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Study on ecotourism development in transboundary region of Djerdap National Park and Porțile de Fier Nature Park in frame of Workpackage no. 6 of the Bioregio Carpathians Project.

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Abbreviations list

DAE - Development Associations Ecotourism
AER - Association of Ecotourism in Romania
NATA - National Association of Travel Agencies in Romania
NAREC - National Association of Rural , Ecological and Cultural
LAP - Local Public Administration
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency (county agencies)
NPA - National Park Administration / Natural / Biosphere Reserve
CC - County Council
LC - Local Council
NCAT - National Council for Adult Training
NCMNR - National Company of Motorways and National Roads
SCTHR - Sectoral Committee of Tourism , Hotels and Restaurants
ERDF - European Regional Development Fund
NEG - National Environmental Guard
IC - Institute (s) of Research
EI - Educational Institutions
MAI - Ministry of Administration and Intern
MC - Ministry of Culture
MRDPA - Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration
MNE - Ministry of National Education
MECC - Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MT - Ministry of Tourism
OAR - Order of Architects of Romania
NGO – Non Governmental Association
RDNP - Rural Development National Programme
ROP - Regional Operational Programme
SOP - Sectoral Operational Programme
SOP HRD - Sectoral Operational Programme - Human Resources Development
GUP - General Urban Plan
NFA - National Forest ROMSILVA

Introduction

BioREGIO Carpathians is a project that aims to prove how the integrated management of the Carpathians' natural assets can boost both, sustainable development and ecological connectivity in the Carpathian region.

Together with regional stakeholders, will be identified the development opportunities in protected areas in the Carpathians and will find ways of cooperation for bringing these opportunities to life.

In frame of the the project were detected main ecological corridors in the Carpathian area and formulate policy recommendations that foster the elimination of natural, legal, social and economic barriers that affect the ecological connectivity in the Carpathian region. With the development of Carpathian wide Red List of Habitats and Species as well as a Carpathian List of Invasive Species we want to show the fragility of the ecosystem in the Carpathians and to stimulate further political action.

BioREGIO Carpathians is a transnational cooperation project, co-financed under the 2nd call of the EU SEE Transnational Cooperation Programme, priority area "Protection and Improvement of the Environment". It involves 16 partners from 9 different South European, Central and Eastern European countries. The seven Carpathian Ministries of Environment are observers to the project. BioREGIO Carpathians will run for three y

A close interrelation between the project's and the Carpathian Convention's aims shall ensure an adequate follow-up of the project outcomes at the political level.

There are existing 3 pilot sites consisting of 2 bordering protected areas each and covering 5 Carpathian Countries are involved in BioREGIO Carpathians:

- Duna Ipoly National Park (Hungary) / Poiple (Slovakia)
- Portile de Fier Nature Park (Romania) /Djerdap National Park (Serbia)
- Maramures Nature Park (Romania) /Carpathian Biosphere Reserve (Ukraine)

In these pilot areas, the basic principle of the project – cooperation for protection and regional development – come to life. Were identified fields of cooperation and common activities and elaborate cooperation agreements that ensured the implementation of the common activities during the duration of the project and beyond. The Common integrated management measures elaborated in Working Packages 6 will be integrated in the formulation of these agreements.

According to the annex of the Cooperation Memorandum between Portile de Fier Nature Park and Djerdap National Park were agreed common activities. One of these state that the partner R.N.P. Romsilva - Administrația Parcului Natural Porțile de Fier RA, conducted a "**Study on development of ecotourism in the cross border region of Djerdap National Park and Portile de Fier Nature Park**". This is the frame of elaboration of this study.

CHAPTER 1. General description of the study area

1.1. Djerdap National Park

1.1.1. *Legislation on establishing and administration of the park*

The Law on Nature Protection specifies types of protected areas (Art. 27) in accordance with the IUCN categories. However, all the types of protected areas as shown in the Table 1 can be categorized in three categories:

- Category I – protected area of international, national or exceptional significance
- Category II – protected area of provincial or regional significance
- Category III – protected area of local significance

Regulation on protection regimes (“Službeni glasnik RS” No.31/2012) envisages three levels of protection regime. **Level I** prohibits use of natural resources, construction of buildings, any works or activities except scientific research and monitoring of natural processes, controlled visits for educational, recreational and cultural purposes, delimitation of the territory of the protected area, implementation of remediation, protective or other necessary measures in case of fire, floods or other natural disasters, animal diseases or accidents and maintenance of exceptionally significant objects (e.g. electric transmission lines). Protection regime of **level II** prohibits construction of buildings at the protected area, as well as following works and activities: building of industrial and mining installations, installations for production of asphalt and fuels, installations for storage petrol and LPG, thermo power plants, wind farms, ports and trading centres, airports, storages, weekend homes and other private leisure objects, exploitation of minerals, plowing of natural meadows, commercial fishing, introduction of invasive alohtone species, building of recycling installations, waste incinerators or landfills. **Level III** protection regime assumes prohibition of oil refineries, chemical industry, metal industry and thermo power plants, storage of petrol and natural gas, introduction of invasive alohtone species and establishment of landfills.

The Law on Nature Protection (Art. 52) prescribes the obligation of the managers of the protected areas to adopt management plans. Draft management plans are publicly discussed. Management plans are adopted for the period of 10 years if the act on protection does not require different term. However, for these 10-year plans it is necessary to develop annual implementation plans which are subject of approval by the competent body that adopts the management plan.

- Management plans for National Parks are adopted by approval from the Government on the basis of opinions of the relevant ministries.

Djerdap National Park was established in 1974 under the Law on Djerdap National Park (the Republic of Serbia, Službeni glasnik, issue 31, July 27, 1974). Its boundaries were defined by the Law on National Parks (the Republic of Serbia, Službeni glasnik, issue 39, May 31, 1993), by which the officially defined area of Djerdap National Park covers 63,608.45 ha.

According to the Law of environmental protection (Službeni glasnik, issue 36/09 and 88/10), the Management Plan defines the way to execute protection, to use and manage the protected area, guidelines and priorities for protection and preservation of natural values of the protected area, as well as developing guidelines. The needs of local residents are to be taken into consideration whereas legal persons, entrepreneurs and natural persons are due to carry out their work in the protected area according to the Management Plan.

The Manager presents the Management Plan in accordance with article 53 of the Law of environmental protection, with a 10-year period of validity. It is sanctioned by the Ministry of Environment with a previous acquirement of the conditions at the Institute of the Environment Protection. After the formulation of the plan it is necessary to enable public access to it by a regulated deadline. The Management Plan is conducted through annual programmes and plans for the protection and preservation of the protected area.

Documents that represent the basis for the formulation of the Management Plan are Spatial Plan of Djerdap NP (Sluzbeni glasnik FRS, issue 34, August 19, 1989) and the Law on National Parks (Sluzbeni glasnik RS, issue 39, May 31, 1993).

The Manager of Djerdap National Park - Public Enterprise "Djerdap National Park", wjo is designated by the Law on National Parks, is responsible for the following:

- 1) forest management;
- 2) protection, cultivation, improvement and use of hunting and fishing fauna;
- 3) management and use of construction land;
- 4) organization of research in the field of national park protection and development;
- 5) presentation and promotion of national park and its natural values and cultural heritage;
- 6) design, construction and maintenance of facilities that are used for protection, promotion and presentation of natural and cultural resources of the national park.

Public Enterprise "Djerdap National Park" provides rational work performance, high-quality, professional and efficient management, legal, timely work and constant supervision of work performance within unique organisational, economic and business unit.

The bodies of the company are: the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board and the Director.

The organisational structure is defined by the Regulation of work classification of the PE "Djerdap National Park" and it consists of:

1. Common Affairs Division consisting of:

- Department of Legal and General Affairs
- Department of Economic and Financial Affairs
- Marketing Department

2. Protection and Development Division consisting of:

- Department of Protection and Development
- Department of Forest Planning and Forest Management
- Department of Fishing Fauna Protection, Cultivation and Improvement

3. Supervision Division, organisational entity outside the sector

The company has material and financial funds for work and task execution.

According to the Rule Book, the company has the majority of posts filled (74 out of 119 stipulated executive posts are filled).

The total number of employees amounts to 74 on May 21, 2012.

The personnel structure of employees, according to their educational qualification is as following:

- University education – 25 employees
- Secondary education – 42 employees
- Unskilled workers – 7

The headquarters of Public Enterprise "Djerdap National Park" is in Donji Milanovac, whereas work units are in Dobra and Tekija. The National Park owns three premises where work

units are located, while many other buildings owned by the National Park are in the process of legalization. In addition to the facilities, the Public Enterprise is a beneficiary of the land and forests within its borders and the land and forests outside its borders. It is also the manager of the fishing area of National Park "Djerdap", which includes the Danube river, or more precisely the right bank to the state border with Romania, with rivers, streams, their confluences and their occasional floodplains and backwaters, all within the National Park (above the town of Golubac to the Golul island).

1.1.2 Serbian legislation on tourism and ecotourism

Laws and regulations regarding tourism legislation are as follows:

Law on tourism ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 36/2009, 88/2010, 99/2011 and 93/2012)

Law on spas ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 80/92 i 67/93)

Law on public ski areas ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 46/2006)

Law on entrepreneurs ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 54/89 и 9/90 и ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 46/91, 53/95 и 35/2002);

Special regulations in tourism ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 33/2001);

Regulation on minimum and maximum amount for local tourist tax ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 44/2013)

Regulation on determining priority tourist destinations, zones, locations and categories of facilities in priority destinations ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 35/2011 и 90/2011);

Regulation on the amount and types of costs in categorisation of restaurants ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 69/2011);

Regulation on minimal technical and sanitary-hygiene conditions for catering in rural tourism ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 41/2010 i 48/2012);

Rulebook on the form, content and manner of keeping records of guests in private houses ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 96/2009);

Rulebook on standards for classification of catering facilities with accommodation ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 41/2010, 103/2010 i 99/2012).

There is just one document regarding especially ecotourism and rural tourism:

"Development programme of sustainable rural tourism in Republic of Serbia", adopted in November 2011; ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 85/2011)

The Law on Tourism (Art. 27) prescribes certain promotional measures in the field of ecotourism by insuring the funds in the state budget for financing promotion of projects for protection of nature, environment, natural resources and cultural heritage of touristic sites. Ecotourism as a concept is not especially promoted in the legislation but there are a lot of positive examples in the practice.

OVERVIEW ON NATIONAL TOURISM STRATEGIES IN SERBIA

There are two strategic documents which are targeting ecotourism development in NP Djerdap in Serbia. One document is Strategy for Sustainable Rural Tourism Development in Serbia and second is Master plan of tourist destination Lower Danube.

The Strategy for Sustainable Rural Tourism Development in Serbia (2011) - This document is developed within the project Sustainable Tourism for Rural Development which was implemented by five UN agencies (UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UNWTO and UNICEF) and national partners, Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, and Tourism Organization of Serbia. It makes the basis for development of the Rural Tourism

Master Plan of Serbia.

In this document National park Djerdap is presented as important place for rural tourism development. For example, in the chapter Identification an assessment of relevant tourism assets and facilities NP Djerdap is only evaluated with highest assessment mark. Location of Lepenski Vir was also pointed when key cultural attractions were elaborated. In SWOT analysis, NP Djerdap was mentioned as opportunity for transnational cooperation in natural resources protection and tourism development where chance for cooperation with Portile de Fier NP is clearly visible.

Master plan of tourist destination Lower Danube (2007) - This is strategic document which gives the guidance on tourism development on the area where NP Djerdap is located (lower Danube in Serbia). The issuing authority of this document is Faculty of Economy in Belgrade under the order form the side of the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development. NP Djerdap is recognized as important resource for tourism development with its most valuable areas. Great potential of several types of tourism are included in this document, such as tourism of special interests, cycle tourism, ecotourism etc. Within this document there is developed several special programmes of competitiveness, such as System of the viewpoints in NP Djerdap, Panorama trails, Healthy trail Balta-alu-Sontu, Speleology tours, Hiking trails etc. Although, this document is based on huge scale investment in accommodation facilities and in this regard can be treat to valuable biodiversity of the park.

1.1.3 Geographical description and accessibility

National Park Djerdap is located in the northeastern part of the Republic of Serbia, on the border with Romania.

The park covers a total area of 63,608 ha, of which the territory of Golubac 18,116.55 hectares, municipality of Majdanpek 29,467 hectares and in the municipality of Kladovo 16,024.75 hectares.

The rocks of Djerdap are very diverse. Rich diversity is presented here with lithological composition of rock masses, genetic origin and geological age. Entire geological history is present - from Proterozoic to Quaternary deposits.

Limestone rocks dominate through gorges and canyons, and make high massifs rising above the Danube: Jelenske rocks, Sokolovac, Čoka Njalta, Veliki Štrbac, Mali Štrbac. Typical characteristics are sharp boundaries between silicate and limestone rocks, and considerable environmental differences between the two substrates in Djerdap, which caused further specific qualities of the vegetation on silicate and limestone rocks.

It is typical for the gorge area that main structural elements have distinct meridian orientation, so the parts alternate in the form of different bands of greater or lesser width. Cutting in from west to east, the Danube has opened a magnificent cross section. In that sense, the gorge is a unique geological monument.

The main hydrological phenomenon of the National Park Djerdap is hydro accumulation, formed by damming the Danube, upstream of Sip. The formation of the lake flooded a few springs and the terminal parts of the valleys of the Danube tributaries, which have been converted into smaller or larger estuary-like bays. The largest tributary of the Danube in the National Park Djerdap are: Dobra River, Boljetin River, Zlatica River, Kosovica River and Brnjica River. Poreč River has the largest flow, but its basin, as well as the basin of the Brnjica, is mostly outside the park boundaries.

Among the hydrological phenomena which have the property of geological heritage, the spring and waterfall Beli izvorac, the spring Blederijska with three cold and one subthermal springs and the lake Baltu Alushontu stand out.

The lake Baltu Alushontu, 130 m long, about 60 m wide and 11.5 m deep, is an interesting and rare natural phenomenon due to the way it was formed.

The average annual flow of the Danube is around 5,500 m³/s, whereas the biggest depth is

90 m, one of the greatest river depths in the world.

In the Djerdap area, soil can be classified into three groups based on ecological and production criteria: the soil on silicate rocks, the soil on limestone substrate and the soil on alluvial, alluvial-diluvial and diluvial deposits.

The alternation of limestone and silicate geological substrate caused the alternation of soil types as well: brown soil or brownised rendzina, different states of limestone rendzina and brown acid soil with different percentages of sand and clay on silicates.

The Park can be reached by main road Belgrade - Pozarevac - Golubac which passes the along the Danube, to Kladovo. This road also represents the shortest connection between the Pannonian and Vlach-Pontic basin. The southern edge of the park passes road Pozarevac - Majdanpek - Negotin - Kladovo. Most used entrance to the park is from Belgrade, capital of Serbia. This entrance to National park Djerdap is 73 km far away from Corridor 10.

1.1.4 General considerations on climate

The climate of Djerdap is significantly modified humid continental climate and the continental climate of the Wallachian and Bulgarian Plain. The formation of microclimates in Djerdap emerges under the influence of the water mass and surface of the Danube, the specific structure of the gorge and various types of flora. The continental character of the climate is smaller in the Djerdap area than in the upstream and downstream valley of the Danube. The average value of annual precipitation in this area is 784 mm, which is about 7% more than on the territory of Serbia. Most precipitation occurs in the April-June period. The average annual air temperature is 11.3°C, which means that the Djerdap area is considerably warmer than the territory of Serbia.

National park is located in a temperate continental climate zone. Frequent weather changes are caused by the effect of different air masses. In winter the climate is under the influence of the Siberian anticyclone to the east and north-west of the Icelandic depression. From the East enters cold and dry continental polar air masses, and in some years even the Arctic in the north, causing sudden strained and minimum air temperature.

1.1.5 Natural heritage (biodiversity, landscape)

Natural values of the Djerdap NP gained protection status under the national regulations of the environment protection and international conventions and programmes.

The areas with a status of international protection are:

- **International Important Bird Areas (IBA):** established according to the Birdlife International programme under the name Djerdap, which includes the area of the national park (with 170 registered and about 200 conjectured species - the species of an international rank which are significant for the nomination of the area are: The Pygmy Cormorant, the Lesser Spotted Eagle and the Booted Eagle) and Male Vrbice (120 registered species and around 170 conjectured species - the ones of an international rank which are significant for the nomination of the area are The Whiskered Tern and The Bee-eater).

- **International Important Plant Areas (IPA)-** established according to Plantlife International - PlantEuropa under the name Djerdap and Kladovo-Radujevac.

- **Prime Butterfly Areas (PBA)** - according to Butterfly Conservation Europe, PBA are established under the name Djerdap (with 104 species altogether and 8 target species) and Mali Krs (86 and 7

species), and in the immediate vicinity there is Deli Jovan (67 and 4) and Stol - Veliki Krs (101 and 13 species).

- **Emerald areas** that were established under the name Djerdap National Park as part of *Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest - ASCI* and that are significant in Serbia under the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (The Bern Convention); IBA and EMERALD areas represent a framework of the European ecological network NATURA 2000 which conducts the implementation of the key EU environmental protection acts: *Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora* (under which *Special Areas of Conservation SACs* are identified and protected) and *Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds* (under which *Special Protection Areas SPAs* are identified and protected).

- **The Carpathian Area** - for now the Djerdap NP is the only area in Serbia which is under the Carpathian Convention, a framework for conservation and sustainable development in the Carpathians.

- **Biosphere Reserve** – Djerdap National Park is one of eight areas in Serbia that are planned to establish a biosphere reserve by UNESCO's the Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB).

- **World Heritage Area** – Djerdap National Park is the area on the preliminary list of facilities which the Republic of Serbia proposed for the registration on the UNESCO's World Heritage List under *the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention)*.

Vegetation is represented by 70 plant species communities, more than 50 of them being forest and bush communities. Among them, 35 are of relic type, while 15 of them are relict polydominant communities with rich floristic composition. With these plant communities classified into six developmental series, Djerdap is a unique refugium (shelter) of relict oak vegetation belt of Serbia.

Relict forest communities are extremely valuable for science and education, among which endemic forest community types stand out, such as forests of poly-dominant hill beech, Turkish Hazel and other species (*Fago-cornetum mixtum*), communities of oak, Turkish Hazel and other species (*Quercu-cornetum mixtum*), forests of European ash and Turkish Hazel (*Fraxino-cornetum mixtum*), forests of lilac trees and Turkish Hazel (*Syringo-cornetum mixtum*), communities of walnut and honeyberry (*Celto-Juglandetum*).

These are rich, mixed, structural communities in a stand of half an acre, with 20 or more tree and bush species and over one hundred species of herbaceous plants, mosses, ferns and fungi in a half-an-acre stand.

These limestone rock communities are comprised of one or more tertiary relict species such as: maple (*Acer monspessulanum*), silver lime (*Tilia tomentosa*), Turkish hazel (*Corylus colurna*), walnut (*Juglans regia*), lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), smoke tree (*Cotinus coggygia*), etc. In terms of numerous characteristics, they mostly resemble ancestral, tertiary forest communities which the modern forest communities descend from.

In Djerdap area, in addition to endemic forest communities, there are forests of hornbeam (*Carpinetum orientalis serbicum*), Hungarian-Turkish oak forests (*Quercetum frainetto-cerris*), Sessile oak forests that occur as both monodominant and mixed with hornbeam or Turkish oak (*Quercetum montanum*), Turkish oak stands with Hungarian-Turkish oak, Sessile oak or mountain beech (*Quercetum cerris*), Sessile oak and hornbeam forests (*Quercu-Carpinetum moesiicum*), hill beech forests (*Fagetum submontanum*), mountain beech forest (*Fagetum montanum*), maple and

European ash forests (*Aceri-Fraxinetum excelsioris*) and linden and European ash forests (*Tilio-Fraxinetum excelsioris*).

Another phenomenon typical of Djerdap is the inversion of vegetation from the Danube to the ridge tops, caused by the modification of climate and soil. Rock species and communities, as well as meadow communities are important in terms of a range of characteristics regarding the composition and relationships of species.

Meadow vegetation in the Djerdap area has so far been poorly studied. This area is dominated by thermophilic grass communities with *Festuca valesiaca* and *Chrysopogon gryllus* as basic types. The most widespread grass community is *Agrostio-Chrysopogonetum grylli*. This is a steppe community located on low altitudes above the Danube, on the cold expositions. There are 172 plant species in this community, making a large fortune, especially when the small area fragment it occupies is taken into consideration. Second in place in terms of importance is a grass community with relatively large distribution (located along the Djerdap gorge), a community of *Trifolio-Festucetum valesiaca*. In this community 164 plant species were recorded. Third important grass community is *Danthonietum calycinae* with smaller distribution than the previous two communities. This community has 93 species and was formed secondarily in the habitats of Hungarian-Turkey oak and Turkey oak forests or sessile oak forests.

Forest land covers 452.4 km² of total National park area, of which 382.2 km² (84.5%) are owned by the state and 70.2 km² (15.5%) are privately owned. Forests cover 97.4% of the total area of forest land, which is optimal forest coverage from the environmental point of view. Protective function of forests is dominant in the park area.

State forests list 35 forest types and 67 stand categories, with 45 tree species. The most common forest types are as follows: *Fagetum submontanum typicum* (*Fagetum submontanum calcicolum*, *Fagetum submontanum nudum*, *Fagetum montanum*, *Fagetum montanum luzuletosum nemorosa*, *Fagetum montanum luzuletosum silvatica*), *Quercetum montanum*, *Quercetum moesiicum*, *Quercetum petraeae-cerris*, *Carpinetum orientalis serbicum*, *Fraxineto-carpinetum syringetum*. In terms of the origin in the protected areas of level I, forest conditions can be evaluated as moderate to unfavorable, due to the domination of coppice forests (40.9%) and a significant share of shrubs and underbushes as a permanent category (28%), whereas in terms of conservation they can be evaluated as moderate (the portion of preserved stands is 54%). The main problem in forest management and the degree of protection is endangered bioecological stability of stands due to the dominance of coppice forests and a significant share of dissected and degraded stands, as well as conservation attitude caused by the protection regime. In terms of origin and preservation, forest condition in the protected areas of level II is considerably more favorable than in the previous zone, because of the dominance of high origin forests (56.6%). In state forests, the share of pure and mixed stands is equal, with slightly more favorable situation in protection zones I and III. In the forests of protection level I mixed stands cover approximately 77% of covered area, and in the protection level III forests they cover 69%. The most unfavorable situation is in the forests of protection level II where the ratio of pure and mixed stands is 54% to 46%.

The portion of private forests in the park's total forest fund is relatively modest with 9.1%, the most significant participation being in Kladovo (22.58%) and the least in the municipality of Golubac (9.96%). A significant problem for private forest management is high land fragmentation (an average of 0.30 ha). Coppice forests dominate the area (99.2%). Thirty-two stand categories have been recorded, with forests of Sessile oak, beech and mixed forests of Sessile oak and beech dominating. Pure stands are slightly more prevalent (55.3% of the covered area) compared to mixed forests (44.7%). In terms of bio-ecological stability, the existing situation in the mixture of forests can be assessed as middle-favorable, and the long-term nature of forest management problem is increasing level of the mixture in these forests. Sixteen tree species have been registered in private forests, with small portion of deciduous trees. Turkish Hazel is especially

important as a relict species that occurs sporadically in the wider area of Štrbac and Boljetin (Čoka Njalta). The primary task in the future connected to tree types and their distribution is going to be the increase of participation of deciduous trees in forest fund and more intensive protection of rare relict and endangered tree species. Forest health is unfavorable. The current epidemic drying of forests is mostly manifested in the forests of Sessile oak. The causes of drying are harmful biotic factors (gypsy moth, mildew, honey fungus, fungi, and insect pests). Some of the causes of the loss and degradation of forest ecosystems are the changes of climatic factors, pollution, unfavorable stand structure due to inadequate management, frequent gradations of harmful forest insects and pathogenic fungi *epiphitocy*. Monitoring the intensity of drying in the National Park, the following conclusion has been made: great part of the National Park has been affected (about 370 km²), the majority being of moderate intensity; there was no tree species that was not affected by dryness in the National Park; however it has been more intense in the stands of Sessile oak, than in other forest tree species.

Area od Djerdap National Park is also the hunting ground "Djerdap", covering an area of 63,608 ha on the territory of three municipalities - Golubac, Majdanpek and Kladovo. Hunting area spreads across 57, 782. 98 ha, and non-hunting area (such as settlements, roads etc.) covers 5,825.47 ha. The hunting ground "Djerdap" is managed by the Public Enterprise "Djerdap National Park". The total area of the hunting ground is 63,608.45 hectares. Forests make up most of the hunting ground, whereas meadows and pastures comprise a small part. The area of the hunting ground belongs to the pre-mountainous region. There are 11 towns with nearly 11,000 inhabitants within the limits of the hunting ground. Road network density is low.

The areas productive for hunting in the hunting ground "Djerdap" in terms of managed game species are as following:

Deer (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>)	22,000 ha
Roe deer (<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>)	35,000 ha
Common wild boar (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	30,000 ha
Hare (<i>Lepus europaeus</i>).....	50,000 ha
Pheasant (<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>).....	1,000 ha
Partridge (<i>Perdix perdix</i>).....	3,000 ha

Permanently protected game species in the hunting ground are: European otter (*Lutra lutra*), stoat (*Mustela erminea*), least weasel (*Mustela nivalis*), true owl (Strigidae), true eagle (Aquila), falcon (Falco), hawk (Accipiter), except for Northern goshawk (Accipiter gentilis), heron (Ardeidae), except for grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), stork (Ciconia), typical merganser (Mergus), harrier (Circus) and others that are permanent residents or they appear occasionally.

Closed seasons have been introduced for the following game: chamois (*Rupicapra*), roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), common wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), hare (*Lepus europeus*), beech marten (*Martes foina*), pine marten (*Martes martes*), common teal (*Anas crecca*), white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*), collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), coot (*Fulica atra*), great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), fox (*Vulpes Vulpes*) , jackal (*Canis aureus*), European polecat (*Putorius Putorius*), carrion crow (*Corvus corone*) and others.

In terms of its biogeographical position, the area of Djerdap National Park is on the border of two floristic regions: the Central European region or deciduous forest region and Pontian–South Siberian or steppe-forest region.

Flora is represented by about 1100 taxons (species and subspecies) of higher plants. The great floristic richness of Djerdap can be explained by different environmental conditions, mainly habitat diversity and refuge character of the whole area. On one side, Djerdap is opened to the Pannonian Basin and the Wallachian Plain; on the other side it is opened to the central and eastern

parts of the Balkan Peninsula through limestone mountains. This geographical position has allowed floristic influences from Central European, Pontian, Balkan and Mediterranean flora. An important characteristic of the Djerdap gorge is the fact that it spans from east to west, which caused large differences between shady and sunny sides, and thus affected the diversity of flora and vegetation.

Especially important for the flora of Djerdap are relict, endemic, rare and endangered species of dendro and herbaceous plants. The presence of tertiary relics, *Berberis vulgaris* (European barberry), *Juglans regia* (common walnut), *Hedera helix* (English ivy), *Cotinus coggygria* (smoke tree), *Staphylea pinnata* (European bladdernut), *Syringa vulgaris* (lilac), *Celtis australis* (European nettle tree), *Ilex aquifolium* (holly), *Taxus baccata* (yew), *Ruscus aculeatus* (butcher's broom), *Ruscus hypoglossum* (spineless butcher's broom), *Corylus colurna* (Turkish hazel), *Fagus moesiaca* (Moesian beech), *Fagus orientalis* (oriental beech), indicates highly relict character of Djerdap. The presence of numerous tertiary relics can be explained by the role of the Djerdap gorge and its steep limestone slopes as a refuge for ancient tertiary Central European forest flora.

Based on the Rule Book of the declaration and protection of strictly protected wild species of plants, animals and fungi ("Službeni glasnik RS", No. 36/09), 40 plant species grow in the Djerdap National Park.

The list of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora also known as "Washington Convention" (Washington, 1973) includes all 10 species of orchids of the Djerdap National Park: *Cephalanthera alba* (white helleborine), *Cephalanthera longifolia*, *Epipactis latifolia*, *Himantoglossum hircinum* (lizard orchid) *Neottia nidus-avis* (bird's-nest orchid), *Ophrys cornuta* (horned orchid), *Orchis militaris* (military orchid), *Orchis purpurea* (lady orchid), *Orchis mascula* (early purple orchid) and *Platanthera bifolia* (lesser butterfly-orchid).

Some plant species which used to grow in the Djerdap gorge and its hinterland (Balkan crocus, flat shortcut, bahofen's speedwell), have been extinguished from Serbia in the last 50 years, some of them due to flooding of habitat by water accumulation of Djerdap. Among the extinct species is also the well-known Djerdap or Hungarian tulip (*Tulipa hungarica*), the strict endemic plant of the Djerdap gorge, whose small subpopulation is preserved in Romania and can provide material for reintroduction.

Based on the floristic values, parts of the planning area are included in the list of internationally important plant areas.

Nearly 200 species of fungi have so far been recorded on the territory of National park Djerdap. Among registered species of fungi in this area, 63% are edible fungi, 29% have no nutritional value, and only 8% are toxic species.

The well-known edible fungi that live in the Djerdap area are morel, black morel, penny bun, chanterelle, *Macrolepiota mastoidea*, etc.

Significant poisonous fungus species that have been recorded are fly agaric and jack-o'-lantern mushroom, whereas death cap and cortical are deadly poisonous.

The butterfly fauna is the best explored one, it has a total of 286 species from 159 genus and 21 subfamilies for which Djerdap is classified as an internationally important area chosen for the butterflies (PBA). According to the zoogeographical background, Eurasian species are dominant (161) while there is a smaller number of Pontomediterranean species (37)

From the class of insects the phytophagous insect fauna is well researched. It has been established that 121 species of insects are trophically connected to the oak trees in the Djerdap area. They belong to the order of Homoptera, Coleoptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera and Hymenoptera.

Researching the endogean insect fauna is very promising, especially the troglobiotic cave faunas considering their abundance, length of the canal and the diversity of the habitat conditions in them.

In the upcoming period there will be extensive research of the invertebrate fauna in the area of the Djerdap National Park.

The fish fauna of the lower part of the Danube is very rich and has about 65 species, most of which live in Djerdap lake (prussian carp, blue bream, common bream, white-eye bream, common bleak, asp, common barbel, common carp, european chub, several species of the gudgeon, northern pike, common nase, butterfish, common rudd, zingel balcanicus, tench, spined loach, european weatherfish, zander, catfish, sterlet and others). Well known migratory sturgeon species (Danube sturgeon, Atlantic sturgeon, bastard sturgeon, stellate sturgeon and beluga) which came upstream on the Danube to Hungary and Slovakia before the forming of Djerdap water accumulation, are no longer available in Djerdap lake since their migratory path has been interrupted by the construction of the "Djerdap I" Hydroelectric Power Station.

Ichthyofauna of the Djerdap National Park has a large number of strictly protected and protected species (loach, streber and zingel, tech and others) and also introduced and domestic fish (grass crap, bighead carp and silver carp, brown bullhead). Danube fish represent the foundation of economic activities (commercial fishing), recreation and tourism (sport/recreational fishing is very widespread, fishing events - "Zlatna bucka" and others.).

