

Map No. VII - Objectives and actions

Title and subtitle

Title : Site Natura 2000 National name and code (Example: **ROSCI10108**) **Arial 30 Bold Dark green (like the site limits)** Subtitle: Map VII – objectives and actions to implement for the conservation, management and restoration of habitats and species of community interest (**Arial 24**)

Legend

Natura 2000 site limit (uninterrupted dark green line, thickness 2)
Point location of species and habitat of species in Appendix II and Appendix IV (area of presence).

Example of point representation:
nesting place (birds), reproduction place (amphibians), hibernation place (chiropters), area of presence (flora, visual contact)

Example of scale use for the pilot sites

Name of pilot site:	Site surface	A4	A3
Măgurile Băiței :	257 ha	1:15 000	
Mlaștina Satchinez	268,3 ha	1:60 000	
Defileul Inferior al Mureșului și Dealurile Lipovei:	55660 ha		1:200 000
Semenic Cheile Carașului:	37780,3 ha		1:110 000

Example of linear representation: river section favourable for one species, forest alignment (chiropters), cliff (eagles).

Example of representation in sections: area favourable for a certain species
Legend title: Objectives (Arial 10 bold, **underlined**)

Subtitle: Category of objectives

Legend elements (Arial 8)

Objectives and actions on the entire site which cannot be mapped must be added (information obtained from the population, **public ...**)

Scale

Graphical representation of the distance (1:100 000) ("Scale" font 10 bold then 8 regular) and text.

Surface scale (surface square)

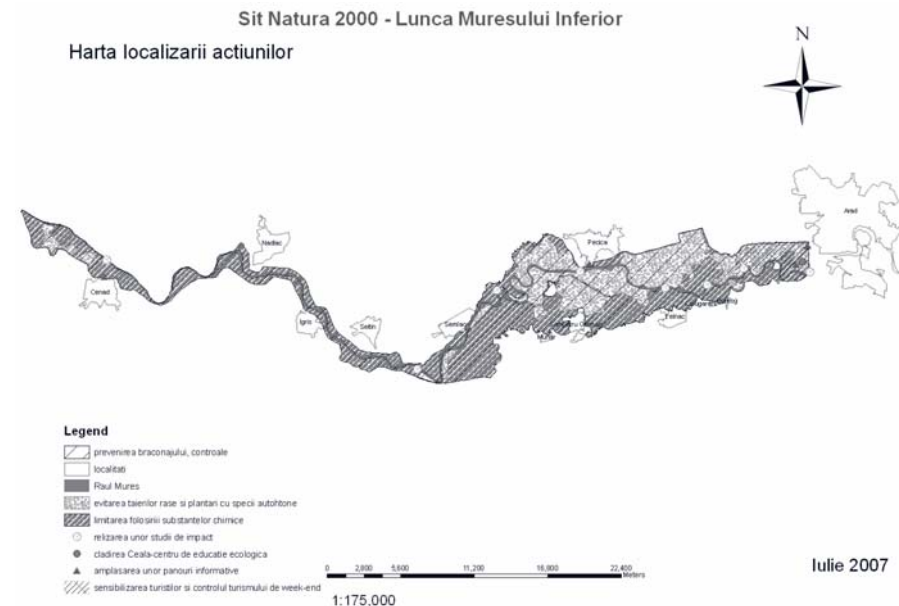
Data source (background, perimeter) ("Sources" font 10 bold then 8 regular)

Map author

(Body, name, month and year of drawing up)

Other elements

Geographical background (1:50 000 black white) (for small sites)





Map No. VIII – Conservation status of habitats (optional)

Title and subtitle

Title : Natura 2000 Site National name and code (Example:
ROS-CI10108) Arial 30 Bold Dark green (like the site limits)
 Subtitle: Map VIII – conservation status of habitats of community
interest (Arial 24)

Legend

Natura 2000 site limits (uninterrupted dark green line,
thickness 2)
 Conservation status of community habitats at the level of each
section (according to Map V): three levels:
Favourable (Green)
Medium (Orange)
Unfavourable (Red)

Legend title: conservation status (Arial 10 bold, underlined)
Legend element (Arial 8)

Scale

Graphical representation of the distance (1:100 000) (“Scale” font 10
 bold then 8 regular) and text.
 Surface scale (surface square)

Data source

(background, perimeter) (“Sources” font 10 bold then 8 regular)

Map author

(Body, name, month and year of drawing up)

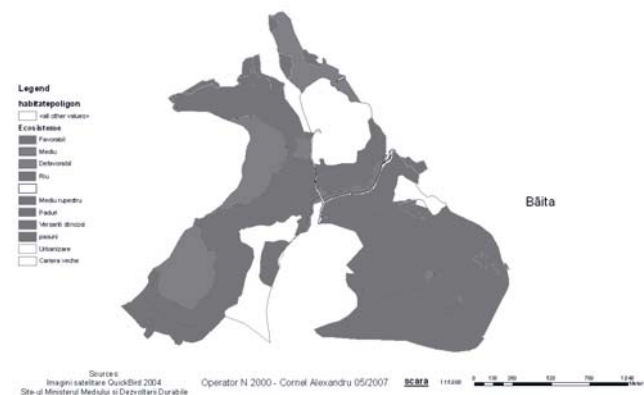
Other elements

Geographical background (1:50 000 black white) (for small sites)

