

Regional stakeholders' strategy of *Tulcea County Council (RO)*

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1. Starting point. Communication objectives

This communication strategy is aimed at engaging stakeholders in building an efficient cooperation, in order to gather information about their interests and needs, the management of cultural heritage, and, not the least, the project dissemination among communities/ organizations they represent.

It is intended to achieve, through this strategy of communication, an active and frequent communication between the project team and stakeholders, with a view to an effective stakeholder involvement and the change of their perceptions regarding the administration of cultural heritage.

In this regard there have been established two communication objectives, namely:

Objectives
Raising the level of information and awareness on the possibility of accessing European funds for the protection, conservation and harnessing cultural and natural heritage existing in the coastal area of Tulcea County, for 12 Administrative Territorial Units and two public cultural institutions during 2016-2018.
Providing measures to preserve the specific universal value of a cultural site, representative of the cultural heritage on the coastal area of Tulcea County, through its restoration in 2020.

2. Identification and analysis of stakeholders

Identification of stakeholders considered active actors in protecting, preserving, harnessing and promoting cultural heritage in the coastal area of Tulcea County, namely: the authorities of local government, public cultural institutions and non-governmental organizations working in the cultural field and tour operators. These stakeholders can provide very useful information and perspectives, without which it would not be possible, an overview of the cultural heritage in the coastal area of the county.

Following the stage of qualitative and quantitative assessment of local/ regional stakeholders, of needs, behaviors and specific interests there have identified five categories of relevant stakeholders and it has been drawn up the list of potential organizations that could influence the HERICOAST project:

1. **Administrative territorial units which own a cultural heritage of national and local importance and internationally valuable natural heritage (7 ATU):** Ceatalchioi, Pardina, Crișan, Maliuc, Chilia Veche, C.A. Rosetti și Sf. Gheorghe. To be noted that the ATUs Chilia Veche, Crișan and Maliuc own one cultural site of national value.

2. **Administrative territorial units which own a cultural heritage of outstanding national and international importance (5 ATU):** Sulina, Murighiol, Sarichioi, Jurilovca și Tulcea;

3. **public cultural institutions whose activity is related to the coastline (PCI):** *Gavrilă Simion* Eco-Museum Research Institute Tulcea (ICEM Tulcea) – an institut for research in cultural and natural heritage and also administrator of many cultural sites in the coastal area, respectively Tulcea County Directorate for Culture (DJC Tulcea) – the representative of the Ministry of Culture and National Identity in the territory.

4. **an intermediary organization of ROP 2014-2020, which can provide advice on accessing European funds for protecting and tourism harnessing the cultural heritage in the coastal area,** namely the Regional Development Agency for the Southeast Region, based in Brăila (ADRSE Brăila).

5. two non-governmental associations involved in promoting the archaeological heritage, respectively the cultural tourism and ecological tourism in the coastal zone: the Association Center for the Study of the Roman Archaeological Heritage in the Black Sea (CeRaHes) and National Association of Rural, Ecological and Cultural Tourism (ANTREC) – Tulcea branch.

The 17 stakeholders were addressed through direct dialogue, on the background collaboration on various projects of Tulcea County Council (e.g. ADRSE Brăila, DJC Tulcea, ICEM Tulcea, Sf. Gheorghe ATU, Murghiol ATU, Sulina ATU, Jurilovca ATU, Sarichioi ATU, Association CeRaHes), or administrative subordination relations and subsidizing research, protection, conservation, restoration and recovery of cultural heritage activities carried out by ICEM Tulcea.

Each of these categories of stakeholders will be addressed separately, even if communication activities are of the same type (e.g. press conferences, study visits, seminars, workshops, etc.). For effectiveness, communication activities are calibrated to the degree of rated interest of each group and the level of involvement that it could touch and manifest.

Information about stakeholders: Development of strategy and therefore obtaining information about stakeholders is based on data and information provided by various sources, represented by: publications, articles and historical studies, monographs of localities, censuses, statistics, web-site of stakeholders and development strategies of ATUs.

Questionnaires were applied and there were conducted discussions/correspondence with representatives of stakeholders. The questionnaires on ATUs allowed obtaining information regarding: the structure of local communities, strong and weak points, the estimated number of tourists arriving in the coastal area, the overall awareness of local authorities on cultural and natural patrimony owned by TAU and the structural instruments to protect and harness its cultural sites which need restoration and projects conducted by stakeholders aiming cultural heritage of the area.

To be noted that except Sulina ATU and Tulcea ATU – the urban areas, the coastal cultural heritage is in rural areas, in close contact with the natural environment.

a. Information about ATUs:

Ceatalchioi ATU: It is located in the north of the county, on the right bank of Chilia Veche Branch, and it includes four villages: Ceatalchioi (from the Turkish word *Çatalköy*) – the commune seat, Pătlăgeanca, Plaur and Sălceni. The administrative territory covers an area of 80.47 km² and falls into the Danube Delta morpho-hydro geographical unit. According to the census conducted in 2011, Ceatalchioi commune population is 593 inhabitants, lower than the previous census in 2002, when 752 people have been registered. The ethnic structure of the community includes: Romanians (89.21%), Ukrainians (1.01%), Russians Lipovans (1.01%) and unknown ethnic origin (8.6%). In terms of religion, most people are Orthodox (90.22%) for 8.6% of the population the religious faith is not known and the remaining 1.18% has another religion. Although the early XXth century, these villages were fishing settlements, currently the main occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture and livestock. It has no tourist accommodation. ATU's territory is exposed to floods.

Accessibility: on water and road (a road partially paved with concrete or stone, in an advanced state of degradation), the distance between Ceatalchioi and Tulcea is 14 km.

Cultural heritage: It has not built cultural heritage of national and universal importance the sole cultural site, of local importance being a church built in 1870.

Pardina ATU: It is located in the north of the county, on the right bank of Chilia Veche Branch, in a plain area that resembles, at a smaller scale, to the Bărăgan Plain, being the first area included into the failed program held during communism, to fit Danube Delta for intensive agriculture. It includes only Pardina village (from Ukrainian word *Pardin*), the administrative territory covers an area of 311.41 km², falling into the Danube Delta morphohydrogeographical unit. According to the census conducted in 2011, Pardina commune population is 527 inhabitants, lower than the previous census in 2002 when 712 people have been registered. The ethnic structure of the community includes:

Romanians (83.3%), Ukrainians (10.44%), Russian Lipovans (1.14%) and unknown ethnic origin (5.12%). In terms of religion, most people are Orthodox (90.51%), but there are also Orthodox Old Believers minorities (3.04%) and Catholics (1.33%). For 5.12% of the population, the religious faith is not known. The occupations are livestock and agriculture. Fishing, the traditional occupation, is endangered because the old fishermen died and the young do not embrace this profession.

Accessibility: on water and on road (the road is in an advanced state of degradation) the distance between Pardina and Tulcea is 37 km. The agro-tourism is less developed; there is only one operational local tourist accommodation, with 24 places (*La Mateescu Pension*).