Djerdap National Park possesses a very rich herpetofauna, given a small number of landscape types (4 types), due to its specific microclimate (also known as "Djerdap climate"). In the Djerdap area 12 species from the order of reptiles have been registered, which is 50% more than the complete diversity of reptiles in Serbia, whereas the order of amphibians is not sufficiently explored. Newt, salamander, agile frog, European fire-bellied toad, edible frog and others from the order of amphibians are present.

Most reptile species present here can be found in the Rules of the declaration and protection of strictly protected wild species of plants, animals and fungi. These are: *Ablepharus kitaibelii* (European copper skink), *Zamenis longissimus* (Aesculapian Snake), *Natrix tessellata* (Dice snake), *Natrix natrix* (Grass Snake) and *Coronella austriaca* (smooth snake). Species such as *Testudo hermanni* (Hermann's tortoise) and *Vipera ammodytes* (long-nosed viper) are found on the Regulation list to be placed under the control of use and trade of wild flora and fauna.

Inventory of diversity of reptiles and amphibians in Djerdap National Park will be completed by the end of 2012.

Based on detailed research there has been a total of 187 recorded bird species in the Djerdap territory. Thirty-seven of those species belong to the category of priority species ie. species that are found in the Annex 1 of the Birds Directive 2009/147 EC, which belong to resident birds, resident-migratory birds and wintering birds.

Some especially significant priority bird species are well researched such as: the Pygmy Cormorant *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*, Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*, Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*, Little Bittern *Ixobrychus minutus*, Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*, Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*, White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*, Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca*, European Honey Buzzard *Pernis apivorus*, White-tailed Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*, Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*, Booted Eagle *Hieraaetus pennatus*, Levant Sparrowhawk *Accipiter brevipes*, Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*, Corn Crane *Crex crex*, Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*, Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybrida*, Eurasian Eagle-Owl *Bubo bubo*, Ural Owl *Strix uralensis*, Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*, European Roller *Coracias garrulus*, Black Woodpecker *Dryocopus martius*, White-backed Woodpecker *Dendrocopos leucotos* Collared Flycatcher *Ficedula albicollis* and Lesser Grey Shrike *Lanius minor*.

Teriofauna or mammal fauna is represented by 30 species, among which certain species can be separated as a natural rarity or endangered species : pine marten and stone marten, shrew, ermine, edible dormouse and hazel dormouse, bank vole, otter, lynx, wild cat, and 14 species of bats. The Mammal fauna consists of, among other things, several types of hunting venison (rabbit, deer, roe deer, wild boar, etc.). It also includes mountain goats, which have been successfully recolonized in the Djerdap gorge thirty years ago.

It should be noted that in the Djerdap area 14 species of bats had been registered out of a total of 29 species that are registered in Serbia. All 14 species of bats, which can be found in caves and other objects in the Djerdap area, are listed in various national and international lists of endangered and strictly protected and protected species in Serbia, Europe and the world.

It is widely known that caves and other underground objects are one of the most important shelters of many bat species (especially in the winter during hibernation) in Serbia and Europe. A high number of caves that are suitable for bats and extremely favorable ecological conditions in the Djerdap NP area and neighbouring areas are among the main factors which indicate that this region may contain a significant population of bats that have not been explored. Some of the registered species are: Greater Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*), lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*), Mediterranean Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus euryale*), Greater mouse-eared bat (*Myotis myotis*), Lesser Mouse-eared Bat (*Myotis blythii*), Common bent-wing bat (*Miniopterus schreibersii*) and others.

1.1.6 Cultural heritage and ethnography characteristics

Djerdap National Park consists of three municipalities: Golubac, Majdanpek and Kladovo. The main characteristic of this area is a low average population density. In the previously mentioned municipalities, population has been continuously increasing until 1961. Subsequently, population growth in the Djerdap area in the 1990s has been solely a result of an increase in population in municipalities of Majdanpek and Kladovo, which in turn is the result of economic development. However, in the last intercensal period (2002-2011) there has been a large overall decline in population.

Based on the average age of 44.6 years, this area is in the state of the oldest age demographics where the older adult population holds a relatively higher share of about 30%.

The future population development directly depends of activating the economic and touristic potential of the area. The potentials for demographic revitalization of villages are based on improvement of agricultural production, agro-tourism development, infrastructure and activation of unused housing and other buildings.

Number of inhabitants:

Municipality	Census 2011	Census 2002	Absolute increase/ Decrease	Index 2002=100
Golubac	8.161	9.913	-1.752	82,3
Kladovo	20.635	23.613	-2.978	87,4
Majdanpek	18.179	23.703	-5.524	76,7
Total	46.975	57.229	-10.254	Avg=82,13

Source: National Statistical office of Serbia, 2012

An important element of historical and cultural identity of Djerdap National Park is the diverse and valuable cultural heritage, primarily archaeological sites such as the prehistoric settlement "Lepenski vir" (7000. - 6000. A.D.), along with the sites such as Vlasac and Padina are the oldest sites in the area, dating from the Mesolithic period. The most numerous are the traces and remnants of fortified buildings in the coastal region of the Danube from the Roman and the early Byzantine period - the remains of the Roman Limes on the Danube, architectural endeavors of the Roman emperor Trajan to build a road through the Lower Gorge and the bridge over the Danube River, immortalized in the record "Traiana" (in the first century) and clearly visible at the site of Diana-Karatas, monuments of medieval military architecture the Golubac Fortress (14th century) and Fetislam (16th century).

A significant historical mark was left by the damming of the Danube which flooded or moved villages: Dobra, Donji Milanovac, Mosna, Veliko Golubinje, Malo Golubinje, Tekija and Sip and alongside with them a great number of archeological sites have been flooded. Among them there were 14 pre-registered and two recorded heritages.

Documentation of national architectural heritage is fragmented and has not been validated by the institutions for cultural heritage protection, so the public construction fund, preservation and protection of continuity of ethnological value can be discussed only after the basic research.

1.2. Portile de Fier Natural Park

1.2.1 Legislation on establishing and administration of the park

The Portile de Fier Nature Park is a protected area established by Law No. 5/2000 approving the National Spatial Plan - Section III. A Protected Area is as a territory in which the remarkable beauty of the landscapes and biological diversity can be harnessed within the conditions of unspoiled traditions and quality of life of local communities; it is the result of economic activities that people carried out in harmony with nature. The Portile de Fier Nature Park corresponds to IUCN

Category V: 'protected landscape - protected area managed mainly for landscape conservation and recreation'.

According to the Urgency Ordinance No. 57/2007 on protected areas, natural habitats, flora and fauna, 'nature parks are protected areas pursuing the protection and preservation of landscape complexes where the interaction of human activities with nature over time has created a distinctive area of significant landscape and/or cultural value, often with high biological diversity.' In the natural park it is permitted to conduct traditional activities practiced by communities within the park area and in its close proximity.

Inside the Portile de Fier Nature Park are included 18 other protected areas, 14 nature reserves and 2 natural monuments, as defined by the national legislation. Moreover, under Government Decision No. 1284/200743, in the Portile de Fier Nature Park were designated two Special Protection Areas, as part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania, namely:

- ROSPA0026 Cursul Dunarii Baziaș - Portile de Fier, covering 10124,4 ha;
- ROSPA0080 Almaj-Locvei with an area of 118141,6 ha.

Also, according to the Order of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development No. 1964/2007, ROSCI0206 Portile de Fier was declared as a site of Community importance, part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 covering an area of 124,293.0 ha.

The presence of these Natura 2000 sites require the application of the provisions in force on the environmental assessment for plans and programmes, as well as setting environmental impact assessment procedure for all plans, programmes and projects to be held in sites of Community

importance.

Portile de Fier Nature Park was declared in 2011 a Ramsar site, being included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance.

The management of the park is provided by the National Forestry Agency - Romsilva, under a contract with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, No. 740/22.05.2004. The Portile de Fier Nature Park Administration is a new structure, established in 2003 and currently works as a sub-unit of Romsilva that provides the necessary staff and equipment in order to manage properly the protected area. The Administration has its headquarters at the Romsilva office in the town of Orsova.

According to the law on protected areas (Urgency Ordinance No. 57/2007, Article 19, paragraph 4), the Portile de Fier Nature Park Administration is guided by a Scientific Council, fulfilling the role of scientific authority within the protected area. Membership and rules of organisation and functioning of the Scientific Council were proposed by the Administration of the Portile de Fier Natural Park, to be approved by the National Agency for Protected Areas, with a notice from the Romanian Academy; the approval is still pending since the National Agency for Protected Areas is not functional yet. In addition, within the Portile de Fier Nature Park Administration it was established the Advisory Board of Directors of the Portile de Fier Nature Park, composed of representatives of institutions, economic organisations, NGOs, local authorities and communities that have property or interests in the area or in the vicinity of the protected area and that are involved and interested in the application of protective measures in conservation and sustainable development of the area⁴⁵. The composition and rules of the organisation and operation of Management Advisory Board were proposed by the Park Administration and will be approved by the National Agency for Protected Areas. The Advisory Board comprises 52 members, among others, all municipalities in the area, two county councils (Caras Severin and Mehedinti), associations for hunting and mountain tourism, three museums, three universities, and SC Hidroelectrica SA sucursala Hidrocentrale 'Portile de Fier'.

1.2.2 National legislation on tourism and ecotourism. Review

CONTROL AND AUTHORIZATION FOR TOURISM

Classification certificates , licenses and patents

Order 65/10.06.2013 approving the methodological norms on the issue of classification with functions of tourist accommodation and catering, tourism licenses and patents

Government Decision 121/2013 on classification certificates , licenses and patents

Ordin1051/03.03.2011 approving the methodological norms for classification certificates , licenses and patents Tourism (REPEALED)

HG 1267/18.12.2010 on the issue for classification of tourism, licenses and patents

Order 990/2009 for the amendment of legislation in the field of tourism in order to implement the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 49/2009 on the freedom of establishment for service providers and the freedom to provide services in Romania

The Minister of Transport , Constructions and Tourism no. 516/2005 for the approval of framework contract for marketing of travel packages

Tourism Ministerial Order no. 235/2001 on insurance in case of insolvency or bankruptcy tourists travel agency

OG 107/1999 , republished, on the marketing of travel packages

Tour Guides

GD 305/2001 regarding the certification and use of tourist guides

GD 631/2003 amending and completing Government Decision no. 305/2001 regarding the certification and use of tourist guides

The Minister of Transport , Constructions and Tourism no. 637/2004 approving the Methodological Norms regarding the conditions and criteria for the selection, training , certification and use of tourist guides

Promoting tourism

Government Decision 20/2012 on the approval of multi-year marketing and tourism promotion and development of the Multiannual Programme destinations and tourism products forms

Nr.258/08.10.2013 Order approving internal rules for awarding service contracts to organize abroad by the National Tourism promotion and development of events destinations, types of oturism and tourism products , with funding from the state budget and European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)

Order no. 234/25.09.2013 approving internal rules for awarding service planning and decorating of national pavilions, stands or mini-exhibitions and related services specializing in exhibition events involving the National Tourism in the country and abroad, with funding from the state budget and from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)

Order No. 105/15.07.2013 approving the selection criteria to exhibition participants attended the National Tourism in the country or abroad , with funding from the state budget and European funds (ERDF) and rules for participation in these events, together with the model application, and record the event and exhibitors questionnaire

Order no. 92/27.02.2013 regarding the approval of the list of domestic and international exhibition events involving the National Tourism 2013

Order no.294 of 28.02.2013 approving internal rules for approving service planning and decorating of national pavilions , stands or mini-exhibitions and related services specializing in exhibition events involving the National Tourism in the country and abroad with funding from the state budget and from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) REPEALED

Order nr.914 04/03/2013 for amending the Order of President of National Tourism Authority no. 294/28.02.2013 regarding the approval of internal service norms for decoration and national pavilions , stands or mini-exhibitions and related specialized in exhibition events involving the National Tourism in the country and abroad , with funding from the state budget and from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)

Order 1169 / 04.18.2013 approving internal rules for approving contracts for services to the organization by the Ministry of National Authority for Tourism in Romania , for information and educational visits in the country for representatives of the media, tour operators , representatives of tourism companies operating in the country and abroad , representatives of associations or non-governmental organizations active in tourism, the central and local public administration , other opinion leaders, specialists in tourism in the country and abroad

Order No. 520 of 13.03.2013 approving the internal procedural rules on the approval of service contracts covering the purchase of services or co- production of programs for broadcast by radio and television institutions that fall under the provisions of art. 13 letters . b) O.U.G. No . 34/2006 , with subsequent amendments

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

HG 120/17.02.2010 - list of the programs and investment projects in tourism and sources of financing technical documentation and execution of work programs and tourism investment

objectives and eligibility criteria for the approval of programs and projects investment in tourism.

European programs

Regional Operational Programme 2007-2013

Priority 5 - Sustainable development and promotion of tourism

DMI 5.3 - " Promoting tourism potential and creating the necessary infrastructure in order to increase Romania's attractiveness as a tourist destination "

National Tourism Authority Directorate of Tourism Management of Community Funds acts as Intermediate Body in tourism ROP , managing under Priority Axis 5 POR - Key Area of Intervention 5.3 " Promoting tourism potential and creating the necessary infrastructure in order to increase Romania's attractiveness as a tourist destination " area that has the following:

A. Building a positive image of Romania as a tourist destination by defining and promoting national tourism brand

B. Developing and strengthening domestic tourism by supporting specific products and specific marketing activities

C. Creating Tourism Information and Promotion Centres (CIPT) and provide them

The call for this operation is open, eligible applicants are Territorial Administrative Units and tourist resorts .

STRETEGIES AND STUDIES ON TOURISM

National Master Plan for Developing Tourism 2007 - 2026

Study on investments in caves for tourism

National ecotourism strategy in Romania

Criteria for establishing ecotourism destinations in Romania

Evaluation indicators for criterias for establishing ecotourism destinations in Romania

OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL ECOTOURISM STRATEGY IN ROMANIA

The importance of ecotourism for local sustainable development and nature conservation was acknowledged at government level in 2003 and began to make strides in recognizing this type of tourism and the realization of a strategy in this area. Consequently, were issued following legislation containing parts related to ecotourism:

- In Government Decision No . 230/2003 concerning the delimitation of biosphere reserves , national parks and natural parks and the establishment of their government , it establishes the need to develop a strategy for development of ecotourism in protected areas in accordance with the principles of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources;
- In 2004 the Ministry of Transport , Constructions and Tourism has developed the guide "Ecotourism Strategy of Romania" , a first step for a future strategy ;
- In 2005, at the initiative of the Ministry of Transports , Constructions and Tourism , a consultant to the World Tourism Organization (Ghislain Dubois) has conducted a technical assistance for developing ecotourism strategy (Technical Assistance for the Elaboration of the ecotourism strategy of Romania);
- In frame of Strategy for tourism development in Romania for the period 2007-2013 , conducted by the National Tourism Authority in 2006, ecotourism is approached individually , along with other forms of tourism such as mountain tourism, spa tourism, seaside tourism, cultural tourism, congress and events , rural tourism and religious tourism ;
- One of the objectives of the National Tourism Development Master Plan 2007-2026 is to support the development of ecotourism in the Danube Delta , the national parks , the reserves and rural areas .

- In Government Decision No . 120/2008 and Government Decision No . 314/2009 on the approval of „Annual program for marketing and promotion” and „Annual program for development of the tourism products” are included actions of sustainable tourism development , including: preparation and finalization of ecotourism in protected areas strategy , build awareness of the importance of sustainable tourism development , updating the classification of tourist accomodations from Romania , reducing pollution in the tourism industry , adopting the concept of " eco-label " for hotels in Romania .

Thus were created the prerequisites for starting a National Strategy for the Development of Ecotourism in Romania . It was developed by the National Institute for Research and Development in Tourism , in two phases , published in September and November 2009.

The purpose of the strategy is to promote ecotourism as a primary form of tourism in and around protected, that is replacing other forms of tourism and to increase the role that ecotourism plays in the economic development of these areas and for local prosperity .

The first phase includes a description of experience in national and international tourism , and the second phase includes the national strategy for development of ecotourism in Romania .

„Description of tourim experience at national and international” part recognizes ecotourism as the main form of manifestation of sustainable tourism. There are presented various definitions and concepts of sustainable tourism and ecotourism as a model of sustainable use of tourism resources . The document clarifies on ecotourism concept, it describes current market trends and ecotourist profile . International experience in the field of ecotourism is reflected by presenting international organizations acting within the scope of ecotourism, ecotourism associations and national organizations in different countries. Also it describe how different ecotourism resources are used worldwide. To illustrate the ecotourism situation in Romania are presented ecotourism resources , technical and tourism infrastructure , ecotourism programs and tourist circulation . There are mentioned factors potentially involved in the development of ecotourism in Romania and funding opportunities. This part include a SWOT analysis of the ecotourism in Romania .

Strategy for development of ecotourism in Romania part has two chapters , namely " Strategic Plan for Ecotourism Development " and " Realization , implementation and monitoring strategy ." The first chapter defines the vision and strategic objectives for the development of ecotourism in Romania and provides suggested actions for the development of ecotourism . In the second chapter are included details for scheduling the strategic actions , the implementation and methods for monitoring the strategy .

Among the proposed medium-term strategic development plan are considered the establishemnt of first ecotourism destinations , creating partnerships / associations in order to promote the destinations , strengthening the role that the protected areas play at local level and that ecotourism play in national, regional and local tourism policy . Therea are listed a number of destinations around some protected areas , but the Portile de Fier National Park is missing between them. We consider it an opportunity and a challenge for the Portile de Fier Natural Park Administration to initiate and certify the park area as one of the destinations of ecotourism recognized nationally and internationally.

1.2.3 Geographical description and accessibility

Portile de Fier Natural Park is situated in the south -west of Romania, at the border with Serbia , occupying an area of 115 655 ha , according to the Law 5/2000 , partially occupying territories in Caras -Severin and Mehedinti in the southern Locvei Mountains and Almăjului and southwestern Mehedinti Plateau .

Portile de Fier Natural Park lies between 21 ° 21 'and 22 ° 36 ' east longitude and between 44 ° 51 'and 44 ° 28 ` 30 `` northern latitude.

The main access points are near Drobeta Turnu Severin and Orsova in Mehedinți County and the municipalities Socol and Năidăș in Caraș Severin .

National Road 57 is linking the entire territory and is traversing across and also is the main gateway between Orșova , Moldova Noua and Oravița proceed to Moravia in Timiș county , where the connection DN 59 leading to Timișoara. The road crosses the Danube Gorges region , crossing the Carpathians along the Danube , passing Cazanele Mici and Cazanele Mari . At Năidăș , DN 57 C, a ramification of DN 57, connects to a border crossing point , the town Biserica Albă city in Serbia. Communities across the park are connected by county and communal roads that allow access , but the rail network almost entirely lacking, except the eastern part of the park where the railway stations are at Orșova and Gura Văii, inside the park , and Drobeta Turnu Severin , close to the park. In the west of the park , the nearest railway station is 40 km away, at Oravița . In the south there is access to the Danube River on more than 100 km. This is a new European river transport corridor for both passengers and freight . Access to air transport lines is to Timișoara International Airport, located 190 km distance and to Craiova Airport which is at a distance of 175 km from the park.

Portile de Fier Natural Park overlaps , from west to east, following major relief units Locveii Mountains, Almaj Mountains and Mehedinți Mountains and Mehedinți Plateau.

Locveii Mountains stretch from Nera Valley (in the west) to Cameniței Valley (to the east) . In the Portile de Fier Natural Park the altitude reaches a maximum of 545.7 m at the top Poiana Lisa (located on the northern boundary) , decreasing gradually to the Danube Valley and the Valley of the Nera . Consist of two distinct zones : an area crystalline (M. Radimna , Gr Posea , 1984) with granitic intrusions in the western area and a sedimentary limestone in the eastern part .

Almaj Mountains have as limits from Cameniței Valley to the west to Cerna Valley to the east. In Almaj Mountains is the maximum altitude of the Portile de Fier Natural Park Santa on the peak Teiul Moșului , 968 m. In Almaj mountains can be distinguished two distinct sectors of relief and landscape: Ravensca Massif, until Sirinia Valley and Svinecei Massif between Sirin Valley and Valley Cerna.

Mehedinți Mountains and Plateau are two relief units that are partly included in the Portile de Fier Natural Park with their southern section , that are laying in the direction of VE from Cerna Valley to the eastern end of the Portile de Fier Natural Park and are going down in elevation to the north to south and to east.

The eastern end of the park is given by a lowland Severin Depression composed of Miocene sedimentary rocks (gravel , sand) with a hilly landscape , covered largely by agricultural crops.

1.2.4 General considerations on climate

Portile de Fier Natural Park falls in the continental temperate climate with mediterranean significant influences .

Due to the influence of mediterranean origin warm air circulation , the air temperature in the Portile de Fier Natural Park values are high, if we compared to other mountain units of the country. Near the Danube Gorge , is close to the mediterranean climate , the annual average being about 11 ° C.

In Orșova annual average temperature is 11.2 ° C, the average temperature of the coldest month is between -1 and 1 ° C and the hottest month of between 20-23 ° C.

The Danube Gorge due to local processes of transformation of air masses , especially their descent and adiabatic heating occurs dynamic growth temperatures. Thus the mean annual temperature gradually increased from V to E, 11.2 ° C recorded at Moldova Noua , 11.4 ° C at Berzasca , 11.5 ° C at Svinița , 11.6 ° C at Drobeta Turnu Severin .

Average annual temperature variation is relatively small (21.4 to 21.6 ° C) , demonstrating

the moderate nature of the climate. Absolute maximum values reach 41 ° C in Moldova Veche, 42.6 ° C at Svinita , 42.5 ° C and 42.6 ° C Orșova Drobeta Turnu Severin .

Absolute minimum temperatures are related to stagnant cold air masses move east . Under these conditions the air temperature can drop to -25 ° C. Record values were -27.8 ° C on 01/25/1942 at Drobeta -24.6 ° C on 08/01/1947 and 13/01/1985 at Orșova and -20 ° C on 01/13/1985 at Berzasca .

Because the region is situated under the movement of air masses V and SW, there are relatively high precipitation for an area up to 1200 m altitude in Romania. There is a vertical zonality imposed by the difference in level of more than 1000 m from the Danube Valley and Peak Svinecea Mare, annual average quantities ranging from 800-1000 mm.

The distribution of rainfall during the year is different from the rest of the country , making their influence felt Mediterranean , characterized by two peaks : one in the months from May to June in the Danube Gorge and from June to July in the highlands and another secondary lower in precipitation in October-November .

Minima occur in late summer and early autumn (August-September) and late winter (February-March) . Generally are predominantly liquid precipitation , the solid form of precipitation, are rare and the snow cover is building also very rare . A higher frequency in the winter season has sleet .

The snow did not last very long (about 30-40 days / year) while the number of days with snow are under 20 days / year. The average thickness of the snow reaches the highest value in February , may reach 20-35 cm .

1.2.5 Natural heritage (biodiversity, landscape)

Biodiversitatea Parcul Natural Porțile de Fier

Portile de Fier Natural Park encompasses a wide variety of natural and semi-natural habitats (meadows and pastures , rocks , forests) that make up a mosaic of very diverse ecosystems .

From the geological point of view there habitats located on the metamorphic , on the sedimentary and fossil deposits . Danube Gorge is unique with complex forms developed on limestone karst (sinkholes, ditches , caves , etc. .) where the narrowings (gorges) alternates with the bays formed at the mouth of the Danube tributaries .

The mild climate with Mediterranean influences, together with geological structure , topography and hydrography , were favorable conditions for the formation and preservation of various ecosystems of great scientific value and some outstanding scenery of Romania.

On the general context of the Central European and Eurasian species , thermophilic elements and local sub-Mediterranean origin (balkan, dacian) have led to a rich and varied vegetation , consisting of 196 plant associations , of which 19 floristic associations are endemic , inventory including 1875 vascular taxa , representing 49.97 % of all known species in Romania . Great importance is given by the presence of many endemic and rare species(hungarica Tulipa , Tulipa hungarica ssp undulatifolia , Stipa danubialis , Campanula crassipes , Daphne laureola , Cachrys ferulacea , Cerastium Banaticum , Gladiolus illyricus , Dianthus banaticus etc .) .

Forest ecosystems are the majority (55.3%), being composed mainly of mixed oak forests with numerous thermophilic elements . Most common type is oak with acacia , followed by beech tree and shrub species associated with southern origins.

Specific area of southern Banat and Danube Gorge plant association called " șibiac " consisting of downy oak (*Quercus pubescens*) with carpini (*Carpinus orientalis*) , flowering ash (*Fraxinus ornus*) , lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) , turkish plum (*Padus mahaleb*) jugastru (*Acer*

monspessulanum), scumpia (*Cotynus coggygria*) , ghimpele (*Ruscus aculeatus*) .

Flora characteristic for the Portile de Fier Natural Park , along with a mixture of boreal flora , mountain flora with mediterranean flora, is the descending in altitude of some mountain flora and climbing in altitude of southern elements (R. Calinescu , S. Iana , 1964). The thermal inversion makes beech - *Fagus sylvatica* - to be known at the lowest elevation in the country on Mraconia Valley , Yew - *Taxus baccata* - relict tertiary, is on the slopes that surround the Cazanele Mari , and blueberry - *Vaccinium myrtillus* - inhabits rocky cliffs of Trescovățului . Also and lichens that are characteristic for pine forests as *Cladonia sylvatica* , *C. foliaceae* and *C. fimbriata* are present in the beech forests of the park area .

In whole, the Portile de Fier Natural Park flora is represented by all five phyla of the plant kingdom .

The number of endemic species in the area of the park varies between 28 and 33 species, most notably : *Pinus nigra ssp Banat Minuartia cataractarum* , *Cachrys ferulacea* , *Stipa danubialis* , *Tulipa hungarica* (which limited area only this area) *Dianthus banaticus*, *Dianthus spiculifolius* , *Campanula crassipes* , *Dentaria glandulosa* , *Sorbus dacica*, *Thymus comosus* .

Appearance of the mountains taxa at non characteristic altitudes in the Danube Gorge is compliant to the conditions of relief , soil and local climate . These elements have remained as mountain relict at low altitudes due to varying environmental conditions of the region, the locally have mountains characteristics but at low altitudes .

A number of Mediterranean items arrive in the Danube Gorge at high altitudes , such as the cerul (*Quercus cerris*) , garnita (*Quercus frainetto*) , scumpia (*Cotinus coggygria*) mojdreanul (*Fraxinus ornus*) , wild lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) , Turkish hazel (*Corylus colurna*) , etc. .

Of the total of 1668 taxa inventory Portile de Fier Natural Park , a total of 242 taxa (ie 14.5% of the total number of taxa in the park) are inventoried in the Red List of Higher Plants in Romania , of which 200 are considered rare taxa , 5 taxa vulnerable (*Taxus baccata* , *Corylus colurna* , *Beta trigyna* , *Paeonia males* and *Alyssum tortuosum*) and two extinct taxa (*Geranium bohemicum* and *Alyssum sibirny*) .

Of EU importance are a number of four species listed in Annex no. I of the Bern Convention : *Salvinia natans* (L.) All. , *Colchicum arenarium* Waldst . et Kit. , *Koch et Sonder shuttleworthii* *Typha* and *Eleocharis Carniola* Koch .

Cazanele Mari and Cazanele Mici area are different from the rest of the Portile de Fier Natural Park with great floristic richness and endemism high number . Here are meet floral elements such as laleaua cazanelor (*Tulipa hungarica var. undulatifolia*) , cornul banatean (*Cerastium banaticum*), cosaci (*Astragalus rochelianus*), clopoteii cazanelor (*Campanula crassipes*) .

On Ciucarul Mare and Ciucarul Mic, on terra rossa type soils occur associations characteristics for clearings with firuță (*Poa badensis*), păiuș (*Festuca sp.*), sipică de râpe (*Cephalaria laevigata*), garofiță sălbatică (*Dianthus kitaibelli*), stânjenele de stâncă (*Iris reichenbachii*) etc.

Here, in thermophilic oak forests vegetate rare species such as jugastrul cazanelor (*Acer monspessulanum*) , gura lupuli (*Scutellaria columnae*) etc. .

The investigations carried out so far suggests that the fauna of the Portile de Fier Natural Park consists of 5205 taxa , including invertebrates and 332 vertebrates 4873 . Among vertebrates, a Aves class record high attendance , with 205 representatives, followed by the class Pisces , with 63 representatives , the least represented class is amphibious with only 12 taxa.

Fauna characteristic of the Portile de Fier Natural Park is the mixture of mountain boreal to southern Mediterranean and south-eastern illyrian, balkan, moesiace and the relict character of northern and southern elements that have survived in enclaves (R. Calinescu , S. Iana , 1964).

Among the invertebrates found in the Portile de Fier Natural Park , the following species benefit from the protection provided by EU legislation :

- stone crayfish, *Austropotamobius torrentium* that is priority species .
- four species of gastropods , *Heodoxus transversalis* C. Pfeiffer , 1928 ; *Anisus vorticulus* Troschel , 1853, *Herilla dacica* L. Pfeiffer , 1848 *Helix pomatia* L..
- Class Insecta is represented by many species of Community interest and national interest: *Rosalia alpina*, *Cerambyx cerdo* , *Lucanus cervus* , *Morinus funereus* , *Osmoderma eremita eremita* , *Pilemia tigrina* , *Oxythyrea cinctella* , *Eriogaster catax* , *Colias myrmidon* , *Lycaena dispar* *Cordulelogaster heros* .

The Portile de Fier Natural Park were determined 34 species belonging to the class Mammalia , which inhabits diverse habitats in the park. A significant proportion of mammals is given by microchiropters represented by members of two families : Vespertilionidae (*Myotis Bechstein* , *Myotis capaccinii* , *Vespertilio murinus*) and Rhinolophidae (*Myotis bechsteini*, *Myotis capaccinii*, *Vespertilio murinus*) .

Elements of Mediterranean origin , bats inhabit caves in the area of the park, such as Veterans Cave , Ponicoava Cave, Gaura cu Musca Cave , Pestera fara Nume etc.

All species of bats in the park area are strictly protected species status , which are included in Annex II of the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats in Europe in Annexes III and IVA of the Ordinance 57/2007 , are also included in the National Red List .

Carnivores are present both in large species such as bears (*Ursus arctos*) , wolf (*Canis lupus*) , fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) , lynx (*Lynx lynx*) and the smaller species such as weasels (*Putorius putorius* , *Meles meles* , *Martes martes*) . They inhabit mountainous wooded areas of the park.

Class Pisces is represented by 62 taxa. Of these *Acipenser ruthenus* (cega) was, before the construction of the dam , characteristic and dominant feature in the Danube Gorge in the sector between Coronini - Golubac and Orșova - Tekija (Romanian Danube valley Geography 1969). Nowadays it is becoming increasingly scarce and rarely reach adulthood.

Salmo trutta fario (mountain trout) is present in the river Cerna and Slătinicul Mare , where is local species . Also this fish can be found in the river basins of Berzasca , Sirinea , Mraconia and Eșelnița , where allegedly was introduced.

