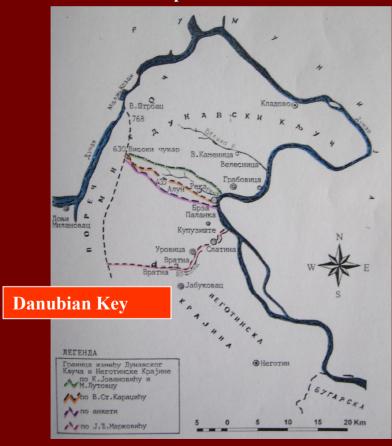
### THE CARPATHIAN PROJECT

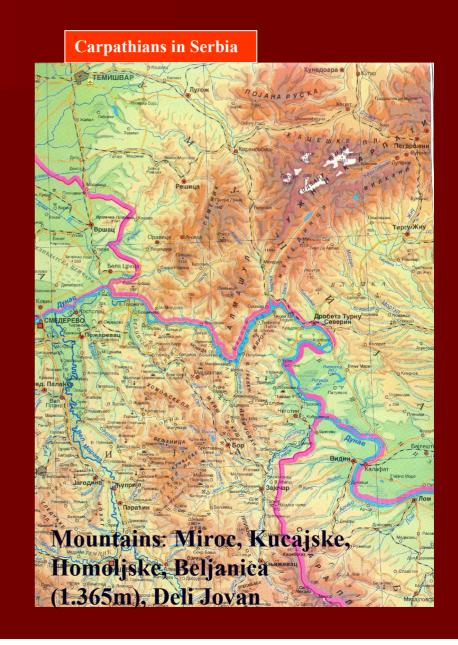
# Prof. Dr. Borislav Stojkov THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS IN SERBIA

Vienna, May, 2008.

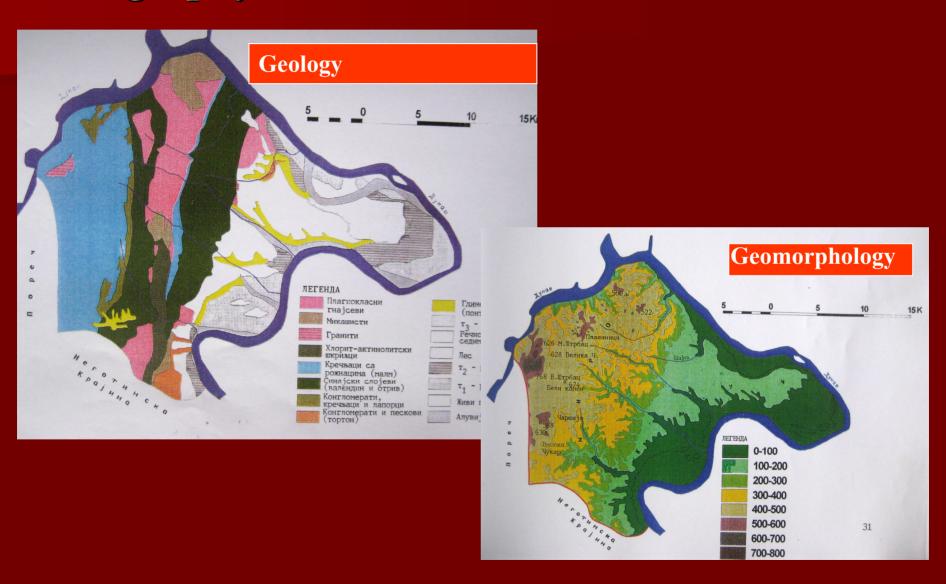
### The end (beginning?) of Carpathian Mountains

- 1. The contact position for Carpathian and Balkans
- 2. The border position (Serbia/Romania)
- 3. The Carpathians the Danube junction
- 4. Key to the Iron Gate
- 5. Gate to Carpathians