There is no registered cultural heritage and ranked. We mention the existence of archaeological discoveries made in 2015 (testimonies of the Hellenistic period and XIXth century) and which suffered from agricultural activities in the area; also the presence of a church built between 1860 and 1865.

Chilia Veche ATU: It is located in the northern point of the county, on the right bank of Chilia Branch, on the "*mainland island*" called the Chilia Plain. The administrative territory covers an area of 533.58 km², the largest commune of Danube Delta as it includes almost half of the land area located between Sulina Branch and Chilia Branch. In 1943, Chilia Veche commune was made up of seven villages. In time, their number reduced, reaching to just four in 1968: Chilia Veche – commune seat, Tatanir, Cășlița and Ostrovu Tătaru. It is the most inhabited rural settlement in the Delta, with 2,129 Romanians (90%) and Russian Lipovans (10%) inhabitants. According to the 2011 census, Chilia Veche commune's population was 2,132 inhabitants, lower than the previous census in 2002, when 3,606 people were registered. For 3.66% of the population, ethnicity is not known. In terms of religion, most people are Orthodox (94.42%). For 3.66% of the population the religious faith is not known. Mentions made about Chilia Veche village's existence as settlement dates back to the Xth century and describe it as one of the largest and oldest human settlements in the Danube Delta, but also a very rich area because of sturgeon fishing. During the communist period, Chilia Veche was projected to become an

important town of the Delta, under the program of mechanization and fitting Danube Delta for the agriculture, program which was stopped after the 1990 change of political regime. Chilia Veche commune is part of the 34 ATUs' group which will receive funding in 2014-2020 through ITI Danube Delta mechanisms, for the sustainable development of the area. Inhabitants occupations are predominantly agricultural (farming and livestock), than fishing and tourism.

Accessibility: on water and road (the road is in an advanced state of degradation), the distance between Chilia Veche and Tulcea being of 80 km. Tourist accommodation infrastructure is represented by three pensions (*Vital*, *Solunar* and *La Răducu*), the annual number of tourists coming to the area is 2,500-3,000 people, according to data provided by Chilia Veche Hall. The area is favorable to the development of fisheries and fish farming (the port of Chilia was active during 1918-1944 as a natural, fishing port), an element that could support tourism development. Near the commune there is one of the most important and largest nature reserves in the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, namely Roșca-Buhaiova-Hrecișca Reserve (15,400 ha), situated between Letea and Chilia fluvial levees.

The owned built heritage comprises three cultural property inscribed on the List of Historical Monuments and National Archaeological Repertory, one of them with national and universal value, as well as cultural goods unclassified, two religious buildings, mill traditional 19 archaeological sites (Bronze Age, Roman and Hellenistic periods), unmarked and affected by human activities in the area.

C.A. Rosetti ATU: It is located in the northeast of the Danube Delta, in the south-central part of the Letea marine levee, being the most isolated settlement in the Danube Delta. The administrative territory covers an area of 276.4 km², the component villages are: C.A. Rosetti – commune seat, Cardon, Letea, Periprava and Sfiștofca.

Periprava village, located in the northern part of the Letea levee is the terminus of river passenger navigation on Chilia Branch, is known for the former labor camp, which, during 1959-1964, was one of the harshest political prisons of the communist era.

According to the 2011 census, the population of C.A. Rosetti commune is 910 inhabitants, lower than the previous census in 2002, when there have been registered 1,179 people. Causes that led to this phenomenon were, as everywhere in the delta, aging, decline of living standards, to which was added migration to the city, phenomenon eased today than 20-30 years ago. The ethnic structure includes: Romanians (63.74%), Russian Lipovans (27.25%), Ukrainians (7.8%) and unknown ethnicity (1.1%). In terms of religion, most people are Orthodox (91.1%), with a minority of Orthodox Old Believers (7.36%). For 1.1% of the population, the religious faith is not known. The majority are: Ukrainians (*Haholi*) in Letea village, Russian Lipovans in Periprava and Sfiștofca villages and Romanians in C.A. Rosetti village.

The villages are cluster type, they have parallel streets, according to the orientation of the dunes which Letea levee it is made of. The cleanness, the order of households impress despite the air of poverty emitted by the houses, many abandoned, others in ruins. After the floods in 1970, the area of Letea levee was massively dammed, but there were demolished dozens of private windmills. In the years after 1990, many young people have left the villages, migrating to urban centers. By 2000, in Letea arrived several Belgian and French citizens, who invested in holiday homes and pensions, reviving a little the area, in terms of tourism.

The main occupations of the inhabitants are: livestock (Letea levee is recognized as winter transhumance area, a phenomenon which caused the establishment of the Romanian population in the zone), fishing, agriculture and tourism.

Characteristic for this area is the use of reed for the construction of: houses, animal shelters, fences and roofs of the houses or annexes, reed harvesting representing a seasonal occupation of the locals. In the North of Letea village (from Turkish word *Nedilköy*) extends Letea Forest Nature Reserve, a declared natural monument since 1938, other parts of the village being surrounded by large fields covered with grass. The best represented tourism infrastructure is in Periprava: eight pensions, a tourist complex, a hotel, holiday homes and households practicing agro-tourism.

Accessibility: on water (Chilia Branch) and on road (from Sulina, 18 km). Except the commune seat, all the other four villages are connected to a watercourse:

Letea to Magearu channel, Periprava to Chilia Branch, Sfiștofca and Cardon to the channel between Sulina and Popina fishfarm.

The built heritage comprises an objective included in the List of Historical Monuments and Archaeological National Repertory, with local value (a medieval settlement period) and unclassified assets: windmill, Orthodox churches.

Sf. Gheorghe ATU: it occupies a part of Sărăturile marine levee in the Danube Delta and it is located on the left bank of the oldest and most picturesque branch of the Danube, Sf. Gheorghe, near to the mouth of the Black Sea. The administrative territory covers an area of 605.76 km² and includes only the commune seat, Sf.Gheorghe (from the Turkish word *Katarlez, Kadîrlez*). According to the census conducted in 2011, Sf.Gheorghe commune's population is 797 inhabitants, lower than the previous census in 2002, when 971 people have been registered. The ethnic structure includes: Romanians (91.84%), Ukrainians (3.76%) with unknown ethnicity (4.02%). In terms of religion, most people are Orthodox (96.11%). Sf. Gheorghe village, old fishermen's settlement is documented in historical records from ancient times (XIVth century), when economic development favored the increasing role of Italian merchants, especially Genoese, at the mouth of the Danube, standing out in particular the territory around Sf. Gheorghe Branch. It has so far remained a typical fishermen village, recognized especially for fishing Danube mackerel and sturgeons (the latter ones only until 2006, when their fishing was prohibited for a period of 15 years, to rebuild the population at strong decline). For 3.76% of the population religious faith is not known. Besides fishing, inhabitants' occupations are livestock and tourism activities, tourism infrastructure being provided by locals' houses, the *Green Village* Tourism Complex, *Dolphin* Camping, pensions, holiday houses and a little harbour.