Salmo gairdneri irideus(rainbow trout) is present in the Danube, between Dubova and Orșova .

Locvei Mountains Landscape

In the limestone topography consists of broad peaks , branched and karst plateaus (Cărbunari , Sfânta Elena) sinkholes occur with different depths (formed by aligning them along lithological and tectonic contacts) , dry karst valleys , ditches (partially buried red clays) , etc. .

The contact zone between crystalline and sedimentary rocks , along a major dislocation lines are creeping intrusive igneous bodies (banatite) on account of which formed complex sulphide ores from Moldova Noua.

In the south of the Locvei Mountains (between Valley Rally and Coronini) is Moldova Noua Depression, a Miocene sedimentary basin .

From morphological point of view, Depression Moldova Noua overlaps mostly over Neogene formations, although the periphery it develops on Locvei Mountains crystalline. Lowland area allowed the formation Kisiljevo islands with length of about 7 km (near Serbian bank) and Calinovat with a length of 1.0 km (near the Romanian bank).

To west of Belobreșca town, a distance of about 11 km along the Danube highlights a number of Quaternary loess deposits, which form steep slopes, that some were declared natural reserves (Rapa cu lastuni - nesting place for *Riparia riparia* - lastunul de casa). Moreover, in the Belobreșca and Coronini sector there are more accumulation basins at the confluence with the valleys Locvei, Radimna, Valea Mare and Moldova.

Current modeling processes (runoff, torrent) generated a characteristic microrelief for torrential valleys, looking like small canyon (channeled on former roads) and badlands on the slopes.

Almăjului Mountains Landscape

In the south-west of the mountain, on a length of 18 km, is conducted Liubcova Depression superimposed a Miocene sedimentary basin. Relief of depression is clearly distinguishable from that of the mountains, with a hilly aspect, the larger valleys (Valea Mare Seliște and Dragoselea, Valley Oravița between furrows Văznici and Cocoșneag, Camenița between Santa and pouring Hill, Crușovița in the descent, Liborajdea) forming basins of accumulation and erosion.

Tortonian formations have a large development in the mountainous area specific contact with crystalline rocks. Between Liubcova and Berzeasca are some areas with loess, excellent habitat for nesting of birds in Group swifts.

Manmade landscape is strong, where secondary forests or grasslands of taking him crops. The large amount of silt carried from loose rocks and slope lower Tortonian led to partial clogging of wells in the floodplain expansion and the emergence of forms of accumulation. In this unit meet all terraces of the Danube lowland raised in the gorge.

Between Greben and Plavisevita sector it exist a relatively broad valley, but in V shape, developed over a length of 25 km, cut into crystalline rocks, igneous and sedimentary. Depression has a higher expansion on the Serbian side, where it is known as Depression Milanovic.

Lowland character of the area is also remarkable: Dubova tectonic basin that has an almost circular shape, morphostructural overlapping range of the deposits covered by the Neogene - Quaternary coluvio proluvial; Depression Ogradena - Orșova the only development on the banks of the Romanian Danube. Depression overlaps a former golf Miocene Ogradena - Orșova - Bahn - Balta, consisting of clayey sands, clays, gravels, etc.

Lithological diversity of this massive mountain (crystalline rocks, igneous and sedimentary) led to the individualization of a very complex landscape with many spectacular elements (Cazanele Dunarii, limestone ridges and cliffs, gorges, caves, waterfalls, volcanic landforms - Trescovat, depressions and so on).

Mehedinți Mountains and Mehedinți Plateau is an area composed of crystalline rocks (Bahna patch) and sedimentary (limestone and flysch rocks belonging to Panza de Severin), the relief being the gentle hills and large plains with deep valleys, in limestone areas, wild gorges formed.

Between localities and mouth Baziaș Valley, appears distinct geomorphological landscape unit Portile de Fier, the Danube Gorge, with a total length of 134 km.

Danube Gorge is characterized by an alternation of lowland basins and areas of narrowing, differentiated due to the extremely complex geology major relief units crossed the river.

Narrow sectors are generally zones where the Danube crossing limestone (sedimentary

areas Resita - Moldova Noua and Svinița - Svinecea Mare, Cazanele Mari si Mici) and large basins and sectors in the areas where Danube is crossing crystalline and igneous rocks .

On its way between Baziaș and Gura Valley , Danube passes through four limestone areas :

- from Coronini to 2 km upstream of the confluence with the Danube Liborajdea (southern slope of the Locvei Mountains) ;
- downstream from Cozla (in Almaj Mountains, sincline Sirinia) ;
- close to the village Svinița ;
- area of Cazanele Dunarii;

In Locvei Mountains , steep slopes and limestone creates a high 100 m steep slopes, which takes place over a distance of a few kilometers downstream from Coronini .

The area localities of Sf. Elena, Gârnic și Padina Matei is a vast karst plateau (Plateau Cărbunari) , with numerous sinkholes and favorable soil for farming.

Surface karst forms are represented by ditches , sinkholes (with depths of 2-10 m) sinkholes valleys , gorges and wild short , are developed and deep karst forms such as Gaura with Muscat (254 m long) and Gaura Chindia (15 m) .

Limestones of sinclinalul Sirin are poorly carstificate , karst forms are represented by small surface ditches and small sinkholes .

Endokarst is represented by a series of small caves , of which the most important is Zamonita Cave (located near a tributary of the river Dragoselea) . A distinct phenomenon is the suspended geological and geomorphological sincline from Munteana.

In the Svinița , Jurassic and Cretaceous limestones have given rise to unique forms called talve , with corresponding forms in Djerdap National Park in Serbia , although karst morphology is poorly developed .

Cazanele Dunarii sector of Danube Gorge is between the junction of Danube with Ogradena and Plavisevita rivers, forming a well individualized geomorphological unit .

Miocene basins in the Danube Gorges Dubova divided into two distinct portions : Cazanele Mari si Cazanele Mici.

Between Dubova and Plavisevita basin are Cazanele Mari . With a length of 3.8 km and a width of 200-350 m , they are made up of Ciucaru Mare (318 m) , whose steep walls bordering the left side of the river and Știrbățul Mare (768 m) located on the right (Djerdap National Park) .

Between Dubova and Ogradena basin is Cazaenele Mici , with 3.6 km long and 150-350 m wide. They are located between Ciucaru Mic (313 m) and Știrbățul Mic (626 m).

The calcarous area of Cazane is characterized by exokarst and endokarst relief in various stages of development.

In the limestone massif Ciucaru Mare have been identified seven caves , with a total length of 2155 m, of which the most important for visitors is Ponicoava Cave .

Other caves in the Ciucaru Mare Massif are : Peștera Cuina Turcului (Potcapina de la Cuina Turcului) , located 400 m from the entrance to the Cazanele Mari , Cave Preluca lui Climente with a length of 47 m, Cave Veterani (Maovăț) , located at 750 m into Cazanele Mari (flooded) , Pestera Fluturilor - a fossil cave consists of two galleries and Pestera fara Nume with a length of 51 m, Gaura lui Climente (Climente II Cave sau Peștera din drum), etc. All these have provided important information regarding Clisurii habitats in Upper Paleolithic and epi-Paleolithic .

Among the highlights to be noted other geomorphological landforms from lithology point of view (as the volcanic neck Trescovat , loess deposits) , structural (sinclinalul suspended Munteana) and fluvial landforms on the Danube (Moldova Noua and Calinovat islands and "delta" Nera) .

1.2.6 Cultural heritage and ethnography characteristics

Portile de Fier Natural Park was an area suitable for foundation settlements , islands and basins formed at the mouth of the Danube tributaries , providing very favorable conditions for the settlement of the village centres .

The oldest traces of human populating dates from the Upper Paleolithic and epi-Paleolithic , archaeological evidence from the area towns Sichevita , Gornea Dubova and Ada - Kaleh Island (now flooded) being the most popular . Thus, Cave Cuina Climente and Turkey, Ciucaru Mare massif were found chipped stone tools from the Middle Paleolithic . These places are considered the oldest archaeological remains of the Portile de Fier Natural Park , the age of which is estimated at about 40,000 years.

Near the village Schela Cladovei in the East of Portile de Fier Natural Park were recently discovered traces of epi-Paleolithic settlements in what is considered the oldest permanent settlement in Europe - 7600-7800 BC .

The first documentary mention of human settlement in the Portile de Fier Natural Park dates from 106 BC and refers to Dierna Dacian settlement , located on the former hearth of the city Orsova) .

Later , the Romans built several forts along the Danube, Dierna and within existing settlements and Pojejena, Moldova Veche , while achieving a series of arrangements with various features (roads, mines ore etc.) .

Continuity of human habitation in the Portile de Fier Natural Park was established by the discovery of objects dating from the tenth to the thirteenth century that show contact with the Byzantine Empire .

From the eleventh century until the twentieth century, Banat was under the rule of Austria-Hungary and the successor of the Ottoman Empire .

Due to the strategic role of the Danube Gorge fortresses were built with defensive role and naval traffic control , which is added to an existing (city ORSOVA , built between 1371-1372 , Ada - Kaleh Fortress , built in 1691 - flooding in 1737 and held to the island by water accumulation Portile de Fier I). Besides these Portile de Fier Natural Park are also known are the cities Pojejena , Trikule , Ladislaus (located near the village Coronini) and Lyka Peci (located between Dubova and Plavisevita) .

Specific economic activities of the Portile de Fier Natural Park have been ever since the Romanian agriculture, logging and mining (copper mines) .

After a break of several centuries in the first half of the eighteenth century, the Austrian Empire reopen complex mineral exploitation in the Moldova Noua.

In 1833 started the construction of a road between Orsova and Moldova Veche and in 1854 is the date in the first standard gauge railroad in the country, of Bazias and Oravita , called " carbon path " initial role was only railroad industries .

Development of mineral resources extraction , logging and navigation on the Danube led to increased numbers of settlements and the inhabitants of the park .

Ethnical diversity

In the Portile de Fier Natural Park coexist ethnicities of Romanians , Serbians , Roma and Czech , which harmoniously integrated and other nationalities present in smaller number (Hungarian, German , etc.) .

Romanians represent the majority population in the Portile de Fier Natural Park (79%). In Gura Vaih, Dudasu Schelei, Moldovita, Padina Matei, Ilovita, Bahna, Dubova, Coronini Romanians accounted for over 95% of the total.

Serbian population are prevalent in the western (Moldova Noua and Pojejena town) ,

having originating mainly from the Turks occupation driven migration from Serbia. In villages Macesti , Belobresca , Radimna , Divici and Svinita , over 80% of the population is of Serbian nationality .

Roma are found in high numbers in localities Eselnita (28%) and Liubcova (8%). The population of Czech nationality , colonized in the early nineteenth century during the Habsburg domination , owns a significant percentage of the total population of the Portile de Fier Natural Park . In rural Bigar , Eibenthal , Sfanta Elena and Garnic Czech represents over 90 % of people.

German and Hungarian population are significantly reduced after 1990 due to migration to the countries of origin.

Until the formation of the lake the Portile de Fier , on the island of Ada Kaleh (now flooded) , was an important Turkish community distinguished by traditions or activities . After 1970 the population migrated to other cities or to Turkey.

Traditional events

In most localities the Portile de Fier Natural Park is held every year traditional events related to religious or secular events :

- Ball of the Turks (Belobresca , Svinita - February 27 , Sichevita - 2 March)
- Martisor Ball (Ilovita , 28 February)
- Ball of Izmene (Ilovita , 28 February)
- Sons of the Village (Ilovita the last Sunday of July)
- Figs Festival (Svinita)
- Danube Villages Festival (Svinita 1-2 May)
- Sports Festival (Svinita 1-2 May)
- Music Festival of Minorities (Svinita , August)
- Day School in Liubcova (Liubcova , September)
- Minorities Festival (Bigar)
- Fasanke (Masked Week , the first week of March , Pojejena)
- Grape Fest (Grojdjembal , Belobresca)
- Competition of puppets theater for children (Belobresca) ;
- Nedeile , which have different data for each community and organization are related to the patron of the church.
- Cumăcitu (Moldova Noua, the first Monday after Easter)
- Days of Orșova Municipality (Orșova , near St. Mary 's Day)
- „Measuring the sheep” event(Dubova the first Saturday of the month)
- Farsane , Czech feast (Eibental , February)

Historical and archaeological values

Vodita Monastery was built between 1370 and 1372 on the territory of Varciorova , about 500 m from the Danube. The founder of the monastery is the monk Nicodemus. The ruins of the old church are seen currently being built in 1995 near a wooden church .

Sfanta Ana Monastery founded by renowned journalist Pamfil Seicaru , is located near the city of Orsova on the Dealu Mosului.

Mraconia Monastery . On Mraconiei Valley is situated an old monastery called " Mracuna" . The old sanctuary is „hidden” in a pitoreque scenery, in front of the former road of Trajan, on the Serbian bank, where is " tabula Traiana " .

The Church Sfântul Nicolae cel Sarac from Orsova was made in the early nineteenth century, with a composition of great simplicity where there is Doric influences , baroque and neoclassical .

Roman Catholic Cathedral of Orsova is in the center of town Orsova close to " 1800 Square". It was built in 1972-1976 as a result of current or old Orsova resettlement site. Cathedral is a building of concrete formwork and finished the wood with a cross shape as viewed from any point .

Sfintii Arhangheli Church is situated in the hearth of Berzasca town , representing the oldest Romanian church in the Danube Gorge . Is an architectural monument , built in Baroque style in 1836 .

Trikule fortress was built in the fifteenth century to stop the Ottoman expansion westward ruins and now it is noticeable near the village Svinita . City Tri Kule was represented by three towers located on the Danube, heaving a shape of triangle . The whole TriKule fortress was flooded after building the dam and forming the lake of Portile de Fier I. Nowadays, at the the surface is noticeable only two towers.

Drencova fortress , situated near the village Berzasca is now flooded by the Danube . The only witness is the wall of the former church.

Ladislaus fortress was built on the left bank of the Danube, being mentioned as early as the fourteenth century. The fortress, with a strategic role , was designed to control traffic on the Danube river . The fortress pair on the Serbian bank is Golubac fortress , much better preserved than Ladislaus fortress .

Gaura Chindia II Cave. Formed in the steeps of narrowing Coronini - Alibeg ir opens Gaura Chindia II Cave, archaeological reserve where were found traces of cave art that belong to Paleolithic and Neolithic.

Veterans Cave is known since ancient times, being consecrated as a sanctuary of the god of the Dacians Zamolxis .

Haiducilor Cave . In this cave were discovered traces of Mesolithic culture .

Dacian fortress and settlement from the village Divici (in the section " Grad") is a testament to the Dacian living in this space. The site is considered of national importance being recognized as national heritage item by Law no. 5 in 2000.

Besides these there are to be noticed the ruins of medieval church in the Sirinei valley , the Catholic church in the town of Moldova Noua, buildings dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth century in localities Berzasca , Eibenthal , Bigar , Liubcova , Moldova Noua and Pojejena, water mills from the Valleys of Camenita, Elisevei and Povalinei .

In the region are well known folk art objects from Garnic and Sichevita localities.

In the Portile de Fier Natural Park are Eselnita Ethnographic Museum , Gornea Ethnographic Museum and Archaeological Museum, Hydroelectric Museum of Portile de Fier I, Portile de Fier Region Museum of Drobeta Turnu -Severin , Danube Museum from Moldova Nouă with History Museum - Moldova Nouă Section is a permanent exhibit of history, archaeology and etnography of Clisura Dunării.

CHAPTER 2. Ecotourism in the both protected areas

2.1. Ecotourism in Djerdap National Park

2.1.1 Accommodation capacity

On the territory of three municipalities in which extends the National Park "Djerdap" there are registered approximately 1,300 tourist beds. There are four hotels with a total of 1,000 beds ("Golubački grad" Golubac - 140 beds, "Lepenski vir" in Donji Milanovac - 450 beds, "Djerdap turist" in Kladovo - 290 beds and "Aquastar Danube" in Kladovo - 120 beds).

In private accommodation there are in total approximately 300 beds. Most of them were categorized with three stars (120), and with one star 46 beds. It can be assumed that the reasons for the small number of high class accommodation facilities lie in the lack of tourism promotion.

2.1.2 Tourism attractions

Important attractions within NP Djerdap are walking trails. On the territory of National park there are nine marked trails. These are:

- Veliki and Mali Štrbac;
- Buronov ponor;
- Cave Gradašnica;
- Lake Balta Alu Šontu - Glavica;
- Boljetin River Canyon - Greben;
- Ciganski potok - Šomrdski kamen;
- Brnjica River canyon;
- Bosman - Sokolovac;
- Kovilovo - The roof of the world

In the first zone of protection there are nine nature reserves which are sites of special natural values with the established regimes of protection and one Area of Special value:

- Golubački grad (23.04 ha) - declared a nature reserve because of the significant vegetation values. Dominating thermophile Polydominant community of Oak and eastern hornbeam and lilac. The reserve is located in the eponymous medieval fortress.
- Bojana (27.44 ha) - This reserve is comprised of indigenous mesophilic, polydominant community with walnuts. As a tertiary relict, with a wide range of environmental, walnut has a special place in the Djerdap National park.
- Tatarski vis (14.70 ha) - reserve that links vegetation and geologic substrate (crystalline schists, which are developed with oak and lime with the beech). Part of the collision of the geological substrate is covered with beech, oak and hornbeam.
- Bosman-Sokolovac (281.30 ha) - This reserve is included in the inner part of the coastal area, where there are concentrated rare, relict impoverished, low xerothermal community forests and lilac shrubs with columnar communities of ash and hazel. In the area of the reserve there is a significant geological site from the Mesozoic.

- Somrda (30.07 ha) - Reserve is notable for the presence of rare, relict, tertiary type - European holly or holly. Some trees of this species reach over 5 meters tall.
- Ciganski Potok (18.32 ha) - outstanding refugial character of the reserve provided by the development of the community of Balkan beech and walnut, as well as pure walnut stands.
- Coka Njalta with Pesaca (354.00 ha) - Reserve is one of the richest sites in Djerdap area of relict species and polydominant communities such as community beech, walnut, ash, lilac and colurna, hornbeam, oak and lilac.
- Lepenski Vir (21.04 acres) - a famous archaeological site significant as a reserve by the presence of relict communities, including polydominant community hackberry and walnut. In this location it was noted 14 species of sub-Mediterranean floral elements. There was recorded 21 floral elements which indicates a high degree of relict communities and habitats.
- Boljetin River - Greben (99.92 ha) - Boljetin River is covered with the famous sandstone cliffs with ruffled layers. In Boljetin River canyon there are sandstones and conglomerates formed with limestone. There are few profiles with such an abundance of paleontological findings; a special feature is the ability to restore a complete community succession from Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous.
- Veliki and Mali Štrbac (899.40 ha) - the most interesting part of the Djerdap, which was placed under special protection. The immediate vicinity of Kazan, tall vertical cliffs, numerous funnel spurs, large and small limestone coves, wide ridges, screes moving and peaceful, calcareous and siliceous rocks, frequent fog and other specifics have contributed to an extremely rich and complex flora and vegetation.

On the territory of the park it is protected a number of cultural and historical assets along with its surroundings. Some of these assets were declared for the good of the outmost importance and under special protection of the state authorities. These are:

- Golubački grad (cultural monument) located at the entrance to the Djerdap National park, making the front gate of the Park, as well as the entrance to the gorge Golubac . Golubački grad was built in the middle of fourteenth century in inaccessible, steep slopes of the limestone rock. Preserved ramparts and defensive towers testify today about the most monumental medieval military facility at Djerdap. The inaccessibility of the location did not allow the development of the town and with the end of its functioning, in the mid-nineteenth century, the fort abandoned. Golubac settlement was developed on a more convenient location, upstream of Golubacki grad.
- Lepenski Vir (cultural monument) with a culture lasted from 5800th to 4300th year BC within nine successively built settlements with a planned-built housings, tombs, shrines and artistically processed objects with unique artistic expression. Phytocoenological research in this part of the Djerdap gorge was carried out in parallel with archeological, revealed the existence of a close connection between vegetation and environmental conditions on the one hand and prehistoric settlements on the other. On the basis of the entire altered material "lepenska culture" can be chronologically placed on the transition from hunter-gatherer era in the first beginnings of the Neolithic - protoneolita. This is proven with the remains of animal bones, a number of tools for fishing found and the other sacred objects-anthropomorphic fish-like sculptures and the existence of the first organized settlement with strictly defined type of home.

- Tabula Traiana (monument) is part of the Roman Limes I and Trajan's road which was built in the period from 98 to 117 AC in the straits of Mali Kazan. Tabula Traiana board is considered as substantial Trajan's construction project, together with construction of road and bridge near Kladovo.
- Diana Castrum (archaeological site) was built on the locality Karatas. Construction started in first century and finished in the second. With the dominant hill beside the river Danube makes one of the largest Roman-Byzantine fortress. Raising Diana is related to the final phase of building strategic fortification from Belgrade to Kostolac that ended the Emperor Trajan period, around year 110. Diana fortress is surrounded by walls with quadrangle shape and with rounded corners. Architectural design shapes and dimensions of preserved parts of the premises confirmed the original building of Diana as military camp which was eventually turned into a civil settlement.

2.1.3 Forms of tourism

From the aspect of tourism and environmental quality, Djerdap National Park consists of two landscape units: (1) local waters of the Danube / catchments with the riverside waters, extending from the entrance to the national park near Golubac, through the Djerdap gorge, to the Hydroelectric Power Station "Djerdap I" dam; and (2) mountainous rural areas of northern Kucaj and Miroc, cut by the Porec river.

Visitors come to Djerdap National Park through three main entrances (Golubac town, Diana Karatas and Topolnica) and through two secondary entrances (the Majdanpek road and Miroc). None of these entrances have a front reception, checkpoint of the Park, so the visitors can only get the information about the Park in information centers of the local touristic organizations in Golubac, Donji Milanovac and Kladovo, as well as in organizational units of the Public Enterprise "Djerdap National Park" in Dobra and Tekija and in the headquarters of the Public Enterprise "Djerdap National Park" in Donji Milanovac.

Visitors can go around the park individually or with a group using different means of transportation.

- Hiking on the trails - the territory of Djerdap National Park has 9 regulated and marked hiking trails of different lengths that pass through attractive landscapes, nature reserves that usually end with a vista point. The easy and medium difficulty pedestrian paths are for recreational purposes and their length ranges from 2 to 20 kilometers. In the Djerdap National Park there are several vista points. Sokolovac is the most prominent peak in the Danube gorge, 625 meters above sea level. Kovilovo, 358 meters above sea level, from which is possible to get a 25 kilometers long view of the Donji Milanovac valley. Veliki Strbac (768 meters) and Mali Strbac (626 meters), they are the highest peaks of Miroc and they are also very popular vista points from which you have a view of the narrowest part of the Danube, above Kazan gorge.

- Cycling tourism - EuroVelo 6 cycling path stretches through the entire length of the Park. EuroVelo 6 cycling path connects the Atlantic Ocean and the Black Sea; with the length of 100 kilometers the path goes through Djerdap National Park, which made this protected area a part of the cycling map of Europe. The Danube route is one of the most popular cycling routes in Europe – the system of guideposts for the part of the Danube cycling route that passes through Serbia has a unique design concept in relation to other countries on the Danube. Furthermore, a few specific characteristics make it authentic in all of Europe. It is also the first system of such proportions in Serbia, which remains the only internationally recognized route in Serbia up to date.

- Birdwatching - Djerdap gorge is among 35 identified IBA (Important Bird Areas) areas in Serbia. Three bird species make Djerdap an area of international importance: Pygmy Cormorant,

Lesser Spotted Eagle and Booted Eagle. So far 170 bird species have been recorded of which 130 are considered locally common. A tour guide and the use of the bird watch tower in Mali Strbac is provided by the Public Enterprise "Djerdap National Park".

- Fishing tourism - the Danube goes through Djerdap National Park and it covers the length of about 100 km. It is divided into three gorges: Golubac gorge, counting 14.5 kilometers in length and at least 230 meters in width, Gospodin vir, 15 kilometers in length and a minimum width of 220 meters, and the Great and Small Kazan that are 19 kilometers long and 140 meters wide. There are three ravines as well: Ljupovska, Donji Milanovac and Orsavska. In all of these areas a lot of places suitable for recreational fishing can be found. In the ravines the most common is fishing of the common carp and similar species such as the Prussian carp, common bream, silver bream, vimba bream where as in the gorges the most common are the Wels catfish and the Zander as well as predatory fish.

- Hunting tourism - Djerdap hunting ground is adequately equipped with hunting and hunting-technical objects (stable hunting stands, hunting stands on trees, feeding areas for deer, roe deer, wild boars, smaller wildlife, and watering areas). Public Enterprise "Djerap National Park" in Donji Milanovac offers to the tourists organized hunting tours, expert guides and chasers. This tourism activity is not compatible with ecotourism.

- Events are an important component of an integrated tourism product and a key element for a more interesting stay for tourists. Consequently tourist-hunting events "Hunting Encounters with wolves" in Dobra, ethnic heritage festivals such as the "Jorgovan fest" in Miroc or the Ethno festival in Golubac," Zlatna bucka Djerdapa" in Tekija represent only a part of the tourist-sports-entertainment events that bring together a large number of participants and visitors. With their programs and offers, they represent a significant potential for tourism in the overall offer of Djerdap National Park. Not all the festivals can be linked to ecotourism offers as hunting events or events that have a significant negative impact on the environment, can not be associated with ecotourism.

Number of tourists with overnights in 2009.

Municipality	Number of tourists			Overnights			Average no. of overnights	
	total	domestic	foreign	total	domestic	foreign	domestic	foreign
Golubac	4.818	4.119	699	7.690	6.711	979	1,6	1,4
Majdanpek	25.882	23.216	2.666	58.435	51.836	6.599	2,2	2,5
Kladovo	27.199	24.741	2.458	69.127	64.596	4.531	2,6	1,8
Total:	57.899	52.076	5.823	135.252	123.143	12.109	2,1	1,9

Source: National Statistical office of Serbia, 2010

2.1.4 SWOT analysis ecotourism Djerdap National Park

Within this study the SWOT analysis was carried out in order to evaluate the strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for the development of ecotourism in the Djerdap National Park.

STRENGTHS

Existing natural potentials - pristine mountains, Danube River, mountain rivers, flora and fauna

Existing cultural potentials - important archeological sites and rich Roman heritage

Vlach culture - as one with many still existing spiritual rituals

Djerdap NP is part of a well established region on Danube

Developed network of regional roads

Affirmation of EuroVelo6

Potential to further develop bicycle routes from EuroVelo6 to the region hinter ground

Clear focus on Danube from EU, national and local authorities

Existence of tourism hotspots on Danube and in Danube hinter ground

High number of cultural monuments in the region and traditional customs (Bucka, gold washing, woodwork) and festivals, manifestations.

Natural landscape and wildlife preserved, with many endemits

Increasing focus in the region on cross-border cooperation projects with Romania and on transnational projects

Three regional development agencies operating in the region of South-East Operational Regional Development Agency

Existing tourism facilities (hotels, restaurants, home stays) Hotels and the tourism image of Donji-Milanovac originating from the past.

Tourist organization present in all municipalities

Hospitality of the local people

Local natural / organic products

Universities are conducting studies and research in the Djerdap NP since many years

Djerdap National Park is member of Danubeparks - The Danube River Network of Protected Areas. Among the aims of the network there is the promotion of sustainable development and one of the actions is development of nature tourism.

For Djerdap National Park there is installed a vegetation fire prevention system that is protecting also the tourism infrastructure: trails, information panels, vista points, resting and camping places.

WEAKNESSES

- Bad connection of the region to the transportation to Belgrade
- Network of regional roads in bad state of repair
- Railroads are not close to the Djerdap NP and are in bad state of repair → reduced speed
- Public transport not developed enough
- No tourism packages including public transport
- No regional oriented packages fully developed

- No cross-border packages (with Romania)
- Limited offers for tourists on Danube cruise ships
- No information on regional level
- Regional tourism organizations not operational
- Low quality in rural tourism offers
- No financial support for development of tourism by the tourism office, NP authority, accommodation facilities and local people
- Poor waste management
- Lack of education and awareness raising among local communities on ecotourism and sustainable tourism issues
- Low number of ecotourism products
- Target groups are not defined to appropriate ecotourism offers
- Poor knowledge of foreign languages
- The work of the NP is not clearly visible to the public

OPPORTUNITIES

- Investments in agriculture
- Growing interest of the general public in alternative forms of tourism
- Possibilities for EU funding, cross-border EU accession projects
- Encouragement for economic development from the government
- Creation of a waste dump
- Implementation of international agreements
- Developing touristic hiking and cycling trails
- Expanding the current offer of festivals and working together with localities from Romania on organizing events
- International focus on Danube as a shipping corridor
- Good position – at North, Djerdap NP borders Romania
- Increasing number of bicycle tourists on EuroVelo 6
- Increasing number of cruising ships on Danube
- Development of different planning documents such as spatial planning documents and strategies
- Support by Tourism Organization of Serbia
- Potentials to combine tourism offers with Romania

THREATS

- Pollution of the Danube

- Increasing traffic of ship on the Danube, Serbian Riviera Plan
- No plan about the carrying capacity when a sudden growth of tourism will take place
- Misunderstanding of the concept of sustainable tourism
- Concept of sustainable mobility not common
- No financial instruments for infrastructure projects
- Focus of the Government more on other parts of the country, especially Central Serbia and Corridor 10
- Serbia is still out of EU– border crossings and customs are reducing tourism traffic across the Danube
- Region is not well connected to transportation node Belgrade (railroads in bad state of repair, different maintenance of roads, no ship line). Other regions in Serbia offers more alternatives and are better connected to major transportation nodes
- General low awareness of general public on ecotourism and sustainable mobility
- No subventions for development of tourism packages and sustainable mobility
- Legal framework not sufficient or clear
- Changing priorities at authorities level. For example, if the personnel is changed as consequences of political changes, also the priorities will be changed.

2.2. Ecotourism in Portile de Fier Nature Park

2.2.1 Accommodation capacity

On the territory of Portile de Fier Natural parks are 102 accommodation facilities, consisting in hotels, motels, pensions, villa, houses, huts, vacation houses. The localities with most of the accommodation facilities are located in the Eastern part of the park, in Dubova, Eşelnița, Orșova and Drobeta Turnu Severin. There are few accommodations in central and Western part of the park in Moldova Nouă, Berzeasca, Svinița, Bazias, Coronini, Belobreșca, Sichevița, Măcești and Radimna.

According to the report on the activity of Portile de Fier Natural Park in 2012, about 40000 tourists visited the park. There are no data available at National Statistic Institute specific for Portile de Fier area but there are data on tourists in Caraș Severin County and Mehedinți County. In 2012 almost 110000 tourists visited Caraș Severin County and 53684 tourist visited Mehedinți county. If in Caraș Severin county the number of tourists grow with about 3000 in comparison to the year of 2011, in Mehedinți County there was a slight decrease of 1200 tourists.

Anyway, the data should be seen with reserve as most of the rural tourism economic activities are on „underground” economy and this statistics can not be realistic.