✿ Example of scale use for the pilot sites

Name of pilot site:	Site surface	A4	2 x A3
Măgurile Băiței :	257 ha	1 :10 000	
Mlaștina Satchinez	268,3 ha	1 :40 000	
Defileul Inferior al Mureșului și Dealurile Lipovei:	55660 ha		1 :130 000
Semenic Cheile Carășului:	37780,3 ha		1 :50 000 west side (landscape) 1 :100 000 east side (portrait)
Lunca Mureșului Inferior:	14428,0 ha		1 :75 000

Site Natura 2000 - Magurile Baitei R0Sci0110
 Statut de conservare habitate



Map No. IX - Conservation status of species

Title and subtitle

Title: Natura 2000 Site National name and code (Example: ROSCI10108) **Arial 30 Bold Dark green (like the site limits) Subtitle:** Map VIII – conservation status of species of community interest (font Arial 24)

Legend

Natura 2000 site limits (uninterrupted **dark green line, thickness 2**)

Conservation status for species of **community interest (according to Map V):** three levels:

Favourable (Green)

Medium (Orange)

Unfavourable (Red)

Legend title: conservation status (Arial 10 **bold, underlined**)

Legend element (font Arial 8)

Scale

Graphical representation of the distance (1:100 000) ("Scale" font 10 bold then 8 regular) and text.

Surface scale (surface square)

Data source

(background, perimeter) ("Sources" font 10 bold then 8 regular)

Map author

(Body, name, month and year of drawing up)

Other elements

Geographical background (1:50 000 black white) (for small sites)

Sit Natura 2000 - Magurile Baitei ROSCI 0110 Statut conservare specii Natura 2000



Arii naturale protejate	
<all other values>	
CodC_1	
■	Favorabil
■	Mediu
■	Defavorabil
■	Lycaena dispar
■	Euphydryas aurinia
■	Maculinea arion
■	Dendrocoπος medius
■	Falco peregrinus
■	Aquila chrysetos
■	Reptile
■	Vipera ammodytes



Sources:
Imagini satelitare QuickBird 2004
Site-ul Ministerul Mediului si Dezvoltarii Durabile

Operator N 2000 - Cornel Alexandru 05/2007

scara 1:100.000 0 130 260 520 780 1040 Meters



3. Guide for the involvement of stakeholders



Twinning Project RO2004/IB/EN-02

Implementation and Enforcement of the Environmental Acquis

Focused on Nature Protection, 7 Center Region, REPA Sibiu

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Content

Preamble.....	p.107
1. The context.....	p.108
2. About public participation at a first glance.....	p.108
2.1. What is public participation?	
2.2. Why public participation?	
2.3. Who should be involved?	
2.4. When are they involved?	
2.5. How to involve them?	
3. First steps.....	p.110
4. Advantages.....	p.110
5. 5. What tensions and conflicts may occur?.....	p.111
6. 6. What factors determine the success?.....	p.111
7. Possible methods to involve the stakeholders.....	p.111
7.1. Public announcement of the project/plan	
7.2. Working group	
7.3. Regional cross-sector strategic group (GSRI)	
7.4. Visit on the field	
7.5. Workshops	
7.6. Public meetings and debates	
8. General recommendations.....	p.113



Preamble

The active involvement of the public is one of the keys to success in the promotion of nature protection and the implementation of the Natura 2000 network. The absence of participatory approaches and implicitly the lack of information and communication led to critical problems in the West European countries, especially with regard to the involvement of stakeholders.

This document offers a set of basic directions for the start up of the public participation planning. There are many publications on the theme of public participation and involvement of stakeholders, but due to lack of time we kept this document at a basic level, trying at the same time to adapt it to the Romanian context. The document is based on the results of a workshop of the Natura 2000 Working Group on information management (GLMI) in Central Region 7, including representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Water Management, the National Environment Protection Agency, the Regional Agency and the local agencies of environment protection in Central Region 7.

We wish to thank to all the members of the working group (Gabriela Capătînă, Maria Vandra, Tania Alecu, Cristina Metea, Silard Szabo, Mihai Petrescu, Nicolae Pienaru, Mirela Moisa, Mihai Proca and Silvia Moise) and to the other persons contributing to the drafting of this document: Maria-Cecilia Dobrota, Both Josef and Mircea Gog.

It is not always easy to involve the stakeholders, as this approach requires time, energy and resources. Many times the benefits do not show immediately (for the initiators, the society and the nature), but please be sure that it is worth following this process, which we highly recommend.

Start right now!!!