In the summer, approximately 3,000 Romanian and foreign tourists arrive, the village acquires the status of a tourist village. Beginning with 2004 it is an appreciated destination, for *Anonimul* Independent Film Festival, the wild beach, its outstanding natural landscapes and, not least, for the local cuisine based on fish dishes.

Accessibility: on water (the distance between Tulcea and Sf. Gheorghe is 120 km). The link between Sf. Gheorghe village and Sulina is via on about 32 km paved road. In cold winters, when the Danube is frozen, the village remains completely isolated.

It has no built cultural heritage of national and universal importance, the sole cultural site of local importance being Sf. Gheorghe church, completely repaired in 1880.

Crișan ATU: It includes three typically fishery villages quite distant between them, namely:

- Crișan (called Carmen Sylva until 1947) – commune seat, located on the right bank of Sulina Branch, on an old fishermen's settlement, between Mile 10 and Mile 15, on a river levee over which it was deposited the material excavated from Sulina Branch during regularization activity carried out by the European Commission of the Danube;
- Caraorman (from the Turkish word Karaorman) – located on the eastern side of the namesake marine levee, the contact to Crișan being made through Caraorman channel (about. 6 nautical miles), with occasional trips;
- Mila 23 – located on the right bank of the Old Danube, opposite the confluence of Stipoc and Eracle channels, the contact to Crișan village being made solely on water (about 5.5 nautical miles). It is the only Lipovan village established in the Danube Delta at the end of XIXth century.

According to the census conducted in 2011, Crișan commune population is 1,228 inhabitants, lower than the previous census in 2002, when 1,414 people have been registered. The ethnic structure includes: Romanians (50.65%) – the majority in Crișan, Lipovans (25.73%) – the majority in Mila 23, Ukrainians (20.11%) – the majority in Cararoman, and unknown ethnicity (3.34 %).

In terms of religion, most people are Orthodox (69.78%), with a minority of Orthodox Old Believers (25.81%) and other religions (1.05%). For 3.34% of the population the religious faith is not known. Local people`s occupations are fishing, farming and tourism.

The location in the middle of the delta, the existence of natural reserves (like Caraoman Forest, a nature monument) and the proximity to the town of Sulina, offers locals possibilities to conduct tourist activities, tourism infrastructure being provided by 27 pensions, two hotels and a Center for tourism information and documentation on the Danube Delta, most of them being in Crișan and Mila 23. Here activates two folk groups: *Rebalka* of Crișan and *Sinicika* of Mila 23.

Accessibility: with classic and rapid ships (the distance Crișan- Tulcea is 55 km).

In Crisan commune there is a constant danger of flooding, caused both by the Danube and undergroundwater infiltration.

The built heritage comprises two archaeological monuments ranked and recorded on the List of Historical Monuments and National Archaeological Repertory, with local value (archaeological remains of antique Greek-Ciency and Early Middle Ages), and Cultural Heritage unclassified (three Orthodox churches, including one Old Rite).

Maliuc ATU: It is located in the central-western Delta, on Sulina Branch, and it includes five villages: Maliuc – commune seat (one of the most recent settlements in the Delta, established by the communist authorities in 1955 to exploit the natural resources of the Danube Delta; the Institute for the Research, Exploitation and Transportation of the reed operated here for a period), Gorgova, Ilganii de Sus, Partizani and Vulturu, all being located upstream, on a bank or another of Sulina Branch. The administrative territory covers an area of 263.72 km². According to the census conducted in 2011, Maliuc commune population amounts to 856 residents, lower than the previous census in 2002, when 1,060 inhabitants were registered. The ethnic structure includes: Romanians (91.94%), Russian Lipovans (1.99%), unknown (4.9%) and other ethnicities (1.16%).

In terms of religion, most people are Orthodox (93.34%), with a minority of Roman Catholics (1.4%). For 4.91% of the population the religious faith is not known.

Local occupations are: fishing, livestock, forestry and tourism, tourism infrastructure being provided by 7 pensions and one hotel in Maliuc.

Accessibility: with classic and rapid ships (the distance to Tulcea is 25 km).

The built heritage includes an archaeological site listed on the List of Historical Monuments and National Archaeological Repertory, with national and universal value (neo-Neolithic settlement).

Sulina ATU: It includes only the small port town of Sulina (from the Greek word *Soulinás, Solina*), unique in history, located on Sulina navigation channel, the most daring hydrotechnics achievement in Romania in the second half of the XIXth century at the mouth of the Danube to the Black Sea. It is Romania's town with the lowest average altitude, of only 4 m above sea level and it covers an area of 14.16 km². The town stretches along the Danube, with most of the habitat on the right bank of the river, the only city in the country where the 5-6 streets, although named, are known better by their ordinals (Ist Street, IInd Street, etc.). Sulina annually attracts thousands of tourists thanks to its fascinating history, unique historical monuments and surrounding wild landscapes.

Nest of naval piracy in other times, Sulina changed its destiny in the middle of XIXth century, after the Crimean War and the Peace of Paris (1856). Then, to end naval piracy at the mouth of the Danube, the major European powers (Turkey, France, England) decided to establish an international body called the European Commission of the Danube (CED), designed to organize navigation through the mouth of the Danube, which operated in the period 1856-1939.

As a result of the activities conducted by CED, to improve the conditions of maritime navigation at the mouth of the Sulina Branch and upstream on the Danube River, to Brăila, (part which currently corresponds to the river sector called the Maritime Danube, of a great strategic, political, military and economic importance), Sulina developed as a port town, first under Ottoman administration (1856-1878), then under the Romanian administration, having Free-Port status during 1870-1931 and 1978-1989.

After the flourishing (economical, social, urban and cultural) during CED period, Sulina has experienced a period of decline in the postwar period, fully felt after 1989, due to changes in organization of state institutions and enterprises, through the transition from socialist to capitalist economy. A slight revival of the city occurred after 2000, due primarily to business and setting up several companies, for the exploitation of natural resources (fish, reed, etc.). Regarding the port, comparing the current state of the port of Sulina to that during the administration

of CED, there is a regression caused by improper decentralization of activities specific to waterways, especially in the last two decades, especially on: maintaining Maritime Danube's bed, conducting ship repair workshops, commercial naval transit activity in the basin of Sulina Free Zone.

Over time there have been spectacular changes of the landscape under the influence of human activities (i.g. coastal erosion processes at the Danube mouths, increasing water level in the harbor, drainage and damming of some sites in the south of the town). The action of the rising waters of the Danube and marine offshore storms, northeast and east, causes in Sulina temporary partial flooding, especially on the port platform. In harsh winters, the ice floes on the Danube affects the waterway at the mouth of Sulina channel and the Maritime Danube route to Brăila, isolating the city from the rest of the county. According to the census conducted in 2011, Sulina town's population stands at 3.663 inhabitants, lower than the previous census in 2002, when 4.601 inhabitants were registered. Most inhabitants are Romanian (81.93%). The main minorities are the Russians Lipovans (9.88%), Greeks (1.69%) and Ukrainians (1.23%). For 4.8% of the population, ethnicity is not known. In terms of religion, most people are Orthodox (91.48%), with a minority of Orthodox Old Believers (3.82%). For 4.07% of the population the religious faith is not known. At the 2002 census there were recorded eight religions (Orthodoxy, Catholicism, Unitarianism, Old Rite Orthodoxy, Protestantism, Adventism, Islam and other religions). The tourism infrastructure is ensured by 14 accommodation units, a school camp and the homes of locals, in each year here arriving approximately 50,000 Romanian and foreign tourists. Accessibility: only naval, the distance between Sulina and Tulcea is about 71 km.