2.2.2 Tourism attractions

Portile de Fier Natural Park main attraction are the valuable nature and outstanding landscape. There are 18 nature reserves, three Natura 2000 sites and Portile de Fier is declared a Ramsar Site.

The nature reserves are

- Balta Nera - Dunăre, mixt nature reserve

- Baziaș, forestry nature reserve
- Insula Calinovăț, special bird protection area
- Râpa cu lăstuni, mixt nature reserve
- Divici - Pojejena, special bird protection area
- Valea Mare, botanical nature reserve
- Peștera cu Apă din Valea Polevii, mixt nature reserve
- Ostrovul Moldova Veche, special bird protection area
- Locul fosilifer Svinița, paleontological nature reserve
- Cazanele Mari si Cazanele Mici, mixt nature reserve
- Locul fosilifer Bahna, paleontological nature reserve
- Dealul Duhovna, forestry nature reserve
- Gura Văii - Vârciorova, mixt nature reserve
- Fața Virului, botanical nature reserve
- Cracul Crucii, botanical nature reserve
- Dealul Vărănic, mixt nature reserve
- Valea Oglănicului, botanical nature reserve
- Cracul Găioara, botanical nature reserve

There are many historical, archaeological and cultural attractions as:

Vodița Monastery was built between 1370 and 1372 on the territory of Vârciorova , about 500 m from the Danube. The founder of the monastery is the monk Nicodim. The ruins of the old church are seen currently being built in 1995 near a wooden church .

Sfânta Ana Monastery founded by renowned journalist Pamfil Seicaru , is located near the city of Orșova on the Dealu Mosului.

Mraconia Monastery . On Mraconiei Valley is situated an old monastery called " Mracuna" . The old sanctuary is „hidden” in a pitoreque scenery, in front of the former road of Trajan, on the Serbian bank, where is " tabula Traiana " .

The Church Sfantul Nicolae cel Sărac from Orșova was made in the early nineteenth century, with a composition of great simplicity where there is Doric influences , baroque and neoclassical .

Roman Catholic Cathedral of Orșova is in the center of the town close to " 1800 Square". It was built in 1972-1976 as a result of current or old Orșova resettlement site. Cathedral is a building of concrete formwork and finished the wood with a cross shape as viewed from any point .

Sfintii Arhangheli Church is situated in the hearth of Berzeasca town , representing the oldest Romanian church in the Danube Gorge . Is an architectural monument , built in raroque style in 1836 .

Trikule fortress was built in the fifteenth century to stop the ottoman expansion westward and the ruins it is now noticeable near the village Svinița . Trikule fortress was represented by three towers located on the Danube, heaving a shape of triangle . The whole Trikule fortress was flooded after building the dam and forming the lake of Portile de Fier I. Nowadays, at the the surface is

noticeable only two towers.

Drencova fortress , situated near the village Berzeasca is now flooded by the Danube . The only witness is the wall of the former church.

Ladislau fortress was built on the left bank of the Danube, being mentioned as early as the fourteenth century. The fortress, with a strategic role , was designed to control traffic on the Danube river . The fortress pair on the Serbian bank is Golubac fortress , much better preserved than Ladislau fortress .

Gaura Chindia II Cave. Formed in the steeps of narrowing Coronini - Alibeg it opens Gaura Chindia II Cave, archaeological reserve where were found traces of cave art that belong to Paleolithic and Neolithic.

Veterani Cave is known since ancient times, being considered as a sanctuary of the god of the Dacians Zamolxis .

Haiducilor Cave . In this cave were discovered traces of Mesolithic culture .

Dacian fortress and settlement from the village Divici (in the area named " Grad") is an evidence to the Dacian living in this space. The site is considered of national importance being recognized as national heritage item by Law no. 5 in 2000.

Besides these there are to be noticed the ruins of medieval church in the Sirinei valley , the Catholic church in the town of Moldova Nouă, buildings dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth century in localities Berzeasca , Eibenthal , Bigar , Liubcova , Moldova Nouă and Pojejena, water mills from the Valleys of Camenița, Elisevei and Povalinei .

In the region are well known folk art objects from Gârnic and Sichevița localities.

In the Portile de Fier Natural Park are Eșelnița Ethnographic Museum , Gornea Ethnographic Museum and Archaeological Museum, Hydroelectric Museum of Portile de Fier I, Portile de Fier Region Museum of Drobeta Turnu –Severin.

2.2.3 Forms of tourism

Practicing tourism in the Cazanele Dunarii and Orșova area of the Portile de Fier Natural Park began in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, by hiking and admiring some scenery places or places with historic value . Tourism was extended at the end of the century by navigation on the Danube , visits of the the island Ada - Kaleh and other attractions. Between the two World Wars period began practicing in the area the school / educational tourism .

In the postwar period , due to restrictions in the border area with Yugoslavia, tourism in the area has experienced a pronounced decline , interest in tourism development being virtually nonexistent . Furthermore, the area of west of the park (the Moldova Nouă) presented an industrial interest with emphasis on mineral resource extraction activities (mining activities) . Disinterest in tourism and absence of tourism in the area until 1989 , led to the disinterest and lack of infrastructure related to tourism . In consequence , tourism infrastructure - accommodation, providing meals , recreational facilities - were insufficient developed . In the period after 1989 , although the area has not been used appropriate in terms of tourism , there is still a breakthrough.

Through its natural heritage and historical and cultural potential remarkably, the Portile de Fier Natural Park is an open space for organized tourism , ecotourism, offering to visitors a combination recreation and leisure activities , with the instructive - educational, perception of the environment and protection of natural and cultural resources history.

The forms of tourism that can be practiced are:

- hiking - there are a number of 16 marked and signalised trails, out of these 15 are homologated by the tourism authority. All trails have panels and resting places, are maintained regularly and will be installed informative panels. Also there are trails that are linking the czech villages;
- Danube river cruises (departing from Orșova) currently operates three passenger ships with a capacity between 30 and 90 people and some light recreational boats capacity up to 6 persons
- there are also international cruises provided for different sectors of the Danube
- scientific tourism (for habitats and species of plants and animals protected geological heritage , caves, archaeological sites and collections ethnographic) in nature reserves in the area of the park;
- birdwatching (in wetlands on the west side of the park) ;
- fishing tourism (on the Danube - catfish, carp , pike , sterlet and so on and on rivers - trout, barbel , chub etc.).
- festivals and celebrations tourism (Nedei , celebrations of minorities , cultural and artistic festivals) ;
- culinary travel related to traditional cuisine (fish specialties, goat dairy products , vegetables, sweets, figs brandy) ;
- water sports on the Danube (canoeing, kayaking , jet skiing) ;
- bike touring and mountain biking ; have been identified a number of 5 mountain bike trails, that are in the process to be approved ;
- cultural and ecumenical tourism; related to visits to water mills in the valleys Elișeva , Povalina , Camenița and visits to monasteries and churches

There are two birdwatching towers operated by the Portile de Fier Natural Park Administration and Sichevița Local Council and Mayoralty. These facilities are identified by signs in locations with optimal visibility .

2.2.4 SWOT analysis ecotourism Portile de Fier Nature Park

Within this study the SWOT analysis was carried out in order to evaluate the strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for the development of ecotourism in the Portile de Fier Nature Park.

STRENGTHS

- Rich flora and fauna, with unique species. Breathtaking landscape formed by diverse geology. Nature reserves, Natura 2000 Sites, RAMSAR Site.
- Existing Information and Documentation Centres in Moldova Nouă, Berzeasca, Orșova, Drobeta Turnu Severin, Information Point in Dubova, Svinița Local Center for Information and Promotion on Tourism
- High attractiveness for tourists for ethnical diversity, high number of archaeological, historical and cultural monuments
- Many local legends as cultural identity
- There are organized several local festivals, balls, events
- Existence of "Center for Captivity Breeding of Hermann Turtle" at Eșelnița
- There are a number of 16 marked and signalised trails, out of these 15 are homologated by

the tourism authority. All trails have panels and resting places, are maintained regularly and will be installed informative panels. Also there are trails that are linking the czech villages

- The signalisation of visiting trails will be improved by a currently running project through SOP Environment
- On the Portile de Fier NP are crossing EuroVelo6 cycling route and Iron Courtain Trail
- Two Cycling routes were identified and marked (red and yellow stripes) by Czech Tourist Club through a Czech Republic Embassy funded project. The trails that link most important places around villages were marked with coloured points. There are more than 25 such trails on the map edited by Czech Tourist Club.
- One cycling trail between Moldova Veche and Moldova Nouă
- There is one thematic trail on traditional watermills. Also there are installed other 4 thematic trails in Moldova Nouă, Svinița, Dubova and Orșova.
- Local products specific for this area only. Unique Selling Proposition for Romania
- Four information points are to be built and one visitors center by Portile de Fier NP Administration through currently implemented project
- Web portal of the Portile de Fier NP has detailed information for potential visitors
- Existing database of monitoring of visitors
- Administration of Portile de Fier Natural Park is taking continuous efforts to develop ecotourism in the protected area by implementing projects, promoting partnerships and offering ecotourism packages
- Internal zoning of the Portile de Fier Natural Park was approved by the signature and stamp of all the legal representatives of municipalities
- Portile de Fier Nature Park Administration has made approved the management plan of the park by the central government, the visitor management plan and the communication strategy.
- In general, public authorities request and take into account or mention the need for obtaining the certificate of urbanism from the park administration for any type of investment
- Portile de Fier Natural Park Administration has partnership agreements with three accommodation units, providing guiding services, promotional materials and offering them a plate engraved with "approved partner of the park"
- Days of the Portile de Fier Natural Park are organized since few years, through active involvement of local communities. There are organized fairs for traditional products. Involvement of local authorities in Caraș-Severin in these activities is much higher.
- There are established partnerships with local communities to attract European funds
- Landscape structure allows the construction of cycling routes. Portile de Fier Natural Park Administration is interested in developing a system of cycling routes.

WEAKNESSES

- Informations and activities of the Portile de Fier Natural Parc and other tourism stakeholders are not fully integrated and sinergetic

- No public sewage (except two communes)
- Very low number of ecotourism packages and offers from tour operators. There are no authorised tourism guides.
- Initiatives for creating cycling programs, routes, activities are not finalised.
- Festivals and celebrations that are organised over the year by local communities are not integrated with park activities
- Not all existing Information and Documentation Centres are easily to be located and lack the permanent staff or professionalised staff
- Some segments of hiking trails signalisation and marks of the trails are old, insufficient, vandalised and in some parts signs are missing or trails are covered by bushes and vegetation
- There is no detailed, overall map of the hiking and cycling trails
- There is no integration of the hiking trails system between the Portile de Fier NP and the neighbouring national parks in Romania and in Republic of Serbia
- Many of the trails marked by Czech Tourist Club, that link most important places around Czech villages are difficult to be identified in the field. The marking are rare and not visible.
- Low level of collaboration of local authorities with Portile de Fier NP for ecotourism development (eg. Dubova - Portile de Fier NP - Ponicoava Cave; Tourism Information and Promotion Centre Svinița have little info about the park; County Council is not responding to the cooperation proposals)
- Missing of tourism associations at local level, that could be formed by local tourism stakeholders and initiatives
- Missing management of waste in most of the localities. Locals are using the river valleys as trash dumps
- Cultural and historic heritage is deteriorating constantly as there are no funds for maintenance, reconstruction and the management structures are not functional. Local traditions are forgotten.
- There are no biking rental, canoeing rental or few local guides available
- Databases of monitoring of visitors has records only for few years. This make difficult to identify trends and patterns in visitors behaviour and preferences
- Development of uncontrolled tourism, lack of regulation and control for new building that affect the landscape. Pensions and vacation houses that are not built according to traditional architecture are creating a chaotic landscape
- Low information and awareness of local population and some tourists about the concept of sustainable tourism and ecotourism and about existing possibilities for developing ecotourism related activities
- Uncontrolled camping, building fires and littering mainly by weekend tourist
- Tourism services of poor quality
- Ecotourism stakeholders don't have the capacity and intentions to work together for the moment
- Portile de Fier Natural Park Administration is not eligible for applying for projects in frame

of programs that are financing tourism and ecotourism

- Although the two protected areas are separated in some places only a few hundred meters of water, moving from side to side is possible only through check points
- Most of the accommodation services providers are encouraging tourism activities that have impact on nature
- Tourism in the area of Portile de Fier Natural Park is not promoted at national and international level. The promotion that is done nowadays, by tourism service providers or authorities in this sector, is done individually, without being integrated in a broader vision
- Local communities are not informed by the Portile de Fier Natural Park administration by having direct talks of ecotourism development opportunities and the management needs of the park
- Former mining sites are affecting the landscape and tourism developments
- Volunteering programs are missing for both parks
- High seasonality for tourism activities in the park
- Common tourism activities with Serbian partners are missing
- There are differences in the infrastructure of both parks that could assure a connectivity regarding tourism
- Is missing a frame that regulates the cross border tourism between the two parks

OPPORTUNITIES

- There is the possibility to use European Union funds, governmental funds, local administration fund and in kind contribution possibilities
- Traffic on public roads in the park is reduced, which is an attraction for cyclists
- Renowned universities, colleges and research institutes in Romania do research and studies in the Portile de Fier Natural Park
- Experienced NGOs that are known and have dedicated quality experts are working in the area, including in the field of ecotourism
- Civil society is growing more and more by appearance of GAL Clisura Dunării, Asociația Turism și Agrement Cazanele Dunării, ProMehedinți, Bike Attack and other NGOs.
- Volunteering for ecotourism: trails building (hiking, cycling), archaeological and culture sites restoration, clean up activities for rivers and natura habitats
- Low costs for building and maintaining of hiking, cycling and thematic trails. This costs are affordable even for small budgets of the communes.
- The planned European Long Distance Trail E5 that are promoted by European Ramblers Association is thorough Portile de Fier NP
- Existence of international treaties, conventions, partnership and projects that promote and support ecotourism and sustainable tourism (Transdanube, Carpathian Convention, Danube Parks, Danube Competence Center, Danube Hike, European Green Belt Initiative)
- There is Romanian ecotourism related legislation and certification system for programmes, services and destinations are among the best in Europe

- Existing of Association for Ecotourism in Romania that can support marketing of the ecotourism products in Portile de Fier Natural Park
- Different festivals and celebrations are organised over the year by local communities
- Opening of new border crossing with Serbia: Moldova Nouă - Golubac (through ferry), Socol la Vračev Gaj (bridge over Nera), Pojejena,
- Existence of four ship that offer cruises on Danube in Cazanele Dunarii area: Flamingo, Danubius, Dierna and Djerdap (Kladovo, Serbia)
- Existence of tour operators that offer packages for Danube tourism short cruising (SC Manea, Continental Portile de Fier, Hercules Tour) and ecotourism packages (Carpat Bike)
- Including Romanian side of the Danube on EuroVelo6 route, stage "Belgrade and the Portile de Fier".
- Regular passenger boat line between Drobeta Turnu Severin and Kladovo
- Existing architectural plans for a visiting center in Berzeasca, Caraș Severin County
- National Plan for Rural Development is providing the context for rural tourism development that can be easily linked to ecotourism. Measure 41.313 "Encouraging tourism activities" and Measure 421 „Implementing cooperation projects".
- Existence of the Strategic Programme for tourism development of Mehedinți, Caraș Severin and Timiș counties region
- Many stakeholders recognize tourism and ecotourism as an opportunity for sustainable development
- Increasing demand of nature based tourism products, non motorized active tourism packages
- Existence of crossborder cooperation programmes and transnational cooperation programmes
- Danube Sustainable Development Strategy
- European Programmes for Danube
- Funding oportunities from Romanian and international conservation foundations or from embassies in Romania (Norwegian Funds, Swiss Funds, Environmental Partership Foundation, through Local Action Group Clisura Dunării etc.)
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a growing trend in Romania
- There is the possibility of installing a vegetation fire prevention system by cross border cooperation programs. These systems protect tourism infrastructure including: paths, information boards, vista points.
- Possibility to designate an international Ramsar Site
- Integrating tourism and ecotourism in with the neighboring protected areas similar activities
- Attracting and involving the NGOs and local communities in the development of ecotourism, conservation and nature protection actions

THREATS

- Uncontrolled economic development that is affecting the landscape and the environment, such as quarries and buildings construction
- Danube and the Danube banks are visually polluted by plastic bottles and other waste from upstream
- Difficult procedure for the approval of the Management Plan
- Population aging, migration of young and educated people from rural communities to cities or even in other countries (brain drain)
- Inconvenient procedure for obtaining certificates for traditional products
- Portile de Fier NP risk to be left outside of European importance projects on sustainable tourism as is not member of Danube Parks, was not involved in Danube Hike project and only partly on Transdanube project (the Caraș Severin County part)
- "Strategic Programme for tourism development of Mehedinți, Caraș Severin and Timiș counties region" include as a strenght, the ENDUROMANIA innitiative as niche form of tourism. Development of this kind of tourism in Portile de Fier NP can seriously affect the ecotourism initiative. Ecotourism is totally missing from this programme as a niche tourism sector.
- Also "Strategic Programme for tourism development of Mehedinți, Caraș Severin and Timiș counties region" is recognising the environmental protection as a threat to tourism development and not as an opportunity. This can be very dangerous and can lead to unapropiate development of mass tourism and motorized tourism
- Missing integration of tourism in neighbour protected areas nationally and internationaly (Baile Herculane, neighbour protected areas)
- High level of underground economy tourism services providers makes almost imposibile a realistic planning or an statistical analysis of visitations, overnights, profile of the visitors etc. At national level is estimated that the "underground" economy is about 50% of total economy. There are high chances that the ration in case of rural / agro tourism to be much higher. Very seldom tourists can get an invoice from rural accomodations, meals or other services.
- Low investment in tourism infrastructure
- Legislation change too often in Romania and is not complete. Existent legislation is not enforced.
- Difficult acces to some local communities is blocking the development of the tourism activities
- Natural risks - floods, slope slides
- Risks of man made fires for burning dried vegetation. This can start forest fire, damage the trails and trails infrastructure, distroy valuable habitats, plants and animals that could attract tourists.
- Poaching, illegagal deforestation
- Fillings with materials in the Danube riverbed to increase the area of the properties for new constructions and for new pontoons, mainly in Mehedinți County
- Bad condition of public roads
- Lack of interest and qualified personnel in public institutions for structural funds

- Low political interest for a rather marginalized area of the country
- Overgrazing, mainly with goats
- Trying opening quarries exploitation of renewable resources
- Language and cultural differences between the two countries
- Crossing the broder is limited to check points and sometime could create complications. There is not possible to cross the border with the boat or other environmental friendly mean of transportation (excepting over the Portile de Fier dam).

2.3 Comparative analysis on ecotourism on both protected areas

Characteristics of the tourism and ecotourism visitation in the Iron Gates Natural Park - National Park Djerdap are influenced by the landscape, historical and socio- economic development of the area, infrastructure (especially transport and tourism) , the restrictions on status of protected areas that are of nationally and internationally importance and that the two protected areas are along the state border between Romania and Serbia.

Spectacular landscapes , species and habitats that are valuable for conservation and complex geology are strengths for ecotourism in the two parks.

In both protected areas there are hiking trails and thematic paths . In Djerdap National Park there is well developed network of biking trail while on the Iron Gates Natural Park cycling tourism is in its first developments . Cultural diversity, traditional villages and cultural landscape on both sides of the Danube attracts a number of visitors . On both parks are available local products, are ethno-museums , traditional houses and mills and are orgnized events that promote the popular customs. The hospitality of the locals is recognized on both sides of the Danube .

Because the Danube in the parks region was for millennia the border of different empires (Roman , Ottoman , Austro -Hungarian) and more recently the border of the Iron Curtain , there are a number of important archaeological and historical sites . The prehistoric remains from Lepenski Vir in Djerdap National Park are of national and universal importance.

Ther are established in both parks tourism organizations in Djerdap municipal organizations and NGOs and in Iron Gates there are Local Action Group (LEADER) organization and NGOs.

Regarding opportunities for ecotourism development and related activities stands support for agriculture in the two countries , investment in agriculture in Serbia and agri-environmental subsidies from the EU, Romania . CBC and European funding programs create a framework for cross-border tourism development .

Increasing public interest in bicycle -related activities , nature and long-distance paths can increase the number of visitors. Long-distance trails like European routes E3 and Via Carpatica or cicloturistic EuroVelo 6 Iron Curtain Trail can support the development of responsible tourism in both parks.

National tourism authorities in both countries provides support for tourism development in the Djerdap - Iron Gates . The number and frequency of international cruises on the Danube increased and there is the possibility of combining activities in both parks in transnational ecotourism

packages .

Seasonality of the visits and precarious transport infrastructure are common to the study area . Public transportation is not developed or integrated with tourism infrastructure and railways are only available to the park boundaries .

There is only a limited offer of (eco)tourism packages and much of this packages are offered by the two parks administrations . Information that is made available to visitors , are few and incomplete, especially information that could integrate ecotourism activities from the two parks. Hiking trails presenting certain issues related to orienteering and there are not available maps that contain all the hiking opportunities in both parks.

Waste management throughout the study area is poor . Education and awareness of ecotourism and responsible tourism among local communities are at a low level . Activities conducted by park staff are not sufficiently visible to the general public . The local population of the two parks has insufficient knowledge of foreign languages.

None of the administrations do not run volunteering programs that could attract human resources for monitoring species and habitats , patrols , clean up activities, rehabilitation and maintenance of trails .

Danube pollution is a common problem for Djerdap and Iron Gates parks . Increased traffic on the river can affect the development of responsible tourism . The same effect can have the chaotic building of vacation houses or houses for residents , opening quarries or illegal logging and poaching .

The concept of ecotourism is misunderstood by the local population and the economic operators and the concept of sustainable mobility is not known.

The two parks are somehow marginalized regions corresponding to other regions of both countries and are not included in national priorities for infrastructure development. If Djerdap National Park is on the list of priorities for tourism development in Sebia and there is an integrated approach with neighboring tourism regions , for Iron Gates Natural Park , regional tourism development strategies have several goals that are inconsistent with the management objectives of the park.

The fact that Serbia is not a member of the EU is slowing tourist traffic over the Danube and border crossing can be done only at border points . In Serbia the legal framework on ecotourism is not sufficiently developed or clear. Unlike Romania , where ecotourism is regulated and properly defined , including the legal framework.

Cultural and language differences hinder the development of integrated packages of ecotourism. Ageing and depopulation are other factors that lead to hinder the development of tourism in the region.

CHAPTER 3. Vision and objectives for ecotourism development

3.1. Vision for ecotourism development in Djerdap National Park and Portile de Fier Nature Park transboundary region

Until 2020 region of Djerdap – Portile de Fier will be an attractive destination at international level, in which the existing ecotourism infrastructure supports local communities and tourism providers to provide quality service and benefit from ecotourism, as central to the development sustainable. Communities and local authorities understand the concept of ecotourism and applies its principles, tourists from both countries and abroad to enjoy, appreciate and understand the nature, culture and historical heritage and actively contribute to conservation and ecotourism supports retention and administrations of the two protected areas to achieve its objectives the protection of nature.

By infrastructure ecotourism means hiking trails, themed trails, cycling trails, horseback travel routes to shelters and resting areas for horses, parks, visitor centers, tourist information centers, campsites, caravan camping sites, belvedere balcony, caves, service stations and self-service bike rental centers bicycles boats rowing, hiking and caving equipment, environmental centers, camps, for railway steam train renovated.

Tourism providers are tour guides, travel agencies, accommodation facilities (hostels, campsites, rooms for rent, centers camps, cottages, small hotels etc.), Local offering local and traditional food products and craft, boats and pedal boats rental centers, equipment hiking, caving and cycling locals offering riding or horse sledding, transport, restaurants, artisans, local museums.

Characteristics that make Djerdap – Portile de Fier in a unique ecotourism destination in the whole course of the Danube in Europe and helps to promote are:

- Protected areas in both parks, species of plants, animals and habitats unique and spectacular landscapes suitable for recreational, educational and scientific
- Unique geology at the European level of the region's true nature outdoor geological museum
- Historical heritage because the border has always been Roman, Ottoman and Habsburg border in the twentieth century the iron curtain. In addition to these prehistoric relics.
- The mountain with natural tourist offer price especially for the development of active tourism and nature observation
- Danube
- Products that combine local cuisine Romanian and Serbian specific
- The traditional lifestyle of the local communities that can integrate and agro ecotourism offer by integrating traditional tourist offer (eg, use of water mills, traditional fishing, workshops, etc.)

3.2 General objectives for destination development

The development of ecotourism in the area must contribute to achieving the following objectives:

1. Increasing the average annual number of tourists in the two parks and the number of

tourists arriving during the season

2. Increased financial contribution the tourists and maximizing benefits for local communities
3. Increasing the visiting area
4. Increased satisfaction and understanding of PN and PN Djerdap Portile de Fier by tourists
5. Diversification of tourism for many different categories of tourists
6. Developing local capacity - specialization and improvement in the area of people, especially young people and increase their ability to develop tourism
7. Nature conservation and traditional landscape, including traditional architecture of the villages in the area.

3.3 Visiting attractions in Porțile de Fier Natural Park

Biodiversity attractions

1. Balta Nera –Dunăre

Atractivitate: bird special protection area; bird species

Administration: Porțile de Fier Natural Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: april - september

2. Baziaș

Atractivitate: complex reserve protecting habitats of European importance Banat peony (*Paeonia officinalis L. var. banatica*) ;

Administration: Porțile de Fier Natural Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: may- september

3. Wetland area Insula Calinovăț

Atractivitate: bird special protection area; bird species

Administration: Porțile de Fier Natural Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: april - september

4. Ravine with swifts from Divici Valley

Atractivitate: area of swifts nesting shore (*Hirundo daurica*);

Administration: Porțile de Fier Natural Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: april - september

5. Wetland area Divici-Pojejena

Atractivitate: bird special protection area;

Administration: Porțile de Fier Natural Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: april - september

6. Wetland area Ostrovul Moldova Veche

Atractivitate: bird special protection area;

Administration: Porțile de Fier Natural Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: april - september

7. Valea Mare

Attractivity: complex reserve protecting rare species and special limestone scenery;

Administration: Porțile de Fier Natural Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: april - september

8. Cave with water from Polevii Valley

Attractivity: speleological reservation;

Administration: Porțile de Fier Natural Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: may - september

9. Fossils area Svinița

Attractivity: site with a rich fossil fauna from Mesozoic;

Administration: Porțile de Fier Natural Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: april - october

10. Cazanele Mari and Cazanele Mici

Attractivity: complex reserve which preserves plant species, subediterranean plant associations, rare faunal elements and a spectacular karst landscape;

Administration: Porțile de Fier Natural Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: april - october

11. Duhovna Hill

Attractivity: reserve with Turkish hazelnut forests mixed with oak;

Administration: Porțile de Fier Natural Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: april - october

12. Fossils area Bahna

Attractivity: site with a rich fossil fauna of marine invertebrates Sarmatiene;

Administration: Porțile de Fier Natural Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: may - september

13. Fața Virului

Attractivity: reserve protecting species and plant associations of sub-Mediterranean influence;

Administration: Porțile de Fier Natural Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: may - september

14. Cracul Crucii

Attractivity: meadows with landscape and endemic plant species importance (*Stipa danubialis*);

Administration: Porțile de Fier Natural Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: may - september

15. Gura Văii-Vârciorova

Attractivity: botanical reserve protects many rare plant species for Romania;

Administration: Porțile de Fier Natural Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: may - september

16. Oglănicului Valley

Attractivity: floristic reserve with numerous endemic species;

Administration: Porțile de Fier Natural Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: may - september

17. Crațul Găioara

Attractivity: rezerve with endemic species;

Administration: Porțile de Fier Natural Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: may - september

18. Vărănic Hill

Attractivity: reserve with plant associations and Mediterranean faunal elements;

Administration: Porțile de Fier Natural Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: may - september

Ethno-cultural and historical attractions

19. Vodița Monastery

Attractivity: Was built between 1370 and 1372 on the territory of Vârciorova , about 500 m from the Danube. The founder of the monastery is the monk Nicodim. The ruins of the old church are seen currently being built in 1995 near a wooden church .

Administration: Romanian Orthodox Church

Acces and visitation periods: all the year during the worship service

20. Sf. Ana Monastery

Attractivity: Founded by renowned journalist Pamfil Seicaru, is located near the city of Orșova on the Dealu Mosului.

Administration: Romanian Orthodox Church

Acces and visitation periods: all the year during the worship service

21. Mraconia Monastery

Attractivity: On Mraconiei Valley is situated an old monastery called " Mracuna" . The old sanctuary is „hidden” in a pitoreque scenery, in front of the former road of Trajan, on the Serbian bank, where is " tabula Traiana " .

Administration: Romanian Orthodox Church

Acces and visitation periods: all the year during the worship service

22. The church Sf. Nicolae cel Sărac din Orșova

Attractivity: Was made in the early nineteenth century, with a composition of great

simplicity where there is Doric influences , baroque and neoclassical.

Administration: Romanian Orthodox Church

Acces and visitation periods: all the year during the worship service

23. Roman Catholic Cathedral of Orșova

Atractivity: Is in the center of the town close to " 1800 Square". It was built in 1972-1976 as a result of current or old Orșova resettlement site. Cathedral is a building of concrete formwork and finished the wood with a cross shape as viewed from any point .

Administration: Romanian Roman Catholic Church

Acces and visitation periods: all the year during the worship service

24. The Church Sf. Arhangheli from Berzasca

Atractivity: Is situated in the hearth of Berzeasca town, representing the oldest Romanian church in the Danube Gorge . Is an architectural monument , built in raroque style in 1836 .

Administration: Romanian Orthodox Church

Acces and visitation periods: all the year during the worship service

25. Trikule Fortress

Atractivity: Was built in the fifteenth century to stop the ottoman expansion westward and the ruins it is now noticeable near the village Svinița . Trikule fortress was represented by three towers located on the Danube, heaving a shape of triangle . The whole Trikule fortress was flooded after building the dam and forming the lake of Portile de Fier I. Nowadays, at the the surface is noticeable only two towers.

Administration: Ministry of Culture Romania

Acces and visitation periods: all the year

26. Drencova Fortress

Atractivity: Situated near the village Berzeasca is now flooded by the Danube . The only witness is the wall of the former church.

Administration: Ministry of Culture Romania

Acces and visitation periods: all the year

27. Ladislau Fortress

Atractivity: Was built on the left bank of the Danube, being mentioned as early as the fourteenth century. The fortress, with a strategic role , was designed to control traffic on the Danube river . The fortress pair on the Serbian bank is Golubac fortress , much better preserved than Ladislau fortress.

Administration: Ministry of Culture Romania

Acces and visitation periods: all the year

28. Gaura Chindiei II Cave

Atractivity: Formed in the steeps of narrowing Coronini - Alibeg it opens Gaura Chindia II Cave, archaeological reserve where were found traces of cave art that belong to Paleolithic and Neolithic.

Administration: Ministry of Culture Romania

Acces and visitation periods: may - september

29. Veterani Cave

Atractivity: Is known since ancient times, being considered as a sanctuary of the god of the Dacians Zamolxis.

Administration: Ministry of Culture Romania

Acces and visitation periods: may - september

30. Haiducilor Cave

Atractivity: In this cave were discovered traces of Mesolithic culture.