Sibiu, March 2006



1. The context

One of the main tasks of the Romanian administration in the field of environment protection is the implementation of the Council Directives related to the conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna (92/43/EEC) and the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC). The selection of pSCI (proposal of sites of community importance) must be made in accordance with the scientific criteria and this fact must be clearly communicated to the public. Only after the proposals for these sites have been made, the information, communication and involvement of the stakeholders play a major role, especially in the perspective of the consequences and impacts for the land owners and the future site management.

Neither the Habitats Directive (HD), nor the Birds Directive (BD) defines the term of public consultation or establishes the obligation to discuss the pSCI or SPA (special protection areas) proposals with the stakeholders. The sole mention of this subject is in Article 2 of HD: "The measures to be taken pursuant to this Directive will take account of economic, social and cultural requirements, as well as the regional and local characteristics". In practice, this means that all conservation measures

should be discussed with the parties having an interest (social/economic etc.) in the site. Public consultation is an essential feature of Directive 85/337/EEC, on the analysis of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.

In this context, we must mention the possible long-term implications of the Aarhus Convention which underlines the importance of public consultation in the decision making process pertaining to environment protection.



What you will NOT find in this guide?

This is not a manual about how to involve the stakeholders, proposing a step-by-step plan. What works in Austria, for instance, will not necessarily work in Romania as well. Each country, culture and society has different methods and approaches. There is not a universal recipe. You, who live and work here, know best the situation. Outside suggestions must be adapted to the regional and local conditions, and the entire process must be adjusted according to political, cultural and institutional contexts.



Whom is this guide addressed to?

The guide was developed for the local authorities which are in charge – along with others – of the implementation of the Natura 2000 network. It should assist in the enhancement of transparency and participation in the implementation process of the Natura 2000 network. This document will not only serve the authorities in the field of environment protection, but also the stakeholders and the public.

2. About public participation at a first glance

2.1. What is public participation?

First of all we wish to clarify the concept of public participation and to offer directions and examples on the implementation of the process of involvement of stakeholders.

Public participation is the process offering the citizens the possibility to influence the results of plans and processes, being a means of improvement of the decision making activity, and also an instrument leading to the increase in acceptance and of the degree of involvement of the stakeholders.



We can distinguish three forms of public participation:

- Information
- Consultation
- Active involvement

However, there are various levels of influence by public participation. The basis for any form of participation is the provision of information. The true participation starts with consultation. For instance, the environment protection authority consults with the stakeholders in order to obtain opinions. There are two forms of consultation: written and oral. In the case of a consultation process, there is no such obligation to assume the opinion of the stakeholders, the decision being made by the authorities. However, it is important that the consulted persons receive from the authorities the explanation for the final decision. The next level and the highest level of participation is represented by the involvement of the stakeholders in the process of planning and decision making.

2.2. Why public participation?

Public participation will improve the decision making process, in order to enable the influence of the decisions taken by the parties affected by the latter and to be more easily accepted by the public.

Other advantages of public participation and involvement of stakeholders are presented at point 4.

2.3. Who should be involved?

There are several definitions for stakeholders. By stakeholders, we understand parties - persons, groups or organisations - interested or involved in a certain matter, either because they will be influenced by it or because they can influence its result.

2.4. When?

As above stated, the selection of the proposals for SCI sites must be based on scientific criteria; consequently, in this phase you can only provide information to the stakeholders. When the selection process is completed, you must think of adequate methods for consultation and active involvement.

2.5. How?

There are many tools and methods for public participation and involvement of stakeholders. At point 7 you will find a description of the methods that the working group selected as the most adequate.

And finally,



do not forget that the participatory processes require an active political commitment, from the very beginning and until the completion of the implementation process!!



3. First steps



Think about ...

the benefits, advantages but also obstacles

If you wish to commit and motivate the public to involve it in the implementation of the Natura 2000 network, it is important to answer two questions for each interested group:

- What is the advantage for them?
- What do you need to motivate them?

Consequently, the first step is to gather pros and cons in the opinion of each group.



Define and establish the priorities ...

as regards the target groups

Describe the target groups. It is essential to answer questions such as:

- Who influences, directly or indirectly, the achievement of your goals?
- Who may have a negative impact on your efforts?
- Who else is important in the context of goal achievement?

Identify:

- **Main target groups**
(the most important)

- Secondary target groups

(those less important).

You may use "Analysis of stakeholders" to establish the priorities: write each group of a sheet of paper and then arrange them according to their importance:

We recommend you to focus on the most important stakeholders. For instance: land owners, local councils, administration of protected areas, Environment Guard, monasteries/churches, local environment protection agencies ...



Try to change roles ...

You already know the stakeholders playing a major role in the implementation of the process pertaining to Natura 2000. Try to put yourself in the place of a land owner or mayor, for instance, and to make a list of opportunities and benefits and, in parallel, a list of concerns and anxieties. Try to see the world through their eyes. You will see that this process will prepare you even more for the discussions and negotiations with the stakeholders.

4. Advantages

The involvement of stakeholders may contribute to a better and deeper understanding by the public of the development opportunities pertaining to Natura 2000. On the other hand, we become aware of the fears that the stakeholders may have, which helps us to a

certain degree to manage them better. It will also lead to a better acceptance of the stakeholders.