The built heritage includes 36 monuments (historical, architectural and funeral) recorded on the List of Historical Monuments, 10 of them having outstanding national and universal values, many of them must be restored.

The town's cultural life marks several traditional events which attract both locals and tourists: *Romanian Navy Day* (15 August), the *National Festival – Competition of Musical Performance* (last Sunday of August), *Delta Feasts* Minorities Festival (July).

Murighiol ATU: It occupies all the peninsular part between Sf. Gheorghe Branch of the Danube, Dunavăț and the marshes of Lake Razim, being the most extensive commune of Romania. Its administrative territory covers an area of 804.49 km² and includes the villages: Murighiol (from the Turkish word *Murî-Göl*) – the commune seat, Dunavățu de Sus, Dunavățu de Jos, Colina (Caraibil until 1964), Plopu (Beibugeac until 1964), Sarinasuf and Uzlina. According to the census conducted in 2011, the Murighiol commune population amounts to 3,217 inhabitants lower than the previous census in 2002, when 3.778 inhabitants were registered. The ethnic structure includes: Romanians (92.79%), Ukrainians (2.83%), Russian Lipovans (0.2%) with unknown ethnicity (3.95%). In terms of religion, most people are Orthodox (95.31%) or another religion (0.74%) and for 3.95% of the population religious faith are not known. There are some modern pensions, which offer tourists accommodation and meals and the possibility of fishing and hunting. Locals occupations are: fishing, agriculture, agro-tourism and tourism, last activity tending to be imposed by the tourism infrastructure developed in recent years (24 pensions, one hotel, two tourist resorts, holiday homes, two tourist information centers, one of them belonging to Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve and the othe to the Local Council).

Accessibility: on road, the distance between Murighiol and Tulcea is 38 km.

The built heritage includes 29 arheological monuments recorded on the List of Historical Monuments, seven of them having outstanding national and universal value.

Sarichioi ATU: It is located in the east central part of the county, on the northwestern shore of Lake Razim and occupies an area of 282.39 km². The commune includes, since 1968, five villages: Sarichioi (from the Turkish word *Sarîköy*) – commune seat, Zebil, Enisala Sabangia, Visterna. According to the census conducted in 2011, Sarichioi commune population amounts to 5.856 inhabitants, lower than the previous census in 2002, when 7.457 inhabitants were registered. Most inhabitants are Romanians (56.49%), with a minority of Russian Lipovans (39.75%). For 3.6% of the population, ethnicity is not known. In terms of religion, most people are Orthodox (55.91%), with a minority of Orthodox Old Believers (39.7%). For 3.64% of the population the religious faith is not known.

Sarichioi village is the place with most numerous Russian ethnics in Romania, who still maintain traditions and specific costumes, neat and clean households a characteristic of the Lipovan population. Local occupations are: agriculture, fishing, agro-tourism and woodwork, 40% of the male population up to 50 years is working abroad. Located on the shores of the largest freshwater lake of Romania – Lake Razim, Sarichioi has a high tourism potential, but not significantly exploited. The tourism infrastructure is poor developed, being provided by three pensions and one tourist complex, located on the lake shore, and 1 tourist village at the feet of Enisala Fortress.

Accessibility: on road (the distance between Sarichioi and Tulcea is about 29 km).

The built cultural heritage of the area includes 43 archaeological monuments recorded in the List of Historical Monuments and the National Archaeological Repertory, of which three have national and universal values.

In the commune it is located Enisala nature reserve (57 ha). This is a protected area of national interest and representative for the fossil beach landscape of the Black Sea, before closing the coastal lagoons. It is an unique outlook of the country, where one can observe almost all types of landscape of Dobrogea. Thus, the reserve presents rocks, petrophiles and loess steppes. In addition, there are visible Balkan and Mediterranean forrests in Babadag plateau, Babadag and Razim lakes, and wetlands typical vegetation on Popina Island and, even, in the southern part of the Danube Delta or the Black Sea.

Landscape value of the reserve is increased by the presence of Enisala fortress ruins and of a small cave. Other attractions in the area: *Enisala Safari Village* tourist village, the peasant household preserved *in situ*, located in Enisala village (a synthesis of traditional homestead from Northern Dobrogea, the Lake Razim area, from the early XXth century).

Jurilovca ATU: It is located in the south-west of the study area, on the shores of the lakes Razim and Golovița, the south-east of Babadag Plateau. The administrative territory covers an area of 302.6 km² and includes three villages: Jurilovca (Unirea until 1996) – commune seat, Sălcioara (6 Martie) and Vișina. According to the census conducted in 2011, Jurilovca commune population amounts to 3,935 inhabitants, lower than the previous census in 2002, when 5,184 inhabitants were registered. The ethnic structure includes: Romanians

(59.82%), Russian Lipovans (37.28%) other ethnicities (0, 43%), with unknown ethnic affiliation (2.47%). In terms of confessional, the inhabitants are: Orthodox (51.26%), Orthodox Old Rite (40.46%) and Seventh Day Adventist (4.96%). For 2.49% of the population the religious faith is not known.

In 2016, according to the information provided by Jurilovca Town Hall, the number of inhabitants was 4,450, of which approximately 35% Russian Lipovans and 65% Romanians. Historical documents show that Jurilovca village was founded by Lipovans in early XIXth century, the first document dates from 1826. Although at the beginning it was a small hamlet, the settlement has grown to become, the late XIXth century, an important center of fishing in the Delta area.

Our days inhabitants, like their ancestors, are engaged in agriculture and fishing (Jurilovca being the largest community of fishermen in the Delta and an important collection center for fishes) to which some crafts are added. Part of the workforce is temporarily working abroad, in countries as Italy, Spain, Israel, Turkey and Greece.

Accessibility: on road, Jurilovca is located 55 km far from Tulcea.

The built cultural heritage of the consists of 33 archaeological monuments recorded on the List of Historical Monuments and the National Archaeological Repertory, seven of them being of national and universal importance.