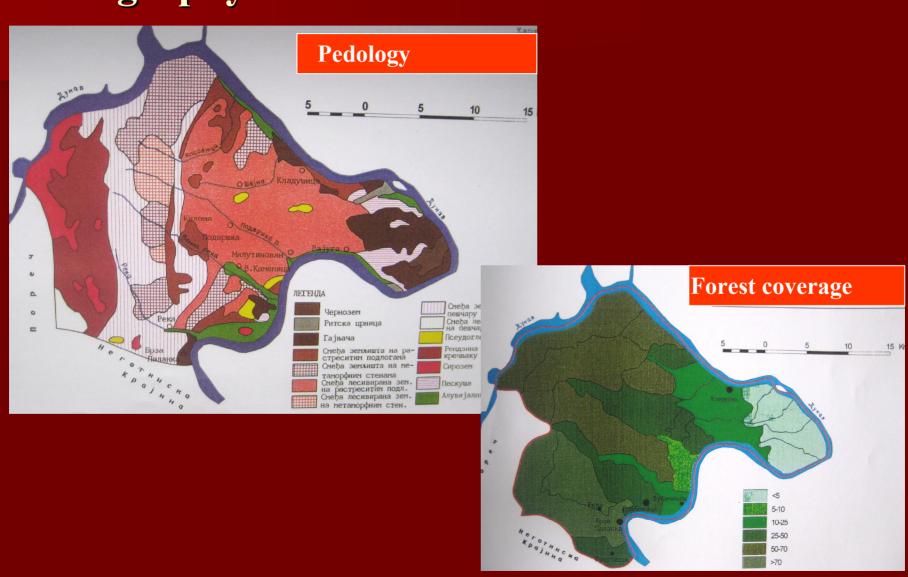




## The Carpathians in Serbia (the Upper Key) - Geography



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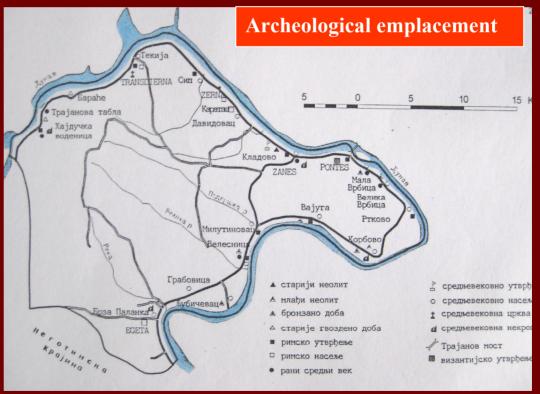
### The Carpathians in Serbia (the Upper Key) - History

deep historic traces:
Neolit (5.300-4.600 B.C.)
Bronze era (2.000-750 B.C.)
Romans (after 107 A.D.)
Byzantine (till 1453)
Ottomans (till 1835)









### The Carpathians in Serbia — The Population and area

- population increase in 19<sup>th</sup> century
- population development until 80-ties in 20<sup>th</sup> century
- steep decrease at the end of 20<sup>th</sup> century
- Total population in Carpathians in Serbia 284.112

■ Carpathian area – 7.130km²

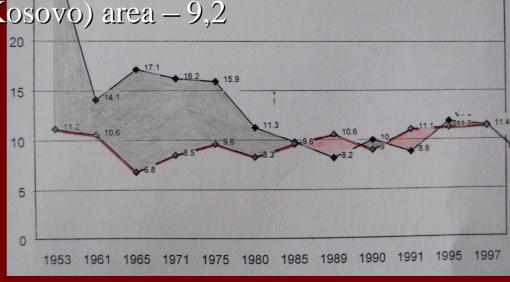
■ % of Serbia's (without Kosovo) population – 3,7

% of Serbia's (without Kosovo) area – 9,2



\_\_\_\_ natality

—— mortality

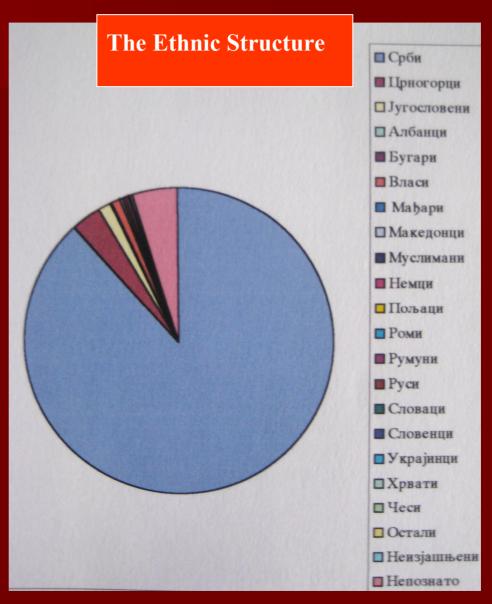


The Carpathians in Serbia (the Upper Key) –

The Population



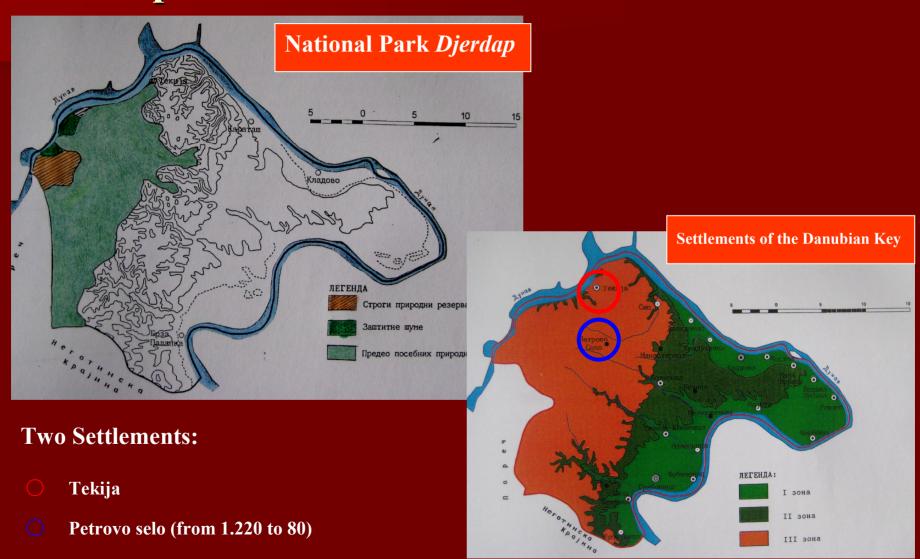




## The Carpathians in Serbia – Accessibility

- no major urban center in vicinity (Belgrade, 250km)
- no railway connection
- no airport
- weak road network
- limited river connections (custom restrictions)