Administration: Ministry of Culture Romania

Acces and visitation periods: may - september

31. Dacian fortress and settlement from the village Divici

Atractivity: Situated in the area named " Grad", is an evidence to the Dacian living in this space. The site is considered of national importance being recognized as national heritage item by Law no. 5 in 2000.

Administration: Ministry of Culture Romania

Acces and visitation periods: all the year

32. Water mills in the valley Cameniței, Elisevei and Povalinei.

Atractivity: Traditional water mills, some of these functions.

Administration: Private administration

Acces and visitation periods: all the year

33. Ethnographic Museum Eselnita

Atractivity: Collection of furniture and traditional costumes, ceramics, icons, unique wood and iron, and an unparalleled exhibition of old photos of the villages Eșelnița, Dubova and Ogradena, localities which are today under the waters of the Danube. A farmhouse that hides in all rooms testimonies of the past in this part of the country. Testimonies talking about lifestyle and occupations of people living on the Romanian bank of the Danube. The museum is arranged in the house of the Orthodox priest Toma Suru.

Administration: Doina Olimpia and Teodor Grigore families

Acces and visitation periods: all the year

34. Ethnographic and Archaeological Museum Gornea

Atractivity: The museum was founded in 1969.'s Exposed a rich archaeological material originating from archaeological sites and reserves the commune. Ethnographic collection includes objects related to fishing.

Administration: Sichevița commune, Gornea locality

Acces and visitation periods: Tuesday - Sunday 8:00 - 16:00

35. Porțile de Fier II Hydroelectric Power Museum

Atractivity: It opened in 1976 and shows visitors the general characteristics of Danube

hydrological data, material evidence of human settlement in the area.

Administration: Portile de Fier Hydropower Subsidiary

Acces and visitation periods: Tuesday - Sunday 8:00 - 16:00

36. Porțile de Fier Region Museum in Drobeta Turnu-Severin.

Attractivity: Museum has departments of history and natural science (with an aquarium in which the fish species of the Danube), ethnography and art.

Administration e: Ministry of Culture Romania

Acces and visitation periods: Tuesday - Sunday 8:00 - 16:00

3.4 Visiting attractions in Djerdap National Park

Natural attractions and tourism infrastructure

1. Beli izvorac waterfall

Attractivity: It is a valuable geomorphological natural monument, 16 meters under the waterfall is a short cave at 360 m altitude.

Administration: Djerdap National Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: april - october

2. Rajko cave

Attractivity: It has a length of about 2 km and is one of the most interesting caves in Serbia due to the evolution and characteristics morphogenetic caving. A few miles from downtown Majdanpek

Administration: Djerdap National Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: april - october

3. Sokolovac viewpoint

Attractivity: Spectacular scenery, landscaping with panoramic balcony. You can get here the trail marked Bosman - Greben.

Administration: Djerdap National Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: all the year

4. Greben viewpoint

Attractivity: The viewpoint can be achieved by following the hiking trail over Boljetinsko Brdo. Arranged with balcony viewpoint.

Administration: Djerdap National Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: all the year

5. Kovilovo viewpoint

Attractivity: You can get here the trail initially Donji Milanovac - Majdanpek by Oman and then on a forest road to Golo Brdo. Arranged with balcony viewpoint.

Administration: Djerdap National Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: all the year

6. Glavica viewpoint

Attractivity: You can get here from Donji Milanovac on a forest road leading from the east village. Arranged with balcony viewpoint.

Administration: Djerdap National Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: all the year

7. Veliki Strbac viewpoint

Attractivity: The viewpoint can be achieved by following the hiking trail over Ploce. Arranged with balcony viewpoint.

Administration: Djerdap National Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: all the year

8. Mali Strbac viewpoint

Attractivity: The viewpoint can be achieved by following the hiking trail over Ploce. Arranged with balcony viewpoint.

Administration: Djerdap National Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods: all the year

9. Djerdap National Park Visiting Center

Attractivity: Envisaged as Djerdap National Park in miniature, the Visitor Centre showcases an exhibition of artifacts which in a vivid way illustrate the natural and cultural values of the Park. Here you can find all the necessary information about Djerdap National Park, and the hall of the Visitor Centre is a venue for smaller gatherings, lectures, film screenings and theme exhibitions.

Administration: Djerdap National Park Administration

Acces and visitation periods:

Ethno-cultural and historical attractions

10. Branko Stankovic Exhibition

Attractivity: Permanent exhibition of souvenirs and handicraft.

Administration: Serbia Ministry of Culture and Information

Acces and visitation periods: It is open every day from 10 to 20.

11. Dobra Ethnographic Exhibition

Attractivity: The exhibition contains over hundreds of exhibits depicting the history, culture and local values of the region

Administration: Serbia Ministry of Culture and Information

Acces and visitation periods: It is open every day from 10 to 18.

12. Sladinac Ethnographic Museum

Attractivity: Contains exhibits at the end of sec. XIX century and the beginning of sec. XX.

Administration: Serbia Ministry of Culture and Information

Acces and visitation periods: It is open every day from 10 to 18.

13. Majdanpek Museum

Atractivity: In the museum you can visit over 1,000 valuables legally ethnological, archaeological, natural, historical and numismatic.

Administration: Serbia Ministry of Culture and Information

Acces and visitation periods: It is open every day from 10 to 18.

14. Archaeological Museum of Djerdap

Atractivity: All significant prehistoric, Roman, late Roman, early Byzantine or medieval era/periods/cultures in the span of more than 10 000 years are presented through theme or multimedia exhibitions and events.

Administration: Serbia Ministry of Culture and Information

Acces and visitation periods: It is open every day from 10 to 18

15. Tabula Traiana

Atractivity: Ancient Roman monument, part of the Roman road through the Porțile de Fier.

Administration: Serbia Ministry of Culture and Information

Acces and visitation periods: On the right shore of the Danube

16. Diana Karatas

Atractivity: Ancient monument, Roman castrum, Roman fortification outdoor

Administration: Serbia Ministry of Culture and Information

Acces and visitation periods: all the year.

17. Traian Foot Bridge (Serbia)

Atractivity: Ancient monuments, ruins roman bridge, the highest bridge in the world of antiquity

Administration: Serbia Ministry of Culture and Information

Acces and visitation periods: all the year

18. Lepenski Vir Archaeological site

Atractivity: Museum containing copies of sculptures significant archaeological site with the same name

Administration: Serbia Ministry of Culture and Information

Acces and visitation periods: every day between 09 -20

19. Golubac Fortress

Atractivity: Medieval ruins. The best preserved fortress in the Danube Gorge

Administration: Serbia Ministry of Culture and Information

Acces and visitation periods: all the year

20. Fetislam Fortress

Atractivity: Was built on medieval ruins by the Ottomans in 1524, and served as an active Ottoman garrison until 1867. Its outer structure is nearly hidden at ground level – the outer defences come inside a wide moat, much of which is still extant.*Administration:* Serbia Ministry of Culture and Information

Acces and visitation periods: all the year

3.5 Comparative analysis on visiting trends and destinations on both protected areas

Although they are in different countries and are separated by a major natural barrier , the Danube River , the Iron Gates Natural Park and the National Park Djerdap have similar characteristics related to the tourism and visitation. Instead of being regarded as two tourist destinations separated by the Danube, the area consists of the two parks may be considered , or may become , a single tourist destination with unique identity for the Carpathian chain , but which is crossed by the Danube.

In both parks the central elements of attraction are given by the spectacular scenery of the Danube Gorge and surrounding mountains , the historical relicts and the ethno-cultural diversity . The hydropower system Portile de Fier - Djerdap is also known in both countries and in both protected areas.

Djerdap is a well known destination in Serbia and the Iron Gates is a tourist area that is known by much of the general public but is not visited so due to its location and because of inadequate transport infrastructure . Although Djerdap - Iron Gates are quite famous in the two countries , according to estimates Association of Ecotourism in Romania, the two names and destinations are almost unknown to tourists in Europe. If Serbia and Romania , Djerdap and Iron Gates can be considered almost a brand in Europe these brands are nonexistent and the two names do not sell tour packages .

For millennia the study area was on the border of empires in the Balkans and Central Europe and consequently both parks presents valuable historical and archaeological artifacts that are valuable for science and attractive to tourists. The remains of Trajan's bridge over the Danube , the ruins of Roman fortifications systems and later the Ottoman and Austro –Hungarian and prehistoric remains from Lepenski Vir are some common elements that attract tourists on both sides of the Danube .

The target group which prefer science tourism, has the opportunity to visit in both of the parks, bird protection areas , wetlands, nature reserves and to see and study habitats and unique plants species .

A large number of tourists visiting Djerdap - Iron Gates come for a stay in agro pensions to consume traditional food and enjoy local festivals .

Adventure tourism is practiced on both sides of the Danube and consists of boating on Danube , speleotourism and offroad . An important component of adventure tourism is hiking tourism. In each of the parks there is a network of marked trails , thematic paths and viewpoints . Djerdap National Park developed a well signposted network of cycling trails , part of European route EuroVelo 6 . The Iron Gates Natural Park cycling trails are shorter but are being implemented projects that include development of new trails , including the Iron Curtain Trail .

In both protected areas there is weekend and picnic tourism and are built numerous holiday homes. Many of them are built without taking into account the specifics of traditional architecture , which leads to a decline in the aesthetic value of the landscape.

It exist a visitor center in Djerdap National Park , while the Iron Gates Natural Park are under construction two visitor centers , one itinerant . Both parks have national and regional importance museums and local ethno museums .

CHAPTER 4. Measures for ecotourism development

Following the SWOT analysis identified after consultation with stakeholders and using the frame structure of the Strategic Plan for the Development of Ecotourism in Romania in the National Strategy for the Development of Ecotourism in Romania, were defined the main directions for the development of ecotourism in the region Djerdap – Portile de Fier. A table with all domains, objective and measures for both parks is in the Annex 4.

4.1 Ecotourism development measures in Djerdap National Park

DIRECTION - TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE AND LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

Objective - Develop infrastructure to the specific ecotourism potential ecotourism destinations that allow expanding the range of services without a negative impact on the environment

Action – Improving the visiting and information infrastructure and facilities of the Djerdap National Park

Action description

In the process of planning ecotourism destinations, natural protected areas play an important role. Given their fragility, ecotourism development will be done by making minimum facilities with limited disruption to the environment, respecting the local and the extent to which it can intervene in each area based on internal zoning and zoning tourist.

Infrastructure of visiting and information - should be mostly simple, with respect for the basic needs, for the minimum of comfort and safety. Infrastructure design must take into account the local context, rather than promoting overall solution. Such efforts should include:

- 1) Establishment of visitor centers – provided with various exhibits showrooms of the protected area, running multimedia on the area, the deployment of social-cultural activities etc.. Here visitors have organized group, contact with field guides, collection fees visiting area, where it exists, and specific trade tourism with maps, brochures, albums, souvenirs etc. In the arrangement of these structures should be considered providing services for a wide range of visitors, including tourists with disabilities and finding solutions with minimal energy consumption. It recommends building small, easily maintained, easily accessible and equipped with a sufficient number of parking spaces, bicycle racks, bicycle self service points;
- 2) setting up information points in the main places of access to the area;
- 3) Providing local information centers and tourist promotion existing promotional materials updated;
- 4) creating a system of marked hiking trails, paths themed bike, equestrian - with resting areas, information and interpretation pannels, orientation arrows;
- 5) restoration of existing tourist routes;
- 6) spatial points (turrets holds) wildlife observation and lookout points – interpretation panels, observation infrastructure;
- 7) setting up campsites – with delimitation of the areas, informative and warning panels, fire hearths, ecological toilets;
- 8) planning / restoration of mountain refuges where walking trails length also requires work
- 9) the arrangement of parking places near the park access – informative and warning panels, ecological toilets; waste management system
- 10) location pannels, informative, warning, promote parks.

Expected results

- 1-10) - achieving ecotourism planning in the two parks;
- creating conditions for the development of a wide range of tourist services.

Indicators for monitoring

- 1) number of visitor centers made;
- 2) number of tourist information points made;
- 3) number of local information centers and tourist promotion made;
- 4) number of specially designated routes;
- 5) number of tourist routes rehabilitated;
- 6) number of points of observation / vista points arranged;
- 7) number of campsites arranged;
- 8) number of tourist shelters made / remade;
- 9) number of parking space;
- 10) number of panels mounted.

Period of implementation

- 1) 2014-2020
- 2) 2014-2017
- 3) 2014-2017
- 4) 2014-2016
- 5) 2014-2015 / permanent recovery
- 6) 2014-2017
- 7) 2014-2017
- 8) 2014-2019
- 9) 2014-2016
- 10) permanent

Responsible:

- 1) NPA, LAP
- 2) NPA, LAP
- 3) LAP, NGO
- 4) NPA, LAP, NGO
- 5) NPA, CC, Mountain Rescue, LAP, NGO
- 6) NPA
- 7) NPA, private investors
- 8) MT, NPA, CC, Mountain Rescue, LAP, NGO, private investors
- 9) NPA, CNADNR, LAP
- 10) NPA, CNADNR, LAP

Possible funding sources:

- 1) SOP Environment Axis 4;
- 2) SOP Environment Axis 4, Swiss Funds, Norwegian Funds, Green Spaces Programme - Protected Areas
- 3) RDNP Measure 313, Swiss Funds, Norwegian Funds, Green Spaces Programme - Protected Areas;
- 4) ROP Axis 5 Domain 5.2., RDNP Measure 313, SOP Environment Axis 4, Swiss Funds, Norwegian Funds, Green Spaces Programme - Protected Areas;
- 5) ROP Axis 5 Domain 5.2., RDNP Measure 313, SOP Environment Axis 4, Swiss Funds, Norwegian Funds, Green Spaces Programme - Protected Areas;
- 6) ROP Axis 5 Domain 5.2., RDNP Measure 313, SOP Environment Axis 4, Swiss Funds, Norwegian Funds, Green Spaces Programme - Protected Areas;
- 7) ROP Axis 5 Domain 5.2., NPA, SOP Environment Axis 4, Swiss Funds, Norwegian Funds, Green Spaces Programme - Protected Areas;
- 8) MT, ROP Axis 5 Domain 5.2., RDNP Measure 313;
- 9) NPA, LAP, ROP Axis 5 Domain 5.2.;
- 10) NPA, LAP, SOP Environment Axis 4, ROP Axis 5 Domain 5.2., RDNP Measure 313.

Direction - INSTITUTIONAL AND ASSOCIATIVE FRAMEWORK

Objective - Creating the inter-institutional cooperation to increase the number of partnerships at local, regional and national

Action - Certification of the Djerdap ecotourism destination according to international criteria

Action description

The official attestation of the fact that the Portile de Fier - Djerdap is a border Romania - Serbia ecotourism destination, on the Danube. Due to the fact that in Serbia there is still legislation passed to define the criteria for ecotourism destinations, for Djerdap can take voluntary international criteria.

Responsible:

APN

Indicators for monitoring

- effective date of the certification of two ecotourism destinations

Period of implementation

- 2014-2015

Possible funding sources: -

Action - Making a cross-border partnership in the (eco) tourism and nature protection

Action description

By making the partnership between the two parks in the border area will be created new opportunities for their protection and integrated development of tourism on both sides of the border. There is support from the state border cooperation through the provision of funding lines that can be accessed both by local authorities and NGOs in the field.

Expected results

- creating a cross-border partnership in the field of ecotourism and nature protection.

Responsible:

LAP, NPA, NGO's

Indicators for monitoring

- end date of the partnership;

- the number of international projects in this field, involving participants from Romania and Serbia.

Period of implementation

- 2014-2015

Possible funding sources:

MRDPA

Objective - Increase / administrative capacity of institutions to implement policies and programs for development of ecotourism

Action - Strengthening the role that ecotourism plays in regional and local tourism

Action description

If it is considered that ecotourism is a priority tourist activity at local and regional level is necessary to integrate ecotourism in local development plans of localities in the ecotourism destination by creating a special section dedicated to ecotourism.

Expected results

- define and clarify terms aimed ecotourism;

- official recognition of the importance of ecotourism;

- ecotourism development projects in line with other local government projects;

- increasing the importance of ecotourism in relation to other forms of tourism in the two parks

Responsible:

LAP;

Indicators for monitoring

- 1) number of local development plans include sections on ecotourism development;
- 2) the set of rules that consider the development of ecotourism in the two parks.

Period of implementation

- 2014 - 2016

Possible funding sources: -

DIRECTION - EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Objective - Raising awareness, appreciation and knowledge of the natural and cultural values, the principles of ecotourism on local communities and visitors on the one hand, and amNGO central and local government, NGOs, educational institutions, media, other institutions and organizations on the other hand, to guide their behavior towards accountability, participation, involvement in specific ecotourism

Action - Awareness and educating visitors on the principles of ecotourism and environmental protection

Action description

Visitor awareness and education is needed by implementing creative and innovative actions, as they are detailed below:

- 1) promote parks regulations and specific rules for the protection of every tourist attraction by creating the of information and warning materials (panels, maps, illustrated posters, leaflets) with a complex topic (flora, fauna, sights) and some guides behavior, codes of conduct for visitors in protected areas.
- 2) developing and implementing a special education program and school awareness camps organized in the two parks by creating informative pannels, publishing brochures, videotapes, granting diplomas for protecting biodiversity, through which to pursue training and education of youth in the spirit of respect for the natural and cultural environment in which they live.

Expected results

- 1-2) - effective communication of the principles of ecotourism and protection of natural and cultural heritage amNGO visitors;
- minimizing the negative effects of the presence of visitors in protected areas without compromising the sustainability of areas.

Responsible:

1) NPA, EPA, LAP, EI (Educational Institutions), IC, Tourism Associations (AER, ANTREC, ANAT etc.), NGO.

2) MECI, EI, IC, NPA, NGO.

Indicators for monitoring

- 1) - number of informative created (panels, maps, illustrated posters, flyers);
- number of visitors aware of the importance of protecting the natural and cultural heritage.
- 2) special education programs and awareness camps in schools.

Period of implementation

- 2014-2024

Possible funding sources:

1-3) SOP HRD, SOP Environment Axis 4, Life+, sponsorships, etc.

4.2 Ecotourism development measures in Porțile de Fier Natural Park

DIRECTION - TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE AND LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

Objective - Develop infrastructure to the specific ecotourism potential ecotourism destinations that allow expanding the range of services without a negative impact on the environment

Action – Improving the visiting and information infrastructure and facilities of the Iron Gates Natural Park

Action description

In the process of planning ecotourism destinations, natural protected areas play an important role. Given their fragility, ecotourism development will be done by making minimum facilities with limited disruption to the environment, respecting the local and the extent to which it can intervene in each area based on internal zoning and zoning tourist.

Infrastructure of visiting and information - should be mostly simple, with respect for the basic needs, for the minimum of comfort and safety. Infrastructure design must take into account the local context, rather than promoting overall solution. Such efforts should include:

- 1) Establishment of visitor centers – provided with various exhibits showrooms of the protected area, running multimedia on the area, the deployment of social-cultural activities etc.. Here visitors have organized group, contact with field guides, collection fees visiting area, where it exists, and specific trade tourism with maps, brochures, albums, souvenirs etc. In the arrangement of these structures should be considered providing services for a wide range of visitors, including tourists with disabilities and finding solutions with minimal energy consumption. It recommends building small, easily maintained, easily accessible and equipped with a sufficient number of parking spaces, bicycle racks, bicycle self service points;
- 2) setting up information points in the main places of access to the area;
- 3) Providing local information centers and tourist promotion existing promotional materials updated;
- 4) creating a system of marked hiking trails, paths themed bike, equestrian - with resting areas, information and interpretation pannels, orientation arrows;
- 5) restoration of existing tourist routes;
- 6) spatial points (turrets holds) wildlife observation and lookout points – interpretation panels, observation infrastructure;
- 7) setting up campsites – with delimitation of the areas, informative and warning panels, fire hearths, ecological toilets;
- 8) planning / restoration of mountain refuges where walking trails length also requires work
- 9) the arrangement of parking places near the park access – informative and warning panels, ecological toilets; waste management system
- 10) location pannels, informative, warning, promote parks.

Expected results

- 1-10) - achieving ecotourism planning in the two parks;
- creating conditions for the development of a wide range of tourist services.

Indicators for monitoring

- 1) number of visitor centers made;
- 2) number of tourist information points made;
- 3) number of local information centers and tourist promotion made;
- 4) number of specially designated routes;
- 5) number of tourist routes rehabilitated;
- 6) number of points of observation / vista points arranged;

- 7) number of campsites arranged;
- 8) number of tourist shelters made / remade;
- 9) number of parking space;
- 10) number of panels mounted.

Period of implementation

- 1) 2014-2020
- 2) 2014-2017
- 3) 2014-2017
- 4) 2014-2016
- 5) 2014-2015 / permanent recovery
- 6) 2014-2017
- 7) 2014-2017
- 8) 2014-2019
- 9) 2014-2016
- 10) permanent

Responsible:

- 1) NPA, LAP
- 2) NPA, LAP
- 3) LAP, NGO
- 4) NPA, LAP, NGO
- 5) NPA, CC, Mountain Rescue, LAP, NGO
- 6) NPA
- 7) NPA, private investors
- 8) MT, NPA, CC, Mountain Rescue, LAP, NGO, private investors
- 9) NPA, CNADNR, LAP
- 10) NPA, CNADNR, LAP

Possible funding sources:

- 1) SOP Environment Axis 4;
- 2) SOP Environment Axis 4, Swiss Funds, Norwegian Funds, Green Spaces Programme - Protected Areas
- 3) RDNP Measure 313, Swiss Funds, Norwegian Funds, Green Spaces Programme - Protected Areas;
- 4) ROP Axis 5 Domain 5.2., RDNP Measure 313, SOP Environment Axis 4, Swiss Funds, Norwegian Funds, Green Spaces Programme - Protected Areas;
- 5) ROP Axis 5 Domain 5.2., RDNP Measure 313, SOP Environment Axis 4, Swiss Funds, Norwegian Funds, Green Spaces Programme - Protected Areas;
- 6) ROP Axis 5 Domain 5.2., RDNP Measure 313, SOP Environment Axis 4, Swiss Funds, Norwegian Funds, Green Spaces Programme - Protected Areas;
- 7) ROP Axis 5 Domain 5.2., NPA, SOP Environment Axis 4, Swiss Funds, Norwegian Funds, Green Spaces Programme - Protected Areas;
- 8) MT, ROP Axis 5 Domain 5.2., RDNP Measure 313;
- 9) NPA, LAP, ROP Axis 5 Domain 5.2.;
- 10) NPA, LAP, SOP Environment Axis 4, ROP Axis 5 Domain 5.2., RDNP Measure 313.

Action – Adding value to tourist attractions of the potential ecotourism destinations

Action description

Fitting the sights, preferably in the areas of development activities travel, where, by making investments in accordance with the requirements of environmental protection, to channel their flow to limit their impact on surrounding natural ecosystems.

This will be achieved:

- 1) The arrangement of caves tourism potential (MT from Romania conducted a feasibility study on

the development and redevelopment of caves tourism tourism potential - among them is the Ponicoava Cave and Portile de Fier protected area).

2) enhancement of other natural attractions located within the two parks

Expected results

1-2) achievement of attractions the destination, which will be directed towards some of tourist flows / ecotourism.

Responsible:

1-2) MT, CC, NPA, LAP

Indicators for monitoring

1) number of caves in terms of tourism;

2) number of other natural attractions and cultural tourism recovered;

Period of implementation

1-2) 2014-2017

Possible funding sources:

1) ROP Axis 5 Domain 5.2.;

2) SOP Environment Axis 4; ROP Axis 5 Domain 5.2., MC; LAP

Action - Restoration and enhancement of tourism narrow gauge railways in the Portile de Fier Natural Park

Action description

For these types of global railways and trains with steam engines are becoming increasingly rare. Given the success example steam train Vaser Valley in Maramures Mountains Natural Park, it is recommended: 1) restoration and operation of the narrow railway tourism in Berzasca; 2) rail which has been converted into disused cycle path, using the advantage that there is already running. Former railway operation can be restored as cycling to visit the valleys on the railways there.

Expected results

1) diversification (eco) tourism across the PN Portile de Fier

2) increased opportunities to practice the cycle tourism in PN Portile de Fier

Responsible:

1-2) MT, CC, NPA, LAP

Indicators for monitoring

1) number of km of railways functional and equipped in terms of tourism;

2) number of miles of landscaped bicycle route;

Period of implementation

1-2) 2014-2020

Possible funding sources:

1-2) ROP Axis 5 Domain 5.2.; MC, CC, LAP, private investors

Objective - Protecting and preserving traditional architecture and limiting urbanization process

Action - Updating / development planning documents to the LPA of Portile de Fier Natural Park

Action description

GUP review sites in these destinations. Territorial administrative units from this area will be required as a deadline established by law to GUP review to harmonize management plans.

Expected results

- preservation of local traditional architecture.

Responsible:

- LAP

Indicators for monitoring

- number GUPs performed under these regulations.

Period of implementation

- 2014-2019

Possible funding sources:

MRDPA

Action - Implement solutions to preserve traditional architecture

Action description

Encouraging local people and investors in tourism to find architectural solutions with minimal impact on the environment. Can be done by following steps:

1) development of architecture specific destination guides, made by using students help, through them can create a number of 15-25 buildings with local models. Those who wish to build in the future, can opt to be a volunteer for one of these models and have a cost advantage much less design;

2) achieve a best practice guide on tourism infrastructure, given a minimum impact design, waste management and energy conservation. It will recommend the use of traditional materials and environmental (especially wood) and will be highlighted the benefits of using new technology (light bulbs, collecting selective waste, motion sensors, showers, etc.), which allows for significant natural resources and monetary savings;

Expected results

1) - preservation of local traditional architecture;

- considerably reducing design costs for new buildings.

2) - encouraging the use of organic materials in the construction of new tourist accommodation;

- tour operators information on the benefits and savings made by using modern technology.

Responsible:

1) MDRAL, NPA, CC, OAR (Romanian Architects Order)

2) MDRAL, OAR

Indicators for monitoring

1) number of guides made.

2) number of architectural solutions offered.

Period of implementation

1) 2014-2016

2) 2014-2016

Possible funding sources:

1) MRDPA, NPA, CC, NGO

2) MRDPA

Direction - ASSOCIATION AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Objective - Creating the inter-institutional cooperation to increase the number of partnerships at local, regional and national level

Action - Certification ecotourism destination Portile de Fier, according to criteria established by the Ministry of Environment of Romania

Action description

The official attestation of the fact that the Portile de Fier - Djerdap is a border Romania - Serbia ecotourism destination, on the Danube. Due to the fact that in Serbia there is still legislation passed to define the criteria for ecotourism destinations, for Djerdap can take voluntary international criteria.

Responsible:

APN

Indicators for monitoring

- effective date of the certification of two ecotourism destinations

Period of implementation

- 2014-2015

Possible funding sources: -

Action - Establish and / or support development associations (eco) tourism in Portile de Fier Natural Park

Action description

In the two parks will create partnerships between development associations (eco) tourism which will include two administrations, local authorities and private operators who carry out tourism (accommodation, restaurants, tourist transport companies that provide agencies travel to).

The role of these associations is:

- to identify and secure funding sources;
- to encourage dialogue between the public and private sectors and governments of the two parks;
- to manage the promotional activities of the area, including organizing events special familiarization trips, fairs, etc.;
- to determine the area's tourism development policy;
- develop a solid base of members representing all major regional actors in the tourism sector.

Expected results

- creating an environment conducive to the development of ecotourism potential ecotourism destinations;
- better organization and coordination of actions undertaken by various actors in the development of ecotourism;

Responsible:

NPA (coordinator), LAP, NGO, entrepreneurs (partners).

Indicators for monitoring

- number of partnerships / associations established the potential ecotourism destinations;
- the number of actors involved in each association.

Period of implementation

2014 – 2016

Possible funding sources:

NPA, LAP, NGO, private investors, ROP Axis 5 Domain 5.3.

Action - Establishing and supporting small groups of local producers

Action description

Locally, in the rural communities should be encouraged to develop a genuine savings with supporting traditional activities. Rural communities may face serious problems if it is based only on the tourist market. Therefore, it is important to encourage the association of small artisans and farmers in order to obtain quality products and facilitating access of products to the market. For quality products and comply with the law, it can provide park brand (product of Portile de Fier / Djerdap).

Subaction:

- 1) establishment of small local producers groups;
- 2) supporting craft activities and other traditional activities.

Expected results

- stimulating cooperation between small local producers;
- stimulate the development and marketing of local products.

Responsible:

LAP, NPA, private investors

Indicators for monitoring

- 1) number of producer groups performed
 - 2) number of supported producer groups / number of member
- 1-2) number of jobs created

Period of implementation

- 2014-2017

Possible funding sources:

- 1) RDNP Axis 1 Measure 142
- 2) RDNP Axis 3 Measure 312, LAP

Objective - Increase / administrative capacity of institutions to implement policies and programs for development of ecotourism

Action - Increasing the role that Portile de Fier Natural Park administration plays locally

Action description

Protected areas play a crucial role in the potential ecotourism destinations and for this role to be translated into practice the administrations of the two parks must be involved in urban plans elaboration and in development of local tourism - parks administrations must have the advisory role in the development of these documents.

Expected results

- 1) creating conditions that protected area management plans are effectively implemented;
- 2) administration of protected areas will have a greater role in local development.

Responsible:

NPA, LAP

Indicators for monitoring

- number of town planning and tourism development (master-plans, strategies).

Period of implementation

- 2014-2016

Possible funding sources:

NPA, SOP Environment Axis 4

Action - Strengthening the role that ecotourism plays in regional and local tourism policies

Action description

If it is considered that ecotourism is a priority tourist activity at local and regional level is necessary to integrate ecotourism in local development plans of localities in the ecotourism destination by creating a special section dedicated to ecotourism.

Expected results

- define and clarify terms aimed ecotourism;
- official recognition of the importance of ecotourism;
- ecotourism development projects in line with other local government projects;
- increasing the importance of ecotourism in relation to other forms of tourism in the two parks

Responsible:

LAP;

Indicators for monitoring

- 1) number of local development plans include sections on ecotourism development;
- 2) the set of rules that consider the development of ecotourism in the two parks.

Period of implementation

- 2014 - 2016

Possible funding sources: -

DIRECTION - BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective - Developing ecotourism products offer made by local communities

Action - Providing the necessary maintenance and perpetuation of traditional customs specific potential ecotourism destinations

Action description

Traditional customs are one of the key elements that further add value to the ecotourism product. Keeping them in a form as close to the ancestral form, increase the chances of success of those destinations. Recommended steps for implementing this action are:

- 1) selection of certain habits or certain traditional crafts in the area.
- 2) supporting artisans and communities to continue traditional activities and to establish the link between them and ecotourism.

Expected results

- 1-2) - the creation of centers for recovery of traditional habits;
- promotion of traditional activities.

Responsible:

1-2) MC, LAP

Indicators for monitoring

- number of centers made;
- number of craftsmen supported.

Period of implementation

- 2014-2017

Possible funding sources:

1-2) MC, RDNP Measure 312.