Regarding the **natural heritage**, on the territory of Jurilovca ATU there are four nature reserves of national interest, bird-flora- fauna type, included in the Danube Delta National Park, namely:

- *Capul Doloșman- Cape Dolosman* (125 ha) – the eastern part of Dolosman promontory, consists of a geological formation (a Cretaceous limestone cliff) and the rocky steep of fossilized marine cliffs
- *Călugăru-lancina* (130 ha) – has a great scientific value because it conserves the fossil coast of the Black Sea, before closing sea lagoons. The original appearance of the reserve consists of the rugged coast eroded in spectacular shapes by the waters of Razim Lake, in which there are several small caves. These cliffs alternate with small beaches of sand or gravel, respectively alluvial lowlands;

- *Periteaşca-Bisericuţa-Gura Portiţei* (4.125 ha) – important nature reserve for the birds, located between Razim-Sinoe lagoon complex and the sands of Black Sea coast, a favorable habitat for shore and passage birds;
- *Grindul Lupilor* (2.075 ha) – it is located in southern Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, in Razim-Sinoe lagoon complex, and it is an important nesting and feeding refuge for birds, especially during autumn migration when the area becomes an impressive concentration of ornithological fauna, especially of winter guests.

Projects focused on cultural heritage: Within Jurilovca ATU, in 2015, it was implemented the project *Highlighting the historical heritage – Fortress Argamum – specific to Jurilovca fishing area*, financed under Fishing Operational Programme 2007-2013, Measure 3 – *Protection and enhancement of natural and cultural patrimony of the area. Investments in the protection, conservation and harnessing actions for cultural heritage that including material heritage in the Danube Delta FLAG*. Applicant: *Gavrilă Simion* Eco-Museum Research Institute of Tulcea

For the 2017-2019 period, Jurilovca Town Hall, in partnership with the South-East European Research Institute (Romanian Academy), *Gavrilă Simion* Eco-Museum Research Institute Tulcea and Association Eurocentrica are to submit the project *Research, restoration and introduction into the tourist circuit of the Orgame/ Argamum city necropolis, Jurilovca commune, Tulcea County*, to the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020. Another cultural site that lies in local government attention is the former Palace of Fisheries, building representative for the local community in Jurilovca, built in the early XXth century, under the coordination of the Romanian scientist Grigore Antipa, to accommodate the administrative headquarters of the project developed by the Romanian researcher at Razim-Sinoe fisheries. The building is a private property and although Local Council wants to restore it, a public-private partnership to restore this building with historical value has not been identified yet.

The village is also interesting in terms of tourism, thanks to the natural and cultural patrimony owned, being designated in 2013 as the winner of EDEN "*European Destinations of Excellence*". According to the press release of the National Agency for Tourism, "*Jurilovca is a destination of wild beauty and has an extremely varied tourist offer: from spa tourism (Gura Portiţei complex),*

cultural/ historical tourism (Orgame/ Argamum archaeological site), recreation tourism (routes on Razim- Sinoe Lakes lagoon complex, ice fishing), to the knowledge of customs and traditions of a national minority (Russian Lipovans), extremely well preserved."

The number of tourists visiting Jurilovca and its surroundings is estimated at 15,000 visitors a year and is increasing. An important role has Jurilovca mini-port, the starting point for tourists to Gura Portiței and DanubeDelta. Since 2016 Jurilovca entered the Association for Tourism Promotion Seaside- Danube Delta and participated, in 2013, on four editions of the Tourism Fair of Romania and an edition of the Tourism Fair in Vienna - *Ferien Messe*.

It was also designated *Romanian Cultural Village* – a distinction given by the Association of the Most Beautiful Villages in Romania, and *Dimitrie Gusti* Museum of Romanian Village in Bucharest, under the patronage of the French Embassy in Romania.

Tulcea ATU: It is located on the Danube river bank and consists of the municipality of Tulcea (from the Turkish word *Tulça* and the Greek *Aegyssus*) – the county seat, and the Tudor Vladimirescu city suburb. According to the census conducted in 2011, the population of Tulcea Municipality amounts to 73,707 inhabitants lower than the previous census in 2002, when 91,875 inhabitants were registered. The ethnic structure includes: Romanians (83.37%), Russians Lipovans (2.36%), Roma (1.29%), Turks (1.11%) and with unknown ethnicity (10.53%). In terms of religion, most people are Orthodox (85.92%), but there are minorities of Muslim (1.32%) and Orthodox Old Believers (1.3%). For 10.57% of the population the religious faith is not known. The administrative territory of Tulcea municipality occupies an area of 199.94 km² and extends on the surrounding hills, including some of their peaks and slopes, and on the left bank of the river, in the meadow inside Tulcea Branch (Tudor Vladimirescu suburb).

Attested in 1506, Tulcea is situated on the seven hills of the Dealurile Tulcei geographical unit, with low altitudes (100-200 m), considered the oldest geological formations in Europe, a real «fireplace» continuously inhabited since the Gumelnița cultural period (2900-2200 B.C.), continued by the Greek settlement *Aegyssus* (VIIIth century B.C.), then the Roman port and city in the Ist –

IInd centuries A.D., and finally the city named Tulcea during the reign of Mircea cel Bătrân. The city decays under Ottoman rule (1420-1877), registering a recovery once the navigable Sulina channel is open. Since 31% of the municipality's administrative territory is included in Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, Tulcea falls into the Danube Delta morpho-hydro geographical unit. Thus, the Tudor Vladimirescu locality and the eastern part of municipality (including Lake Zăghean) are part of the Area for Fauna Special Protection (SPA) - *Danube Delta and Razim-Sinoie lagoon complex site (ROSPA code 0031)* and part of the Sites of Community Importance (SCI) – *the Danube Delta site (ROSCI code 0065)*. The location provides premises for the development of an urban center with commercial, industrial, agro-industrial and complex tourism functions. The area as a whole and Tulcea Municipality in particular, are a special multicultural and multiethnic model, one could even say that Tulcea was a pole of Europeanism long before European construction principles have been explicitly formulated. Although multiculturalism is a factor present in the entire Dobrogea area and well represented at Tulcea County level, it can be observed best in the Municipality of Tulcea. The area is of particular importance at regional level, because it owns an exceptional natural and cultural patrimony. Although tourism infrastructure is relatively well articulated (9 hotels, 12 pensions), it fails to cover requirements in summer, when there are various cultural events and there are present about 81,000 tourists.

Accessibility: on road and on air (Tulcea Airport, located 10 km from the city, does not operate at full capacity).

The built cultural heritage includes 50 archeological and architecture monuments recorded in the List of Historical Monuments and National Archaeological Repertory, 11 of them having national and universal importance.

The cultural life of the city is animated by a series of cultural, musical and sport events, many of them already a local tradition: *George Georgescu* International Contest of Music Interpretation, *Constantin Găvenea* National Contest of Painting, TRAGOS Theatre Festival, PELIKAM International Festival of Film Documentary, the *Interethnic Film Week* Festival, *C'Arte Danubius* Book Fest, *Golden Fish* International Folklore Festival for Children, "*Natalia Șerbănescu*" Festival-Contest of Interpretation of Folk Music, the *International Festival of*

Shepherding, Nufărul alb National Festival of Music Performance, *Dobrojazz* International Ethno-Jazz Festival, *Dichis' n' Blues* International Blues Festival, *Muzică bună* Music Festival, *Rowmania FEST* –the International Festival of Rowboats, the *Days of Tulcea Municipality*. According to the information provided by Tulcea City Hall, the number of participants to the above mentioned cultural events taking place in the city of Tulcea is about 65,000 people, comparable to the current number of inhabitants. In addition to the mentioned cultural events, there are also exhibition events organized by the six museums in town (the Museum of History and Archaeology, Danube Delta Eco-Tourism Museum Center, the Museum of Ethnography and Folk Art , the Museum of Fine Arts, *Avramide* House and *Constantin Găvenea* Memorial House), art exhibitions organized by the Union of Artists of Tulcea, the cultural events organized by the *Art Café* of *Avramide* House (e.g. *chamber concerts, book releases, conferences, meetings with personalities of Romanian culture*, etc.). To be noted that the cultural life of Tulcea is richer and more intense than that of the two larger neighboring cities, Constanța and Galați, if we take into account the number of inhabitants and the economic potential.

