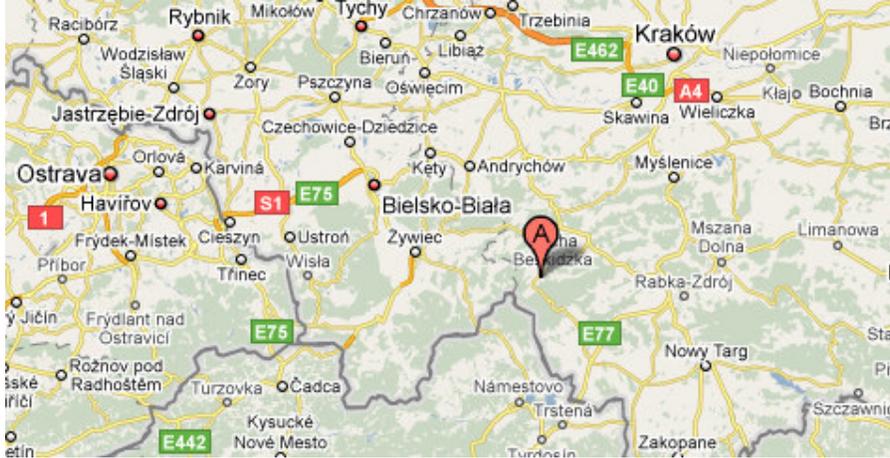
- ✓ Meeting with the private companies involved in the PPP
- ✓ Visit to some accommodations that use the "Quality Park" logo

##### Day 5

- ✓ Fly back to Bulgaria

## 5.2 Babia-Gora National Park, Poland

OBJECT: VISIT TO THE BABIA-GORA NATIONAL PARK



### TARGETS:

- ✓ Nature Park Management
- ✓ Environmental management
- ✓ Biodiversity conservation
- ✓ PPP best practise

### PERIOD OF THE YEAR FOR VISITING:

- ✓ Spring/Summer

### *Brief description of the destination:*

The massif of Babia Góra is the highest mountain range of the Beskid Wysoki Mountains. It borders with the valley of Skawica river from the north. The Jalowiecka Pass constitutes its western border, and Lipnicka Pass - eastern border. The highest peak of Babia Góra Massife is Diablak - 1725 m asl.

The Babia Góra National Park was established by Government's order on 30 October 1954 (Journal of Law No 4, item 25 of 4 February 1955). It covered the area of 1703.70 hectares, of which 97 hectares was private property. Most of the land (1049.88 ha) was subject to strict legal protection, and the area of 324.89 ha was under partial protection.

To maintain the environmental value of its sites, the Park undertakes a number of efforts reflecting the previously extensive agricultural utilization of the land. Farm animals graze moderately in the former meadows and pastures - sheep being especially desirable. Unfortunately, this can only be done in the clearings of the southern slope of Babia Góra. On the northern side only single heads of cattle are grazed. Occasionally - that is once per year, two or even three years - the meadows are mowed and the hay is collected. If this is not enough, in some meadows young trees or bushes are also cut.

All these efforts are aimed at preventing the secondary succession of the forest. Thus the richness and the diversity of the species is protected and the unique beauty are saved.

On 17 January 1977 the International Coordinating Council of the UNESCO "Man and Biosphere" programme (MaB) established the Biosphere Reserve on Babia Góra. The Reserve encompassed the area of the National Park and was established on account of the unique environmental value, long history of conservation and intensive scientific research conducted here. The aim of the programme is to study the way in which humans and the environment are related. The Reserve carries out the following functions:

- ✓ a conservation function – to contribute to the conservation of communities, ecosystems, species and genetic variation;

- ✓ a logistic function – to provide support for research, monitoring, education and information exchange, often in cooperation with the regional local authorities and institutions;
- ✓ a development function – to foster sustainable regional development based on cooperation of people and institutions.

*Brief description of the draft program:*

Day 1

- ✓ Fly Bulgaria-Poland (airport suggested: Krakow, Katowice)
- ✓ Meeting with the Babia-Gora National Park's managers

Day 2

- ✓ Visit to the Park
- ✓ Visit to some stakeholders involved in the Stewardship project

Day 3

- ✓ Visit to the Park
- ✓ Visit to some stakeholders involved in the Stewardship project

Day 4

- ✓ Participating to a School Educational event
- ✓ Meeting with the Babia-Gora National Park's managers

Day 5

- ✓ Fly back to Bulgaria

### 5.3 Verdon National Park, France

OBJECT: VISIT TO THE VERDON NATIONAL PARK



#### TARGETS:

- ✓ Nature Park Management
- ✓ Environmental management
- ✓ Biodiversity conservation
- ✓ PPP best practise

#### PERIOD OF THE YEAR FOR VISITING:

- ✓ Spring/Summer

#### *Brief description of the destination:*

The Park aims to:

- ✓ Preserve Natural Heritage  
Facilities for the conservation of bats in the reintroduction of vultures, rehabilitation of burned sites in the joint management of water uses, the park is present on all fronts.
- ✓ Development  
Promote products and services that is the leitmotif of the Parc du Verdon. Thus, through the Park brand of agricultural products (honey, herbs) and leisure activities (walking along on foot, horseback, mountain bike or water) are recovered.
- ✓ Education and information  
By raising awareness and informing the public. For children, in entertainment centres, there are events about the water, renewable energy and gardening in schools, through the action "I live in a park", for discover the geology, archaeology, wildlife, flora .... Several times per year all are invited to participate in debates, conferences in a friendly atmosphere for "Lyrics here."
- ✓ Management plan  
The Park is in charge of many management plans and arrangements; it is also involved in urban planning and architectural review in the POS or PLU. It works to develop sustainable solutions and innovation

The landscapes of the Verdon, sometimes bitter, savage and desert and sometimes more serene, heavily invested, grown and full amenity, are the result of the work and aspirations of men who lived there. Largely shaped by men, these areas reflect the involvement of countries in the great moments of history.

Museums and eco museums : Stop, share, understand, spend a little time to go beyond the postcard is what museums offer Verdon, interpret their country, key entry and Culture local identity. They open their doors to various themes: geology, prehistory, pottery, folk arts and traditions. The Regional Natural Park of Verdon offer a Pass'Découverte to make the most of 11 museums and eco-territory.

The partnership between the Regional Nature Park of Verdon and Emergence, an “association law 1901” formed on the initiative of local entrepreneurs eager to share their know-how of running a business and participate in the development of their place of residence. From idea to realization of the activity, the incubator EMERGENCE assists project sponsors in all aspects (administrative, legal, accounting, ...) of their difficult journey of creative or corporate buyers. La Maison du Parc in Moustiers-Sainte-Marie hosts including appointments with the EMERGENCE project leaders.

#### Supporting local handicrafts

This objective is primarily to decrease the "Park Mark" on this type of production with artisans and volunteers committed to promoting the territory of Verdon and values.

#### *Brief description of the draft program:*

##### Day 1

- ✓ Fly Bulgaria-France (airport suggested: Marseille, Avignon, Toulon, Nice)
- ✓ Meeting with the Verdon National Park's managers

##### Day 2

- ✓ Visit to the Park
- ✓ Visit to some stakeholders that use the Quality Brand

##### Day 3

- ✓ Visit to the Park
- ✓ Visit to some stakeholders that use the Quality Brand

##### Day 4

- ✓ Meeting with the Emergence managers
- ✓ Meeting with the Verdon National Park's managers

##### Day 5

- ✓ Fly back to Bulgaria

## 5.4 Route of Salt



OBJECT: VISIT TO THE LOCATIONS OF PRODUCTION OF SALT IN THE NORTHERN ADRIATIC COASTS

DESTINATIONS:

- PO DELTA PARK (CERVIA) – ITALY
- SECOVLJE SALINA NATURE PARK - SLOVENIA



TARGETS:

- ✓ Making salt
- ✓ Environmental management
- ✓ Biodiversity conservation

PERIOD OF THE YEAR FOR VISITING:

- ✓ Summer

*Brief description of the destinations:*

- PO DELTA PARK (CERVIA) – ITALY

The salt production is conducted by a public-private company, the *Parco della Salina di Cervia*, in a salt pans far from the sea (2km).

The salt is characterized by an high percentage of NaCl, that make it “sweet” and with a interesting quality for food preparations.

In Cervia a wide proposal of products, such as wellness, food and beverage is available.



salt and herbs for meat and fish grill



Chocolate



honey



spirits



Jam



Vinegar



Oil



Wine



Beauty creams



Salted Gel



Soap



Pillows

b. SECOVLJE - SLOVENIA

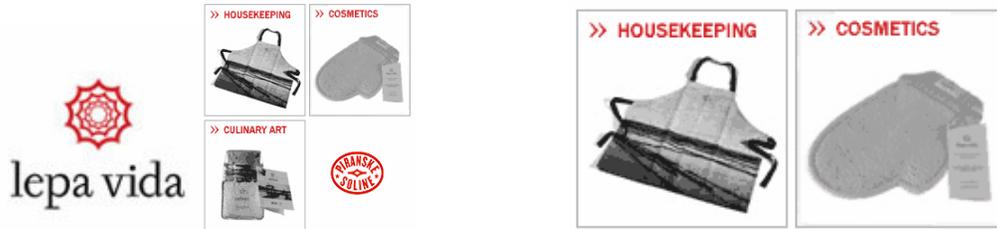
The salt production is conducted by a private company, the *Soline Pridelava soli*, in salt pans closed to the sea.

**Sea salt** is made through natural crystallisation in salt basins.

**Unrefined sea salt** may contain visible admixtures of natural origin as a result of crystallisation and manual scraping of salt in salt basins.

**Salt flower** is made on the surface of brine from salt crystals, which form the characteristic pyramidal structure in the shape of a thin, fragile crust. It is slightly pink.

Commercial brand:



In Secovlje a wide proposal of products, such as wellness, food and beverage is available.