Action - Support the establishment of facilities for handicrafts and other specific products made by the local community

Action description

The two parks should have joined the visitation center and a center for the recovery of traditional products of the area. Depending on local conditions and the natural frame, can exploit the craftsmen work results (see action no. E.1.1.) and a number of other natural products: herbal teas, syrups, honey, tinctures, honey and other products. These are, first of all, the advantage of a long shelf life. Secondly, uniform resource from area are creating and offering a complete ecotourism experiences.

Expected results

- valorisation of local products in an organized framework;
- increase revenues to local communities.

Responsible:

CL, NPA

Indicators for monitoring

- people involved in this activity (number and percentage of the local population);
- sales / month (year).

Period of implementation

- 2014-2024

Possible funding sources:

SOP Environment Axis 4, LC

Action - Encourage establishments of tourists' accommodation

Action description

Development of any tourist activities can not be done without the existence of structures of accommodation to discerning travelers. For ecotourism development in these destinations is essential to stimulate locals to create small accommodation in the places with concentration of tourist, mainly in localities situated at points of entry into the park. Preference will be renovations of buildings rather than building new ones, using local materials, reflecting the architectural traditions and the possibility of using non-conventional energy. In general they should be made of private initiative - the locals should be encouraged and supported to develop this business. Taking advantage of the existence of EU funding instruments can be introduced and certain models of best practices in ecotourism (eco-label certification ecotourism).

Expected results

- development of accommodation facilities at the destination and increase tourist satisfaction;
- stimulating the local economy.

Responsible:

NPA, LAP, tourism associations (AER, ANTREC), entrepreneurs

Indicators for monitoring

- number of establishments of tourists accommodation newly established.

Period of implementation

- 2014-2017

Possible funding sources:

RDNP Axis 3 Measure 3.1.3.

DIRECTION - NATURE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION

Objective - Active participation in the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity

Action - Active participation of potential ecotourism operators to biodiversity conservation

Action description

For the preservation and conservation of biodiversity are needed major financial sources, and this can not be fully covered by the state budget. Therefore be applied also other forms of financing. In international practice, the actors who participate in the development of this form of tourism it brings their own contribution in financial and material to support the specific activities in biodiversity conservation. The proposed action can be implemented by:

- 1) voluntary attracting of local economic operators to participate with material resources and / or financial conservation actions, re-ecologisation in the two parks;
- 2) implementation of joint programs sanitation and nature conservation in the potential ecotourism destinations

Expected results

- 1-2) - maintaining the current state of natural biodiversity and the cultural heritage;
- support of conservation and protection of biodiversity in the destination.

Responsible:

1-2) ADE, LAP, NPA.

Indicators for monitoring

- 1) number of businesses are in the potential ecotourism destinations;
- 2) number of joint programs of conservation / greening developed.

Period of implementation

1) 2014 - 2024

2) 2015 - 2025

Possible funding sources:

1-2) private investors

4.3 Measures for the development of ecotourism in the two protected areas

Direction - INSTITUTIONAL AND ASSOCIATIVE FRAMEWORK

Objective - Creating the inter-institutional cooperation to increase the number of partnerships at local, regional and national

Action - Developing a cross-border partnership in the (eco) tourism and nature protection

Action description

By making the partnership between the two parks in the border area will be created new opportunities for their protection and integrated development of tourism on both sides of the border. There is support from the state border cooperation through the provision of funding lines that can be accessed both by local authorities and NGOs in the field.

Expected results

- creating a cross-border partnership in the field of ecotourism and nature protection.

Responsible:

LAP, NPA, NGO's

Indicators for monitoring

- end date of the partnership;

- the number of international projects in this field, involving participants from Romania and Serbia.

Period of implementation

- 2014-2015

Possible funding sources:

MRDPA

DIRECTION - EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Objective - Raising awareness, appreciation and knowledge of the natural and cultural values, the principles of ecotourism on local communities and visitors on the one hand, and amNGO central and local government, NGOs, educational institutions, media, other institutions and organizations on the other hand, to guide their behavior towards accountability, participation, involvement in specific ecotourism

Action - The involvement of educational institutions in education and awareness activities to local communities

Action description

This action concerns the involvement of educational institutions in raising awareness of the younger generation on environmental protection and ecotourism development and includes the following:

1) support the inclusion of formal principles of environmental protection and ecotourism in the curriculum at the potential ecotourism destinations.

2) support of lectures in schools and high schools in the two parks on the importance of ecotourism and park for the economic, social and cultural area.

3) organizing regular competitions for students in different sections of educational games and field trips for students from neighboring communities or across parks on the ecology and ecotourism

Expected results

1-3) - educating the young generation in the spirit of respect for the values of natural and cultural capital;

- education of parents by children in environmental protection and respect for natural and cultural

heritage.

Responsible:

- 1) MNE (Ministry for National Education), EI (Educational Institutions), NPA, MM
- 2) EI, IC, NPA, Romsilva, asociații de turism (AER, ANTREC, ANAT etc.)
- 3) MECI, EI, NPA, LAP, NGO.

Indicators for monitoring

- 1) number of functional partnerships made between general parks and educational institutions;
- 2) number of lectures delivered in schools and colleges;
- 3) number of regular competitions, educational games organized for students;

Period of implementation

- 2014-2024

Possible funding sources:

1-6) SOP HRD, MNE, NPA, CC, NGO, sponsorships

Action - Awareness and educating visitors on the principles of ecotourism and environmental protection

Action description

Visitor awareness and education is needed by implementing creative and innovative actions, as they are detailed below:

- 1) promote parks regulations and specific rules for the protection of every tourist attraction by creating the of information and warning materials (panels, maps, illustrated posters, leaflets) with a complex topic (flora, fauna, sights) and some guides behavior, codes of conduct for visitors in protected areas.
- 2) developing and implementing a special education program and school awareness camps organized in the two parks by creating informative pannels, publishing brochures, videotapes, granting diplomas for protecting biodiversity, through which to pursue training and education of youth in the spirit of respect for the natural and cultural environment in which they live.

Expected results

- 1-2) - effective communication of the principles of ecotourism and protection of natural and cultural heritage amNGO visitors;
- minimizing the negative effects of the presence of visitors in protected areas without compromising the sustainability of areas.

Responsible:

- 1) NPA, EPA, LAP, EI (Educational Institutions), IC, Tourism Associations (AER, ANTREC, ANAT etc.), NGO.
- 2) MECI, EI, IC, NPA, NGO.

Indicators for monitoring

- 1) - number of informative created (panels, maps, illustrated posters, flyers);
- number of visitors aware of the importance of protecting the natural and cultural heritage.
- 2) special education programs and awareness camps in schools.

Period of implementation

- 2014-2024

Possible funding sources:

1-3) SOP HRD, SOP Environment Axis 4, Life+, sponsorships, etc.

DIRECTION - HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMNET

Objective - Improving training and organizational development, training and career staff involved in ecotourism activities in the two parks and human resources as a gainful activity tourism, especially ecotourism

Action - Training of personnel involved in the management of protected areas to conduct specific activities ecotourism

Action description

Training is a vital investment for staff, and it must be planned strategically to provide a significant learning experience for employees. Training should focus on the fundamental skills of each individual, so that he can fulfill the duties to the highest standards.

1) training staff visitor centers on: the skills necessary in tourist information, research and statistics in tourism planning and tourism development, marketing and promotion, etc.

2) professional development of two protected areas:

a) training of personnel responsible for public awareness, community relations, environmental education and tourism specific topics: communication skills, relationships with visitors and community, marketing and promotion, environmental education, research and environmental monitoring, interpretation reserve values, legislation, biodiversity, sustainable tourism, sustainable development, long-term forecasting of tourist activities in the area, etc.

b) training and education of rangers to carry out specific activities ecotourism.

Expected results

1) staff trained, qualified and motivated within the protected areas;

2) improving service quality and performance of the staff;

1-2) improving the public image of the administration of protected areas.

Responsible:

1) trainers authorised by CNFPA, NPA, Romsilva;

2) NPA, Romsilva, EI.

Indicators for monitoring

1) number of employees protected areas prepared and trained.

2) employee performance at work.

Period of implementation

- 2014-2024

Possible funding sources:

1-2) SOP HRD, private investors, Leonardo da Vinci Programme, another ERDF Programmes, sponsorships, MECC, etc.

Action - Training of human resources as a gainful activity tourism, especially ecotourism

Action description

Human resources pursuing a gainful activity tourism, especially ecotourism requires training for the acquisition of knowledge, skills, skills in different areas, depending on the specific activity they perform. In this sub-actions are proposed:

1) creating educational packages, information and training for entrepreneurs in innovative ecotourism. These training programs will include issues relating to:

marketing analysis and forecasting, tourism product development, management in small business, business planning, sources of funding and funding criteria, application for obtaining credit, accreditation criteria, classification and so on, and will be implemented in cooperation with experts in environmental education and ecotourism through orientation seminars and support.

2) organization of training sessions / training for:

a. hostel owners: training specialist (geography and local history, legislation, funding sources, management of accommodation services, marketing and management in tourism);

b. chefs - cooking traditional and natural food products;

c. maids - use biodegradable products, effective cleaning of rooms baths and common areas, such as water, detergent, energy to be minimal;

d. craftsmen to become entrepreneurs.

e. local producers - advice, information and support for recording local brand specific products.

Expected results

1-2) - improvement and development of entrepreneurship and prepare local communities offering ecotourism;

- ecotourism businesses increase profitability.

2) - improve employee work efficiency;

- increased interest in ecotourism practices among local tourism operators.

Responsible:

1) EI, national tourism associations, trainers authorised by CNFPA, CSTHR.

2) EI, trainers authorised by CNFPA, business centres, ADR

Indicators for monitoring

1) - number of course materials, training programs created;

- number of people who have benefited from the educational package in ecotourism.

2) - number of participants in training;

- the number of certificates awarded.

Period of implementation

- 2014 - 2018

Possible funding sources:

1-2) SOP HRD, Leonardo da Vinci Programme, sponsorships, schoolship fees.

DIRECTION - BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective - Developing ecotourism products offered by local communities

Action - Encourage the development of leisure services with minimal impact on nature

Action description

Recreation is an important part of staying often the main motivation for travel to a particular destination. It is necessary to adapt the principles of ecotourism services entertainment - minimal impact on the natural, local resources, sustainability, preservation of traditions. In this respect it is necessary to diversify supply facilities: bike rental, equestrian center, carriage rides and sleigh etc.

Expected results

- diversification leisure destination and increase the satisfaction level of tourists;

- boosting the local economy.

Responsible:

LAP, NPA, private investors

Indicators for monitoring

- number of recreational services provided to tourists;

- people involved in this activity (number and percentage of the local population).

Period of implementation

- 2014 - 2017

Possible funding sources:

RDNP Axis 3 Measure 3.1.3., ROP Axis 5 Domain 5.2.

DIRECTION - NATURE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION

Objective - Active participation in the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity

Action - The active participation of tourists to biodiversity conservation

Action description

Tourist information regarding nature conservation projects taking place in the two parks can determine their participation in such activities, either through direct contribution (sponsorship, donations, purchase items made by locals, the administration of protected areas, acceptance of purchase ecotourism at a higher price) or through indirect contribution (voluntary participation for the sanitizing action, monitoring of species or publishing articles and information materials, making photographic exhibitions, etc.).

Expected results

- determining a degree of understanding and active personal participation from visitors;
- making additional funds through the active participation of tourists.

Responsible:

NPA, NGO.

Indicators for monitoring

- annual number of tourists participating in those activities;
- amount received.

Period of implementation

- 2014-2024

Possible funding sources:

NPA, NGO, tourists fees.

Objective - Achieving stricter control over the activities and tourist traffic to achieve nature conservation objectives

Action - Multiplying forms of protection and patrolling

Action description

Overall, it is estimated that in Romania the mentality and behavior of tourists lacks specific response elements in preserving and protecting the environment. From the information provided by the National Environmental Guard, it can not cope with current problems due to reduced headcount and insufficient facilities. Thus, its actions are in demand from government parks or when special events occur. Therefore are necessary specific activities, such as:

- 1) development of multiple partnerships between institutions of the Ministry of Interior, National Environmental, public and park administration Rescue;
- 2) increase the technical facilities for monitoring and control;
- 3) informing the local population and tourists on the general state of biodiversity and sanctions.

Expected results

- 1-3) - ensuring better protection of protected areas;
- reducing poaching and vandalism from tourists and the local population.

Responsible:

1-3) NPA (coordonator), MAI, GNM, NGO, Mountain Rescue.

Indicators for monitoring

- 1) number of partnerships made;
- 2) number of security and control points for each park;
- the number of cars, radios, liters of fuel allocated;
- the number of facilities with computer equipment, software specialized.

1-3) - fines imposed;

- number of sanctioned.

Period of implementation

1) 2014-2024;

2) 2014-2016;

3) 2014-2024.

Possible funding sources:

1-3) MAI, NEG, NPA, LAP, NGO.

Action - Planning of tourism transportation and traffic

Action description

Due to the use of increasingly more means of motorized transport on the roads and on the Danube, inside the two parks, which leads to the destruction of tourist experience is recommended to take certain measures in accordance with internal zoning and zoning tourism habitat:

- 1) the development of transport regulations at destination and the introduction of these regulations in park management plans. They will provide: type of vehicles / boats, permitted speed limit, control bodies and sanctions;
- 2) providing alternative off-road trails outside the park;
- 3) providing transportation alternatives to the destination;
- 4) information and encouraging the use of means of transport, Their program will be published on the website of the park / development association ecotourism.

Expected results

1-4) reducing the negative impact caused by motorized transport.

3-4) facilitating tourist access by public transport.

Responsible:

- 1) MTr. (Ministerul Transporturilor), NPA
- 2) NPA, LAP
- 3) LAP
- 4) NPA, ADE

Indicators for monitoring

- 1) - number of regulations made;
- number of regulations introduced in the management plans;
- 2) number of alternative paths offered;
- 3) number of transportation facilities introduced;
- 4) number of information on means of transport program.

Period of implementation

1) 2010-2013

2) 2010-2012

3-4) 2010-2011

Possible funding sources:

- 1) MT, NPA
- 2) NPA, LAP
- 3) LAP
- 4) NPA

CHAPTER 5. Conclusions

5.1 Conclusions

The ecotourism in the Portile de Fier - Djerdap can be a vector for sustainable development of local communities and a support for nature conservation. In the two protected areas ecotourism activities already exist or services are offered that can be included in ecotourism packages.

However, ecotourism represents only a small part of tourist services in the area. There are a limited number of tour operators offering ecotourism packages, the services offered by local businesses or local communities are, in general, recreation or tourism tourism asset and these services are not specific for ecotourism. Most of the services offered are the accommodation and food. They offered some experiences navigation on the Danube, with rowing and sailing boats, especially Djerdap National Park, horseback riding or sledding rides horses in the Czech villages in the Portile de Fier Natural Park, bike rental, hiking marked paths and trails and visiting caves theme. In Djerdap National Park bike path system is well developed and in the Portile de Fier Natural Park are several marked hiking trails that are approved.

There are a large number of historical relics since prehistoric times and later, from antiquity, Middle Ages or recent history. Administrations of the two protected areas offer guided tours with rangers and there are visitor centers and information centers.

Spectacular landscape from here is unique at european level, presence of protected areas which are important at european and worldwide level, are advantages to any destination of ecotourism. Diverse ethnic structure of the area can offer attractive and cultural diversity, that can make a difference to other ecotourism destinations on the Danube.

Factors that can negatively influence the development of ecotourism in the Portile de Fier - Djerdap are barrier represented by the Danube as natural barrier and as a language barrier (different alphabet and languages in the two parks). In present exist border crossing points only in eastern and western extremities of the two protected areas, Naidăș on the land and Portile de Fier I across the Danube.

The concept of ecotourism is misperceived by the tour operators and the local communities. In general, almost any activity that takes place in a natural setting or in a protected area and is perceived as ecotourism, though often not taken into account the impact that tourism activity has on nature and on the traditional local communities. Most times component of education and interpretation of nature and culture is missing, also a direct support component of nature conservation or of traditional activities support.

The consultation with stakeholders revealed that there is poor communication with local communities or tourism operators. The presence of protected areas is perceived as an obstacle rather than an opportunity for the development of tourism / eco-tourism and local development. Field visits and analysis on internet of informative materials regarding the oportunities of (eco) tourism from the two parks shows that there is a lack of maps, guides, brochures, billboards or arrow indicators to facilitate the identification and the access to various tourist attractions or services.

Another element that hinder development of ecotourism in the two parks is the different legislative framework of the two countries. If Romania has adopted modern legislation and adapted to current realities of ecotourism, in Serbia ecotourism legislation is almost nonexistent. While in Serbia are a well established signaling cycling routes, in Romania the law regarding signaling attractions, hiking trails and cycling is confused, slow or even prevent appropriate signs, along the public roads. The fact that Serbia is not a member of the European Union could hinder the development of cross-border ecotourism service packages.

Most stakeholders recognised the legal or ilegal exploitations of the forests, chaotic construction of

buildings, especially on the Danube, poor transport infrastructure and marginalization of the area to the others regions of the two countries, as the biggest threat addressed to ecotourism development.

Historical pollution from former mining area decreases environmental quality in some areas of the two parks and affect the attractiveness of the landscape, along with the presence of buildings or abandoned industrial infrastructure.

To support the development of ecotourism in the Portile de Fier Natural Park and the Djerdap National Park, interventions are needed to develop tourism infrastructure and spatial planning. Specific ecotourism infrastructure development will broaden the range of services without a negative impact on the environment. Diversification of hiking trails , thematic trails and cycling routes, campsites improvement, building visitor centers or tourist information centers and the restoration and enhancement of tourism, narrow gauge railways in the range Portile de Fier Natural Park are just some of the activities that can be undertaken. Because it raises many buildings that have visual and environmental impact, in the two protected areas are necessary measures to protect and maintain traditional architecture and limiting urbanization process .

In order to facilitate the involvement of local communities and institutions in the development of ecotourism, it is recommended to create inter-institutional framework for increasing partnerships at local, regional and national levels. In this regard, can attest ecotourism destination in Portile de Fier, according to criteria established by the Ministry of Environment of Romania and Djerdap ecotourism destination, according to international criteria. It can establish and / or support development of the ecotourism associations in the two parks and clusters of small local producers. It is necessary to perform a cross-border partnership in the field of ecotourism and protection of nature. Increasing the role that governments PN Portile de Fier and PN Djerdap plays locally and strengthen the role that ecotourism plays in regional and local tourism policy can help increase / strengthen the administrative capacity of institutions to implement policies and programs for development of ecotourism.

To direct the behavior of local communities, visitors, local and central government, NGOs, educational institutions, media for accountability, participation, involvement in specific ecotourism, will be raising awareness, appreciation and knowledge of the natural values and cultural rights, the principles of ecotourism. These activities are to be implemented mainly due to the fact that understanding the concept and the concept of ecotourism has been identified as one of the weaknesses of ecotourism development in the two protected areas.

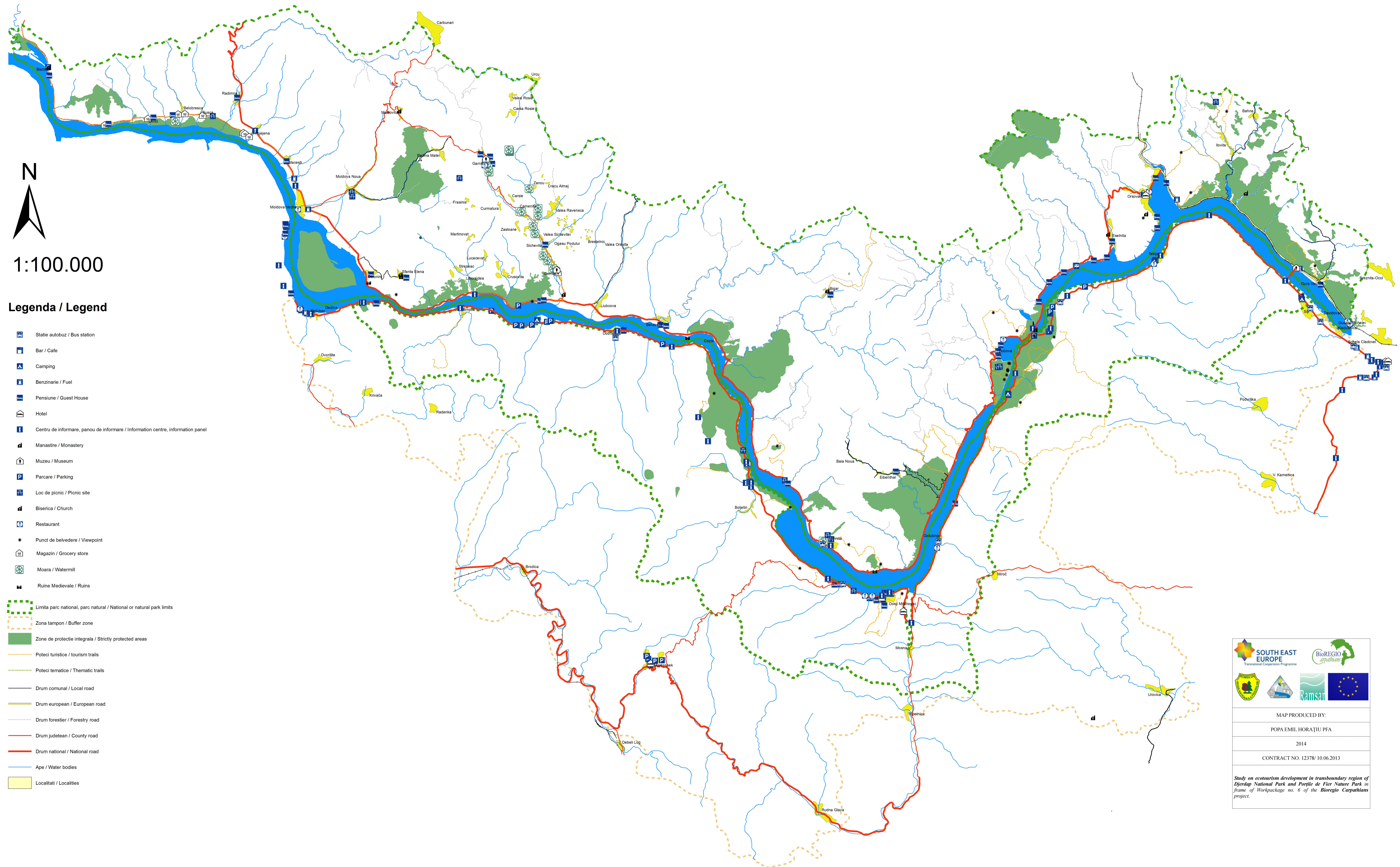
Are recommended training activities of staff involved in the management of protected areas for the development of specific ecotourism activities and training of human resources as a gainful activity tourism, especially ecotourism.

A feature of ecotourism is that it supports the well-being of local communities and their economic benefits. For this, will be developed offer of ecotourism products made by local communities to providing the necessary maintenance and perpetuation of traditional customs specific to potential ecotourism destinations . We will also support the creation of spaces for recovery of handicrafts and other specific products made in the local community , encouraging the development of leisure services with minimal impact on the natural framework and on the structures with functions of tourist accommodation facilities.

Will be stimulated active participation of potential ecotourism operators and visitors to biodiversity conservation. To achieve greater control over the activities and tourist traffic, for preserving nature will expand the forms of protection, security and patrol and transport planning of tourists will be done. These issues need to be controlled and monitored due to increased use of public roads and motorized transport on the Danube, inside the two parks and to avoid damaging tourist experience.

HARTA ECOTURISTICĂ / ECOTOURISM MAP

PARCUL NATURAL PORȚILE DE FIER și PARCUL NAȚIONAL DJERDAP / PORȚILE DE FIER NATURAL PARK și DJERDAP NATIONAL PARK



N

1:100.000

Legenda / Legend

- Stație autobuz / Bus station
- Bar / Cafe
- Camping
- Benzinarie / Fuel
- Pensiune / Guest House
- Hotel
- Centru de informare, panou de informare / Information centre, information panel
- Mănăstire / Monastery
- Muzeu / Museum
- Parcare / Parking
- Loc de picnic / Picnic site
- Biserica / Church
- Restaurant
- Punct de vedere / Viewpoint
- Magazin / Grocery store
- Moara / Watermill
- Ruine Medievale / Ruins
- Limita parc național, parc natural / National or natural park limits
- Zona tampon / Buffer zone
- Zone de protecție integrală / Strictly protected areas
- Poteci turistice / tourism trails
- Poteci tematice / Thematic trails
- Drum comunal / Local road
- Drum european / European road
- Drum forestier / Forestry road
- Drum județean / County road
- Drum național / National road
- Ape / Water bodies
- Localități / Localities

SOUTH EAST EUROPE
Transnational Cooperation Programme

MAP PRODUCED BY:

POPA EMIL HORĂȚIU PEA

2014

CONTRACT NO. 12378/10.06.2013

Study on ecotourism development in transboundary region of Djerdap National Park and Porțile de Fier Nature Park in frame of Workpackage no. 6 of the BioREGIO Carpathians project.

ANNEX 2

ACCOMODATION STRUCTURES IN DJERDAP - PORȚILE DE FIER REGION

PORȚILE DE FIER NATURAL PARK										
Dubova, County Mehedinți										
Crt. No.	Accomodatın type	Accomodatın name	Category	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email	Internet page	Optimal season for visiting	Geographical coordinates
1	Pension	Melba	****	Str. Dunării, nr. 1	0252/368080; 0727/474179	not available	vamvui@gmail.com	www.pensiunea-melba.ro	Jan - Dec	44°37'30.3"N 22°15'32.2"E
2	Pension	Decebal	****	Str. Dunării	0252/368032; 0722/270527	not available	rezervari@pensiuneadecebal.ro	www.pensiuneadecebal.ro	Jan - Dec	44°37'19.6"N 22°15'26.1"E
3	Pension	La Cazane	**	Str. Ponicovala	0252/363093; 0722/423758	not available	achimescu_anne@yahoo.com	not available	May - Sep	44°41'21.6"N 23°21'52.2"E
4	Hut turistică	Dubova	***	Str. Dunării, nr. 16	0252/368036; 0788/544/353	not available	rezervari@pensiunea-dubova.ro	www.pensiunea-dubova.ro	May - Sep	44°37'19.4"N 22°15'25.5"E
5	Rooms for rent	Vila Victor		Str. Dubova, nr. 2	0751/084928 0725/251162	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°37'17.2"N 22°15'37.2"E
6	Rooms for rent	Vila Diana		Str. Dubova, nr. 10	0742/205833	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°37'58.4"N 22°16'33.3"E
7	Hut	Delfinul	***	Str. Codicea Mare, nr. 1	0740/791538 0747/403554	not available	delfi.cabana@yahoo.com	www.cabanadelfinul.ro	ian- dec	44°33'33.3"N 22°13'17.1"E
8	Rooms for rent	Vila Marbella	***	Str. Cazane, nr. 3	0754/508019 0721/843946	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°43'42.3"N 22°23'33.4"E
9	Rooms for rent	Casa de vacanță Adriana		Str. Dubova, nr. 44	0740/402466 0740/609052	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°37'23.1"N 22°15'30.4"E
10	Pension	Hercules	***	Str. Cazananele Dunarii, nr. p2	0748/330162 0747/850066	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°37'00.4"N 22°15'57.0"E
11	Rooms for rent	Casa de vacanță Daria		Str. Principala, nr. 43	0757/959134	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°37'20.0"N 22°15'35.8"E
12	Rooms for rent	Casa de vacanta Cazanele Dunarii		Str. Dubova, nr. 6	0757/959134	not available	info@hotelguru.ro	not available	May - Sep	44°37'11.1"N 22°15'33.1"E
13	Rooms for rent	Casa de vacanta Sorinca		Str. Dunarii, nr. 13	0722/748850	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°32'36.6"N 22°12'35.3"E
14	Rooms for rent	Casa de vacanta Florin		Str. Principala, nr. 46	0744/570048	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°37'30.3"N 22°15'31.3"E
15	Hut	Ponicovala		Str. Brijec, nr. 1	0727/438944	not available	ponicovala@gmail.com	http://www.cabana-ponicovala.ro	May - Sep	44°34'21.4"N 22°13'48.3"E
16	Rooms for rent	Casa de vacanta Timisoreanu		Str. Dubova	0753/585752	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°37'16.6"N 22°15'18.7"E
17	Hut	Cabana Bea&sara		Str. Cazanele, nr. 11	0724/315202	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°37'00.6"N 22°15'50.6"E
18	Rooms for rent	Casa de vacanta Pui de Urs		Str. Golfui Dubova, nr. 1	0758/360543 0743/668632	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°37'48.3"N 22°15'46.0"E

19	Rooms for rent	Casa Mraco		Str. Golful Mraconiei, nr. 1224	0744/879168	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°38'50.3"N 22°16'44.6"E
20	Rooms for rent	Vila Cassa D'Amici	***	Str. Golful Dubova	0758/622686	0762/575700	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°37'00.4"N 22°15'55.2"E
21	Rooms for rent	Cabana Primăverii		Str. Primaverii	0743/100853	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°36'60.0"N 22°15'59.6"E
Dubova, village Eibenthal, County Mehedinți										
<i>Crt. No.</i>	<i>Accomodatın type</i>	<i>Accomodatın name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Fax</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Internet page</i>	<i>Optimal season for visiting</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>
22	Rooms for rent	Vašek Kaftan		Nr. 106	0252/368162	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°32'40.8"N 22°09'03.2"E
23	Rooms for rent	Kocman Josef		Nr. 90	0252/368166	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°32'43.5"N 22°08'56.5"E
24	Rooms for rent	Kamil Seidl		Nr. 74	0252/368213	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°32'43.5"N 22°08'51.2"E
25	Rooms for rent	Pešic Jan		Nr. 93	0252/368188	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°32'40.8"N 22°09'03.2"E
26	Rooms for rent	Štěpán Zerzavý		Nr. 705	0252/368203	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°32'46.8"N 22°09'58.0"E
27	Rooms for rent	Benedikt Josef		Nr. 122	0252/368160	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°32'39.3"N 22°09'16.0"E
28	Rooms for rent	Robert Voňavka		Nr. 118	0252/368205	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	4°32'39.7"N 22°09'11.7"E
29	Rooms for rent	Jenda Jáger		Nr. 149	0252/368174	not available	iager.a@seznam.cz	not available	May - Sep	44°32'38.6"N 22°09'22.8"E
Eșelnița, County Mehedinți										
<i>Crt. No.</i>	<i>Accomodatın type</i>	<i>Accomodatın name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Fax</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Internet page</i>	<i>Optimal season for visiting</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>
30	Pension	Maria La Dorca	**	Str. Dunării, nr. 952	0252/365031; 0252/365006	not available	maria_ladorca@yahoo.com	http://maria-ladorca.pensiuni.biz	May - Sep	44°40'53.8"N 22°21'02.5"E
31	Pension	Steaua Dunarii	**	Str. Dunării, nr. 1016	0252/362119; 0722/207918	not available	steauadunarii@yahoo.com	www.steaua-dunarii.ro	Jan - Dec	44°40'28.8"N 22°19'14.7"E
32	Pension	La Ponton	**	Str. Dunării, nr. 1016	0252/314949; 0724/165732	not available	receptie@laponton.ro	www.laponton.ro	May - Sep	44°40'28.7"N 22°19'12.9"E
33	Pension	Iulia	**	Str. Dunării, nr. 1072 B	0722/394130; 0729/090823	not available	pesiunea-iulia@yahoo.com	www.pensiunea-iulia.ro	May - Sep	44°40'08.0"N 22°18'23.9"E
34	Pension	Septembrie	***	Str. Dunării, nr. 1198 D	0726/135065	not available	pensiunea.septembrie@gmail.com	www.pensiunea-septembrie.ro	Jan - Dec	44°39'20.8"N 22°17'48.8"E
35	Pension	Maria	**	Str. Dunarii nr. 984	0721/514009	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°40'40.4"N 22°19'48.1"E
36	Rooms for rent	Vila Ana Serena	**	Str. Dunarii, nr. 1068 B	0765/574534	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°40'16.0"N 22°18'38.0"E