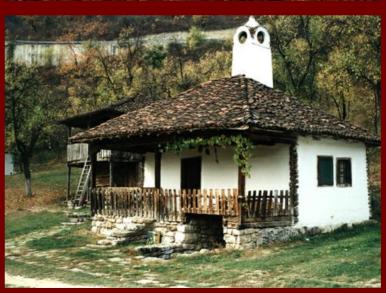
### The National Park Djerdap:

- no proper activity
- protection for scientific reasons (plants, animals, landscapes, biodiversity)
- people out of concern
- poverty, lack of education
- weak tourism
- no cross-border cooperation

### Sustainable development dilemmas:

- objectives for ecology, economy, social needs or tradition?
- how to pursue participation of local people?
- how to implement the objectives?
- how to keep people staying?
- how to bring people back?





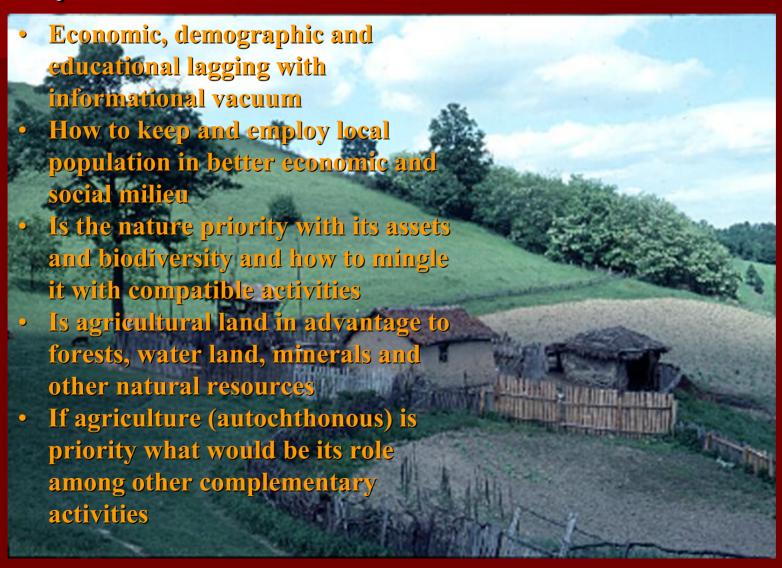
### Either

Mountains with humans misusing and abusing their harsh environment in their cruel struggle to survive by: changing agricultural land to pastures, subdividing land for commercial reasons, inadequate agriculture, illegal forest cutting. Tourism with limited potentials and threat of new technologies,

#### Or

Mountains with no humans in well kept autochthonous environment (except few oldies and disabled) as an idealistic environment for scientific reasons only and tourism as an open issue.

## The Carpathians in Serbia (the Upper Key) – Key Issues



## The Carpathians in Serbia (the Upper Key) – Key Issues

How to organize and finance realization of expensive agricultural policies in the mountain Whose concern (responsibility) is implementation of any reasonable concept The role and relation among local, regional (if any?) and national funds and authorities The role of EU funds The role of autochthonous people

## The Carpathians in Serbia (the Upper Key) – a Strategy for the System

- Protecting natural and cultural diversity balance and cohesion
- Short-term actions but avoiding long-term development disturbing
- Controlling sensitive points with prudent measures to stimulate or prevent development action
- Pursuing self-regulating endeavors by decentralizing decision-making and by strengthening development levers on the local tier

## The Carpathians in Serbia (the Upper Key) – a Strategy for the System

- Controlling weaknesses (today) and threats (tomorrow) without enforced measures that could endanger eco-eco system
- Supporting specific cultural character based on organized totality of area
- Enhancing energy and creativity of people (?) supported by efficient informative system
- Increasing dynamism of the system by activating people's participation life long learning

### The Carpathians in Serbia (the Upper Key) – some policies

- Protecting and controlling the nature, biodiversity and autochthonous natural elements (nature as a system)
- Protecting and better organizing agricultural land (land consolidation)
- Harmonizing use of agricultural land with potentials and constraints of local environment (water land, forests, energy resources)
- Combining agricultural with other compatible activities (tourism, small industries, recreation, energy production, etc.)
- Supporting eco- and market-oriented agriculture
- Stopping fast decrease of arable land

## The Carpathians in Serbia (the Upper Key) – implementing the policies

- Agreement on implementing policies between local and regional authorities (private partners?)
- Establishing an agency (cross-border, trans-national?) for implementing policies (nature, water, energy, agriculture, tourism, etc. Carpathians as a system)
- Educating local people
- Expected EU support (IPA) for agriculture enhancement

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