*Brief description of the draft program:*

Day 1

- ✓ Fly Bulgaria-Italy (airport suggested: Venice, Verona, Treviso)
- ✓ Meeting with the Po Delta Park's managers

Day 2

- ✓ Visit to the Salt pans of Cervia
- ✓ Meeting with the *Parco della Salina di Cervia*, salt pans' managers private company

Day 3

- ✓ Trip to Secovlje, Slovenia

Day 4

- ✓ Meeting with the Secovlje Salina Nature Park's managers
- ✓ Visit to the Secovlje Salina

Day 5

- ✓ Fly back to Bulgaria

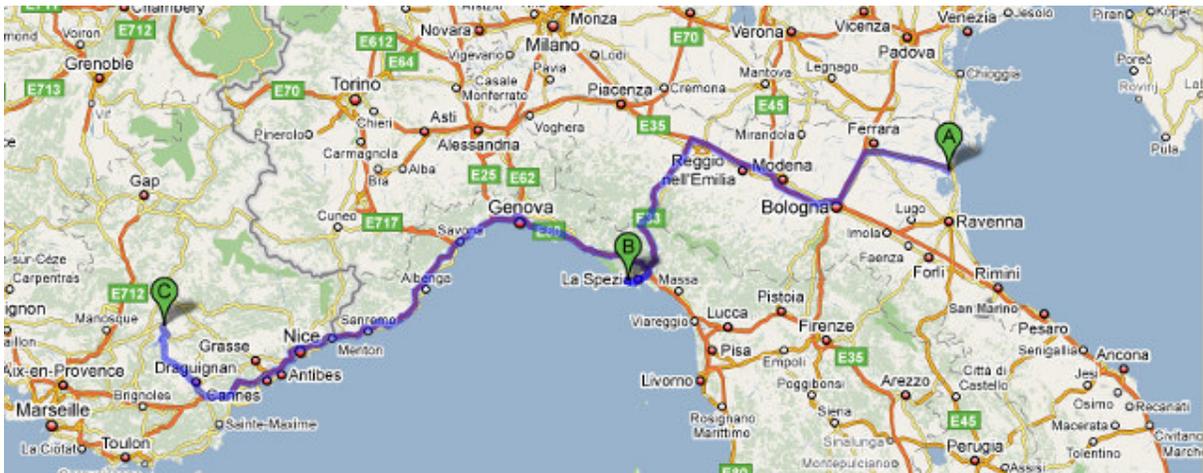
## 5.5 Route of Quality Brand



TARGET: TO VISIT THE LOCATIONS OF PRODUCTION OF TYPICAL PRODUCTS PROTECTED BY A QUALITY BRAND

DESTINATIONS:

- a. PO DELTA PARK – ITALY
- b. CINQUE TERRE NATIONAL PARK – ITALY
- c. VERDON NATIONAL PARK – FRANCE



TARGETS:

- ✓ making food products
- ✓ environmental management
- ✓ biodiversity conservation

PERIOD OF THE YEAR FOR VISITING:

- ✓ Spring
- ✓ Summer
- ✓ Autumn

*Brief description of the quality brands:*

a. Po Delta Park (Italy)



### **General aim**

The territory of Parco del Delta del Po presents all the typical characteristics of valley environments. The stories of the delta's inhabitants have always mingled with the vicissitudes and the course of this changeable river, and they are still present and lively today. The nowadays landscape of the Po Delta is the result of many centuries of presence and of humans; following this idea, a logo has been designed in order to give an addition value to the food produced in the Po Delta Park's area.

### **Methods**

The private companies are invited by the Park to join the agreement, that is voluntary, but on the other hand ask to give information about the company and the productions; for every type of production (agriculture, aquaculture and salt-making) a "rules of production" is available and the producers have to declare to respect it.

### **Principles**

The privates are free to decide their annually productions, as well to decide their market, but they have to declare the annual productions labelled with the Park's logo. The Po Delta Park can examine every step of the chain "from ground to table", as well as to check the use of chemicals or the respect of production good practices.

### **How the project works**

For some big company the use of the logo is easy and it works like "plus" in a very competitive production; regarding some markets, this is very important. For every type of company, the Emblema works for advertising and promotion of the products, even if rarely it can gives a "cash" advantage.

## b. Cinque Terre National Park (Italy)



### **General aim**

The Cinque Terre National Park's Environmental Quality Brand is a voluntary certification instrument based on an agreed gradual adjustment of tourist sector businesses (accommodation and restaurants) to environmental sustainability parameters.

Since January 2001, the Cinque Terre National Park has been implementing an environmental certification process for tourist sector businesses located in its territory.

Besides guaranteeing high quality services, the aim is to generate conditions whereby tourist sector businesses make their services compatible with safeguarding the environment and natural resources. In fact, the capacity to control and reduce environmental impacts tied to the tourist sector is an essential requirement for guaranteeing the survival of tourism within the Park.

### **Methods**

The method responds to general requirements of practicality and feasibility, so that the community may become sensitive to environmental themes and collaborate with the Park to promote Sustainable Tourism objectives.

The project has been adapted to local peculiarities and has been particularly innovative in applying environmental certification to this type of accommodation. The project began by analysing local accommodation characteristics and examining previous Italian and foreign environmental certification procedures and quality brands. Shared aims were then established in partnership with local actors.

### **Principles**

The principles orientated to methodology adopted in the environmental quality brand are as follows:

- Sharing: building a participated process involving different actors;
- Integration: generating awareness of the relationship between large-scale environmental protection and individual issues;
- Homogeneity: harmonising different environmental activities and objectives with socio-economic development interests.

### **How the project works**

Accommodation structures that wish to obtain the quality brand must implement, with the aid of the Park, obligatory objectives during the first year. In subsequent years, they gradually implement enhancement objectives.

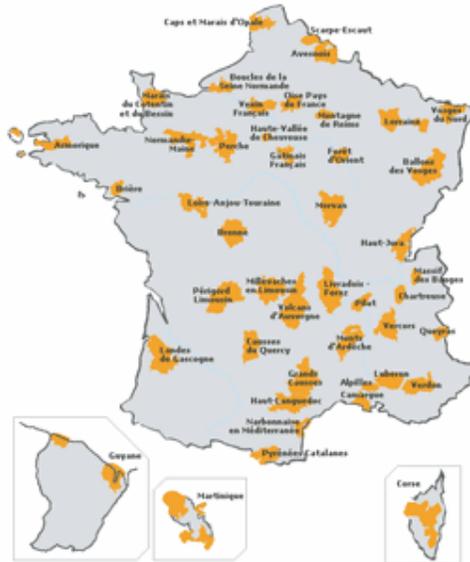
When businesses enrol, they are given a case of material to be disseminated among customers as a support for implementing obligatory objectives. The project is monitored by periodical inspections made by park staff. The threshold of access to the project is relatively simple in order to involve a maximum number of tourist sector businesses, as the objective is to generate a community that is sensitive to environmental issues, which works in partnership with the Park. Furthermore, the Park is providing technical support free of charge to those who wish to apply for public funding.

c. Verdon Regional Park, France

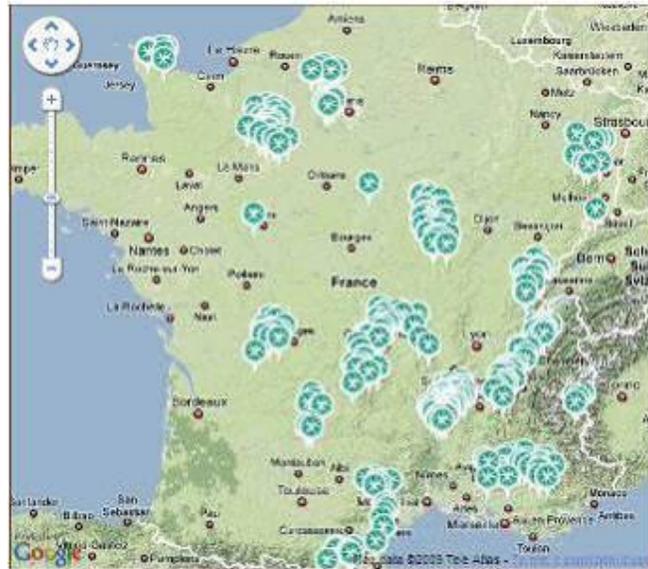


**General aim**

The Regional Natural Park brand is a collective trademark protected property of the State which gave the management of each park. Product, home or know-how: it references and supports local activities involved in the process of the Federation of Regional Nature Parks.



Maps of Regional Parks



Maps of marked local products

The brand supports the companies choosing to anchor more on their territory under the charter of the Park. It is awarded to products or services which comply with the public, this "promise" through a specification, monitoring and review by Parks. By purchasing these products and services, you participate in activities of general interest for the benefit of territories remarkable and fragile. The Regional Parks federate now 45 French territories and many local development actors around a brand value of Label.

Parks account for 13% of French territory, 3706 municipalities and more than 3 million inhabitants. Their mission: the management of natural and cultural heritage, spatial planning and its economic and social development, and launching research programs and experimentation.

The PNR data

- > 45 parks covering 13% of the country
- > 320 000 businesses and 800 companies marked
- > 160 products and services
- > 40 years of initiatives across France



**Methods**

The words 'Parc Naturel Régional' (Regional Natural Park) followed by the name of a given park became the registered trademark of French Regional Natural Parks in 1997. Owned by the French Ministry for the Environment, the trademark is reserved exclusively for use by French Parks subject to the following rules:

*'the trademark shall be used by the park to identify its events, products and services. The trademark is also authorised for display on products, services and events according to specified criteria relating to the park's economic activity and goals in terms of heritage protection and enhancement, public information and reception facilities. [...] To qualify for the right to use the trademark, a product or service shall reflect the four core values associated with [French Nature] Parks, namely: regional, natural and genuine character and a*

*craft-based approach. The Trademark heightens the holder's awareness of and commitment to Park objectives in terms of these values, focussing particularly on the protection and enhancement of the quality of the landscape and biodiversity, and the promotion of natural resources and local know-how'.*

### **Principles**

The concept of local production is a particular reality in France, both in the field itself, home to a huge variety of such products, and in the imagination of the French people. Regional products, terroir products, local, traditional and free-range products ... There are countless terms to define this uniquely varied family that is thought to add meaning and promote attachment and as such, much coveted. The protection measures now in place make some of these products seem particularly interesting. Within such a context, what matters is to understand what makes these products special, exploring certain concepts and emphasizing what really makes them different. Plainly, the linking of historic roots to collective practices allows us to distinguish between simple provenance and origin that give meaning to a place.

### **How the project works**

For 10 years, over 140 agricultural products, handicrafts and tourism services have been assigned the mark. These markings covering more than 500 companies from 32 parks.

In April 2009, more than 300 products are available on the web

By purchasing these products and services, you participate in activities of general interest for the benefit of these remarkable and fragile areas.

Now more widely used, the trademark nevertheless raises certain questions, especially with regard to the guarantees provided by the provisions for inspection.