In general, participatory approaches may be beneficial to all. The benefits vary depending on the role that the stakeholder in question plays within the system. Why do people have nothing to lose from such processes:

- because their needs and interests are taken into account
- they are regarded as "local experts", with detailed knowledge on issues specific to their environment
- they often have precise recommendations for the settlement of a problem

If the abilities, views and knowledge of the various groups of stakeholders are integrated in the planning process, the results are generally creative and sustainable. As these solutions have a wide range of development and discussion and – most important of all – they are agreed by all the participants, they will also benefit of the support of the persons involved.

The possibility to be actively involved and to contribute in the planning process encourages the distribution of responsibilities pertaining to common problems and the balancing of forces among the various groups of stakeholders. At the same time, participatory processes strengthen the local democracy and the will to cooperate, for the benefit of the local administration and policies.

Decisions are thus improved not only with regard to the content: they become more transparent and well accepted, which always leads to a more rapid and better implementation of the results.



Note ...

the possible advantages of participatory processes:

- timely publishing of information which may generate conflicts, the identification of different points of view and possibilities of reconciliation

- promotion of solutions with long-term sustainability

- creation of a conflict management culture, a democratic and pluralist environment

- generation of motivation, identification of purposes and objectives, acceptance of measures-procedures, establishment of an implementation-related commitment and of a target-oriented behaviour

- Use of knowledge as input, enhanced potential of innovation

- Facilitation of learning processes for both parties

- Correction of unilateral perceptions
- Awareness of the fact that many conflicts must not remain only confrontations whose

sum is zero, but they may become situations in which all are winners

- Underlining of the open character of the process, instead of fixation on already defined goals: conflict management instead of final and non-realistic conflict settlements

- Discussions uninfluenced by feelings

5. What types of tensions and conflicts may occur?

There are many types of conflicts you must be aware of:

- 1) **Content-related conflict**
e.g. why a Natura 2000 site in my village and not in some other place?
- 2) **Conflict of roles**
e.g. an NGO in the environment sector opposes the regional environment protection authority in a certain matter, but it is willing to cooperate with the agency in the Natura 2000 context
- 3) **Conflict or relationships**
e.g. between the elderly and the young; men and women; negative experiences in other projects
- 4) **Conflicts of procedure**
e.g. the time left for comments is too short

6. Are there factors determining the success of participatory processes?

Yes, there are, based on many examples in the past, the experts determined that success requires:

- Enough willingness;
- Openness;
- Transparency and overview on the activities and their consequences;
- Accessibility;
- Timely and thorough information;
- Willingness to make compromises, flexibility;
- Capacity to learn;
- Compulsory rules;
- Compulsory results.

7. Possible methods to involve the stakeholders

There are many instruments facilitating the participatory processes, ranging from interviews, active listening, workshops, citizen councils and public debates to IT programs to process the citizens' comments and the Web GIS. Not all of them are adequate for any type of project.



Note that ...

- The choice of the instrument or technique depends on what you wish to achieve. Do you want to inform the public? Do you want to consult it to find the opinion of the majority? Or do you wish to actively involve the process stakeholders?
- Timely planning of these processes;
- If you choose an instrument involving the reception of comments/feedback from the stakeholders, you must address very precise questions;
- You must know the stakeholders;
- You should establish deadlines;
- Responsibilities must be clearly defined; ...

In our workshop the participants selected six different methods deemed adequate in the current conditions.

7.1. Public information

Description: When working on the elaboration of plans/projects, the initial proposal must be made public for a well-defined period of time. The private and public players may analyse this proposal and express their reaction: critics, observations, but also constructive proposals.



Recommendations:

- You must announce the public how the information is to be made
- Everybody must have access
- The location must be accessible to all
- The information content must be adapted to the public

7.2 Working Group

Description: a working group is made up of several persons working together on a given theme; the theme and the related questions must be clearly defined.



Recommendations:

- the group should comprise several persons or representatives or one or more groups of stakeholders
- provision of outside expertise, if necessary
- use of entertaining methods, catching and maintenance of interest by the use of many examples

7.3. Regional/local cross-sector strategic group

Using "step-by-step" approaches for the building of a network at regional or local level,

it is recommended to combine the activities by forming a strategic cross-sector group. This group should regularly meet, for a better knowledge and cooperation of the various sectors influenced by Natura 2000. It is important that the factors with relevance in the implementation process be represented in this strategic group.

7.4. Visit on the field

With this instrument, the interested public must form its own view about the site.



Recommendations:

- The specialists must not prevail
- The visit route should be elaborated together with the specialists
- Enough time and occasions for discussions
- The results must be well documented
- Maximum 10-15 persons per group
- Boards and posts may be used to inform the participants in the visit
- It is recommended to provide a snack

7.5. Workshop

Description: the aim of the workshop is to generate an intensive discussion and a professional approach of the project/theme in question, with the participation of various players: decision factors, administrative personnel, land owners, investors, affected persons, etc.