ICEM Tulcea: *Gavrilă Simion* Eco-Museum Research Institute Tulcea (ICEM) is a public institution with scientific and cultural profile, founded in 1993 by Tulcea County Council's decision to reorganize the *Danube Delta* Museum, which functioned during 1950-1993. Subordinated to Tulcea County Council, it has as mission to research, preserve and restore natural and cultural heritage in Northern Dobrogea, to protect and harness it for scientific, educational, cultural and tourist purpose. It has autonomy and legal personality. It is a founding member of the Association for Funerary Archaeology Studies (1994), of the National Network of Museums from Romania (2006), member of ICOM Romania and organizer of numerous prestigious national and international scientific meetings.

Eco-Museum Research Institute Tulcea administrates a material heritage, which belongs to Tulcea County, consisting of:

- *cultural assets* of special heritage value, organized in exhibitions, scientific collections, specialized library and media library (196.945 pieces), as

well as other assests of documentary value (photos, plans, graphic and plastic reconstructions);

➤ *immovable heritage*, consisting of the buildings of the museums (The Museum of History and Archaeology, Danube Delta Eco-Tourism Museum Center, Museum of Ethnography and Folk Art , Museum of Fine Arts and Avramide House), museum sites (the *Panait Cerna* Memorial House, the *European Commission of the Danube's Lighthouse* Museum in Sulina, the Peasant Household preserved *in situ* at Enisala, the Paleo-Christian Basilica in Niculițel) and archaeological research bases (Enisala, *Halmyris*-Murighiol, *Orgame/ Argamum*-Jurilovca, *Noviodunum*-Isaccea, (L) *Ibida*-Slava Rusă).

In partnership with Tulcea County Council, ICEM Tulcea carried out an extensive rehabilitation program for its own buildings, through projects financed by local or European funds. In this regard we mention the construction and planning projects for the Danube Delta Eco-Tourism Museum Center (the former Danube Delta Museum of Natural Sciences, which functioned until 2008 in the current *Avramide* House), the reinforcement project for the Museum of History and Archaeology (Pavilion A), or reinforcement and restoration projects for the Museum of Fine Arts and Avramide House (architectural monuments of national importance) or the information centers at the archeological sites *Orgame/ Argamum* and *Halmyris* and *Enisala* Fortress.

Currently, steps are being taken for submitting a consolidation and restoration project for the Museum of Ethnography and Folk Art, within the financial instrument Danube Delta – Integrated Territorial Investments (ITI). Another museum site, in the attention of ICEM Tulcea's management for consolidation and restoration is the *European Commission of the Danube's Lighthouse* Museum in Sulina, historical monument of national and universal importance.

DJC Tulcea: Tulcea County Directorate for Culture is the decentralized department of the Ministry of Culture and National Identity, and its duties are, among others, in accordance with the law: to protect the national cultural heritage, the heritage of ethnic minorities, as well as intangible heritage by promoting a specific legislative framework to promote effectively and proactiveley national heritage, as well as by programs and measures on assessment, restoration and conservation, namely putting them in value and

reintegrating them into community life by developing integrated projects and networks of cooperation; collaboration with public authorities and specialized institutions to protect and harness national cultural heritage assets; participation, at the request of the relevant authorities and with them, to actions of monitoring compliance with legislation on copyright and related rights; approval on the basis of relevant reports of the works to be carried out in areas of archaeological heritage discovered by chance.

ADRSE Brăila: The Regional Development Agency for the Southeast Region is organized according to Law. 315/2004 and in accordance with the organization and functioning statute approved by the Regional Development Council.

The Agency is a non-governmental, non-profit, public utility body, with legal personality, which acts in the specific field of regional development, cooperating in this respect with similar agencies in the country and abroad, local governments, enterprises, research centers, universities and other institutions involved in this field and was established in February 1999 as executive structure of the Regional Development Council of Southeast Region. It was created to support the absorption of structural funds in the six counties of the Region (Brăila, Buzău, Constanța, Galați, Tulcea, Vrancea), both through the promotion of regional identity and the management of European programs part of the post-accession strategy drawn up by the European Union. Regional Development Agency of Southeast Region aims to regional development by initiating and maintaining intraregional, interregional and international institutional partnerships. As a promoter of regional development in the South-East Development Region, the institution contributes expertise and logistical support to the complex and continuous process of aggregating county and regional institutions interests in order to achieve the general regional development framework.

Association CeRaHes: The Association Center for the Study of the Roman Archaeological Heritage in the Black Sea (CeRaHes) is an NGO founded in 2015 by Tulcea County Council, *Gavrilă Simion* Eco-Museum Research Institute Tulcea and *Ibida* Cultural Association. The aim of this association is to continue the promotion of the cultural heritage of the Black Sea, carried out

under the European project "*Black Sea – Unity and diversity in Roman antiquity*" (June 2013-November 2015, "Black Sea 2007-2013" Joint Operational Programme), implemented by Tulcea County Council, in partnership with administrative and higher education institutions from Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova and Turkey.

ANTREC – Tulcea branch : The National Association of Rural, Ecological and Cultural Tourism is a nonprofit NGO, founded in 1994, and has 32 county branches, a total of 3,500 members, owners of tourism and agrotourism pensions in 800 localities. The association identifies, develops and promotes Romanian rural tourism. As member of the European Federation of Rural Tourism – EUROGITES since 1995, the association is nationally and internationally recognized as a leader in the development of Romanian rural tourism and encouragement of environmental conservation and preservation of traditional Romanian culture. It permanently supports the preservation of Romanian cultural identity by organizing various complex manifestations, which tend to blend the traditional with innovation. The 20 pensions, ANTREC members, are in the several localities within Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve: Chilia Veche, Crișan, Caraorman, Dunavățu de Sus, Dunavățu de Jos, Murighiol, Nufăru, Sulina, Sf. Gheorghe, Uzlina and Vultur.

b. Information on the strong and weak points of the stakeholders

b.1. 7 ATU owners of local and national value cultural heritage (Ceatalchioi, Pardina, Chilia Veche, C.A.Rosetti, Sf. Gheorghe, Crișan, Maliuc)

Strong points: the existence of particular picturesque areas with rich flora and fauna, specific to the Danube Delta territory; maintaining and preserving the rural heritage and cultural identity; existing potential for the production of organic products; multiple opportunities to invest in agro-tourism due to tax incentives and benefits.