*Brief description of the draft program:*

Day 1

- ✓ Fly Bulgaria-Italy
- ✓ Arrival in the Po Delta Park
- ✓ Visit to the Manifattura dei Marinati, visitors centre of the Park and factory of the Marinated Eel, the main food product protected by the Emblema
- ✓ Meeting with the Po Delta Park's managers

Day 2

- ✓ Meeting with the private companies that produce agriculture and aquaculture inside the Park or that use the logo of the Park for tourist activities
- ✓ Lunch with Park's employers involved in the management of the Emblema
- ✓ Trip to 5 Terre National Park

Day 3

- ✓ Meeting with the Cinque Terre National Park's managers
- ✓ Visit to the factory of the products of the Cinque Terre National Park and
- ✓ Lunch with Park's employers involved in the management of the Emblema
- ✓ Meeting with the private companies that use the quality brand of the Park for tourist activities
- ✓ Trip to Vendon Park

Day 4

- ✓ Meeting with the Vendon Park's managers
- ✓ Visit to the factory of the honey products
- ✓ Lunch with Park's employers involved in the management of the logo
- ✓ Meeting with the private companies that use the quality brand of the Park
- ✓ Trip to Italy, near the airport of travel back to Bulgaria (if possible, a visit to a site of natural or cultural importance)

Day 5

- ✓ Fly back to Bulgaria

## 6. Annexes

### 6.1 Annex 1: Schedule – Birdwatching fair

#### 1. Brief description of the protected area:

<b>Name</b>	PO DELTA PARK
<b>Location</b>	Northern Italy, Emilia-Romagna, along the coastline in Province of Ferrara and Ravenna
<b>Area</b>	The Po Delta Park is approx. 54.000ha
<b>Type (PA's category)</b>	NATURA 2000 and REGIONAL PARK
<b>Relevant legislation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Parco Regionale del Delta del Po was established by the Emilia-Romagna region through the Regional Law n.27 of July 2nd, 1988.</li> <li>✓ Po Delta Park has 6 territorial plans</li> <li>✓ Po Delta Park, since 2008, has an “Environmental Balance”, a briefing document that describe the main relationships between the company and the environment, released voluntarily in order to communicate directly with the public concerned.</li> </ul>
<b>Management body</b>	Managing Consortium of Po Delta Park
<b>Land ownership</b>	A large area, lagoon and wetlands, is public (about 20.000ha), while some little lagoons and land are private.
<b>Financing</b>	Public, by Emilia-Romagna Region and members of Consortium, for institutional activities; EU funds projects for extraordinary activities such as environmental restoration.
<b>Main activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Environmental management</li> <li>✓ Nature conservation and restoration</li> </ul>
<b>Historical and cultural information, socio-economical data, other specifics</b>	<p>The Po Delta Park includes large area of the “Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta” UNESCO site and presents a large number of architecture and cultural site.</p> <p>The Park is visited by rough 500.000 people every year, while 20.000 people live inside the Park.</p>

**2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;**

<b>Name of the partnership</b>	BIRDWATCHING FAIR
<b>Name of the partners</b>	Po Delta Park GAL DELTA 2000
<b>Description of the partnership (Including also object/practical tasks)</b>	The Po Delta Park is a member of Local Group Action (GAL) Delta2000, that is in charge for the organization of the Po Delta Birdwatching Fair.
<b>Legislative and financial frame</b>	DELTA 2000, established in 1994, has a mixed company composition including Public Bodies (Po Delta Park is included) and Professional Associations of the Provinces of Ferrara and Ravenna; members are n. 93 of which private n. 66 (71% of the total). The social capital amounted to 120,333.94 Euro to the private share is 11,953.18 Euro (10% of the total). It was created in order to organize events and for planning, implementation, management and reporting for projects financed by the EU structural funds (eg. LEADER II, LEADER+, Objective 2, INTERREG).
<b>Steps for preparation and implementation</b>	The Po Delta Park and Delta 2000 cooperate for the organization of 3 editions of the event, since 2004. The last edition had an incredible success, 20.000 people, and the fifth edition, that will be held in 2010, will be organized with the support of external expertises. Leader+, the EU programme, funded the <i>capacity building</i> of the staff of the Delta200 and Po Delta Park, for the organization and advertising of the Po Delta Birdwatching Fair: a. Participation to the British Birdwatching Fair 2002 Edition, b. Notebook Birdwatching

**3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

The product Birdwatching has been established thanks to the Pal Leader + funding, with a 3 years long view program. Due to the importance gained by the event some form of private investment was possible, thanks to all the private companies involved in the exhibition area, with the possibility to directly sell their products (optic equipments, technical clothes, private excursions, books & photos, technical workshops, etc.) and 2010 edition it's going to be bigger with a fee that must be paid at the entrance. The event also allow to make business for local stakeholders, and has become an event required and desired by all.

Outcomes for PA's managers

Thanks to the Birdwatching PPP the PA's managers were able to increase the visibility of the Po Delta Park at national and international level; high numbers of people identified the Po Delta Park with the Birdwatching Fair and from that moment on Po Delta was the best place where to go birdwatching in Italy. Last but not

least the Park's mission gained popularity and it's now well recognized both inside and outside the Park's territory.

#### Outcomes for private company

Delta 2000 (the major private company involved in the Partnership) was able to run more projects (all funded under the Pal Leader + program) and employed more people as well as improved the connection with other public stakeholders like the Region Emilia-Romagna, the two Provinces of Ferrara and Ravenna and the local Municipality of Comacchio. Delta 2000 showed that it made a very successful and very visible use of the public funds provided by the Pal Leader + program.

#### Outcomes for other actors

There are definitely very significant outcomes for other actors like local restaurants, hotel, B&B, local guides, tourist agencies, local Agriturismo; they all increased their business not only during the days of the Fair but all year round, since people came back to the Po Delta Park at different times in order to up-date their check-list and see new species of birds. If we also consider the tourists themselves as actors, we have several outcomes for them like improved facilities, information, leaflets, guides, activities to do and place to visit.

#### **4. Other outcomes -- for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens**

Park management had the possibility to check with Italian and British experts the status of its accessibility, its trails, its birdwatching routes and its facilities.

Local society realized and "discovered" a new resources that the territory can offer to visitors and local people.

Stakeholders like environmental Associations, Tour companies were able to increase their work and especially to raise the level of their offer.

Citizens have had the opportunity to visit natural areas in the vicinity of their residences and had the opportunity to spend a long weekend full of activities and natural places to visit, they were aware before the Birdwatching Fair.

#### Other outcomes for PA's managers

Integrating conservation projects with ecotourism events and other activities that take place inside the park, such as hunting. This was a big challenge and very important results were obtained. The Regional Park of the Po Delta is characterized by numerous human productive activities that take place there, and in this context, the Birdwatching Fair was the first big and great "Park Event".

#### Other outcomes for private company

Create specific offers for clients specialized in birdwatching coming from far away, for instance having hotels setting early morning breakfast, or rent binoculars, maps and guides.

#### Other outcomes for other actors

Combine other outdoor activities like cycling (the Po Delta is a very flat areas and it's very suitable for cycling) with guided trips approaching the so called general public to the Park activities and places.

## 6.2 Annex 2: Schedule – Boat trip in the Lagoon of Comacchio

### 1. Brief description of the protected area:

<b>Name</b>	PO DELTA PARK
<b>Location</b>	Northern Italy, Emilia-Romagna, along the coastline in Province of Ferrara and Ravenna
<b>Area</b>	The Po Delta Park is approx. 54.000ha
<b>Type (PA's category)</b>	NATURA 2000 and REGIONAL PARK
<b>Relevant legislation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Parco Regionale del Delta del Po was established by the Emilia-Romagna region through the Regional Law n.27 of July 2nd, 1988.</li> <li>✓ Po Delta Park has 6 territorial plans</li> <li>✓ Po Delta Park, since 2008, has an "Environmental Balance", a briefing document that describe the main relationships between the company and the environment, released voluntarily in order to communicate directly with the public concerned.</li> </ul>
<b>Relevant legislation</b>	Po Delta Park has 6 territorial plans
<b>Management body</b>	Managing Consortium of Po Delta Park
<b>Land ownership</b>	A large area, lagoon and wetlands, is public (about 20.000ha), while some little lagoons and land are private.
<b>Financing</b>	Public, by Emilia-Romagna Region and members of Consortium, for institutional activities; EU funds projects for extraordinary activities such as environmental restoration.
<b>Main activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Environmental management</li> <li>✓ Nature conservation and restoration</li> </ul>
<b>Historical and cultural information, socio-economical data, other specifics</b>	<p>The Po Delta Park includes large area of the "Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta" UNESCO site and presents a large number of architecture and cultural site.</p> <p>The Park is visited by rough 500.000 people every year, while 20.000 people live inside the Park.</p>

### 2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;

<b>Name of the partnership</b>	BOAT TRIP IN THE LAGOON OF COMACCHIO
<b>Name of the partners</b>	PO DELTA PARK F.LLI STELLA SAS
<b>Description of the partnership (Including also object/practical tasks)</b>	The Lagoon of Comacchio is an important natural site, with an huge conservationist value. The environment and the man-made building, fishing tools, banks and channels, are the open-air museum that is possible to visit by boat from March to October.
<b>Legislative and financial frame</b>	The partnership is regulated by a contract between the Po Delta Park and the private

	company.
<b>Steps for preparation and implementation</b>	<p>For four years the organization of boat trips was made by the Po Delta Park, paying a private boat's owner, paying tourist guides and keeping "enterprise risk"; the entrance fees was kept by the Park.</p> <p>Since 2008 the trip is managed by a private company, that pay an annual fixed fee to the Park; the "enterprise risk" is of the private company, as well as the entrance fees.</p>

### **3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

#### Outcomes for PA's managers

The private company pay a fixed annual fee to the Po Delta Park and no addition costs have to be charge for the public authority. The boat trip is booking by a phone line and the Park can booking like another customer. Without regard for weather condition or others external factors, the Park has an income that can be used for restoration and conservation of tourist trips, for conservation of biodiversity or for dissemination of result or communication of value of the PA.

At the same time, no addition work has to be done; this mean that the employers of the Park can work on technical and specific projects.

After the start-up investment, this tourist offer is very self-financing for the public authority.

#### Outcomes for private company

The private company is free to make advertising, private to private agreements in order to improve the number of tourists (the entrance fees are paid to the private company).

The private company can complete the tourist offer with other paths or excursions, on foot, by bicycle or electric cars.

For the boat owner, the budget have to cover the cost of boat and the cost of tourist guide; in few years, the company bought a new boat (hybrid traditional engine-electric engine).

#### Outcomes for other actors

A lot of third parts have been involved, like other company involved in boat trips, managers of visitors centres inside the Park, Bed&Breakfast, restaurants, camping and beaches.

A very high value has been produced basically because the privates are free to join in private agreement, sometime for short time.

### **4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens**

#### Other outcomes for PA's managers

The Po Delta Park has an efficient tourist trip, largely know and without extra costs; furthermore, the customers of this trip usually move to others paths in the Park; in particular the Museum of Manifattura dei Marinati and the city centre of Comacchio.

So, the private actors, like restaurants, like more and more the Park authority and it is means consensus.

#### Other outcomes for private company

The capacity building inside the private company, as well as the presence in the territory of the Park, bring them to win the management of another important tourist guide tour: the Salt pans of Comacchio. Now, this company, can organize a visit to the Park, by its own, in more days and with a large range of opportunities.

#### Other outcomes for other actors

The organized fruition of a large area of the Park, means the security control too, as well as the control again illegal pollution or intrusions inside natural area. This is a benefit for the proprietor of the area (Municipality of Comacchio), for the Park's Authority and for the tourists.

### 6.3 Annex 3: Schedule – Sustainable Mobility in Adamello-Brenta National Park

#### 1. Brief description of the protected area:

<b>Name</b>	ADAMELLO-BRENTA NATIONAL PARK
<b>Location</b>	Adamello Brenta Nature Park, located in the North-eastern Italy, is the largest protected area of Trento Province; it includes Adamello and Brenta mountainous groups, divided by Rendena Valley and bordered by Non Valley, Sole Valley and Giudicarie Valley. It is endowed with 80 lakes and with Adamello Glacier, one of the largest glaciers in Europe.
<b>Area</b>	620,517 km <sup>2</sup> wide
<b>Type (PA's category)</b>	NATIONAL PARK
<b>Relevant legislation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Park Plan</li> <li>✓ Wildlife Plan</li> </ul>
<b>Management body</b>	The Adamello-Brenta Nature Park, 504 km <sup>2</sup> , was set up in 1967. In 1987 and 2003 the protected area was enlarge, respectively to 618 km <sup>2</sup> and up to the present 620.52 km <sup>2</sup> . In 1988, Provincial Law no. 18 of 6 May 1988, the "Nature Parks Regulation", was passed and in the 1999 the Park Management Plan was approved.
<b>Land ownership</b>	PUBLIC/PRIVATE
<b>Financing</b>	PUBLIC
<b>Main activities</b>	The Adamello Brenta Nature Park safeguards the area's natural and environmental characteristics and promotes scientific study and use of the natural resources by the community. The strategic aims of the Park's environmental policy are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ safeguarding of the environment and biodiversity</li> <li>✓ scientific research</li> <li>✓ environmental education</li> <li>✓ enhancement of the area</li> <li>✓ innovation and sustainable development</li> </ul>
<b>Historical and cultural information, socio-economical data, other specifics</b>	The Dolomiti mountains, since 2009, are included in the UNESCO's World Natural Heritage list.

