



# Guide to support ROP applicants in the implementation of tourism development solutions in the Danube Delta

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Danube Delta  
National Institute

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## INTRODUCTION

### Floating Cultures in River Deltas – Delta Lady

This document was developed within the Delta Lady international project, which focuses on deltas in Europe and their potential to develop innovative activities aimed at the sustainable use of local, natural and cultural heritage.

As delta regions around the world are rich in biodiversity but economically poor, the aim of the project is to improve the regional policy instruments that foster the capabilities of using ecosystem services in river deltas to strengthen regional economy.

The project is based on a continuous **interregional learning** and cooperation process facilitating **exchange of knowledge** between participating regions, exchange of **good practices** and **ideas** for **regional development** based on common challenges but also on competitive advantages related to local natural and cultural qualities.

In order to reach the project goals, **6 delta regions** have come together to work on possibilities to develop new experiences based on ecosystem services to boost regional economy:

- Rijn delta (the Netherlands)
- Danube Delta (Romania)
- Camargue Delta (France)
- Albufera Delta (Spain)
- Po Delta (Italy)
- River Blackwater Delta (Ireland)

The 6 delta regions are represented by 9 partners, some being regional public authorities, others coming from academia and research backgrounds.

The regional policy instrument targeted by the action plan developed by the Romanian partner, the Danube Delta National Research-Development Institute, within the project is the Regional Operational Program (POR), in particular the axes / measures of the POR that benefit from separate financial allocation for the Danube Delta region, through the Instrument of Integrated Territorial Investments, in accordance with the Integrated Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Danube Delta (SIDDD [https://www.fonduri-ue.ro/images/files/studii-analize/48101/6\\_Raport\\_Strategie\\_ro.pdf](https://www.fonduri-ue.ro/images/files/studii-analize/48101/6_Raport_Strategie_ro.pdf)).

In the specific context of a territory with multiple protection status (UNESCO site, Ramsar site and Natura 2000 networks) innovative approaches are needed regarding sustainable economic development through capitalization and efficient management of natural and cultural resources.



This document is a support material that aims to support ROP funding applicants, in order to realize a greater number of environmentally friendly and culturally appropriate projects, to be financed through ROP 2021-2027.

The aim is to increase the capacity of structural fund applicants to deliver projects that capitalize on the natural and cultural heritage of the Danube Delta in a sustainable way, with the help of lessons learned and ideas resulting from the exchange of experience that was carried out within the Delta Lady project.

## 1. Territorial Context

As confirmed by its multiple international protection status (UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme, Ramsar site – wetland of international importance and Natura 2000), Danube Delta is an area with an inestimable natural capital and a very specific cultural landscape derived from the multi-ethnic structure of the local communities.



Fig 1. The Danube Delta – Territorial Context

Main economic activities in the Danube Delta are agriculture, aquaculture (fishing and fish farming) and tourism. The area presents one of the lowest population densities in Romania, with insufficient access to basic services, accessibility issues, deficit in connectivity with important markets, but with an immense touristic potential.

The Danube Delta region is an ecologically rich but economically challenged region of the south-eastern part of Romania.

As identified in the DDIDS Diagnostic Report, many stakeholders in the Delta, including those engaged in tourism, have limited understanding of the type of economic activities that are usually developed in natural areas such as the Danube Delta.



There is poor understanding of the demand for nature-based activities as well as the corresponding nature of the supply that should be developed to meet the needs and wants of the target consumer.

There is an obvious need for expanding the portfolio of nature-based activities and products and the potential to expand the cultural heritage offerings.

Protection regimes and policies guiding economic activities in the region do not secure any exclusive benefits for local stakeholders. The lack of exclusive benefits for local players makes it more appealing for them to try to evade restrictions and utilize natural resources illicitly rather than feel ownership and be partners in the protection of the Delta.

Furthermore, as in other areas of the country, young generations are leaving for better opportunities and traditional crafts are endangered.