Recommendations:

- Optimisation of the background conditions (open and casual working background)
- Representatives with decisional power of the various interest groups
- A common informative basis
- Documentation of the process results
- Clear timetable
- Transparency and openness

7.6. Public presentations and debates

Description: pros and cons are presented and discussed – the method is also adequate in the case of larger groups. Information and debates must take place before decisions are made.

Recommendations:

- Choose the adequate location
- Choose the adequate timing
- Practise dialogue, not just an exchange of monologues
- Offer prior information as regards the basic intentions and the effects of the project in

question, and make sure that the information was well understood

- Manage the opinions and reactions in a transparent way

8. General recommendations for the implementation of participatory processes

- 1) The organisers must openly communicate the data on the process background: each participant must understand its role from the very beginning and know the final meaning of their contribution, for instance if it represents a compulsory decision, a recommendation, a basis for new measures, etc.;
- 2) Specify the parties you intend to involve (persons and institutions), either formally, or informally, and the reasons for their involvement; if personalised invitations are necessary; BUT all participants must be at the same level of information;
- 3) It is sometimes recommendable to develop specific standards, outlining the basic rules of the process, e.g. the procedure;
- 4) In order to encourage the motivation of the volunteer participants, show consideration for their resources, such as time;
- 5) You must decide if the representatives of the stakeholder groups participate as specialists or if their official reaction is needed (once again

relevant for the establishment of the deadlines);

- 6) Try to involve women and man, young and elderly, as well as representatives of the minorities;
- 7) If you believe there is a certain person whose participation is important, try personal contact;
- 8) Choose your mediator with care:
 - S/he must have a good knowledge of the subject
 - It is very important that s/he be trained in participatory processes
 - Certain basic principles should be followed, such as: correctness, balancing of the contribution of various participants, extroverts should be appreciated, introverts should be encouraged;
- 9) The minutes and the documentation of meeting and their results should be clarified;
- 10) Choose a convenient location: close to the participants, on neutral field;
- 11) Participatory processes depend on the contribution and the recommendations of the participants; in order to make them express themselves, show them trust;



12) Recommendations of written reactions:

- Make sure that the announcement was adequate and wait before sending written reactions
- Do not forget to thank the participants for their contribution and time
- Each reaction must be thoroughly treated by the organisers and recommendations must be formulated for the decisional factors
- There are many possibilities to make a decision; here are two:

- The participants decide democratically if a proposal is unanimously or partly accepted or rejected
 - Choose a decisional group (at least two persons)
 - Provide feedback: inform the persons contributing to the decision making, how it was made and why; there should be the possibility to document alternative reactions;
- 13) Electronic communication media may be useful: internet, SMS, but do not forget the im

portance of personal contact;

14) It is important to reflect in the end about the participatory process: a final balance may be drafted or conclusions may be drawn for the future. This may be done in various ways: individually, by groups of stakeholders, or with all the participants;

15) It is recommended to periodically evaluate the results of a participatory process

4. Plan de management pentru siturile Natura 2000- exemplar gol

logo
administrație

logo
operator

Foto 1	Foto 2
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Planul de management
Sit Natura 2000 din.....
RO.....
Septembrie 2007



Plan de management pentru siturile Natura 2000

Plan de management-exemplar gol, de completat de către operator

CUPRINS

INTRODUCERE

PREZENTARE GENERALĂ A NATURA 2000

FIȘA DE IDENTITATE A SITULUI NATURA 2000

PLAN DE MANAGEMENT

DIAGNOSTIC / TABEL 1: DATE ADMINISTRATIVE

DIAGNOSTIC / TABEL 2: SITUAȚIA PROPRIETARILOR DE TEREN ÎN SIT

DIAGNOSTIC / TABEL 3: DATE PRIVITOARE LA ACTIVITĂȚILE UMANE ȘI MODUL DE UTILIZARE AL TERENURILOR

DIAGNOSTIC / TABEL 4: DATE ABIOTICE GENERALE

DIAGNOSTIC / TABEL 5: ECOSISTEME (ÎN LEGĂTURĂ CU MARILE ECOSISTEME DESCRISE ÎN FSD

DIAGNOSTIC / TABEL 6: DATE BIOTICE (ALTELE DECAT HABITATELE NATURALE SI SPECIILE DE INTERES COMUNITAR)

DIAGNOSTIC / TABEL 7: HABITATELE NATURALE DE INTERES COMUNITAR

DIAGNOSTIC / TABEL 8: SPECII DE INETRES COMUNITAR (DIRECTIVA 92/43 ANEXA 2)