**2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;**

<b>Name of the partnership</b>	SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY
<b>Name of the partners</b>	ADAMELLO-BRENTA NATIONAL PARK TRENTINO TRANSPORT
<b>Description of the partnership (Including also object/practical tasks)</b>	The surrounding area of the Park is managed in order to avoid (or reduce) the use of private cars. A private company assures a transport service, from parking areas, to access to the Park. A commission of parking and transport fee are paid by private companies to the Park.
<b>Legislative and financial frame</b>	Collaboration between public and private; use of public funds for the realization of a pilot project that produce an efficient public-private partnership.
<b>Steps for preparation and implementation</b>	With the support of Province Authority of Trento, seven municipalities and private companies, from June 2003 to September 2006, a project studied the traffic's flow around the Park and an approach for sustainable mobility

**3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

Outcomes for PA's managers

The main outcomes for the PA's managers are the reduction of traffic, the reduction of noise in the valley, the improvement of tourist fruition and the consensus of local stakeholders.

Outcomes for private company

Transport, parking and service are done by private companies, that have direct benefits; as well, others actors (restaurants, hotel, etc.) have better business opportunities.

Outcomes for other actors

The improvement of environmental quality is a sure benefit for local community, as well as for NGO interested in nature conservation.

**4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

Other outcomes for PA's managers

With this partnership a large number of problems have been solved; this give an extra availability of resources to the Park. As well, the consensus of local stakeholders is appreciate to the long-term too.

Other outcomes for private company

Private companies involved in the Park's service can benefit from good public images and good relationships with local authorities.

Other outcomes for other actors

The successful experience in the PA can be fruitful even for local stakeholders, fot example for future business activities.

## 6.4 Annex 4: Schedule – Permanent Forum of the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas

### 1. Brief description of the protected area:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Ebro Delta Natural Park</b>
<b>Location</b>	<p>The Ebro Delta is located at the mouth of the Ebro river in the Mediterranean Sea at the southern end of Catalonia (Tarragona province), northwestern Spain.</p> <p>The Ebro Delta region includes the whole municipalities of Deltebre and Sant Jaume d'Enveja, and partially the municipalities of Sant Carles de la Ràpita, Amposta, l'Aldea, Camarles and l'Ampolla, there are other non-municipal towns as Poblenou del Delta (dependent from Amposta), Balada (dependent from Amposta and Sant Jaume d'Enveja) and els Muntells (dependent from Sant Jaume d'Enveja), and two tourist villages Riumar (Deltebre) and Eucaliptus (Amposta). Including the seven municipalities concerned, the region's total population is 50,584 inhabitants (2001), although estimates of their population living in the delta strict limits is approximately 13,900 inhabitants. For all municipalities, human population density is about 110.86 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>, which is reduced to 42.1 habitantes/km<sup>2</sup> if we only considered the strict population of the Ebro Delta.</p>
<b>Area</b>	The surface of the Natural Park of Delta del Ebro is 7802 ha, while the total area of the Ebro Delta is 32000 ha.
<b>Type (PA's category)</b>	<p>Natural Park (made in 1983)          Conforms to IUCN Category V for 4100 ha and IUCN Category IV for 3702ha.          SPA Zone (1987), Area Ramsar (1993), area of European importance for its halophytic vegetation (Council of Europe, 1984).</p>
<b>relevant legislation</b>	<p>The Natural Park of Delta del Ebro has a management plan (2005-2009) approved by the governing board of the Park, consisting of the main stakeholders in the area (hunters, fishermen, environmentalists, farmers, municipalities, etc.. ..).          Additionally, each year it is designed the annual action plan.</p>
<b>management body</b>	The Ebro Delta Natural Park was created in 1983 and expanded its surface in 1986. It's managed by the Department of the Environment and Housing Planning Service. Government of Catalonia.
<b>Land ownership</b>	Of the 7802 ha of the Natural Park of Delta del Ebro, public lands are 6602.18 and 1199.82 are private lands. It must be considered that of the total area of Delta (32000 ha), only the 25% is Park area.
<b>financing</b>	PNDE annual budget is 2.5 million, 100% public funds.
<b>main activities</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conserve and enhance habitats.</li> <li>2. Conserving and enhancing the area of priority species.</li> <li>3. Ensure infrastructures intrinsically necessary for the preservation and enhancement of natural heritage.</li> <li>4. Improve the natural landscape.</li> <li>5. Promoting research.</li> <li>6. Set the relational framework between all public and private organizations that act on the main scope in the area.</li> <li>7. Adapt, monitor and improve the legislative framework</li> <li>8. Encourage public use in a rational and respectful way for the conservation of the natural area.</li> <li>9. Promoting environmental education activities and programmes.</li> <li>10. Communicate the natural and cultural heritage.</li> <li>11. Contribute to sustainable socioeconomic development of the local population.</li> </ol>
<b>historical and cultural information, socio-</b>	This important wetland is a typical river delta that combines such diverse habitats as coastal brackish and saline lagoons, mudflats, coastal sandy areas and to a lesser extent, some islands in rivers and freshwater springs

**economical data, other specifics**

(known as the "ullals"). It's the largest and most important wetland of Catalonia and one of the most remarkable in extent and biodiversity of the western Mediterranean.

**Cultural values**

**a) Intangible Cultural Heritage**

The traditional use has been made since ancient times in the wetland (livestock, fisheries, salt, hunting, etc..) Contributed, throughout history, to develop a culture and social fabric, and closely related to very specific wetland site (much of the knowledge, parties, food, clothing, music and even language variants are unique to the Delta).

Fishing in the lagoons and canals that connect them with the bays or the sea, has a long history, dating back to guilds of the Middle Ages and which still uses traditional systems very different (*Pantene, nansa, tramallo*, etc.)..

Also emphasizes the cultivation of rice, activity started in mid-century XIX which currently has a great tradition and maintains a strong cultural and social base, forge much of the human character of the people of Delta. In recent years, have recovered some activities that recall the traditional cultivation of rice (*plantada, escardeo, siega*, etc.)..

Another basic traditional activities in the area has been the production of salt, though traditional farming systems have disappeared today (Salinas de Trinitat in Punta de la Banya).

**b) movable cultural heritage.**

Navigation in the Delta has features traditional boats, well suited to the particular water environment, among which the *pontonas* (adapted to the lagoons and still in use) and *llaguts* (adapted for river navigation at long distances and nowadays disappeared).

**c) immovable cultural heritage.**

The traditional architecture is represented by the *las barracas*, constructed with typical materials of the area (wood, mud and plant fibers). At present, many of them have been restored and are used as tourist accommodations. Some architectural elements of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (windmills, silos and cooperatives) are related to traditional processes of processing and storage of rice.

Also noteworthy are several other buildings of historic and artistic interest, such as the Sanctuary of the Virgin de l'Aldea, with a defense tower attached, from the twelfth-century, and some watch and defence towers for the protection of populations and salt pirate attacks (XII-XIX century).

**Tourism**

Annually, more than 165,000 people visit the information centers of the Natural Park of Delta de l'Ebre.

Thanks to this number it is possible to estimate about 600,000 annual visits. 45% of visitors are Catalan, 30% of the rest of Spain, 24% European and 1% of the world.

56% of European visitors are French, German 15%, Benelux 8%, 7% English, 3% Italian ....

When asked which is the main reason to visit the Delta, the visitors replied that is the nature (44%), relax and rest (34%), beach (19%) and observation of flora and fauna (14%).

38% of the visitors is the first time you visit the Delta.

The 29% only stay one day.

**2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;**

<b>Name of the partnership</b>	<b>Permanent Forum of the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas</b>
<b>Name of the partners</b>	Formed from over 80 actors, including entrepreneurs (62), entities (7) and other public bodies (11)
<b>Description of the partnership (Including also object/practical tasks)</b>	The Permanent Forum is a multi-agency body, which represents all stakeholders. The objective of this forum is (together with the work of the Park): 1. Involve all stakeholders in the territory, mainly tourism entrepreneurs. 2. Prepare a strategy and a action plan for ENP. 3. Provide high quality visitor experiences in all areas of the visit. 4. To encourage the use of tourist products such as knowledge and interpretation of the Protected Natural Area. 5. Communicate efficiently to visitors the values of the Park. 6. Increase awareness about the Park and sustainability, among all actors involved in tourism. 7. Ensure that tourism enhances the quality of life of local populations. 8. Protecting the natural and cultural heritage of the area through tourism. 9. Increase the benefits of tourism to the local economy. 10. Controlling the flow of visitors to reduce negative impacts.
<b>Legislative and financial frame</b>	Total budget of € 5,778,471.
<b>Steps for preparation and implementation</b>	To meet or approach all these goals, it has a joint plan between business firms, the Park and other territorial entities within the framework of the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas, a total of 64 actions to be developed within Jan 2007-2011.

**3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

Outcomes for PA's managers

One of the most interesting performances has been the creation of information points of the Park. In this lays one of the most interesting challenges for the Ebro Delta PA's managers. The Park and the delta area are the European Charter for sustainable tourism, European quality label that links the principles of sustainable tourism development in protected natural areas. But the Charter is more than a quality certificate. It is a method that involves close cooperation between park managers, tourism services and other private land managers.

Outcomes for private company

42 businessmen act as tourist information of the Park, having passed a training course. In counterpart they receive official material released by the Park, an identification plate and continuous free training.

Outcomes for other actors

For their part, for the first time, employers have been promoted together in the International Tourism Fair of Catalonia (2009), with a unified stand and set their own material.

#### **4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

##### Other outcomes for PA's managers

The primary function of protected natural areas is to conserve and enhance appropriately the geological, biological or organic values that have motivated its creation. The main objective is the conservation and management of natural areas, this "raw material" allows the Park to be singular, unique, different, admired for its landscape and nature and obviously visited. This tourism should contribute to the conservation of space, it should be avoided the degradation of the natural environment and this form of tourism should help the preservation it. This implies a certain degree of readiness and awareness by private operators and users and requires an environmental ethics and appropriate behaviour.

##### Other outcomes for private company

The result of this partnership includes the implementation of various tourism initiatives to implement the use of natural areas in a respectful way with regard to the satisfaction of visitors and benefit local communities. Private companies have increased of visibility, numbers of contacts and possibility of business with visitors and of income;

##### Other outcomes for other actors

Ecotourism, allows and provides a more direct contact with nature. It also represents a vector of social and territorial development from rural accommodation, cuisine, education, leisure and other similar arrangements, such as bird watching, the sight of the flora, geology, etc.. and helps to enrich the experience of the visit.