37	Pension	Vila Evica	***	Str. Dunarii, nr. 1130	0721/855154 0755/341777	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°39'43.4"N 22°18'02.1"E
38	Pension	Megan	***	str. Dunarii, nr. 1050	0722/871636	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°40'25.7"N 22°18'57.9"E
39	Pension	Vila Simbol	***	str. Dunarii, nr. 1040	0723/511123	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°40'25.6"N 22°18'56.3"E
40	Pension	Casa de vacanta Alba	**	Str. Principala, nr. 145	0724/286838	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°39'45.6"N 22°18'05.0"E
41	Pension	Alegria	***	str. Dunarii, nr. 964	0747/935122 07571/12800	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°40'57.6"N 22°20'43.5"E
42	Rooms for rent	Vila Boema	***	Str. Dunarii, nr. 982	0724/286838	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°40'41.1"N 22°19'48.7"E
43	Rooms for rent	Cabana Plapumioara	**	Str. Dunarii, nr. 238 C	0762/427603 0762/695892	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°41'14.9"N 22°21'46.9"E
44	Pension	Casa de vacanta La Moara	**	Str. Valea Satului, nr. 1154	0722/230789 0722/565478	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°40'04.6"N 22°18'13.6"E
45	Pension	Perla Dunarii	***	Str. Dunarii, nr. 1118	0720/474323	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°39'36.9"N 22°17'56.8"E
46	Pension	Casa cu Smochini	**	str. Ogradena, fn	0766/243991	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°40'42.5"N 22°19'50.7"E

Orșova, County Mehedinți

<i>Crt. No.</i>	<i>Accomodatın type</i>	<i>Accomodatın name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Fax</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Internet page</i>	<i>Optimal season for visiting</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>
47	Hotel	Meridian	***	Str. Eroilor, nr. 12	0252/362800	not available	office@meridiancc.com	www.meridiancc.com	Jan - Dec	44°43'31.3"N 22°23'39.8"E
48	Hotel	Manea	***	Str. Porțile de Fier, nr. 14 A	0252/361391	not available	hotel@complex-manea.ro	www.complex-manea.ro	Jan - Dec	44°43'29.4"N 22°23'47.3"E
49	Pension	Manea	***	Str. Gratca, nr. 88	0741/674450	not available	pensiune@complex-manea.ro	www.complex-manea.ro	Jan - Dec	44°42'06.8"N 22°24'06.8"E
50	Pension	Alina & Sorin	***	Str. Gratca, nr. 87	0252/361391; 0744/632322	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°42'06.9"N 22°24'06.8"E
51	Hostel	Flora	***	Str. Porțile de Fier, nr. 26 A	0252/363644 0252/362081	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°43'23.1"N 22°23'46.4"E
52	Pension	Wanted	***	Str. Gratca, nr. 98	0743/106602	not available	botilaeduard@yahoo.com	not available	Jan - Dec	44°42'19.6"N 22°24'28.6"E
53	Hut	Elis	**	Str. Gratca, nr. 97	0723/416016	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°42'05.1"N 22°24'13.1"E
54	Pension	Casa Verde	***	Str. Gratca, nr. 100	0744/954191 0765/570404	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°42'17.0"N 22°24'28.3"E
55	Pension	Damiro	***	Str. Bld 1 Decembrie, nr. 1	0722/207930	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°43'35.8"N 22°23'59.4"E
56	Holiday house	Rareș	**	Str. Gratca, nr. 36	0723/666607 0724/249868	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°41'58.2"N 22°24'10.9"E

57	Pension	Oliver	***	Str. 1 Decembrie 1918, nr. 16A	0723/017341 0726/382246	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°43'29.9"N 22°23'56.9"E
58	Pension	Palos	**	Str. Gratca, nr. 164	0740/2424 16	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°41'55.9"N 22°24'11.9"E
59	Pension	Taka	**	Str. Tufari, nr. 12	0252/360335 0722/498110	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°44'07.9"N 22°24'53.8"E
60	Holiday house	Jasmi & Isa	**	Str. Gratca, nr. 83	0721/693191	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°42'04.7"N 22°24'14.3"E
61	Hotel	Apolodor	***	Str. 1 Decembrie 1918, nr. 1	0743/344566	not available	office@hotelapolodor.ro	www.hotelapolodor.ro	Jan - Dec	44°43'44.5"N 22°24'05.4"E
62	Vila	Toto	**	Str. Gratca, nr. 53	0744/528853	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°42'20.7"N 22°24'27.6"E
Drobeta Turnu Severin, County Mehedinți										
<i>Crt. No.</i>	<i>Accomodatın type</i>	<i>Accomodatın name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Fax</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Internet page</i>	<i>Optimal season for visiting</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>
63	Motel	Continental	***	Bd. Carol I, nr. 2, cod 220111	0252/342144	not available	drobeta@continentalhotels.ro	not available	Jan - Dec	44°37'24.7"N 22°39'10.9"E
64	Pension	Smile		Bd. Carol I, nr. 61	0728/159482 0252/331848	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°35'45.0"N 22°43'21.0"E
65	Pension	Blue eyes		Str. Zegaia Tinara, nr. 119	0724/295833 0729/121177	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°37'52.3"N 22°49'50.2"E
66	Pension	Topaz		bd-ul Tudor Vladimirescu, nr. 28	0252/319924 0723/142002	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°22'41.7"N 22°23'09.6"E
67	Pension	Class	**	str. Calea Craiovei, nr. fara	0252/338645	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°36'35.4"N 22°43'12.0"E
68	Pension	Păpădia		str. Dtr. Gheata, nr. 16	0749/221795	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°37'48.8"N 22°40'22.4"E
69	Pension	La Conu Iancu		str. B-ul Dunarii, nr. 1	0252/331929 0761/135820	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°37'21.5"N 22°38'39.6"E
70	Pension	Europa		str. Bulevardul Tudor Vladimirescu, nr. 66	0252/333737	0252/325281	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°37'55.9"N 22°39'13.0"E
71	Pension	Regal Sun		str. Matei Vasilescu, nr. 19	0742/296489 0352/405091	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°37'42.5"N 22°39'37.8"E
72	Pension	Ambiental		Str. Unirii, nr. 72	0745/169459 0352/405319	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°37'35.1"N 22°38'59.3"E
Svinița, County Mehedinți										
<i>Crt. No.</i>	<i>Accomodatın type</i>	<i>Accomodatın name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Fax</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Internet page</i>	<i>Optimal season for visiting</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>
73	Pension	Stariște	*	fara adresa	0252/368361	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°32'22.4"N 22°03'48.7"E
74	Holiday house	Wikendita	*	DN 57	0252/368320 0727/095248	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°29'52.4"N 22°05'54.5"E

Berzasca, County Caraş Severin										
<i>Crt. No.</i>	<i>Accomodatın type</i>	<i>Accomodatın name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Fax</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Internet page</i>	<i>Optimal season for visiting</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>
75	Pension	Isabella Tour	**	Str. Principală, Nr. 537	0255/545608 0744/690690	not available	stuparu.adrian@gmail.com	http://www.pensiunea-isabella.ro/	Jan - Dec	44°38'59.0"N 21°56'46.9"E
76	Pension	Belvedere Yachtclub	**	Sat Liubcova, nr. 541	0728/879626	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°39'00.2"N 21°55'22.7"E
77	Pension	Andreea		Str. Principala	0745/205918	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°38'45.0"N 21°57'04.9"E
Berzasca, village Bigăr, County Caraş Severin										
<i>Crt. No.</i>	<i>Accomodatın type</i>	<i>Accomodatın name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Fax</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Internet page</i>	<i>Optimal season for visiting</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>
78	Rooms for rent	Pelnář Marek		Nr. 46	0727/601132	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°39'57.0"N 22°06'02.2"E
79	Rooms for rent	Marešová Terezie		Nr. 126	0255/540022	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°39'51.4"N 22°06'18.2"E
80	Rooms for rent	Lyssá Barbora		Nr. 96	0723/549838	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°39'53.1"N 22°06'13.9"E
81	Rooms for rent	Jarka Šubertová		Nr. 52	0720/104934	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°39'55.6"N 22°06'07.1"E
82	Rooms for rent	Marie Mlezivová		Nr. 122	0723/194256 0728/362617	not available	pavel_pemu@yahoo.com	not available	May - Sep	44°39'52.7"N 22°06'14.8"E
Gârnic, County Caraş Severin										
<i>Crt. No.</i>	<i>Accomodatın type</i>	<i>Accomodatın name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Fax</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Internet page</i>	<i>Optimal season for visiting</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>
83	Rooms for rent	Pieček Václav		Nr. 13	0255/540069	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°45'29.3"N 21°47'11.4"E
84	Rooms for rent	Pieček Věna		Nr. 4	0255/540069	not available	piecekvena@seznam.cz	not available	May - Sep	44°45'32.1"N 21°47'07.5"E
85	Rooms for rent	Pieček Josef		Nr. 19	0721/253472	not available	winding@xnet.ro	not available	May - Sep	44°45'25.5"N 21°47'19.8"E
86	Rooms for rent	Merhaut Josef		Nr. 38	0785/347556	not available	petr_glaser_girnic@yahoo.com	http://gernik.717.cz/	May - Sep	44°45'22.8"N 21°47'24.6"E
87	Rooms for rent	Boudová Marie		Nr. 91	0729/856474	not available	josefmudra@yahoo.com	not available	May - Sep	44°45'13.5"N 21°47'29.1"E
88	Rooms for rent	Karbanová Marie		Nr. 179	0730/194032	not available	josefmasek15@seznam.cz	not available	May - Sep	44°44'55.0"N 21°47'37.6"E
89	Rooms for rent	Kuska František		Nr. 18	0720/305199	not available	kuska1985@seznam.cz	not available	May - Sep	44°45'26.1"N 21°47'21.4"E
90	Rooms for rent	Josef "Zelí" Mašek		Nr. 112	0727/495763	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°45'10.0"N 21°47'30.2"E

91	Rooms for rent	Anna Mařkova		Nr. 113	0721/017633	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°45'10.1"N 21°47'31.3"E
92	Rooms for rent	Nedvĕd Josef		Nr. 185	0727/951548	not available	pekarna.gernik@seznam.cz	not available	May - Sep	44°44'53.5"N 21°47'38.8"E
93	Rooms for rent	Mařtalĭř Josef		Nr. 175	0729/391444	not available	mastalic.francisc@centrum.cz	not available	May - Sep	44°44'56.1"N 21°47'37.6"E
94	Rooms for rent	Mařek Josef "Mizerik"		Nr. 136	0721/156330	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°45'04.5"N 21°47'33.7"E
95	Rooms for rent	Marie Boudov		Nr. 111	0730/968327	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°45'11.2"N 21°47'30.7"E
96	Rooms for rent	Vclav Roth		Nr. 168	0767/103659	not available	HonzaRoth@atlas.cz	not available	May - Sep	44°44'59.3"N 21°47'36.0"E
Moldova Nou, County Caraș Severin										
<i>Crt. No.</i>	<i>Accomodatın type</i>	<i>Accomodatın name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Fax</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Internet page</i>	<i>Optimal season for visiting</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>
97	Pension	Elis	***	str. Principala, nr. 5	0724/564104	0255/540048	contact.ilieboboescu@yahoo.com	http://www.pensiunea-elis.ro/	Jan - Dec	44°41'08.6"N 21°40'24.4"E
98	Pension	Dunrea	**	str. PrvaReka	0255/540008; 0723/650084	0255/540008	contact@pensiuneadunarea.ro	www.pensiuneadunarea.ro	Jan - Dec	44°43'35.2"N 21°39'40.7"E
Moldova Nou, village Mcești, County Caraș Severin										
<i>Crt. No.</i>	<i>Accomodatın type</i>	<i>Accomodatın name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Fax</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Internet page</i>	<i>Optimal season for visiting</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>
99	Pension	Melinda	**	DN 57	0729/029200	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°45'16.6"N 21°36'32.9"E
Pojejena, village Belobreșca, County Caraș Severin										
<i>Crt. No.</i>	<i>Accomodatın type</i>	<i>Accomodatın name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Fax</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Internet page</i>	<i>Optimal season for visiting</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>
100	Pension	Gina	**	Str. Principala, nr. 266	0255/544430; 0745/430503	not available	pensiuneagina@yahoo.com	not available	May - Sep	44°47'03.6"N 21°30'11.9"E
Pojejena, village Divici, County Caraș Severin										
<i>Crt. No.</i>	<i>Accomodatın type</i>	<i>Accomodatın name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Fax</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Internet page</i>	<i>Optimal season for visiting</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>
101	Pension	Flying Fish	***	DN 57, nr. C44	0722/348961 0731/309937	not available	not available	http://www.flyingfish.ro/index.html	Jan - Dec	44°47'02.5"N 21°29'02.8"E
102	Vila	Adisor	**	saț Divici	0723/170605	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°46'55.4"N 21°28'39.5"E

Pojejejna, village Radimna, County Caraş Severin										
Crt. No.	Accomodatĳn type	Accomodatĳn name	Category	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email	Internet page	Optimal season for visiting	Geographical coordinates
103	Hotel	Luisa	**	nr. 227	0255/540220	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°46'20.8"N 21°34'27.0"E
Sicheviţa, County Caraş Severin										
Crt. No.	Accomodatĳn type	Accomodatĳn name	Category	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email	Internet page	Optimal season for visiting	Geographical coordinates
104	Pension	Deian Ńi Deda		nr. 51A	0761/689435 0255/544130	not available	rezervari@pensiuneadeian.ro	not available	May - Sep	44°41'47.1"N 21°50'42.0"E
104	Pension	Căuniţa	***	nr. 288	0255/545105; 0723/761026	not available	pensiunea.caunita@yahoo.com	http://web.info.uvt.ro/~daniel.stanovievici/pensiuneacaunita/index.html	May - Sep	44°39'39.6"N 21°50'33.8"E
Socol, village Baziaş, County Caraş Severin										
Crt. No.	Accomodatĳn type	Accomodatĳn name	Category	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email	Internet page	Optimal season for visiting	Geographical coordinates
105	Hut	Apus de Soare	**	fara adresa	0729/107813 0764/986784	not available	apusdesoare@netcompmedia.ro	www.apus-de-soare.ro	May - Sep	44°48'58.1"N 21°23'30.0"E
106	Pensiona	Pescaruşul	*	Baziaş, nr. 31	0723/012460	not available	not available	not available	not available	44°49'00.8"N 21°23'22.5"E
Şopotu Nou, village Ravensca, County Caraş Severin										
Crt. No.	Accomodatĳn type	Accomodatĳn name	Category	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email	Internet page	Optimal season for visiting	Geographical coordinates
107	Rooms for rent	Aneřka Prařaková		Nr. 8	0728/943493	not available	prazakova.jarmilka@seznam.cz	not available	May - Sep	44°46'14.6"N 21°54'40.0"E
108	Rooms for rent	Veverka Václav		Nr. 32	0746/657428	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°46'20.6"N 21°54'44.6"E
109	Rooms for rent	Marie Mojřiřová		Nr. 50	0765/299117	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°46'26.1"N 21°54'49.7"E
110	Rooms for rent	Petr Prařák		Nr. 55	0745/489696	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°46'29.9"N 21°54'56.2"E
111	Rooms for rent	Kotva Václav		Nr. 29	0765/299002	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°46'21.6"N 21°54'45.0"E
112	Rooms for rent	Franta Mojřiř		Nr. 31	0764/569920	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°46'18.9"N 21°54'45.0"E
113	Rooms for rent	Pelnářovi		Nr. 46	0734/375115	not available	pelnas@seznam.cz	not available	May - Sep	44°46'23.7"N 21°54'46.3"E

114	Rooms for rent	Șpicilovi		Nr. 62	0760/327542	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°46'31.3"N 21°55'00.2"E
Gura Văii, County Mehedinți										
<i>Crt. No.</i>	<i>Accomodatın type</i>	<i>Accomodatın name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Fax</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Internet page</i>	<i>Optimal season for visiting</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>
115	Hotel	Continental	***	Calea Timișoarei, nr. 16	0252/342144	not available	moteldrobeta@continentalhotels.ro	www.continentalhotels.ro	Jan - Dec	44°39'56.3"N 22°33'11.9"E
Coronini, County Caraș-Severin										
<i>Crt. No.</i>	<i>Accomodatın type</i>	<i>Accomodatın name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Fax</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Internet page</i>	<i>Optimal season for visiting</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>
116	Pension	Leonardo	***	Coronini, nr.75	0764/688491	not available	pensiunea.leonardo@yahoo.com	www.pensiunea-leonardo.com	May - Sep	44°40'37.3"N 21°40'47.2"E
117	Pension	Mary	***	Coronini, nr.5	0255/544166 0728/014397	0255/540048	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°41'08.2"N 21°40'24.0"E
118	Pension	Alex	**	Coronini, sat Sf. Elena nr.52	0255/540153, 0730/166126	not available	aleximobtour@yahoo.com	http://pensiuneaalex.uv.ro/	May - Sep	44°40'36.5"N 21°42'53.6"E
DJERDAP NATIONAL PARK										
Kladovo, Bor Region										
<i>Crt. No.</i>	<i>Accomodatın type</i>	<i>Accomodatın name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Fax</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Internet page</i>	<i>Optimal season for visiting</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>
1	Hotel	Aqua Star Danube	****	Str. Dunavski Kej, nr. 1, 19320	+381(0)19810810	+381(0)19810810	info@hotelkladovo.rs office@hotelkladovo.rs	www.hotelkladovo.rs	Jan - Dec	44°36'45.9"N 22°36'58.5"E
2	Hotel	Djerdap	***	Str. Dunavska, nr. 5, 19320	+381(0)19801010; +381(0)19801475	not available	not available	www.hoteldjerdap.com	Jan - Dec	44°36'45.8"N 22°36'50.1"E
3	Hostel	Djerdap-Kladova - Djerdap OSK	***	Karataski put bb, 19320, Kladovo	+381(0)113130986	+381(0)112138902	irongate@verat.net	www.kladovohostel.com	Jan - Dec	44°36'46.1"N 22°36'00.3"E
	Hostel	Miido Doo	***	Lole Ribara 13 19320 Kladovo	+381(0)628323323		miidokladovo@gmail.com	www.miido.rs	Jan - Dec	44°36'35.6"N 22°36'38.3"E
4	Camping	Auto camp in Brza Palanka	*	Negotinski put bb, 19323 Brza Palanka	+381(0)19801290; +381(0)63417497	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°28'03.6"N 22°26'51.8"E
5	Camping	Omladinski kamp Djerdap	*	Đerdapski put BB, Novi Sip	+381(0)19808555	not available	not available	www.kampdjerdap.co.rs	May - Sep	44°39'21.7"N 22°32'16.3"E
6	Rooms for rent	Žikica Carojević	****	str.7 jula nr.1, Novi Sip	+381(0)19809440	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°39'17.3"N 22°32'16.7"E

7	Rooms for rent	Dragan Vujović	***	Str. ORB, nr. 7	+381(0)6008002 61	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°36'46.4"N 22°36'2.4"E
8	Rooms for rent	Dusanka Cicarevic	**	Str. Timocka, nr. 5	+381(0)1982403 +381(0)6551550 37	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°36'27.7"N 22°36'45.2"E
9	Rooms for rent	Uros Mrvos	****	Str. Trajanova, nr. 1	+381(0)6336271 8	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°36'31.4"N 22°37'17.0"E
10	Rooms for rent	Slavisa Tufajevic		Str. M. Tita, nr. 46, Velika Vrbica	+381(0)1981401 0 +381(0)6341004 7	+381(0)1981401 0	not available	www.vlaskakuca.com	May - Sep	44°35'00.1"N 22°42'44.4"E
11	Rooms for rent	Radiša Đorđević Villa Morun	***	Str. Dunavska, nr. 17	+381(0)6383471	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°36'41.2"N 22°37'06.5"E
12	Rooms for rent	Dusica Rajcic	*	Str. Ribarska, nr. 7	+381(0)1980788 2	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°36'21.7"N 22°36'54.0"E
13	Rooms for rent	Dragan Marinovic Mona Liza		Str. Ribarska, Serbian Crown	+381(0)6297309 10	not available	apartmanimonaliza@gmail.com	not available	May - Sep	44°36'39.2"N 22°36'31.0"E
14	Rooms for rent	Snezana si Zvonko Adamovic	***	Str. 1 maja, nr. 7, Tekija	+381(0)6447835 51 +381(0)6443049 82	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°41'11.3"N 22°24'56.2"E
15	Rooms for rent	Divna Tocakovic	****	Str. Hajduk Veljkova, nr. 34, Tekija	+381(0)1980403 3 +381(0)6242544 0	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°40'50.4"N 22°24'22.1"E
16	Rooms for rent	Zivko and Slavka Grujic	****	Str. 22 septembra, nr. 10, Tekija	+381(0)6372160	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°41'02.0"N 22°24'40.7"E
17	Rooms for rent	Dragan Petranjeskovic	***	Str. Koce Andjelkovic, nr. 15, Tekija	+381(0)1980415 9 +381(0)6376259 7	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°41'04.2"N 22°24'39.5"E
18	Rooms for rent	Jelena Lajtinovic	***	Str. Koce Andjelkovic, nr. 85, Tekija	+381(0)1980410 7	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°40'55.0"N 22°24'26.9"E
19	Rooms for rent	Dragutin Martinovic	***	Str. 1 maja, nr. 3, Tekija	+381(0)1980405 1 +381(0)6231860 1	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°41'12.1"N 22°24'53.1"E
20	Rooms for rent	Djordjica Somonovic	***	Str. Tita Marsala, nr. 4, Kostol	+381(0)1980873 0	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°36'33.9"N 22°37'57.9"E
21	Motel	Sipski Kanal	***	Novi Nasip bb, Davidovac, Kladovo	+381(0)6382417 24, +381(0)1980964 0	not available	not available	not available	Jan - Dec	44°38'46.7"N 22°32'45.8"E

Donji Milanovac, Bor Region

<i>Crt. No.</i>	<i>Accomodatın type</i>	<i>Accomodatın name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Fax</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Internet page</i>	<i>Optimal season for visiting</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>
22	Hotel	Lepenski Vir	***	Str. Radnicka, 19220	+381(30)590210 +381(30)590121	+381(30)590217	lepenskivir@open.telekom.rs	www.hotellepenskivir.co.rs	Jan - Dec	44°27'47.9"N 22°8'56.05"E
23	Rooms for rent	Miroslav Markovic	****	Str. Kralja Petra I, nr. 53/3	+381637771443	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'59.5"N 22°9'13.48"E
24	Rooms for rent	Aleksandar Stojanovic	***	Str. Stevana Mokranjca, nr. 4/2	+381648569247	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'58.2"N 22°9'5.44"E
25	Rooms for rent	Cedomir Firanovic	***	Str. Radnicka	+381644989340	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'43.1"N 22°8'39.44"E
26	Rooms for rent	Dragana Jovanovic	***	Str. Stevana Mokranjca, nr. 4/17	+381648569223	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'58.0"N 22°9'5.20"E
27	Rooms for rent	Jelena Zekovic	***	Str. Milenka Stojkovic, nr. 2	+381638180357	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'58.0"N 22°9'10.43"E
28	Rooms for rent	Jugoslava Potpara	***	Str. Stevana Mokranjca, nr. 35	+381638503470	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'29.2"N 22°9'4.89"E
29	Rooms for rent	Mile Bakovic	***	Str. Stevana Mokranjca, nr. 1/4	+381648966443	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'58.0"N 22°9'6.85"E
30	Rooms for rent	Slavica Popovic	***	Str. Starine Novaka, nr. 10	+381646656480	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'56.8"N 22°9'28.16"E
31	Rooms for rent	Angelika Ilic	****	Str. Svetog Save, nr. 3	+38163224463	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'57.3"N 22° 9'7.84"E
32	Rooms for rent	Miroslav Jankovic	****	Str. Kralja Petra I	+381628403801	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'59.8"N 22°9'15.81"E
33	Rooms for rent	Slobodan Velic	****	Kazanski potok	+381692803998	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'47.2"N 22°8'17.06"E
34	Rooms for rent	Ivan Jonovic	***	Str. Radnicka	+38163416386	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'47.0"N 22°8'37.30"E
35	Rooms for rent	Krisanovic	***	Kazanski potok	+381691311955	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°28'20.5"N 22°6'39.93"E
36	Rooms for rent	Mirjana Kokoric	***	Str. Kralja Petra	+381629742087	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'55.5"N 22°09'00.5"E
37	Rooms for rent	Nebojsa Mihajlovic	***	Str. Stevana Mokranjca, nr. 3	+381638545510	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'48.6"N 22°9'7.64"E
38	Rooms for rent	Pavle Milojkovic	***	Str. Stevana Mokranjca	+381628069818	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'43.1"N 22° 9'1.10"E
39	Rooms for rent	Zdavko Gajanovic	***	Str. Radnicka	+381637405400	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'42.1"N 22°8'39.93"E
40	Rooms for rent	Dragica Radic	**	Str. Nikole Pasica, nr. 21	+38130590255	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'56.7"N 22°9'24.02"E
41	Rooms for rent	Jovanka Jaredic	**	Str. Radnicka	+381638714460	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'43.1"N 22°8'39.04"E
42	Rooms for rent	Milena Jacevic	**	Str. Nikole Pasica, nr. 15	+381631812767	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'56.7"N 22°09'21.6"E

43	Rooms for rent	Nada Vukovic	**	Str. Radnicka	+381643025371	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'45.0"N 22°09'00.5"E
44	Rooms for rent	Radomir Zekovic	**	Oreskovica village	+381646475387	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°28'19.8"N 22°06'39.5"E
45	Rooms for rent	Drasko Cetkovic	**	Kazanski potok	+381628056400	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°28'19.8"N 22°06'39.5"E
46	Rooms for rent	Zivorad Stefanovic	***	Kapetan Misin breg	+38130590869	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°28'20.4"N 22°6'22.00"E
Majdanpek, Bor Region										
<i>Crt. No.</i>	<i>Accomodatın type</i>	<i>Accomodatın name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Fax</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Internet page</i>	<i>Optimal season for visiting</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>
47	Hotel	Golden Inn	***	Str. Svetog Save, nr. 90, 19250	+38130581338	+38130583551	goldeninnhotels@gmail.com	http://www.goldeninnhotels.com/sajt/	Jan - Dec	44°25'19.0"N 21°56'12.0"E
48	Rooms for rent	Jorgovan Stevanovic	***	Golubinje	+38163220559	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°31'15.5"N 22°12'54.3"E
51	Rooms for rent	Ljubica Radulovic	*****	Golubinje	+381631097744	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°31'27.6"N 22°13'2.7"E
52	Rooms for rent	Miroslav Markovic	**	Obljaga Mare in Porec bay	+381637771443	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°27'13.4"N 22°10'8.2"E
Golubac, Branicevo Region										
<i>Crt. No.</i>	<i>Accomodatın type</i>	<i>Accomodatın name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Fax</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Internet page</i>	<i>Optimal season for visiting</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>
53	Hotel	Golubacki grad	***	Piata Golubac, nr. 4, 12223	+38112678552	+38112678207	hotelgograd@ptt.rs	www.golubackigrad.co.rs	Jan - Dec	44°39'12.7"N 21°37'43.7"E
54	Rooms for rent	Bajka	****	3. ulica br. 7, Vinci	+381(0)63711110 80	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°42'29.6"N 21°36'16.0"E
55	Rooms for rent	Hakija Artukovic, Vila Maja	*	Vinci	0631598421 0637798425	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°42'38.7"N 21°36'27.2"E
56	Rooms for rent	Violeta Jocic	***	Vinci	0638072238 012638725	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°42'48.2"N 21°36'24.9"E
57	Rooms for rent	Aleksandar Stevanovic	***	Golubac	012678400 0638332850	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°39'23.8"N 21°37'7.3"E
58	Rooms for rent	Aca Milunovic	****	Golubac	012678202 0600675118	not available	not available	www.pilotcompany.com	May - Sep	44°39'15.7"N 21°37'26.3"E
59	Rooms for rent	Živojin Stokić	**	Golubac	0638424071	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°39'6.8"N 21°37'55.4"E
60	Rooms for rent	Gordana Jenic	**	Ridan weekend place, Golubac	+381(0)6062802 85	not available	jenic85@yahoo.com	http://jenic-rooms.wix.com/	May - Sep	44°39'35.7"N 21°41'23.7"E
61	Rooms for rent	Bogomir Pavlovic	****	Golubac	012678066	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°39'13.0"N 21°37'46.82E
62	Rooms for rent	Milomirka Stanojevic	**	Dobra	012669172	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°38'23.0"N 21°54'36.6"E
63	Rooms for rent	Vlastimir Cvetkovic	****	Dobra	012669087	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°38'21.3"N 21°54'32.2"E

64	Rooms for rent	Dragan Radovic	****	Vinci	+381(0)6355044 7, +381(0)1267959 5	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°42'40.3"N 21°36'25.7"E
65	Rooms for rent	Radmila Romanovic	*	Brnjica	+381655379930	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°38'52.8"N 21°50'13.5"E
66	Rooms for rent	Andreja Mijatovic	**	Golubac	+381642570910	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°39'9.44"N 21°38'17.1"E
67	Rooms for rent	Zoran Ilic	*	Golubac	+381638332850 +38112678400	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°39'20.6"N 21°37'12.2"E
68	Rooms for rent	Boban Zivkovic	**	Usije	+38112666514	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°41'06.8"N 21°36'00.4"E
69	Rooms for rent	Milovan Vitomirov	*	Vinci	+38162311808	not available	not available	not available	May - Sep	44°42'40.2"N 21°36'23.1"E
70	Vila	Dunavski Raj		Beogradsko sokače, Vinci	+381(0)1267961 6 +381(0)6426938 33	not available	viladunavskiraj@gmail.com	www.viladunavskiraj.rs	May - Sep	44°42'2.5"N 21°35'52.1"E

ANNEX 3

TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE SHEET IN DJERDAP - PORȚILE DE FIER REGION