DIAGNOSTIC / TABEL 9: SPECII DE PĂSARI DE INTERES COMUNITAR

OBIECTIVE / TABEL 10: OBIECTIVE LEGATE DE HABITATELE NATURALE ȘI ACTIVITĂȚILE UMANE

OBIECTIVE / TABEL 11: OBIECTIVE LEGATE DE SPECII (92/43) ȘI ACTIVITĂȚILE UMANE

OBIECTIVE / TABEL 12: OBIECTIVE LEGATE DE SPECIILE DE PĂSĂRI (79/409) ȘI ACTIVITĂȚILE UMANE

ACȚIUNILE / TABEL 13: ACȚIUNI

EVALUARE / TABEL 14: EVALUREA ACȚIUNILOR

ABREVIERI

BIBLIOGRAFIE

ANEXE: DATE SUPLIMENTARE DESPRE PĂSĂRILE DE INTERES COMUNITAR: SURSA MILVUS

ANEXE: HĂRȚI

NATURA 2000: PREZENTARE GENERALĂ **(aceeași pentru toate Planurile de management și toate siturile)** **(hărtă obligatorie Europa România - pagina din stânga)**

Natura 2000: Rețeaua celor mai prestigioase situri europene

Rețeaua Natura 2000 este rețeaua celor mai remarcabile situri naturale din Uniunea Europeană. Obiectivul acesteia este să contribuie la asigurarea diversității biologice pe teritoriul celor 27 de țări ale Europei. Rețeaua este menită să asigure menținerea sau restabilirea într-un statut de conservare favorabil a habitatelor naturale și a habitatelor de specii ale florei și faunei sălbatice de interes comunitar.

Rețeaua Natura 2000 este alcătuită din situri naturale desemnate de fiecare țară în parte, în conformitate cu prevederile a 2 directive europene: Directiva 79/409/CEE/CEE din 2 aprilie 1979, privind conservarea păsărilor sălbatice, pe scurt „Directiva Păsări”, și Directiva 92/43/CEE/CEE din 21 mai 1992, privind conservarea habitatelor naturale, precum și a faunei și florei sălbatice, pe scurt „Directiva Habitate”. Un sit poate fi desemnat în virtutea uneia dintre directivele menționate sau a amândurora, pe baza aceluiași perimetru sau a unor perimetre ușor diferite.

În aceste directive, sunt enumerate habitatele naturale și speciile rare, majoritatea listelor fiind preluate din convenții internaționale, cum ar fi cea de la Berna sau cea de la Bonn (ciocănițoarea de stejar, ciocănițoarea neagră, cocoșul de munte, linxul, buhaiul de baltă cu burta galbenă, croitorul mare al stejarului etc.).

Natura 2000 în Europa

Rețeaua europeană a siturilor Natura 2000 cuprinde (conform cifrelor din iunie 2006):

- 20 789 de situri desemnate conform Directivei Habitate, adică 55 908 200 ha. Acestea ocupă 12,2% din suprafața terestră a UE,
- 4 540 de situri desemnate conform Directivei Păsări, adică 44 436 800 ha. Acestea ocupă 9,6% din suprafața terestră a UE.

Fiecare țară dispune sau își creează treptat o rețea de situri corespunzătoare habitatelor și speciilor menționate în directive. Aceste directive sunt transpuse în legislația fiecărei țări în parte. Acestea le revine sarcina de a desemna o rețea care să respecte realitatea bogăției ecologice a teritoriului lor. Din acest punct de vedere, România este considerată, într-adevăr, drept una dintre cele mai importante țări europene, datorită mediilor sale naturale și a speciilor sălbatice, cu precădere a marilor mamifere (ursul și altele), a păsărilor, a pădurilor naturale. Această rețea reprezintă, de asemenea, unul din răspunsurile României la responsabilitățile internaționale ce îi revin și la angajamentele internaționale, preluate de discursurile responsabililor francezi (Johannesburg 2002, conferința internațională pe tema „biodiversității și guvernanței” din Paris, 2005, de exemplu).

Natura 2000 în România

Anii 2006 și 2007 au constituit un pas istoric pentru implementarea rețelei Natura 2000 în Europa și în România. În acești doi ani, au fost posibile inventarierea și transmiterea siturilor ce corespund obiectivelor fixate pentru habitatele naturale, de floră, de faună, în vederea realizării concrete a integrării în Europa și în marea rețea ecologică europeană, pe care o reprezintă Natura 2000.

Din acest moment, rețeaua română a siturilor Natura 2000 cuprinde (conform cifrelor din xx):

- xxxx situri desemnate conform Directivei Habitate, adică xxxxx ha,
- xxxx situri desemnate conform Directivei Păsări, adică xxxxx ha.

În prezent, rețeaua siturilor Natura 2000 ocupă xxxxxxxxx ha (cu excepția mediilor marine), adică xxxxx % din teritoriul românesc.