## 6.5 Annex 5: Schedule – Operating Heritage Centre Ukko

### 1. Brief description of the protected area:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Koli National Park</b>
<b>Location</b>	Northern Karelia, Eastern Finland Koli National Park is bounded on the eastern side by a lake, and comprising parts of three municipalities: Lieksa, Kontiolahti and Eno.
<b>Area</b>	Koli National Park is approximately 3000 hectares in size.
<b>Type (PA's category)</b>	National Park Conforms to IUCN Category 2
<b>relevant legislation</b>	Koli National Park has a management plan, which was produced in co-operation with 17 stakeholder groups.
<b>management body</b>	Koli was established in 1991, but it had previously been a site where Metla, the Finnish Forest Research Institute, had conducted much forest research. Koli National Park was originally governed by the Finnish Forest Research Institute Metla. It is now governed by the Metsähallitus <sup>4</sup> like the other national parks in Finland.
<b>Land ownership</b>	Almost all the land within the Park is now owned by the Finnish government. There are still some pockets of private land whose ownership pre-dates the establishment of the Park. These are used for small scale farming and forestry.
<b>financing</b>	The core budget of Koli NP is about 500 000 Euro per year. Any surplus it makes is repayable to the Finnish government. About 20% of the staff of Koli NP are on the core budget, while 80% are employed on a variety of projects – EU sponsored or co-sponsored.
<b>main activities</b>	The Park's main activities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- nature conservation - preservation of Koli's heritage landscape and the forests of the Koli highlands</li> <li>- promotion of tourism while protecting the landscape and local culture, including old farming methods such as slash-and-burn (swidden cultivation)<sup>5</sup>, and</li> <li>- research activities</li> </ul>
<b>historical and cultural information, socio-economical data, other specifics</b>	<p>Koli NP is unique combination of nature and culture, with excellent services for visitors. The Park is famous for its landscapes, which have been influenced by the strong tradition of slash-and-burn agriculture for the last 250 years.</p> <p>Koli has a network of about 70 kilometres of sign-posted trails, varying in length from 2.5 to 40 kilometres. Along the trails there are campfire sites and basic toilet facilities. In winter there are managed ski-trails 3, 5 and 7 kilometres in length. Koli also offers a variety of slopes for downhill-skiing. There are also snow castles for children.</p> <p>The touristic aspirations of Koli NP go beyond this level of provision and are part of a long-term plan to 'incubate' a cluster of SMEs in and around the Park to provide the services which attract and cater to tourists. Central to this, as well as providing examples of the operations of Koli NP in this regard, are the two most obvious investments on the site. These are the Heritage Centre Ukko and the Hotel Koli.</p> <p>Koli has played many roles throughout Finnish history. In the pre-Christian era Koli was held to be the home of the gods, equivalent to the Greek Olympus. Sacrifices were made here both to appease the wrath of the gods and in hope of being granted good hunting. The area's first settlers arrived in the 1600s. A</p>

<sup>4</sup> Metsähallitus is a state-owned enterprise in Finland. The tasks of Metsähallitus are to manage most of the PAs of Finland and to supply wood to the country's forest industry.

<sup>5</sup> 'Slash and burn' clearance. This allows a natural regeneration of the forest. It also is used to maintain the plant communities created in the past.

	<p>couple of centuries later Koli was a centre of attention among nationally renowned artists and writers such as Eero Järnefelt, Jean Sibelius, Juhani Aho, Pekka Halonen and I.K.Inha, whose works turned Koli into a Finnish icon. During the national romanticist and Karelianist periods Koli also became a tourist draw. The first marked nature trail in Finland was opened at Koli on July 12th, 1896, around which time the first tourist inn was also built.</p> <p>Koli NP attracts a flow of 120 000 tourists and thousands of school children to the region.</p>
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**2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;**

<b>Name of the partnership</b>	<b>Operating Heritage Centre Ukko</b>
<b>Name of the partners</b>	Koli NP Koli National Park friends group
<b>Description of the partnership</b> <b>(Including also object/practical tasks)</b>	<p>1) The Visitor Centre is managed by Koli NP.</p> <p>2) Friends of Ukko – Koli Association assists NP in serving visitors.</p> <p>The Ukko Heritage Centre houses an information centre for tourists, exhibition facilities, an auditorium seating 200, a shop specializing in natural products and local handicrafts, and administrative space. The public has free admission to tourist information, the library and the services adjoining the shop (lockers and toilets)., together with a free Internet service located in the Heritage Center’s lobby area.</p> <p>Friends of Ukko – Koli, the organization supporting the Heritage Centre assists the NP in serving visitors. It organizes exhibitions and multi-media programmes and covers its labor costs by charging a nominal fee for these additional services (to see the exhibitions plus multimedia shows in the auditorium and media studio costs for: adults 5€; children 6-16 years/2€; family pass/12€; groups of 10 or more/4€/person).</p>
<b>Legislative and financial frame</b>	Customer services in the center is a free standing entity financially, but is supported indirectly by the Koli NP which sub-contracts some basic administration to the Centre, providing 20% of its income. This gives the staff a guarantee of some income and helps somewhat to iron out the seasonality inherent in a tourism –only enterprise.
<b>Steps for preparation and implementation</b>	Koli NP approach is to stimulate free-standing enterprises in the Park by first demonstrating needs and markets on an “experimental” basis. Than contracts the work out to independent firms companies.

### **3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

#### Outcomes for PA's managers

The Park becomes more attractive to visitors. In addition to the outdoor activities the Park provides a glimpse of the area's natural wonders indoors, e.g. diversification of the services provided. The exhibition displays local geology, nature, culture. There are also 8-10 changing exhibitions (art, architecture) annually.

#### Outcomes for private company

The Friends of the Ukko –Koli benefits from the job positions created, opportunities to extend their activity and to be involved as a partner in various projects initiated by the Park or other local authorities in the long term.

#### Outcomes for other actors

The visitors centre is active in dissemination of sustainable use of natural resources and protection and conservation of elements of biodiversity and it is a common value for local population.

### **4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

#### Other outcomes for PA's managers

Park operates as an "incubator" of new SMEs. It creates jobs for the local people. (As many of the other SMEs founded recently around Koli NP, employees are mainly women).

#### Other outcomes for private company

Most men in the region work at a large-scale stove –making plant. Previously it was difficult for the women in the area – even generally well educated – to find a job. The emerging of local SMEs provided possibility for employment and mitigated the problem.)

Private company can plan a long-term strategy of education of employers and to develop more business opportunities, involving more people.

#### Other outcomes for other actors

The production of new jobs is fruitful for the local economy, even if not directly involved in the management of visitor centre.

## 6.6 Annex 6: Schedule – Manifattura dei Marinati

### 1. Brief description of the protected area:

<b>Name</b>	PO DELTA PARK
<b>Location</b>	Northern Italy, Emilia-Romagna, along the coastline in Province of Ferrara and Ravenna
<b>Area</b>	The Po Delta Park is approx. 54.000ha
<b>Type (PA's category)</b>	NATURA 2000 and REGIONAL PARK
<b>Relevant legislation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Parco Regionale del Delta del Po was established by the Emilia-Romagna region through the Regional Law n.27 of July 2nd, 1988.</li> <li>✓ Po Delta Park has 6 territorial plans</li> <li>✓ Po Delta Park, since 2008, has an “Environmental Balance”, a briefing document that describe the main relationships between the company and the environment, released voluntarily in order to communicate directly with the public concerned.</li> </ul>
<b>Relevant legislation</b>	Po Delta Park has 6 territorial plans
<b>Management body</b>	Managing Consortium of Po Delta Park
<b>Land ownership</b>	A large area, lagoon and wetlands, is public (about 20.000ha), while some little lagoons and land are private.
<b>Financing</b>	Public, by Emilia-Romagna Region and members of Consortium, for institutional activities; EU funds projects for extraordinary activities such as environmental restoration.
<b>Main activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Environmental management</li> <li>✓ Nature conservation and restoration</li> </ul>
<b>Historical and cultural information, socio-economical data, other specifics</b>	<p>The Po Delta Park includes large area of the “Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta” UNESCO site and presents a large number of architecture and cultural site.</p> <p>The Park is visited by rough 600.000 people every year.</p> <p>20.000 people live inside the Park.</p>

**2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;**

<p><b>Name of the partnership</b></p>	<p>MANAGEMENT OF MANIFATTURA DEI MARINATI, VISITORS CENTRE AND MUSEUM ON THE PRODUCTION OF MARINATED EEL</p>
<p><b>Name of the partners</b></p>	<p>PO DELTA PARK Temporary Enterprises Association, between AQUA, ANTEA and ATLANTIDE</p>
<p><b>Description of the partnership</b> <b>(Including also object/practical tasks)</b></p>	<p>Since 1905, the fish captured in the Lagoon of Comacchio was transformed in a factory located in the centre of Comacchio. During '80-'90 the industrial production has been stopped and only in 2004 the Po Delta Park has re-start the production, following the traditional rules. Now, the old industrial factory is, at the same time, a "traditional" factory, a visitors centre of Po Delta Park and a Museum on the production of marinated fish (eel first of all).</p> <p>The production of marinated fish is made directly by the Park, with 2-4 employers.</p> <p>The visitors centre has been managed for the first three years by the Park, in order to face some logistic problems and to improve the number of visitors; since 2007 the visitors centre is managed by a private company, that pay an annual fixed fee to the Park; the "enterprise risk" is of the private company, as well as the entrance fees (2,00€/person) that from March 2008 is applied; discount for groups, young and old people are applied as well.</p> <p>The production of Traditional Marinated Eel, done directly by the Park, is sold by the private company in the store of the visitors centre, with a commission.</p>
<p><b>Legislative and financial frame</b></p>	<p>The partnership is regulated by a contract between the Po Delta Park and the private company.</p>
<p><b>Steps for preparation and implementation</b></p>	<p>The start-up phase has been successfully closed and the Po Delta Park did open a competition for the conduction of activity, because of two "main requirements": 1-economical proposal and 2-technical proposal (foreseen activities, environmental education, experiences,...). Very few companies were part of the game, because of restricted requirements and the requested high quality of the technical proposal.</p> <p>The private company that win the competition is made of several smaller company, each one involved at several levels in tourist services (guided tours, nature paths, management of visitors centre, and so on).</p>

### **3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

#### Outcomes for PA's managers

The private company pay a fixed annual fee to the Po Delta Park and no addition costs have to be charge to the public authority. The visit to the museum and visitors centre is booking by phone or e-mail; the Park has reserved a fixed number of “free entrances” per year, for guests, foreign delegations and institutional delegations.

Without regard to number of visitors (because of the application of entrance fee, a part of the tourists leave the visit), the Park has an income that can be used for conservation of biodiversity or for dissemination of result or communication of value of the PA.

Some products of the store included in the visitors centre, are produced by the Park; a commission of this cost is left to the private company, but no costs of storage and selling are in charge to the Park.

At the same time, no addition work for advertising or communication has to be done by the Park; this mean that the its employers can work on technical and specific projects.

After the start-up investment, the Manifattura dei Marinati is very self-financing for the public authority.

