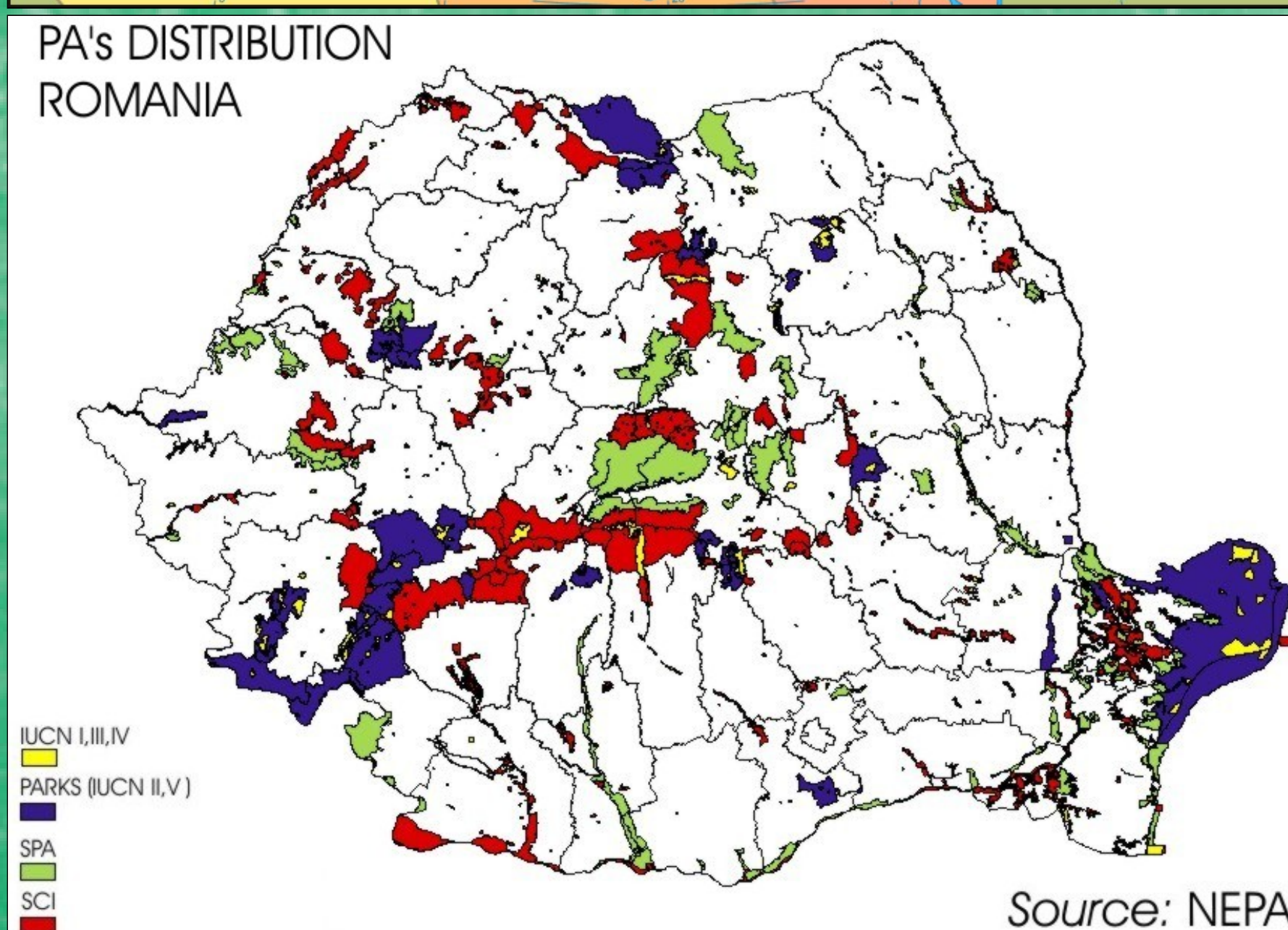


Frontpage of current reference Strategy of the Romanian Government for the Environment. NBSAP shall be issued this fall, out of an UNDP-GEF Assistance Project. It shall be the product of participatory process involving relevant stakeholders from all over the country



NBSAP - NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN - ROMANIA

First Romanian Biodiversity Strategy (RBS) was formulated in 1996, two years after the Convention's ratifying, by law (no. 58/1994). It has been up-dated in 2000, but no one of the two versions of the RBS has ever been governmentally approved and adopted through a legal act. Therefore, little resources have been allocated to their implementation, and RBS had little impacts. Only few of the RBS objectives and targets have been achieved. Both strategies have been elaborated from up-down, stakeholders' participation being very weak. A third strategy is to be finalized this fall, based on a GEF grant, through UNDP. This NBSAP shall be formally issued, by a legal act.

What did we achieve?

27 National and Natural Parks, 53 Scientific Reserves, 231 Nature Monuments, and 543 Nature Reserves. Total current surface of Protected Areas, including Natura 2000 sites, is 17.8% of Romania's territory.

There exists a desertification strategy and one on climate change, but measures are not coordinated. Irrigation systems work at 10% of capacity. There is no integrated system on eutrophication's control.

25 % of forests are certified by accredited agency as being managed in an environmentally sustainable manner. The trend is increasing. Concerning the organic farming the CA established as objective the increase of this area to 140,000 ha by 2007, but the area over-passed the expectation (180,000ha).

There exists a seed bank for forest species and a gene bank for wild flora species. There are no in situ initiatives for the conservation of breeds and varieties, even if there are such organisms to be conserved, mainly to face climate change.

Increased attention has been given to landscapes, the majority of land reclamation plans being evaluated by the SEA Directive adoption, and by the integration of PAs and of green corridors within the general plans of urbanism.

There are measures on: habitats fragmentations diminish, illegal cuts avoiding and for the forest roads build. Forestry management plans respect the ecological principles and are applied. There are taxes for natural resources sampling. At least 10% from natural ecosystems are under protection regime

Projects and actions related to peculiar IAS are running, a database of IAS is in place, but systematic approach in the IAS topic is missing. A list of IAS is annually up-dated, by ministerial order. For the forests, the state supports a part of IAS abatement costs for private owned areas.

EU CAP provides subsidies for the conservation of traditional landscapes. They are operational, with some local success stories. There are no programs for the conservation of traditional landscapes, but there are lots of places with traditional sustainable capitalization of resources.

Management plans are in place for Great Bustard, Carpathian Large Carnivores, White-tailed Eagle, Hermann's Tortoise and Beluga. There also exists a management and rescue plan for the Romanian sculpin-perch.



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