FIȘA DE IDENTITATE A FIECĂRUI SIT
(a se prelua datele din FSD, harta obligatorie a sitului - pagina din stânga)

Denumirea oficială a sitului Natura 2000:

Desemnat conform Directivei europene 92/43: da / nu

Numărul oficial al sitului Natura 2000: RO_ _ _ _ _

Desemnat conform Directivei europene 79/409: da / nu

Numărul oficial al sitului Natura 2000: RO_ _ _ _ _

Localizarea sitului Natura 2000: regiunea sau regiunile vizate

Localizarea sitului Natura 2000: județul sau județele vizate

Suprafața sitului Natura 2000 desemnat conform Directivei europene 92/43:

Suprafața sitului Natura 2000 desemnat conform Directivei europene 79/409:

Operatorul sitului Natura 2000:

DIAGNOSTIC / TABEL 1: DATE ADMINISTRATIVE

Date administrative	Cuantificare	Caracterizare	Relaționarea în raport cu Natura 2000	Sursa datelor
Regiune				
Județ				
Comune-localități				
Locuitori				
Parcuri Naționale				
Parcuri Naturale				
Rezervații Naturale				
Alt statut: rezervații de biosferă MAB, sit RAMSAR, ...				
Alte zonări cunoscute (zone umede, zone de importanță avifaunistică ...)				
Fonduri de vânătoare și pescuit				
Alte informații				

REZUMAT

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DIAGNOSTIC / TABEL 3: DATE PRIVITOARE LA ACTIVITĂȚILE UMANE ȘI MODUL DE UTILIZARE AL TERENURILOR

Date despre activitățile umane și modul de utilizare al terenurilor (vezi codurile FSD din anexa)	Codul activităților umane conform FSD	Cuantificare	Caracterizare		Sursa datelor
Agricultură					
Silvicultură					
Urbanism					
Cariere					
Vânătoare					
Pescuit					
Turism					
Alte activități					

*Există și alte coduri pentru activitățile umane cu alte calificări (se furnizează lista cu coduri și activități)

REZUMAT

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DIAGNOSTIC / TABEL 4: DATE ABIOTICE GENERALE

Date abiotice generale	Cuantificare	Caracterizare		Sursa datelor
Geologie				
Hidrologie				
Climă				
Pedologie				
Topografie				
Hidrografie				
Alte informații				

REZUMAT

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DIAGNOSTIC / TABEL 5: ECOSISTEME (ÎN LEGATURA CU MARILE ECOSISTEME DESCRISE ÎN FSD)

Ecosisteme (în legătură cu marile ecosisteme descrise în FSD)	Suprafața, lineara sau procentul de acoperire a sitului (estimare globală în ha, km sau %)	Statutul sumar al ecosistemului (favorabil, mediu, defavorabil)	Principalele habitate de interes comunitar vizate (lista non exhaustivă)	Principalele specii de interes comunitar vizate (lista non exhaustivă)	Principalele amenințări identificate sau estimate în legătură cu activitățile umane (lista non exhaustivă)	Sursa datelor
Păduri						
Peșteri și grote						
Fânețe pajiști de pasunat						
Pajiști neexploatate.						
Zone umede						
Râuri						
Zone urbanizate/ infrastructuri						
Planuri pe bazine de apă						
Culturi						
Zone urbanizate						
Infrastructuri						
Alte informații						

REZUMAT

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**DIAGNOSTIC / TABEL 6:
DATE BIOTICE (ALTELE DECÂT HABITATELE NATURALE ȘI SPECIILE DE INTERES COMUNITAR)**

Date biotice altele decât habitatele și speciile de interes comunitar	Cuantificare	Caracterizare Obiective în raport cu Natura 2000		Sursa datelor
Habitatate naturale în general				
Floră în general				
Faună în general				
Faună cinegetica				
Faună piscicolă				
Alte informații				

REZUMAT

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DIAGNOSTIC / TABEL 7: HABITATELE NATURALE DE INTERES COMUNITAR

Habitatelor naturale de interes comunitar identificate în FSD (denumire din Directivă 92/43)	Cod Natura 2000 al habitatului natural	Habitatul natural prioritar se notează cu (« DA »)	Suprafața acoperită de habitat (ha)	Regiunea biogeografică vizată	Structura și funcționalitatea	Statutul de conservare: Favorabil Mediu Defavorabil	Sursa datelor
Numele habitatului							
Numele habitatului							
Numele habitatului							

DIAGNOSTIC / TABEL 8: SPECII DE INTERES COMUNITAR (DIRECTIVA 92/43/CEE ANEXA 2)

Numele speciei de interes comunitar identificata în FSD (denumire din Directiva 92/43/CEE anexa 2)	Cod Natura 2000 al speciei	Specia prioritară se notează cu (« DA»)	Efectivele populației (precizarea unității)	Regiunea biogeografică de repartiție a speciei	Structura și funcționalitatea populației Habitatul natural al speciei	Statutul de conservare: Favorabil Mediu Defavorabil	Sursa datelor
Denumirea latină a speciei							
Denumirea latină a speciei							
Denumirea latină a speciei							

DIAGNOSTIC / TABEL 9: SPECII DE PĂSĂRI DE INTERES COMUNITAR

Numele speciei de păsări de interes comunitar identificată în FSD (denumire din Directiva 79/409/CEE anexa 1)	Cod european Natura 2000 a speciei	Specia prioritară se notează cu (« DA »)	Efectivele populației (precizarea unității)	Aria biogeografică de repartiție a speciei	Structura și funcționalitatea populației Habitatul natural al speciei	Statutul de conservare: Favorabil Mediu Defavorabil	Sursa datelor
Denumirea științifică a speciei							
Denumirea științifică a speciei							
Denumirea științifică a speciei							