#### Outcomes for private company

The private company is free to make advertising, private to private agreements in order to improve the number of visitors and in order to organize meeting and special events. The organization of event, on other hand, in the next future, will be an important task for this location; in this field the Park authority had work really hard in the past.

The private company can complete the tourist offer with other paths or excursions, on foot in the city centre, by bicycle or electric cars even if in far destination (but always inside the Park's area).

For private company there is no cost for the maintenance of the building: the budget have to cover the cost of tourist guide and booking service. As well, the booking service often serve as an information point of the Park.

#### Outcomes for other actors

Several third parts have been involved, like catering service, transport service, managers of other visitors centres inside the Park; rarely the private company has agreement with accommodation facilities (hotels, Bed&Breakfast, restaurants, camping).

Some actors, like wildlife photographers, A very high value has been produced basically because the privates are free to join in private agreement, sometime for very short time.

### **4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens**

#### Other outcomes for PA's managers

The Po Delta Park has an efficient tourist trip, largely know and without extra costs; furthermore, the customers of this trip usually move to others paths in the Park; in particular the Museum of Manifattura dei Marinati and the city centre of Comacchio.

So, the private actors, like restaurants, like more and more the Park authority and it is means consensus.

#### Other outcomes for private company

The capacity building inside the private company, as well as the presence in the territory of the Park, bring them to win the management of another important tourist guide tour: the Salt pans of Comacchio. Now, this company, can organize a visit to the Park, by its own, in more days and with a large range of opportunities.

#### Other outcomes for other actors

The organized fruition of a large area of the Park, means the security control too, as well as the control again illegal pollution or intrusions inside natural area. This is a benefit for the proprietor of the area (Municipality of Comacchio), for the Park's Authority and for the tourists.

## 6.7 Annex 7: Schedule – Making salt in the Saltpans of Cervia

### 1. Brief description of the protected area:

<b>Name</b>	PO DELTA PARK
<b>Location</b>	Northern Italy, Emilia-Romagna, along the coastline in Province of Ferrara and Ravenna
<b>Area</b>	The Po Delta Park is approx. 54.000ha
<b>Type (PA's category)</b>	NATURA 2000 and REGIONAL PARK
<b>Relevant legislation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Parco Regionale del Delta del Po was established by the Emilia-Romagna region through the Regional Law n.27 of July 2nd, 1988.</li> <li>✓ Po Delta Park has 6 territorial plans</li> <li>✓ Po Delta Park, since 2008, has an “Environmental Balance”, a briefing document that describe the main relationships between the company and the environment, released voluntarily in order to communicate directly with the public concerned.</li> </ul>
<b>Relevant legislation</b>	Po Delta Park has 6 territorial plans
<b>Management body</b>	Managing Consortium of Po Delta Park
<b>Land ownership</b>	A large area, lagoon and wetlands, is public (about 20.000ha), while some little lagoons and land are private.
<b>Financing</b>	Public, by Emilia-Romagna Region and members of Consortium, for institutional activities; EU funds projects for extraordinary activities such as environmental restoration.
<b>Main activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Environmental management</li> <li>✓ Nature conservation and restoration</li> </ul>
<b>Historical and cultural information, socio-economical data, other specifics</b>	<p>The Po Delta Park includes large area of the “Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta” UNESCO site and presents a large number of architecture and cultural site.</p> <p>The Park is visited by rough 500.000 people every year.</p> <p>20.000 people live inside the Park.</p>

**2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;**

<b>Name of the partnership</b>	MAKING SALT IN THE SALTPAN OF CERVIA
<b>Name of the partners</b>	PO DELTA PARK Parco della Salina di Cervia Ltd
<b>Description of the partnership (Including also object/practical tasks)</b>	In the Saltpans of Cervia, 827 ha, the production of salt is done by a private company, the <i>Parco della Salina di Cervia S.r.l.</i> , an Ltd, where both public and private are present.
<b>Legislative and financial frame</b>	The Saltpans is managed by a private company, formally an Ltd, where the Park is a member, so there no more contract between the Po Delta Park and the private company.
<b>Steps for preparation and implementation</b>	The Parco della Salina di Cervia has been established in 2002 and produces over than 5.000 tons of salt per year. The public-private company's council includes a representative of the Park, but the main activities are conducted by an Administrator and a staff of employees.

**3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

Outcomes for PA's managers

Because of this company, an important wetland is managed within respect of ecological, historical and productive values. Every management action is in charge to Parco della Salina Ltd, so there's no direct work for the PA's manager

Outcomes for private company

Every management action and commercial activity is in charge to Parco della Salina Ltd, that, respect the decisions of Member's Board, can act like a private company. It's mean that every activities can produces an income and the productions can use the name of the PA, like an useful tool for advertising.

Outcomes for other actors

Because of the area is actively used for food production, an important flow of tourist visit the saltpans and the surrounding area. Of course, every commercial activity has some benefit from it.

**4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

Other outcomes for PA's managers

The products are sold around Europe, so the name and the logo of the Po Delta Park is going to be know, without specific cost for advertising. The natural type of products, for every customer, give an idea of fruitful environment.

Other outcomes for private company

The successful salt production gives several business opportunities, as agreement with tourist trips agencies and other commercial activities, such as shops, SPA/beauty farm, and so on.

Other outcomes for other actors

NGO and the citizens can enjoy of the quality of environment and landscape, very careful managed.

## 6.8 Annex 8: Schedule - Making salt in the Saltpans of Secovlje

### 1. Brief description of the protected area:

<b>Name</b>	SEČOVLJE SALINA NATURE PARK
<b>Location</b>	Sečovlje Salina Nature Park is located along the Slovene-Croatian boundary in the extreme south western part of Slovenia, in the southern part of the Community of Piran.
<b>Area</b>	Sečovlje Salina Nature Park covers about 650 ha, 552 ha (water surface), 98 ha (land).
<b>Type (PA's category)</b>	NATURE PARK
<b>Relevant legislation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Municipal decree on proclamation of Sečovlje and Strunjan Salina Parks (1990).</li> <li>✓ In the Act regarding the succession of the Republic of Slovenia as far as conventions ratified by the former state are concerned, the Sečovlje salt-pans are included on the List of wetlands of international importance under the auspices of the Ramsar Convention (1992).</li> </ul>
<b>Management body</b>	SOLINE Pridelava soli d.o.o. (Salt Production Co. Ltd , property of Mobitel d.d) is protecting and permanently preserving the natural and cultural heritage within Sečovlje Salina Nature Park and producing salt in the traditional manner.
<b>Land ownership</b>	98% Public, Republic of Slovenia; 2% private.
<b>Financing</b>	Private
<b>Main activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• production and sale of salt and other products from the salt-pans</li> <li>• management of the Park and development of sustainable tourism.</li> </ul>
<b>Historical and cultural information, socio-economical data, other specifics</b>	The ancient method of salt-making, learnt ages ago by the Piran salt-workers from their teachers, the salters from Pag Island, is still something special, even in the entire Mediterranean. Not only that the traditional manual gathering of salt in salt fields is a special feature of the cultural heritage of the Mediterranean Slovenia, but it also provides for conditions that enable conservation of the most significant natural heritage of the Sečovlje Salina. According to the available written records, the Sečovlje salt-pans are more than 700 years old, and even much older according to some other sources.

### 2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;

<b>Name of the partnership</b>	MAKING SALT IN THE SALTPAN OF SICCIOLE
<b>Name of the partners</b>	Sečovlje Salina Nature Park/Slovenian Government SOLINE Pridelava soli d.o.o.
<b>Description of the partnership (Including also object/practical tasks)</b>	A private company manages the protected area in every aspects: nature and biodiversity conservation, infrastructure maintenance and salt production.

<b>Legislative and financial frame</b>	The private company signed a contract directly with the Slovenian Government.
<b>Steps for preparation and implementation</b>	2001: The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopts the Decree on Sečovlje Salina Nature Park with intention to protect this area of great natural values and to conserve the high biodiversity of this typical saline ecosystem. 2002: SOLINE Pridelava soli d. o. o. becomes the property of Mobitel d.d. . 2003: The concession act was adapted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia by which the management of the Sečovlje Salina Nature Park was entrusted to SOLINE Pridelava soli d.o.o. for the period of 20 years.

### **3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

#### Outcomes for PA's managers

Actually the protected area is managed by a private company and no official staff is working under public authority. This is an extremely interesting study case, probably one the most interesting in Europe, where a 100% private organisation is working as well as a public company.

So, no cost is in charge for public, but the outcomes from this partnership are very good: the quality of conservation of the site is good and the future conditions (maintenance, EU projects, and so on) are excellent too.

#### Outcomes for private company

Private company is working for public utility, but by itself is getting a good score too: the business activities and the budget from EU projects can be spent to keep high skilled personnel and making business.

#### Outcomes for other actors

Tourist's related activities (hotel, restaurant, and so on) have strong benefits from an efficient management of the protected area, located on the route Italy-Slovenia-Croatia, used by a large amount of tourists.

### **4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

#### Other outcomes for PA's managers

Hydraulic surveillance is very important in this type of natural sites. For example, a recent storm produces severe consequences in area near the sea, with the lost of salt production and with damages to infrastructures (that will need adequate restoration). Surveillance, restoration and maintenance are done by the private company and it is another important outcome.

#### Other outcomes for private company

The proprietor of the company (national mobile communication's company) can "sell" an high ecological sensitivity and produce high consensus both from customers and public institution.

#### Other outcomes for other actors

The surveillance, conservation and restoration of the saltpan is an important result that is useful for all local actors, as well for commercial activities as for citizens.

## 6.9 Annex 9: Schedule – Food Products of the Cinque Terre National Park

### 1. Brief description of the protected area:

<b>Name</b>	CINQUE TERRE NATIONAL PARK
<b>Location</b>	North-Western Italy, Liguria, along the coastline in Province La Spezia
<b>Area</b>	The Park is 3,860 ha
<b>Type (PA's category)</b>	NATURA 2000 and NATIONAL PARK
<b>Relevant legislation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Decree of the President of the Republic, The setting up of the Cinque Terre National Park, published on G.U. 17 /12/ 1999, n. 295.</li> <li>✓ The Cinque Terre National Park Plan, adopted by the Ligurian region resolution n. 488 of the 24th May 2002, contains the Park Board's aims and objectives, related cartography subject to the territory, zoning and subdivisions for each municipality, in addition to the behaviour disciplinary and correlated rules.</li> <li>✓ Management Plan of the Cinque Terre National Park</li> </ul>
<b>Management body</b>	Cinque Terre National Park
<b>Land ownership</b>	For the most the Park's lands are private.
<b>Financing</b>	Public, by Italian Ministry of Environment.
<b>Main activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ to promote and safeguard the coastal rural territory</li> <li>✓ to recover and protect this monument of landscape agriculture and preserve its cultural, environmental, local and historical values</li> </ul>
<b>Historical and cultural information, socio-economical data, other specifics</b>	<p>The Park is included in the "<i>Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto</i>" UNESCO site.</p> <p>The Park is visited by rough 300.000 people every year.</p>

### 2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;

<b>Name of the partnership</b>	FOOD PRODUCTS OF THE PARK
<b>Name of the partners</b>	CINQUE TERRE NATIONAL PARK COOPERATIVE VIA DELL'AMORE
<b>Description of the partnership (Including also object/practical tasks)</b>	<p>In the Park, there are a lot of food productions. In 1999 the Cooperativa Via dell'Amore has been established, with the aims of produce high quality spirits and oil; nowadays, others products (sauces, pesto,...) are present, as well.</p> <p>The productions of Cooperativa are presented like "Park's products" and are a very important offer for the tourist that annually visit the Park.</p>
<b>Legislative and financial frame</b>	The Cooperativa Via dell'Amore, a private company, provides a commission of its income to the Park.
<b>Steps for preparation and implementation</b>	The Cooperative was born with the help of the Park, in order to give a work opportunity to local people, in the frame of a private company. The management of Cooperative is pure private, while in the marketing the Park helps the Cooperative (via web site, for example).