The main challenge for sustainable development of the Danube Delta area still remains standing: on one hand, there is the need of preserving the ecological values, on the other hand, there are necessary actions to be taken for the improvement of the local communities' livelihoods. Considering the diversity of needs for development and the challenges that the Danube Delta area faces, there is a need for an integrated approach regarding the use of funding that support sustainable development in the area, without endangering sensitive protected areas.

Improving the use of ecosystem services offered by the natural resources of the Danube Delta, exploring ways to capitalize on cultural heritage, as well as the transfer of knowledge from other areas could support the development of new economic and ecological activities that would stimulate the economy of the region.

## **2. Towards sustainable tourism projects in the Danube Delta**

This document aims to support the development and implementation of project proposals in the tourism sector, which take into account:

- adequate infrastructure for sustainable tourism;
- the local specificity of the built environment (referring to the vernacular);
- a tourist offer based on nature and culture;
- the possibility of integrating ecosystem services through solutions based on nature or through the offer of tourist activities brought by tourism operators;
- sustainable mobility;
- traditional activities that can be revitalized/valued;
- connecting to sustainable tourism platforms



## THE SUPPORT MATERIAL IS STRUCTURED IN FOUR MAIN SECTIONS:

### 2.1. Development of tourism infrastructure

As infrastructure development is one of the most accessed categories of tourism-related projects financed through the ROP and also one of the most impactful, this section includes some considerations regarding the relationship to nature, culture and local specificity.

As in most rural areas, the heritage reflected in the built environment of the Delta villages belongs to a type of vernacular architecture, and of course shares the general characteristics of the genre: a close communion with the natural landscape and the society in which it was "born".

As for the specific regulations regarding building on the territory of the RBDD, they can be found in the Government Decision 1516 /2008 on the approval of the Urban Planning Framework Regulation for the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, a document that contains a series of provisions related to how we should build in this protected area, taking into account the cultural heritage and the local specifics. It is recommended, for example, that the roofs in the frame are covered with local natural materials (reed, tile, olanes), that the walls are whitewashed and not clapboarded like mountain huts, that the joinery is made of wood and not of PVC, and the constructions (with certain exceptions) not to exceed the height of 10 m at the crest, the color accents to refer to the traditional examples of the area, and the like.