Crt. No.	Infrastructure type	Name	Facilities	Address / Location / Contact	Geographical coordinates
Djerdap National Park					
<i>Tourist information and awareness raising</i>					
1	Visiting Centre	Centrul de vizitare Parcul Național Djerdap	Envisaged as Djerdap National Park in miniature, the Visitor Centre showcases an exhibition of artifacts which in a vivid way illustrate the natural and cultural values of the Park. Here you can find all the necessary information about Djerdap National Park, and the hall of the Visitor Centre is a venue for smaller gatherings, lectures, film screenings and theme exhibitions.	Djerdap National Park, Kralja Petra I 14a, 19220, Donji Milanovac, Tel: +381(0)30590788, Fax: +381(0)30590877	44°28'00.6"N 22°09'02.9"E
2	Tourism info point	Tourist info-centre Golubac	Open every day in the tourist season, between 07-21.	Golubac, No 1 Cara Lazara street, phone: +38112638613	44°38'57.8"N 21°37'37.2"E
3	Tourism info point	Tourist info-centre Donji Milanovac	Works on the following schedule: MF between the hours of 8-21, between 9-14 in week-ends	Donji Milanovac, Kralja Petra I street, phone: +38130591400	44°27'54.3"N 22°08'57.0"E
4	Tourism info point	Tourist info-centre Kladovo, Gallery	Open between Tuesday to Saturday, between 7-21	Kladovo, No. 15 Klalja Aleksandra street, phone: +38119801773	44°36'27.1"N 22°36'25.8"E
5	Tourism organisation	Majdanpek	Works on the following schedule: MF between the hours of 8-21, closed in week-ends	Donji Milanovac, Str. Kralja Petra I, phone: +38130596184, +38130596185, e-mail: office@toom.rs	44°27'54.3"N 22°08'57.0"E
<i>Cultural tourism features</i>					
1	Exhibition	Branko Stankovic Gallery	Permanent exhibition of souvenirs and handicraft. It is open every day from 10 to 20.	Kladovo, No. 3 Dunavska street.	44°36'41.6"N 22°36'59.1"E
2	Ethnographic exhibition	Dobra	The exhibition contains over hundreds of exhibits depicting the history, culture and local values of the region	25 km from Golub, near the old site "Castrum Nove"	44°38'50.5"N 21°51'15.6"E
3	Ethnographic museum	Sladinac	Contains exhibits at the end of sec. XIX century and the beginning of sec. XX.	Located at 5 km from Golub	44°39'0.8"N 21°35'48.0"E

4	Museum	Majdanpek	In the museum you can visit over 1,000 valuables legally ethnological, archaeological, natural, historical and numismatic.	Majdanpek, No. 41 Svetog Save street, phone: +38130583459	44°25'23.4"N 21°56'13.1"E
5	Museum	Archaeological Museum of Đerdap	All significant prehistoric, Roman, late Roman, early Byzantine or medieval era/periods/cultures in the span of more than 10 000 years are presented through theme or multimedia exhibitions and events.	National Museum in Belgrade Trg Republike 1a 11000 Belgrade Serbia phone: +381 (0)11/ 33 06 000 fax: +381 (0)11/ 26 27 721 web: www.narodnimuzej.rs e-mail: nr@narodnimuzej.rs	44°36'44.7"N 22°36'32.6"E
6	Ancient monument, Roman inscription	Tabula Traiana	Ancient Roman monument, part of the Roman road through the Iron Gates	On the right shore of the Danube (Serbia), the Iron Gates 2.5 km downstream of Tekija	44°39'10.7"N 22°18'22.6"E
7	Ancient monument, Roman castrum	Diana Karatas	Roman fortification outdoor	National Museum Belgrade; Đerdap Archaeological Museum, Trg kralja Petra bb, 19320 Kladovo tel: +381 (0)19 803-900 www.narodnimuzej.rs	44°33'24.6"N 22° 1'34.4"E
8	Ancient monuments, ruins roman bridge	Traian Foot Bridge (Romania)	The highest bridge in the world of antiquity	Located on the Serbian side of the Danube, 2 km from Kostol.	44°36'50.9"N 22°40'4.41"E
9	Archaeological site	Lepenski Vir	Museum containing copies of sculptures significant archaeological site with the same name	Boljetin, 19220 Donji Milanovac phone: ++381 (0)30 501-389, 501-398www.lepenski-vir.org	44°33'24.6"N 22° 1'34.4"E
10	Medieval ruins	Golubac Fortress	The best preserved fortress in the Danube Gorge	It is located 4 km downstream of Golub, right at the entrance Djerdap Gorge.	44°39'39.7"N 21°40'42.0"E
11	Medieval ruins	Fetislam Fortress	The Fetislam ("Gates of Peace") fortress was built on medieval ruins by the Ottomans in 1524, and served as an active Ottoman garrison until 1867. Its outer structure is nearly hidden at ground level – the outer defences come inside a wide moat, much of which is still extant.	Close to Kaldovo, in western part of the city, close to archaeological museum.	44°36'59.5"N 22°36'7.02"E
Nature based tourism infrastructure and attractions					

1	Natural monument	Beli izvorac, waterfall	It is a valuable geomorphological natural monument, 16 meters under the waterfall is a short cave at 360 m altitude.	It is 17 km from Majdanpek, on Saska River.	44°21'06.5"N 22°00'58.2"E
2	Hiking trail	Bosman - Sokolovac	Marked trails, medium difficulty, length 10 km, 4 hours	The starting point is the regional road Belgrade - Kladovo and go through Bosman.	44°37'30.3"N 21°59'32.5"E
3	Hiking trail	Gradasnica Cave	Marked trails, medium difficulty, length 2 km, 45 minutes	The starting point is the road leading to the cave Miroc and Gradasnica	44°28'15.3"N 22°14'15.9"E
4	Hiking trail	Buronov Ponor	Marked trails, easy difficulty, length 2.5 km, 1.5 hours	The starting point is the regional road Belgrade - Kladovo the place called Dobra voda	44°34'7.0"N 22°14'44.1"E
5	Hiking trail	Veliki and Mali Strbac	Marked trails, medium difficulty, length 9 km, 3 hours	The starting point is the regional road Belgrade - Kladovo the place called Pecka Bara	44°39'20.5"N 22°19'6.4"E
6	Hiking trail	Boljetinska River - Reef	Marked trails, easy difficulty, length 1.8 km, 30 minutes	The starting point is the hill Boljetinsko, follows a forest road and trail to Greben	44°31'33.0"N 22° 2'30.0"E
7	Hiking trail	Lake Balta Alu Sontu - Glavica	Marked trails, easy difficulty, length 5 km, 2.5 hours	The starting point is from Donji Milanovac above the Paprenicki river and went to Balta Alu Sontu	44°27'40.4"N 22° 9'1.5"E
8	Hiking trail	Brnjicka River Canyon	Marked trails, medium difficulty, length 21 km, 8 hours	The starting point is the forest road out of Brnjica	44°38'57.7"N 21°46'1.8"E
9	Hiking trail	Kovilovo	Marked trails, easy difficulty, length 4 km, 2.5 hours	The starting point is the regional road Donji Milanovac - Majdanpek in Oman	44°28'20.4"N 22°6'22.0"E
10	Cycling route	EuroVelo 6	Cycling route with specific markings, part of European Cycling route EuroVelo 6	Route enter the National Park Djerdap in at Golubac and out of the park in the Kaldovo. It can travel at any time of the year, preferably between May and October.	44°40'19.2"N 21°36'14.7"E
11	Viewpoint	Sokolovac	Viewpoint balcony	You can get here the trail marked Bosman - Greben	44°35'55.0"N 21°59'53.3"E
12	Viewpoint	Greben	Viewpoint balcony	Belvedere point can be achieved by following the hiking trail over Boljetinsko Brdo	44°31'24.0"N 22° 4'0.0"E
13	Viewpoint	Kovilovo	Viewpoint balcony	You can get here the trail initially Donji Milanovac - Majdanpek by Oman and then on a forest road to	44°28'59.9"N 22°4'28.79"E

14	Viewpoint	Glavica	Viewpoint balcony	You can get here from Donji Milanovac on a forest road leading from the east village	44°27'57.3"N 22°10'4.04"E
15	Viewpoint	Veliki Strbac	Viewpoint balcony	Belvedere point can be achieved by following the hiking trail over Ploce	44°35'23.6"N 22°16'43.4"E
16	Viewpoint	Mali Strbac	Viewpoint balcony	Belvedere point can be achieved by following the hiking trail over Ploce	44°37'56.6"N 22°18'38.3"E
17	Cave	Rajko	It has a length of about 2 km and is a dintre most interesting caves in Serbia due to the evolution and characteristics morphogenetic caving.	A few miles from downtown Majdanpek	44°26'29.0"N 21°57'11.2"E
Porțile de Fier Natural Park					
<i>Tourist information and awareness raising</i>					
1	Information point	Floating info point on Mraconia bay	Fixed information point about Portile de Fier Nature Park	Ponton plutitor în Golful Mraconia	44°38'26.1"N 22°17'37.2"E
2	Information point	Orșova Information Point	Fixed information point about Portile de Fier Nature Park	Localitatea Orșova	44°43'23.9"N 22°23'54.7"E
3	Information point	Divici Information Point	Fixed information point about Portile de Fier Nature Park	Localitatea Divici	44°46'57.6"N 21°28'56.3"E
4	Information point	Moldova Nouă Information Point	Fixed information point about Portile de Fier Nature Park	Localitatea Moldova Nouă	44°44'7.6"N 21°40'5.8"E
5	Information Center	Centrul de informare și promovare turistică Svinița	There are leaflets and brochures on tourism Svinița and surroundings. Tourists can receive information from employees of the local center that provides constant.	Lângă primăria Svinița	44°29'52.9"N 22° 6'21.4"E
6	Thematic trails, cycling route	Educational thematic trail Balta Nera - Ostrov Moldova Veche	Marked trails, medium difficulty, 34 km, 8-10 hours cycling	Access from DN57, at about 2 km from Socol to Pojejena	44°50'34.2"N 21°21'53.6"E
7	Thematic trails, cycling route	Educational thematic trail Valea Morilor de Apă	Marked trails, medium difficulty, 22 km, 8-6 hours cycling	Access from DN57, at about 2 km from Socol to Pojejena	44°39'58.4"N 21°46'38.6"E
8	Thematic trails	Dubova	Thematic trail features 10 informative panels mounted on metal pole. The trail is equipped with two sets of table and two banks each	Near Dubova locality, on Ciucaru Mare plateau.	44°36'34.6"N 22°15'8.9"E

9	Thematic trails	Moldova Nouă	Thematic trail features 10 informative panels mounted on metal pole. The trail is equipped with two sets of table and two banks each	Near Moldova Nouă locality	44°44'0.4"N 21°39'26.3"E
10	Thematic trails	Orșova	Thematic trail features 10 informative panels mounted on metal pole. The trail is equipped with two sets of table and two banks each	Near Orșova locality	44°43'46.6"N 22°23'49.2"E
11	Thematic trails	Svinița	Thematic trail features 10 informative panels mounted on metal pole. The trail is equipped with two sets of table and two banks each	Near Svinița locality	44°30'3.0"N 22° 6'29.5"E
<i>Cultural tourism features</i>					
1	Church	Sf. Nicolae cel Sărac	It was performed at the beginning of sec. XIX, with doric, baroque and neoclassical influences	Orșova	44°42'54.9"N 22°24'00.1"E
2	Church	Sf. Arhanghel	The oldest church in the Romanian Danube Gorge	Berzasca	44°38'53.0"N 21°57'26.2"E
3	Monastery	Vodița	The first monastic establishment in our country	From Drobeta to Orșova at 400 m on the right side	N 44 43' 46 " E 22 29' 26 "
4	Monastery	Mraconia	The current monastery is built on the site of the former monastery Mraconia raised in the valley of the same name as that old monastery was engulfed by water in 1967, when Portile de Fier dam was built	Dubova, Cazanele Dunării	44°38'14.6"N 22°17'36.8"E
5	Monastery	Sf. Ana	The compound is a convent of communal life	Orșova	44°42'42.7"N 22°23'50.6"E
6	Cathedral	Orșova	In the form of a cross, is a cultural bridge, preach are kept in 4 languages	Orșova	N 44 43' 46 " E 22 23' 77 "
7	Museum	Porțile de Fier Region Museum	Includes sections on history, natural sciences (with an aquarium containing fish Danube) etnofrafie and art	Drobeta Turnu Severin, Str. Independenței nr. 2	44°37'29.8"N 22°39'59.4"E
8	Museum	Porțile de Fier Hydropower Museum	Joining Romania to Serbia, the construction is symmetrical and identical, with two separated hydroelectric dam spillway, 441 m long, 74 m high	On E70, between Orșova and Drobeta Turnu Severin	44°40'28.4"N 22°32'4.2"E
9	Entografie	Private ethnographic Grigore collection	It includes a number of "quotes" of Eșelnița life	Eșelnița, on DN 57	N 44 41' 95 " E 22 21' 71 "

10	Ancient monuments, ruins roman bridge	Traian Foot Bridge (Romania)	The highest bridge in the world of antiquity	No. 2 Independentei street, Drobeta Turnu Severin, România, phone: +40 252 313 410, e-mail: mehedinti.djc.ro	44°37'25.3"N 22°40'1.6"E
11	Monument	Decebal sculpture	It is the tallest rock sculpture in Europe, 55 m height.	between Eșelnița and Dubova	44°38'28.5"N 22°17'29.2"E
12	Medieval ruins	Trikule citadel	Three towers XVI century	on the Danube shore, downstream from the village Svinița, access on DN 57	N 44 28'47" E 22 08'34"
13	Citadel	Dacians citadels Divici	Element national heritage	in Divici	44°46'58.8"N 21°28'27.1"E
14	Citadel	Ladislau	Built strategic, role to control river traffic	Coronini	44°40'23.4"N 21°40'50.7"E
15	Village	Eibenthal	Czech community and czech culture , also a cathedral	From Dubova to Svinița on 6 km on the right side	N 44 32' 69" E 22 97' 19"
16	Archaeological site	Pojejena	medieval	Pojejena, Zidina point	44°46'32.0"N 21°33'31.9"E
17	Archaeological site	Gornea	Archaeological site and brick kiln, sec. II-III	Gornea	44°41'11.1"N 21°51'16.2"E
18	Archaeological site	Moldova Nouă	roman	Moldova Nouă	44°44'10.1"N 21°39'43.8"E
19	Archaeological site	Drencova Citadel	Sec. XIV, represented the defense in fighting against the Turks on the Danube	Berzasca	44°38'16.6"N 21°58'30.0"E
20	Archaeological site	Liubcova	Dacian	Liubcova, com. Berzasca	44°38'59.0"N 21°56'45.3"E
21	Archaeological site	Coronini, Gaura Chindiei I and II	bronze culture, inhabited in the Middle Ages	Coronini	44°40'54.6"N 21°40'49.3"E
<i>Nature based tourism infrastructure and attractions</i>					

1	Hiking trail	Ecotourism trail Trescovat	Marked trails, medium difficulty, 10 km, 6 hours	Access to the national road DN 57 at 6 kilometers from Svinița town from Stariște tourist stop to Berzeasca	44°33'34.2"N 22° 2'4.1"E
2	Hiking trail	Ecotourism trail Svinița-Tricule	Marked trails, medium difficulty, 9 km, 5 hours	Access from the national road DN 57 at 1 km from the Svinița to Berzeasca	44°30'1.6"N 22°5'36.1"E
3	Hiking trail	Ecotourism trail Cioaca Cremeneasca-Rudina	Marked trails, moderate difficulty, 8.2 km, 4 hours	Access from DN 57, 6 km from Dubova to Svinița	44°33'51.4"N 22°13'29.7"E
4	Hiking trail	Ecotourism trail Liubotina-Rudina Valley	Marked trails, medium difficulty, 12 km, 6 hours	Access from DN 57 at 8 km from Dubova to Svinița. Tourist route leaves the viaduct at Liubotina	44°32'37.8"N 22°12'43.2"E
5	Hiking trail	Ecotourism trail Cazanele Mari	Marked trails, medium difficulty, 5 km, 2 hours	Direct access from DN 57, in the center of Dubova, approx. 100 m from the City Hall of Dubova to Svinița	44°36'34.6"N 22°15'8.9"E
6	Hiking trail	Ecotourism trail Cazanele Mici	Marked trails, medium difficulty, 2 km, 1 hour	Access from DN57, in Dubova Bay, about 22 km away from Orsova to Moldova Noua	44°37'57.6"N 22°16'40.4"E
7	Hiking trail	Ecotourism trail Alion	Marked trails, moderate difficulty, 4.5 km, 3 hours	Access from E70, outside the Orșova to Drobeta Turnu Severin, about 4.2 km from the Orsova railway station	44°43'1.1"N 22°25'36.6"E
8	Hiking trail	Ecotourism trail Țarovăț	Marked trails, moderate difficulty, 9.2 km, 5 hours	Access from E 70, outside the Orșova to Drobeta at about 600 m away	44°44'9.77"N 22°24'55.1"E
9	Hiking trail	Ecotourism trail Racovat-Boldovin	Marked trails, medium difficulty, 11 km, 5 hours	Access from Ilovita at about 1300 m on the road that follows the upstream Racovat river	44°45'44.3"N 22°28'11.8"E

10	Hiking trail	Ecotourism route Valea Vodiței-Dealul Duhovnei	Marked trails, moderate difficulty, 14.5 km, 5 hours	Access from E70 from Vodita viaduct, at about 6 km from Orsova and 19 km from Drobeta	44°42'56.8"N 22°28'46.9"E
11	Hiking trail	Ecotourism trail Cazanele Mari 2	Marked trails, moderate difficulty, 1.6 km, 1-2 hours	Access from DN57, the exit of Dubova to Moldova Noua, at about 2 km away from Dubova and 30 km from Orșova	44°35'38.1"N 22°15'15.7"E
12	Hiking trail	Touristic trail „Crucea Sf. Petru"	Marked trails, moderate difficulty, 6.6 km, 3 hours	From E70, on the local road which is crossing Gura Valley, approx. 50 m from the railway bridge	44°40'0.1"N 22°33'16.4"E
13	Hiking trail	Ecotourism trail Dubova-Cazanele Mici	Marked trails, medium difficulty, 9 km, 4-5 hours	Access from DN57, in Dubova Bay, at about 24 km away from Orsova to Moldova Noua	44°37'28.9"N 22°15'27.6"E
14	Cave	Veterani	It was established as a sanctuary of the god of the Dacians, Zamolxeis	in Cazanele Mari natural reserve	44°35'49.4"N 22°15'43.8"E
15	Cave	Gaura Chindiei II	Reserve archaeological cave with traces from Paleolithic and Neolithic	The slope of Strâmtura Coronini - Alibeg	44°40'00.7"N 21°42'06.8"E
16	Cave	Gaura Ponicovei	The cave has three entrances. Among them, two are the insurgency and one in the Danube Gorge. Among the main entrances are active gallery, high, with numerous terraces with alluvial deposits and boulders and on the floor are numerous rapids.	The cave is carved into the left bank of the Danube in Ciucaru Mare mountain.	44°35'29.3"N 22°15'17.7"E
17	Cave	Gaura cu Muscă	The cave entrance is 4.5 m high and 7 m wide has two galleries, one dry on the right of entry, which can enter through a hole of a medieval fortification and water gallery that continues with an underground variable stream.	The cave is situated 3 km from the village downstream Coronini, on the steep slopes limestone near Babacai cliff.	44°39'58.7"N 21°41'41.2"E

DIRECTION A. Tourist infrastructure and landscape management															
Objective A.1. Develop infrastructure to the specific ecotourism potential ecotourism destinations that allow expanding the range of services without a negative impact on the environment															
Actions and subactions	Expected results	Indicators for monitoring	Period of implementation											Responsible / Collaborators	
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
A.1.1. The infrastructure and facilities for visitors to the two parks information															
1) Establishment of visitor centers	achieving ecotourism planning in the two parks, creating conditions for the development of a wide range of tourist services	number of visitor centers made													NPA, LAP
2) setting up information points in the main places of access to the area	idem	number of tourist information points made													NPA, LAP
3) Providing local information centers and tourist promotion existing promotional materials updated	idem	number of local information centers and tourist promotion made													LAP, NGO
4) creating a system of marked hiking trails, paths themed bike, equestrian	idem	number of specially designated routes													NPA, LAP, NGO
5) restoration of existing tourist routes	idem	number of tourist routes rehabilitated													NPA, CC, Mountain Rescue, LAP, NGO
6) spatial points (turrets holds) wildlife observation and lookout points	idem	number of points of observation / vista points arranged													NPA
7) setting up campsites	idem	number of campsites arranged													NPA, private investors

8) planning / restoration of mountain refuges where walking trails length also requires work	idem	number of tourist shelters made / remade																	MT, NPA, CC, Mountain Rescue, LAP, NGO, private investors
9) the arrangement of parking places near the park access	idem	number of parking space																	NPA, CNADNR, LAP
10) location pannels, informative, warning, promote parks	idem	number of panels mounted																	NPA, CNADNR, LAP
A.1.2. Recovery points of tourist interest in the potential ecotourism destinations																			
1) The arrangement of caves tourism potential	achievement of attractions the destination, which will be directed towards some of tourist flows / ecotourism	number of caves in terms of tourism																	MT, CC, NPA, LAP
2) enhancement of other natural attractions located within the two parks	idem	number of other natural attractions and cultural tourism recovered																	MT, CC, NPA, LAP
A.1.3. Restoration and enhancement of tourism narrow gauge railways in the range PN Portile de Fier																			
1) the restoration and operation of the railway tourism narrow Berzasca	diversification (eco) tourism across the PN Portile de Fier	number of km of railways functional and equipped in terms of tourism																	MT, CC, NPA, LAP
2) conversion of the disused railway track bike	increased opportunities to practice the cycle tourism in PN Portile de Fier	number of miles of landscaped bicycle route																	MT, CC, NPA, LAP
Objective A.2. Protecting and preserving traditional architecture and limiting urbanization process																			
A.2.1. Updating / development planning documents to the LPA of two parks																			

1) review GUP sites within the two parks to harmonize management plans	preservation of local traditional architecture	number GUPs performed under these regulations																LAP
A.2.2. Implement solutions to preserve traditional architecture																		
1) the development of architecture specific destination guides made using architecture student	preservation of local traditional architecture, considerably reducing design costs for new buildings	number of guides made																MDRAL, NPA, CC, OAR (Romanian Architects Order)
2) creation of a best practice guide on tourism infrastructure	encouraging the use of organic materials in the construction of new tourist accommodation, tour operators information on the benefits and savings made by using modern technology	number of architectural solutions offered																MDRL, OAR
DIRECTION B. Association and institutional framework																		
Objective B.1. Creating the inter-institutional cooperation to increase the number of partnerships at local, regional and national																		
Actions and subactions	Expected results	Indicators for monitoring	Period of implementation												Responsible / Collaborators			
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024					
B.1.1. Certification ecotourism destination Portile de Fier, according to criteria established by the Ministry of Environment of Romania and Djerdap ecotourism destination, due to international		effective date of the certification of two ecotourism destinations																NPA
B.1.2. Establish and / or support development associations (eco) tourism in the two parks	creating an environment conducive to the development of ecotourism potential ecotourism destinations, better organization and coordination of actions undertaken by various actors in the development of ecotourism	number of partnerships / associations established the potential ecotourism destinations, the number of actors involved in each association																NPA (coordinator), LAP, NGO, entrepreneurs (partners)

B.2.2. Strengthening the role that ecotourism plays in regional and local tourism	define and clarify terms aimed ecotourism, official recognition of the importance of ecotourism, ecotourism development projects in line with other local government projects, increasing the importance of ecotourism in relation to other forms of tourism in the two parks	number of local development plans include sections on ecotourism development, the set of rules that consider the development of ecotourism in the two parks												LAP
DIRECTION C. EDUCATION AND AWARENESS														
Objective C.1. Raising awareness, appreciation and knowledge of the natural and cultural values, the principles of ecotourism on local communities and visitors on the one hand, and amNGO central and local government, NGOs, educational institutions, media, other institutions and organizations on the other hand, to guide their behavior towards accountability, participation, involvement in specific ecotourism														
Actions and subactions	Expected results	Indicators for monitoring	Period of implementation										Responsible / Collaborators	
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		2024
C.1.1. The involvement of educational institutions in education and awareness activities to local communities														
1) support the inclusion of formal principles of environmental protection and ecotourism in the curriculum at the potential ecotourism destinations	educating the young generation in the spirit of respect for the values of natural and cultural capital, education of parents by children in environmental protection and respect for natural and cultural heritage	number of functional partnerships made between general parks and educational institutions												MNE (Ministry for National Education), EI (Educational Institutions), NPA, MM
2) support of lectures in schools and high schools in the two parks on the importance of ecotourism and park for the economic, social and cultural area	idem	number of lectures delivered in schools and colleges												EI, IC, NPA, Romsilva, asociații de turism (AER, ANTREC, ANAT etc.)

3) organizing regular competitions for students in different sections of educational games and field trips for students from neighboring communities or across parks on the ecology and ecotourism	idem	number of regular competitions, educational games organized for students																MECI, EI, NPA, LAP, NGO
C.1.2. Awareness and educating visitors on the principles of ecotourism and environmental protection																		
1) promote parks regulations and specific rules for the protection of every tourist attraction	effective communication of the principles of ecotourism and protection of natural and cultural heritage amNGO visitors, minimizing the negative effects of the presence of visitors in protected areas without compromising the sustainability of areas	number of informative created (panels, maps, illustrated posters, flyers), the number of visitors aware of the importance of protecting the natural and cultural heritage																NPA, EPA, LAP, EI (Educational Institutions), IC, Tourism Associations (AER, ANTREC, ANAT etc.), NGO
2) developing and implementing a special education program and school awareness camps organized in the two parks	idem	special education programs and awareness camps in schools																MECI, EI, IC, NPA, NGO
DIRECTION D. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMNET																		
Objective D.1. Improving training and organizational development, training and career staff involved in ecotourism activities in the two parks and human resources as a gainful activity tourism, especially ecotourism																		
Actions and subactions	Expected results	Indicators for monitoring	Period of implementation										Responsible / Collaborators					
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		2024				
D.1.1. Training of personnel involved in the management of protected areas to conduct specific activities ecotourism																		

1) training of visitor centers staff	staff trained, qualified and motivated within the protected areas, improving service quality and performance of the staff and improving the public image of the administration of protected areas	number of employees protected areas prepared and trained												trainers authorised by CNFPA, NPA, Romsilva
2) professional development of two protected areas	qualified staff visitor centers and information points, improving service quality and performance of the staff and improving the public image of the administration of protected areas	employee performance at work												NPA, Romsilva, EI
<i>D.1.2. Training of human resources as a gainful activity tourism, especially ecotourism</i>														
1) creating educational packages, information and training for entrepreneurs in innovative ecotourism	improvement and development of entrepreneurship and prepare local communities offering ecotourism, ecotourism businesses increase profitability	number of course materials, training programs created, the number of people who have benefited from the educational package in ecotourism												EI, national tourism associations, trainers authorised by CNFPA, CSTHR

2) organization of training sessions / training	improvement and development of entrepreneurship and prepare local communities offering ecotourism businesses increase profitability, improve employee work efficiency, increased interest in ecotourism practices amNGO local tourism operators	number of participants in training, the number of certificates awarded												EI, trainers authorised by CNFPA, business centres, ADR
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DIRECTION E. BUSINESS DEVELOPMNET AND LOCAL DEVELOPMNET

Objective E.1. Developing ecotourism products offer made by local communities

Actions and subactions	Expected results	Indicators for monitoring	Period of implementation												Responsible / Collaborators
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
<i>E.1.1. Providing the necessary maintenance and perpetuation of traditional customs specific potential ecotourism destinations</i>															
1) selection of certain habits or certain traditional crafts in the area	the creation of centers for recovery of traditional habits, promotion of traditional activities	number of centers made												MC, LAP	
2) supporting artisans and communities to continue traditional activities and to establish the link between them and ecotourism	idem	number of craftsmen supported												MC, LAP	
<i>E.1.2. Support the establishment of facilities for recovery of handicrafts and other specific products made in the local community</i>	valorisation of local products in an organized framework, increase revenues to local communities	people involved in this activity (number and percentage of the local population), sales / month (year)												CL, NPA	

E.1.3. Encourage the development of leisure services with minimal impact on the natural	diversification leisure destination and increase the satisfaction level of tourists, boosting the local economy	number of recreational services provided to tourists, people involved in this activity (number and percentage of the local population)													LAP, NPA, private investors
E.1.4. Encourage establishments of tourists' accommodation	development of accommodation facilities at the destination and increase tourist satisfaction, stimulating the local economy	number of establishments of tourists' accommodation newly established													NPA, LAP, tourism associations (AER, ANTREC), entrepreneurs
DIRECTION F. NATURE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION															
Objective F.1. Active participation in the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity															
Actions and subactions	Expected results	Indicators for monitoring	Period of implementation											Responsible / Collaborators	
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
F.1.1. Active participation of potential ecotourism operators in the two parks, biodiversity conservation															
1) voluntary attracting of local economic operators to participate with material resources and / or financial conservation actions, re-ecologisation in the two parks	maintaining the current state of natural biodiversity and the cultural heritage, support of conservation and protection of biodiversity in the destination	number of businesses are in the potential ecotourism destinations													ADE, LAP, NPA
2) implementation of joint programs sanitation and nature conservation in the potential ecotourism destinations	idem	number of joint programs of conservation / greening developed													ADE, LAP, NPA

F.1.2. The active participation of tourists to biodiversity conservation	determining a degree of understanding and active personal participation from visitors, making additional funds through the active participation of tourists	annual number of tourists participating in those activities amount received														NPA, NGO
Objective F.2. Achieving greater control over the activities and movements of nature conservation interest																
F.3.1. Expanding forms of protection, security, patrol																
1) development of multiple partnerships between institutions of the Ministry of Interior, National Environmental, public and park administration Rescue	ensuring better protection of protected areas, reducing poaching and vandalism from tourists and the local population	number of partnerships made, the amount of fines, number of sanctioned														NPA (coordinator), MAI, GNM, NGO, Mountain Rescue
2) increase the technical facilities for monitoring and control	idem	number of security and control points for each park, the number of cars, radios, liters of fuel allocated, the number of facilities with computer equipment, software specialized, fines imposed, number of sanctioned														NPA (coordinator), MAI, GNM, NGO, Mountain Rescue
3) informing the local population and tourists on the general state of biodiversity and sanctions	idem	fines imposed, number of sanctioned														NPA (coordinator), MAI, GNM, NGO, Mountain Rescue
F.3.2. Planning of tourism transport																

1) the development of transport regulations at destination and the introduction of these regulations in park management plans	reducing the negative impact caused by motorized transport	number of regulations made, number of regulations introduced in the management plans																MTr. (Ministerul Transporturilor), NPA
2) providing alternative off-road trails outside the park	reducing the negative impact caused by motorized transport	number of alternative paths offered																NPA, LAP
3) providing transportation alternatives to the destination	reducing the negative impact caused by motorized transport, facilitating tourist access by public transport	number of transportation facilities introduced																LAP
4) information and encouraging the use of means of transport	reducing the negative impact caused by motorized transport, facilitating tourist access by public transport	number of information on means of transport program																NPA, ADE