Weak points: poor road infrastructure (almost impassable road); poor business assistance infrastructure; insufficient knowledge of European funding for projects; insufficient financial resources for financing and co-financing projects on European funds; migration of young people towards urban areas and

abroad, particularly those highly skilled; insufficient ATU's promotion to increase the number of tourists; insufficient tourist accommodation structures.

b.2. 5 ATU owners of national and universal value cultural heritage (Tulcea, Sulina, Murghiol, Sarichioi, Jurilovca)

Strong points: the existence of an architectural, cultural and historic heritage harmonized with multi-ethnic structure of the population; the existence of special natural resources (exceptionally beautiful landscapes, diverse fauna and flora), which increase the tourist attractiveness of the area; the existence of many national minorities with their own cultural identity; maintaining and preserving the rural heritage and cultural identity; existing potential for the production of organic products; equipped with modern means of communication; good road infrastructure.

Weak points: disinterest of some local authorities in preserving the built national cultural heritage; the specialized central public administration authorities, their subordinated specialized institutions and local government authorities do not cooperate enough to protect the archaeological heritage; lack of information campaigns in the communities on the need to protect its archaeological and historical heritage; isolation during harsh winters.

b.3. 2 PCI administrators of national and universal value cultural heritage (ICEM- Eco-Museum Research Institute Tulcea, DJC Tulcea – Tulcea County Directorate for Culture)

Strong points: administration of a rich immovable cultural heritage; adequate infrastructure; human resources with various skills: history / archeology, natural sciences, art, ethnography, restoration / conservation; the existence of intense research activity, especially in the field of archaeology.

Weak points: the lack of an unified strategy to promote managed cultural heritage; lack of cultural marketing strategies; lack of infrastructure for getting EU funds and implementing projects; the lack of a computerized record of museum collections; lack of projects to restore historic monuments in management; the lack of a plan for management of disaster risks that may affect the built cultural heritage.

Identification of stakeholder's major interests: For stakeholders, the benefits of their commitment include the ability to contribute to improvement of development and program policy, to make known the difficulties they encounter in accessing funds and to participate in decision-making process regarding the management of cultural heritage county coastline.

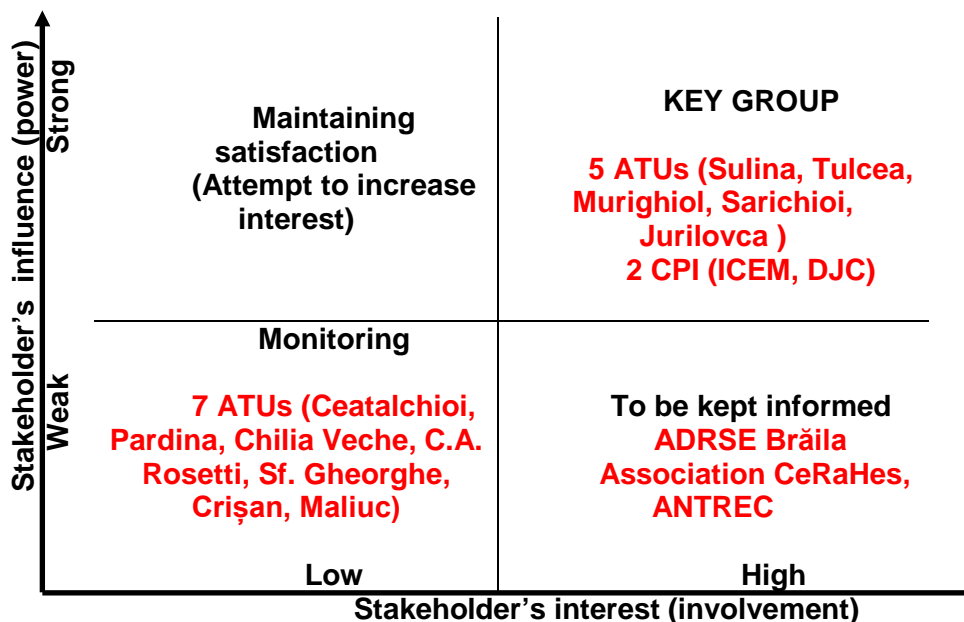
The interests and influence that stakeholders may have in relation to the outputs of the Hericoast project are shown in the table below:

Stakeholder	Interest in project	Influence on project
7 ATU owners of local and national value cultural heritage (Ceatalchioi, Pardina, Chilia Veche, C.A.Rosetti, Sf. Gheorghe, Crișan, Maliuc)	[low] These 7 ATUs have few cultural sites of national importance, having instead a well represented natural patrimony; they need support from Tulcea County Council primarily to improve the economic and social potential of the area.	[weak] These ATUs non-involvement doesn't have a great influence on the project, but it is recommended to maintain contact with these stakeholders to disseminate the project results.
5 ATU owners of national and universal value cultural heritage (Tulcea, Sulina, - Murghiol, Sarichioi, Jurilovca)	[high] These 5 ATUs own the most valuable cultural sites in the coastal area, and they need support from Tulcea County Council in order to achieve a better management of these areas and hence of the existing natural and cultural patrimony on their territory; they are interested in the coastal zone development policies.	[strong] Their positive commitment is very important for the successful implementation of the Action Plan.
2 PCI administrators of national and universal value cultural heritage (ICEM- Tulcea ,DJC Tulcea)	[high] The two cultural institutions have the power to propose measures to improve the management of cultural heritage in the coastal area of Tulcea County, as administrators of cultural heritage (ICEM) or representative of the decision-maker on cultural policy (DJC). They are interested in the development policy of cultural heritage in the coast area.	[strong] Mediating the transfer of the ownership on the cultural site <i>Sulina Old Lighthouse</i> from the Ministry of Culture and National Identity to Tulcea County Council, in order to achieve the conservation and restoration project. Developing the feasibility study and the action plan for coastal zone requires specialized information on cultural heritage, which only these institutions hold and can provide. At the same time they can provide advice and expertise on issues of heritage preservation. Their positive commitment is very important for the successful implementation of the action plan.
ADRSE Brăila	[high] Opportunities to access EU funds for regional development. Promoting the image of the institution.	[weak] Providing specialized information necessary to improve the policies for accessing European funds; This stakeholder's non-involvement may result in reduced number of projects submitted on ROP 2014-2020.
2 associations involved in promoting cultural and natural heritage (Association CeRaHes, ANTREC-Tulcea branch)	[high] These 2 associations are involved in knowledge, promoting, restoration and protection activities of the Black Sea Basin's archaeological, historical and environmental heritage, and in the promotion of cultural and ecological tourism in the Danube Delta.	[weak] This stakeholder's non-involvement does not prevent achievement of project objectives, but their positive commitment is important for dissemination the project results to the members of associations, and thus increasing the number of tourists to cultural sites in the coastal area.