REZUMATUL CELOR TREI TABELE

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OBIECTIVE TABEL 12: OBIECTIVE LEGATE DE SPECIILE DE PĂSĂRI (79/409) ȘI ACTIVITĂȚILE UMANE

Activități umane	Agricultură	Silvicultură	Urbanism	Infrastructură	Carieră de piatră	Vânătoare și pescuit	Turism	Alte activități	Alte activități	OBIECTIVE LEGATE DE SPECIILE DE PĂSĂRI
SPECIA DE PASĂRE (anexa 1 Directiva 79/409/CEE)										
<i>Codul speciei sau denumirea științifică</i>										
<i>Codul speciei sau denumirea științifică</i>										

REZUMATUL CELOR TREI TABELE

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PROPUNERI DE MĂSURI DE MANAGEMENT / TABEL 13: ACȚIUNI

Denumirea acțiunii	Descrierea acțiunii și cuantificarea sa (poate duce la un caiet de sarcini precis din anexă)	Obiectivele acțiunii (vezi TABEL x 10, 11, 12)	Activități umane vizate) (vezi TABEL x 10, 11, 12	Habitatate naturale vizate	Specii vizate	Planificare – să se noteze acțiunile în fiecare an dacă este nevoie	Responsabil	Cost global al acțiunii (euro) De precizat unitatea	Plan de finanțare (surse potențiale)

REZUMAT

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**EVALUAREA STATUTULUI DE CONSERVARE / TABEL 16:
EVALUAREA STATUTULUI DE CONSERVARE A SPECIILOR**

Evaluare/bilanț final al speciilor de interes comunitar (anexa 2 Directiva Habitate 92/43/CEE)	Codul european al speciei	Cuantificarea inițială a speciei care se află într-un statut de conservare			Cuantificarea post acțiune a speciei care se află într-un statut de conservare			Evoluția stării de conservare în anul N+5	Recomandări pentru modificări de management (legat de caietele de specii și habitate)
		Mediu	Defavorabil	Favorabil	Mediu	Defavorabil	Favorabil		

REZUMAT

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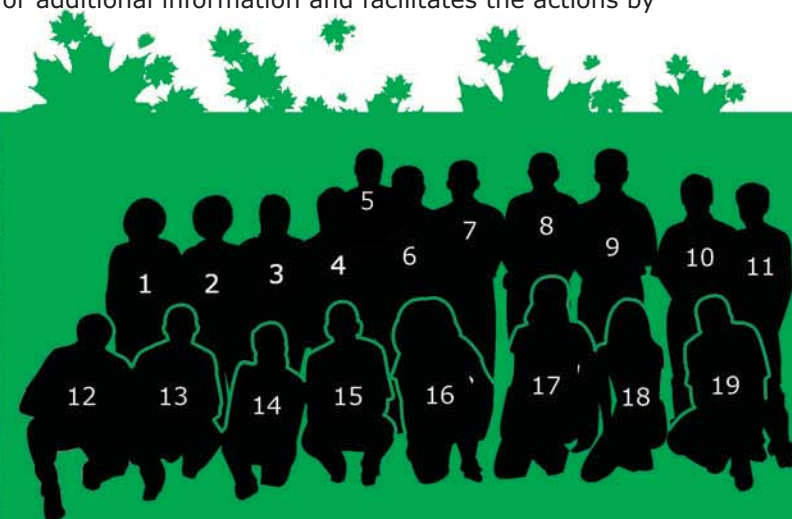
This methodological guide is a premiere in Europe: based on the cooperation of several countries, it produced a prototype for Natura 2000 management plan adapted to the various countries, at the same time meeting the objectives of the Habitats Directive 92/43/ EEC and the Birds Directive 79/409/EEC applied to the 27 member states of the European Union.

In order to draft this guide, 5 pilot sites in the West Region 5 were chosen on various criteria in order to cover a wide range of biodiversity elements. The proposed sites cover several categories of protected areas, such as: national park, natural park, nature reserves and comprise several types of operators (LEPA, reserve warden, park administration).

In order for this guide to be adapted to the actual situations in Romania, it was elaborated in cooperation with 10 operators of certain pilot sites (5 Romanians, 1 Pole and 4 French) and with the support of the units in charge with biodiversity of the 4 LEPAs of Caraş-Severin, Hunedoara, Arad and Timiş counties and REPAs of the West Region, NEPAs, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Protection.

This guide, along with the new type of management plan it proposes, is an important tool for the operators of Natura 2000 sites. It enables the clarification of the information necessary for the good management of the site, the designing of an easy to follow and fulfil action, and it is a guide for additional information and facilitates the actions by syntheses comprising essential data pertaining to the habitats and the species.

This guide was elaborated within the Twinning Project "Phare 2004/IB/EN-03" between the Romanian, Polish and French states.



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"The content of this material does not necessarily represent the official opinion of the European Union".