### **3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

#### Outcomes for PA's managers

The food production is a very difficult industry, in particular regarding EU requirements. Because of the large number of tourists, the PA's manager has a wide spectrum of task, but has no problems for production of food products.

#### Outcomes for private company

The Cooperative can work independently from the Park authority, can sold its products and plan its activity. The commercialization of products is supported by the "park customers" and the benefits are interesting.

#### Outcomes for other actors

Local farmers can have benefits from local industries like Cooperative Via dell'Amore, that collect the production and give an interesting "added value". Local people, as well, can enjoy because of healthy local products.

### **4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

#### Other outcomes for PA's managers

The successful experiences of private companies help the Park to keep a high consensus and to attract more qualified tourists.

#### Other outcomes for private company

The private company can rise in the appreciation of public authorities and can easily apply for funding.

#### Other outcomes for other actors

The successful local food productions, help the conservation of typical agriculture and this is important for the conservation of landscape. Those values are of particular interest both for local population and for other commercial enterprises.

## 6.10 Annex 10: Schedule – Emblem of the Po Delta Park

### 1. Brief description of the protected area:

<b>Name</b>	PO DELTA PARK
<b>Location</b>	Northern Italy, Emilia-Romagna, along the coastline in Province of Ferrara and Ravenna
<b>Area</b>	The Po Delta Park is approx. 54.000ha
<b>Type (PA's category)</b>	NATURA 2000 and REGIONAL PARK
<b>Relevant legislation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Parco Regionale del Delta del Po was established by the Emilia-Romagna region through the Regional Law n.27 of July 2nd, 1988.</li> <li>✓ Po Delta Park has 6 territorial plans</li> <li>✓ Po Delta Park, since 2008, has an “Environmental Balance”, a briefing document that describe the main relationships between the company and the environment, released voluntarily in order to communicate directly with the public concerned.</li> </ul>
<b>Relevant legislation</b>	Po Delta Park has 6 territorial plans
<b>Management body</b>	Managing Consortium of Po Delta Park
<b>Land ownership</b>	A large area, lagoon and wetlands, is public (about 20.000ha), while other lagoon and land is private.
<b>Financing</b>	Public, by Emilia-Romagna Region and members of Consortium, for institutional activities; EU funds projects for extraordinary activities such as environmental restoration.
<b>Main activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Environmental management</li> <li>✓ Nature conservation and restoration</li> </ul>
<b>Historical and cultural information, socio-economical data, other specifics</b>	<p>The Po Delta Park includes large area of the “Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta” and presents a large number of architecture and cultural site.</p> <p>The Park is visited by rough 600.000 people every year.</p> <p>20.000 people live inside the Park.</p>

### 2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;

<b>Name of the partnership</b>	EMBLEM OF QUALITY'S PRODUCTS OF THE PO DELTA PARK
<b>Name of the partners</b>	PO DELTA PARK 7 private companies
<b>Description of the partnership (Including also object/practical tasks)</b>	Local agriculture, aquaculture and saltmakers can use a particular logo of the Park, the so-called Emblema, only for goods produced inside the PA, with particular regards of “production's good practice”.
<b>Legislative and financial frame</b>	Because of Law n. 394/1991, article 14, point 4, a Park can permits the use of its name for products and services produced and developed inside its area. In the Po Delta Park in Emilia-Romagna, a logo called

	“Emblema” has been designed; its use is regulated by a “Regulation” and different sector (agriculture, aquaculture and salt-making) have to follow specific “Rules of Production”.
<b>Steps for preparation and implementation</b>	The preparation of the partnership has been funded by EU, via LEADER funds (2005-2006), directly to the Po Delta Park. During this project, all private enterprises active in agriculture and aquaculture were involved, in order to register them in the list of applying company. Nowadays, seven companies are registered, and their productions are 100% of salt production, about 70% of aquaculture and 50% of agriculture inside the Park. In December 2009 a second project on the enlargement of list of applying companies and on promotional activities will be closed by the Po Delta Park.

### **3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

#### Outcomes for PA’s managers

Local companies that “use” the Emblem, support the sustainable use of natural resources in the PA; this is an advantage for the PA’s managers, in fact, the respect the companies have to respect the environment and, reduce the impact of productions.

#### Outcomes for private company

Local farmers can have benefits from the logo, because it recognises an *added value* to the productions. In some cases, for example, an foreign customer ask for “sustainable good produced in protected area”. At local level, the Emblem is used to have better commercial benefits or to enlarge the market.

#### Outcomes for other actors

Low impact production, because of respect of environment, gives reliable goals in nature and landscape conservation; other commercial activities (hotel, restaurants, and so on) as well as citizens, can have benefits too.

### **4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

#### Other outcomes for PA’s managers

The products with the Emblem are sold all around Italy and it is an interesting advertising toward future visitors of the PA.

#### Other outcomes for private company

The companies that use the Emblem can have further benefits from good relationships with local authorities and stakeholders.

#### Other outcomes for other actors

If local economy is based on a network of successful company, even if very little, all the local society can have some benefits, both in short and long term.

## 6.11 Annex 11: Schedule – Quality Brand of Cinque Terre Park

### 1. Brief description of the protected area:

<b>Name</b>	CINQUE TERRE NATIONAL PARK
<b>Location</b>	North-Western Italy, Liguria, along the coastline in Province La Spezia
<b>Area</b>	The Park is 3,860 ha
<b>Type (PA's category)</b>	NATIONAL PARK
<b>Relevant legislation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Decree of the President of the Republic, The setting up of the Cinque Terre National Park, published on G.U. 17 /12/ 1999, n. 295.</li> <li>✓ The Cinque Terre National Park Plan, adopted by the Ligurian region resolution n. 488 of the 24th May 2002, contains the Park Board's aims and objectives, related cartography subject to the territory, zoning and subdivisions for each municipality, in addition to the behaviour disciplinary and correlated rules.</li> <li>✓ Management Plan of the Cinque Terre National Park</li> </ul>
<b>Management body</b>	Cinque Terre National Park
<b>Land ownership</b>	For the most the Park's lands are private.
<b>Financing</b>	Public, by Italian Ministry of Environment.
<b>Main activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ to promote and safeguard the coastal rural territory</li> <li>✓ to recover and protect this monument of landscape agriculture and preserve its cultural, environmental, local and historical values</li> </ul>
<b>Historical and cultural information, socio-economical data, other specifics</b>	<p>The Park is included in the "<i>Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto</i>" UNESCO site.</p> <p>The Park is visited by rough 300.000 people every year.</p>

### 2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;

<b>Name of the partnership</b>	QUALITY BRAND
<b>Name of the partners</b>	CINQUE TERRE NATIONAL PARK HOTEL AND ACCOMODATION FACILITIES
<b>Description of the partnership (Including also object/practical tasks)</b>	<p>The Quality Brand of the Cinque Terre recognizes the quality of accommodation facility and permits to the Park to controls private activities involved in tourist business.</p> <p>Every private company can ask to join the programme, even if it have to demonstrate the quality of its service, as well the respect of a quality's standard.</p>
<b>Legislative and financial frame</b>	Public/private self-financing.
<b>Steps for preparation and implementation</b>	Since January 2001 the Cinque Terre National Park has initiated a process of environmental certification of tourist accommodations in the territory. The accession process is voluntary and is identified by obtaining a trademark of Environmental Quality.

**3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

Outcomes for PA's managers

The PA's managers can benefit because of a budget to spend for conservation and active actions of sustainable development. The Park can benefit from the good relations with tourists.

Outcomes for private company

The hotels and accommodation facilities can make a proper business, keeping an high or very high cost of its services.

Outcomes for other actors

The quality and the cost of service assures a high level of tourism, so the natural environment can be managed respecting ecological and sustainable values. So, local communities can keep their good quality of life.

**4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

Other outcomes for PA's managers

The successful experience gives to the Park the ability to work with local stakeholders and to solve local conflicts.

Other outcomes for private company

The private company can invest in high technology and ecological money-saving solutions and improving their business once more.

Other outcomes for other actors

Local population can enjoy from every improvement of Park management and hotel/accommodation facilities.

## 6.12 Annex 12: Schedule – Quality Brand of French Park

### 1. Brief description of the protected area:

<b>Name</b>	VERDON REGIONAL NATURE PARK
<b>Location</b>	France, Region Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Départements: Alpes-de-Haute-Provence et Var
<b>Area</b>	Total area: 180.000 hectares 25% is covered by private farmland, 40% is covered by forests
<b>Type (PA's category)</b>	REGIONAL PARK
<b>Relevant legislation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <i>Le charte</i>, 12-year agreement between the Park, the State and the local communities by decree of the Prime Minister at the request of the Region and the Ministry of Environment.</li> <li>✓ Management plans</li> </ul>
<b>Management body</b>	Verdon Regional Nature Park, established in 1997.
<b>Land ownership</b>	75% public 25% private
<b>Financing</b>	Public (EU, National, Regional, Local)
<b>Main activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Preserve Natural Heritage</li> </ul> <p>Facilities for the conservation of bats in the reintroduction of vultures, rehabilitation of burned sites in the joint management of water uses, the park is present on all fronts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Development</li> </ul> <p>Promote products and services that is the leitmotif of the Parc du Verdon. Thus, through the Park brand of agricultural products (honey, herbs) and leisure activities (walking along on foot, horseback, mountain bike or water) are recovered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Education and information</li> </ul> <p>By raising awareness and informing the public. For children, in entertainment centres, there are events about the water, renewable energy and gardening in schools, through the action "I live in a park", for discover the geology, archaeology, wildlife, flora .... Several times per year all are invited to participate in debates, conferences in a friendly atmosphere for "Lyrics here."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Management plan</li> </ul> <p>The Park is in charge of many management plans and arrangements; it is also involved in urban planning and architectural review in the POS or PLU. It works to develop sustainable solutions and innovation</p>
<b>Historical and cultural information, socio-economical data, other specifics</b>	<p>The landscapes of the Verdon, sometimes bitter, savage and desert and sometimes more serene, heavily invested, grown and full amenity, are the result of the work and aspirations of men who lived there. Largely shaped by men, these areas reflect the involvement of countries in the great moments of history. They fit directly into that of Provence and of France.</p> <p>Museums and eco museums : Stop, share, understand, spend a little time to go beyond the postcard is what museums offer Verdon, interpret their country, key entry and Culture local identity. They open their doors to various themes: geology, prehistory, pottery, folk arts and traditions. The Regional Natural Park of Verdon offer a Pass'Découverte to make the most of 11 museums and eco-territory.</p>

**2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;**

<b>Name of the partnership</b>	QUALITY BRAND OF FRENCH PARK
<b>Name of the partners</b>	VERDON REGIONAL PARK  PRIVATE
<b>Description of the partnership (Including also object/practical tasks)</b>	Local producers can use a logo that identifies local products of the French Regional Park.
<b>Legislative and financial frame</b>	Private local producers use a promotional logo of the natural parks.
<b>Steps for preparation and implementation</b>	The craft, a history of expertise Verdon residents have developed expertise closely related to resources on the territory. Some practices were gradually transformed into real "jobs" and thus, specific crafts were developed and are still practiced today. During autumn 2004, two producers of herbs and a honey have been awarded with the brand "Parc Naturel Régional du Verdon", committing to a charter that specifies the brand values.