Prioritization of stakeholders depending on their position towards Tulcea County Council, their impact and their objectives or their opinion on the project:

Stakeholder	Position Internal/External	Influence	Interest	Stakeholder Objectives	Objections to the project, at starting moment
7 ATU owners of local and national value cultural heritage (Ceatalchioi, Pardina, Chilia Veche, C.A.Rosetti, Sf. Gheorghe, Crișan, Maliuc)	External	6	4	Improving the economic and social potential of the area by attracting European funds;	None
5 ATU owners of national and universal value cultural heritage (Tulcea, Sulina, Murghiol, Sarichioi, Jurilovca)	External	9	5	Improving economic and social potential of the area through harnessing cultural heritage;	None
2 PCI administrators of national and universal value cultural heritage <i>Gavrilă Simion</i> Eco-Museum Research Institute Tulcea, Tulcea County Directorate for Culture)	External	10	5	Restoring a heritage site Protection and conservation of cultural heritage in the coastal area	None
ADRSE Brăila	External	7	5	Absorption of EU funds for regional development	None
2 associations involved in promoting cultural and natural patrimony (Association CeRaHes, ANTREC- Tulcea branch)	External	7	5	Promotion, protection and preservation of cultural heritage in the coastal zone / Black Sea Basin.	None

DIAGRAM ANALYSIS OF STAKEHOLDERS



As it can be seen from the above chart, the stakeholders key group consists of owners/ administrators of a large number of cultural heritage items, of particular national and universal value (inscribed on the List of Historical Monuments), doubled by a natural patrimony of universal value, which attract thousands of tourists, these cultural sites being the most visited in Tulcea County.

3. Management of stakeholders group

Stakeholderi WHO	Key message WHAT	Committed activity HOW	Calendar WHEN	Communication Method	Responsible persons
7 ATU owners of local and national value cultural heritage (Ceatalchioi, Pardina, Chilia Veche, C.A.Rosetti, Sf. Gheorghe, Crișan, Maliuc)	Harnessing cultural heritage provides opportunities for sustainable economic and social change for the community.	Stakeholder groups meetings, study visits, interregional	01.10. 2016 - 31.03.2017	Methods: direct communication, conducting public information events, emails, workshop; telephone conversations; according to the circumstances; Purpose: providing necessary information to develop regional strategy and action plan; project results dissemination in the community.	CERNEGA Tudor POCORA Dumitru SEVASTIAN Aurelian TUDOR Ștefana EFETENIE Florina DUDU Steliana NUNTEANU Ilie SEVASTIAN Aurelian
5 ATU owners of national and universal value cultural heritage (Tulcea, Sulina, Murghiol, Sarichioi, Jurilovca)	Harnessing cultural heritage provides opportunities for sustainable economic and social change for the community.	Stakeholder groups meetings, study visits, interregional	01.10. 2016 - 31.03.2017	Methods: direct communication, conducting public information events, emails, workshop; telephone conversations; at least once a month, or according to the circumstances; Purpose: providing necessary information to develop regional strategy and action plan; results dissemination in the community.	MUCILEANU Cristina Daniela NĂSTASE Dragoș Florin LARE Valentina DITCOV Cornel ZENOVEI Gentilia
2 PCI administrators of national and universal value cultural heritage (Gavrilă Simion Eco-Museum Research Institute Tulcea, Tulcea County Directorate for Culture)	The structural instruments are a solution for the restoration, preservation and enhancement of managed cultural heritage	Stakeholder groups meetings, study visits, interregional	01.04. 2016 – 31.03.2017	Methods: direct communication, conducting public information events, emails, workshop; face to face meetings, whenever necessary; Purpose: providing specialized information necessary for the preparation of the feasibility study and development of the strategy and action plan;	MICU Cristian / DINU Cristina VIZAUER Iulian

ADRSE Brăila	Tulcea County coastal zone requires investments for the preservation, promotion and management of cultural heritage.	Stakeholder groups meetings, study visits, interregional workshop	01.04. 2016 – 31.03.2017	Methods: direct communication, conducting public information events, emails, workshop; face to face meetings, whenever necessary; Purpose: presentation of instruments and mechanisms for financing projects on preservation and exploitation of cultural and natural patrimony;	CONONOV Carmen
2 associations involved in promoting cultural and natural patrimony (Association CeRaHes, ANTREC-Tulcea branch)		Stakeholder groups meetings, study visits, interregional workshop	01.04. 2016 – 31.03.2017	Methods: direct communication, conducting public information events, emails, workshop; whenever necessary; Purpose: providing necessary information to develop regional strategy and action plan;	COMȘA Ioana GHEORGHE Silviu

4. Strategy's success evaluation

Objectives	Output	Measurement methods	Target
<i>Raising the level of information and awareness on the possibility of accessing European funds for the protection, conservation and harnessing cultural and natural patrimony existing in the coastal area of Tulcea County, for 12 administrative units and two public cultural institutions during 2016-2018.</i>	Participation in the meetings organized by the project team	1.Number of participants in information, awareness and dissemination events (list of participants) 2.Number of power-point presentations	50 5
<i>Providing measures to preserve the specific universal value of a cultural site representative of the cultural heritage on the coastal area of Tulcea County, through its restoration in 2020.</i>	1.Digitization of an site of national and universal importance 2.Conducting a feasibility study for restoring a cultural site of national importance	1.Number of digitized cultural sites 2.Number of feasibility studies	1 1

5. Exploitation of the results

Harnessing project results by stakeholders and determining the activities to be developed for this purpose will be made in consultation with interested parties (stakeholders), taking into account their needs regarding:

- insufficient promotion of the cultural heritage of the coastal zone;
- the need for restoration of cultural heritage sites;
- insufficient tourism promotion of the area to attract tourists;
- lack of investment in the development of cultural tourism;
- poor tourism infrastructure;
- insufficient financial resources for co-financing projects financed by European funds

Regarding the use of project results by the group of stakeholders here are taken into consideration four directions:

- Exploitation through education:* it envisages the development of an educational brochure for individuals and, in particular, for teachers and students in communities from coastal area, which will include information on: cultural and natural heritage of the coastal zone, the need of preserving it and its important role in defining social identity and increasing the welfare of the inhabitants of this area. For the development of the brochure a partnership agreement could be signed by ATU's (administrative units), *Gavrilă Simion* Eco-Museum Research Institute Tulcea and Tulcea County Directorate for Culture. This patrimony must be systematically promoted particularly in primary and secondary schools, to increase awareness and sense of respect for the inheritance received.
- Academic exploitation:* organizing a workshop at Sulina, on conservation and management of built cultural heritage, where should be invited specialists in archeology, history, economy, culture, cultural

tourism, disaster risk management, and also local and central authorities.

- c. *Political exploitation:* Given that investment in culture and cultural heritage should be part of integrated and sustainable economic development strategies, there will be provided to the stakeholders some recommendations of the project which can further contribute to defining / complementing coastal area management policies or elaborating projects / strategies for local and regional development.
- d. *Tourism exploitation:* Due to cultural tourism, local residents can be proud of their local history; it also improves the local economy and further and the quality of life. Tourists will stay longer in the area and will spend more money in one place.

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