**3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

Outcomes for PA's managers

Local companies that "use" the Quality Brand of French Parks, support the sustainable use of natural resources in the PA and the development of a local economy: this is an advantage for the PA's managers, because it help the resolution of local conflict and gives a little economical advantage too.

Outcomes for private company

Local producers can develop a proper market, on the basis of local value, well recognized by French. In this case, local identity is the main success factor.

Outcomes for other actors

Population and local commercial activities have some benefit because of improving of tourist and develop of a local economy.

**4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

Other outcomes for PA's managers

The local products are sold locally (to the tourist) and by a web site, all around France; it is an interesting action of marketing that give other benefits to the Park.

Other outcomes for private company

The companies that use the Quality Brand can have further benefits from good relationships with local authorities and stakeholders, as well as creation to other jobs.

Other outcomes for other actors

Because of conservation of local productions and traditional jobs, the environment presents interesting characteristic; that is good even for environmentalist, people with environment-related job and NGO.

## 6.13 Annex 13: Schedule – Emergence enterprises incubator

### 1. Brief description of the protected area:

<b>Name</b>	VERDON REGIONAL NATURE PARK
<b>Location</b>	France, Region Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Départements: Alpes-de-Haute-Provence et Var
<b>Area</b>	Total area: 180.000 hectares 25% is covered by private farmland, 40% is covered by forests
<b>Type (PA's category)</b>	REGIONAL PARK
<b>Relevant legislation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <i>Le charte</i>, 12-year agreement between the Park, the State and the local communities by decree of the Prime Minister at the request of the Region and the Ministry of Environment.</li> <li>✓ Management plans</li> </ul>
<b>Management body</b>	Verdon Regional Nature Park, established in 1997.
<b>Land ownership</b>	75% public 25% private
<b>Financing</b>	Public (EU, National, Regional, Local)
<b>Main activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Preserve Natural Heritage Facilities for the conservation of bats in the reintroduction of vultures, rehabilitation of burned sites in the joint management of water uses, the park is present on all fronts.</li> <li>✓ Development Promote products and services that is the leitmotif of the Parc du Verdon. Thus, through the Park brand of agricultural products (honey, herbs) and leisure activities (walking along on foot, horseback, mountain bike or water) are recovered.</li> <li>✓ Education and information By raising awareness and informing the public. For children, in entertainment centres, there are events about the water, renewable energy and gardening in schools, through the action "I live in a park", for discover the geology, archaeology, wildlife, flora .... Several times per year all are invited to participate in debates, conferences in a friendly atmosphere for "Lyrics here."</li> <li>✓ Management plan The Park is in charge of many management plans and arrangements; it is also involved in urban planning and architectural review in the POS or PLU. It works to develop sustainable solutions and innovation</li> </ul>
<b>Historical and cultural information, socio-economical data, other specifics</b>	<p>The landscapes of the Verdon, sometimes bitter, savage and desert and sometimes more serene, heavily invested, grown and full amenity, are the result of the work and aspirations of men who lived there. Largely shaped by men, these areas reflect the involvement of countries in the great moments of history. They fit directly into that of Provence and of France.</p> <p>Museums and eco museums : Stop, share, understand, spend a little time to go beyond the postcard is what museums offer Verdon, interpret their country, key entry and Culture local identity. They open their doors to various themes: geology, prehistory, pottery, folk arts and traditions. The Regional Natural Park of Verdon offer a Pass'Découverte to make the most of 11 museums and eco-territory.</p>

**2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;**

<b>Name of the partnership</b>	EMERGENCE ENTERPRISES INCUBATOR
<b>Name of the partners</b>	VERDON REGIONAL NATURE PARK EMERGENCE (No Profit Association, "Law 1901" French Association)
<b>Description of the partnership (Including also object/practical tasks)</b>	The Verdon Regional Park is a member of the Association EMERGENCE, that is an enterprises incubator.
<b>Legislative and financial frame</b>	A no-profit association, formally a "law 1901", has been established to assists local enterprise to realize a business's idea. The Park and EMERGENCE work in partnership and the Park hosts the meeting of the Association and customers.
<b>Steps for preparation and implementation</b>	The Verdon Regional Park is a member of the Association EMERGENCE, that is an enterprises incubator.

**3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

Outcomes for PA's managers

This partnership boost the development of local sustainable initiatives; the PA's manager have benefits from good cooperation with stakeholders, from results from private's projects and from raising of public consensus.

Outcomes for private company

The company will increase its activity, with the support of local public institution and the Park. That means a good opportunity of business in short and long-term.

Outcomes for other actors

Other local actors can see an improvement of environmental conditions and the creation of business opportunities. That can have positive outcomes for every types of commercial activities, even if not directly involved in the projects.

**4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

Other outcomes for PA's managers

The success of privates activities gives financial benefits to the PA's managers, even if limited, that can be used for environmental management and biodiversity conservation.

Other outcomes for private company

The successful projects can be realized in others French PA, with an interesting financial potential for the private companies involved.

Other outcomes for other actors

The enlargement of local activities and business can gives local benefit for the quality of life of population.

## 6.14 Annex 14: Schedule – To promote landscape Stewardship

### 1. Brief description of the protected area:

<b>Name</b>	BABIA GORA NATIONAL PARK
<b>Location</b>	Southern Poland, Małopolskie. The massif of Babia Góra is the highest mountain range of the Beskid Wysoki Mountains. It borders with the valley of Skawica river from the north.
<b>Area</b>	It covered the area of 1703.70 hectares; most of the land (1049.88 ha) is subject to strict legal protection, and the area of 324.89 ha is under partial protection.
<b>Type (PA's category)</b>	National Park, Natura2000 site and Biosfere Reserve
<b>Relevant legislation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Government's order on 30 October 1954 (Journal of Law No 4, item 25 of 4 February 1955)</li> <li>✓ Landscape Management Plan</li> <li>✓ Biosphere Reserve</li> </ul>
<b>Management body</b>	Babia Gora National Park
<b>Land ownership</b>	1606,70ha are public, 97 hectares are private property.
<b>Financing</b>	National funds, EU funds on specific projects and private donors.
<b>Main activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Nature conservation</li> </ul>
<b>Historical and cultural information, socio-economical data, other specifics</b>	In 1977 Babia Góra, within the area of the National Park, acquired the status of Biosphere Reserve and was included in the UNESCO "Man and Biosphere" programme.

### 2. Description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, object/practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation;

<b>Name of the partnership</b>	TO PROMOTE LANDSCAPE STEWARDSHIP
<b>Name of the partners</b>	BABIA GORA NATIONAL PARK QUEBEC-LABRADOR FOUNDATION
<b>Description of the partnership (Including also object/practical tasks)</b>	QLF's program in Central Europe encompasses an array of training, technical assistance, professional exchange, and community-based planning projects. QLF has worked with local-partner NGOs on projects such as landscape stewardship exchanges and other workshops and has received support from private foundations. A core element of the program has been a fellowship on land conservation and stewardship, which has been offered annually.
<b>Legislative and financial frame</b>	Private
<b>Steps for preparation and implementation</b>	The partnership have been developed under the "Environmental Partnership for Central Europe Consortium (EPCE)" framework, funded by private institutions and foreign public authorities.

**3. Outcomes for both sides – park authority and private body/company/NGO, particularly regarding financial capabilities and sustainability in middle-long term;**

Outcomes for PA's managers

The partnership with foreign institution, both private and public, can boost the development of high level programs, both in nature conservation and sustainable development. During this collaboration the PA's manager have been developed some important skill, that have been used for future projects and activities.

Outcomes for private company

The NGO that manages the partnership has developed its task, responding a requirement of its mission and catching a good result.

Outcomes for other actors

Other actors can had some advantage from the beginning of a tourist development, as well, as for nature conservation. This is true for commercial activities and for citizens.

**4. Other outcomes – for park management, local society, stakeholders, third party, citizens;**

Other outcomes for PA's managers

PA's managers can have some feedback from the dissemination of Stewardship's Project, as well as contacts and cooperation opportunities.

Other outcomes for private company

This good score could be used in order to have future funding and to continue the activity.

Other outcomes for other actors

The good functioning of the PA is an opportunity for people that live in the area and for enjoyment of beauty and landscape.

## 7. Summary

National and nature parks across Europe are home to the unique biological and landscape diversity of the "old continent". They preserve not only the European natural assets but also locally specific traditions in sustainable land use management. In the times of fiscal austerity and decreasing public funding for protected areas, additional and innovative alternatives are needed to secure the long term viability of these areas.

One of the ways to capture the significant economic value of PAs and to ensure their sustainable financing is through fostering the entrepreneurial approach and public-private partnerships (PPPs). PPPs represent a powerful tool for improving the economic sustainability of parks, enhancing the quality of services, leveraging investments in biodiversity conservation and park infrastructure, and, through all this, contributing to the core function of protecting biodiversity.

The survey analyzes the EU experience in implementation of PPPs in protected areas and presents good practice examples from national and nature parks in Europe. PPPs described are grouped in 4 categories: eco-tourism, food products, certification (branding), environmental conservation and services. For each PPP categories a SWOT analysis has been performed, in order to address the Bulgarian PA's managers to the best solutions for local study cases.

The chosen good practices presented in the report include: (i) brief description of the protected area (name, location, area, type, management body, financing, main activities, relevant characteristic features); (ii) description of the partnerships, legislative and financial frame, objectives and practical tasks, approaches, steps for preparation and implementation; (iii) direct benefits for the partner organizations involved, and (iv) other benefits for the park management, local society, stakeholders, etc. The practices of PPPs described here are practically and theoretically applicable in Bulgarian protected areas.

In order to give an insight on the current institutional and legislative context in which Bulgarian nature parks operate, and to identify the most suitable directions for realization of PPPs in the parks, a synthesized material on Bulgarian nature parks is included in the report. It provides general information, some key facts and figures, as well as threats to Bulgarian Nature Parks. Based on that recommendations for most suitable public-private partnership models which can be realized in Nature parks in Bulgaria are made.

Other important outcomes of the survey include: (1) GuideLine for realization of PPP in Bulgarian nature parks, including schemes of agreements and contracts (that could be used by PA's managers) and (2) Proposed itineraries for study visits abroad aimed at building knowledge of Bulgarian park's managers in realization of PPPs.

On the basis of the results of this survey, some Pilot Projects can be designed and realized within the Bulgarian PA's using the lessons learned from the successful experiences at European level.

Pilot Projects should consider all the strategic elements explained by the analysis of European best practices.