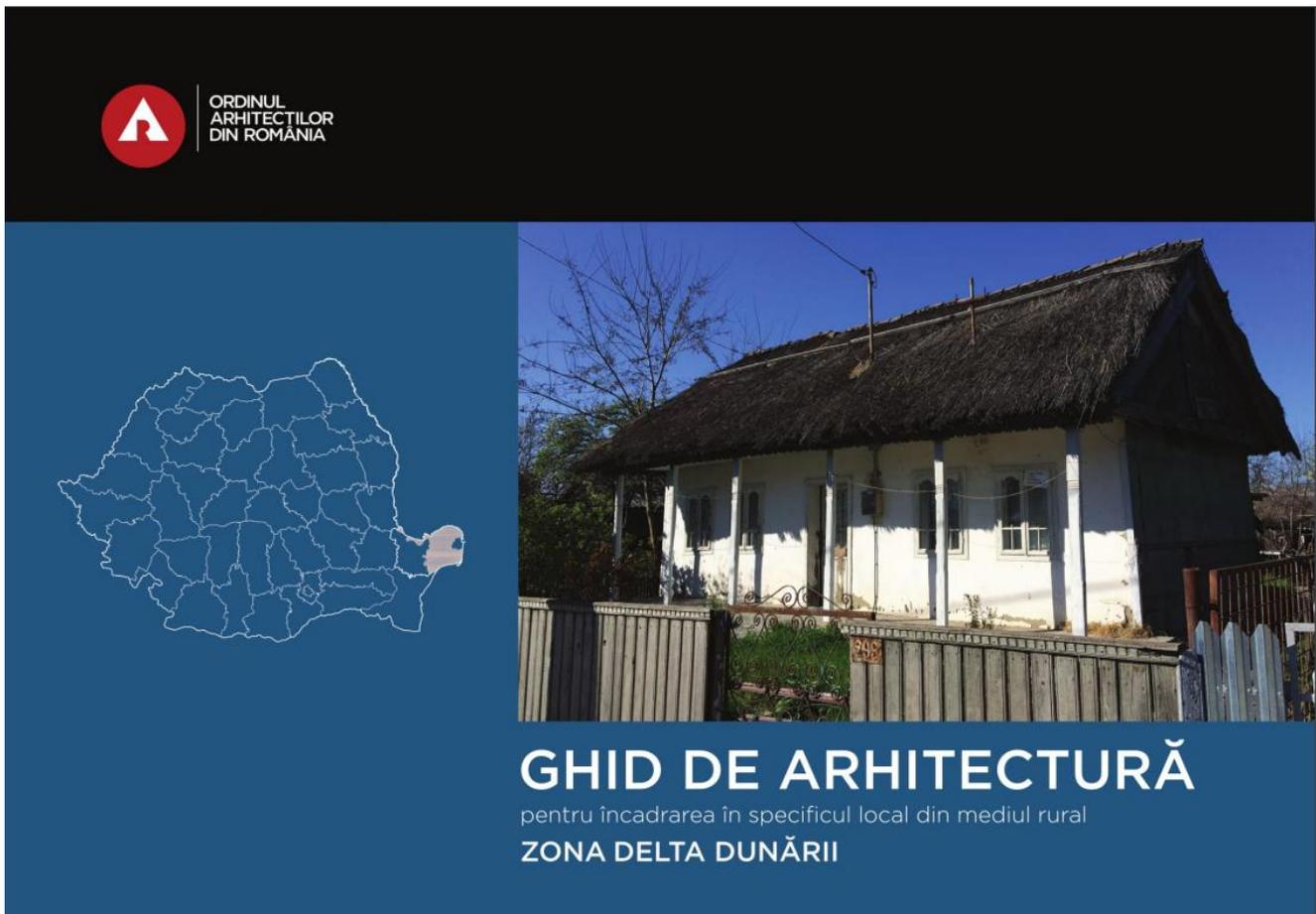
For the orientation of both the built environment specialists and the beneficiaries, the Romanian Order of Architects has published a series of Architecture Guides ( <https://oar.archi/despre-oar/ce-este-si-ce-face-oar/publicatii -documents-guides/>) for inclusion in the local specifics of the rural environment, for each region of the country.

Dobrogea is represented by three guides: the Danube Delta Area, the Central Dobrogea Area and the Măcin Mountains and the Southern Dobrogea Area.

Given that the Danube Delta is a predominantly rural area, these guidelines are of particular importance in preserving a built environment that relates correctly to the vernacular, to tradition, to the culture of



the place and, implicitly, by the nature of the vernacular, to the natural environment.



The guidelines present a set of easy-to-apply rules, with clear examples, to facilitate the choice of appropriate models by those who want to build in the countryside. The essential objective of this series of guides is to preserve the spirit of rural settlements in Romania and to increase the quality of life in the countryside, simultaneously with the preservation of traditions and the existing cultural landscape. All these are seen as basic resources for the sustainable development of the rural environment.

The architectural guide is addressed to village residents, local and regional administration, public and private investors, consultants for accessing European funds and designers and includes a series of clarifications and recommendations regarding:

- Location of buildings
  - the location within the rural settlement (urbanized area) requires greater attention to the typology of the existing built stock and the volumetric framing
  - the location outside the hearth of the village requires increased attention to the setting in the landscape
- Constructive elements, volumetrics, finishes (aspects related to the size of the construction, proportions, materials used, glazed space vs. opaque space, decorative elements);



- Energy performance and other sustainability criteria (renewable energy systems; types of thermal insulation, installation systems, integration of nature-based solutions);
- Exterior arrangements (signs, pedestrian pavements, urban furniture, access areas, etc.)

## GUIDELINES FOR BUILDINGS IN THE DANUBE DELTA BIOSPHERE RESERVE

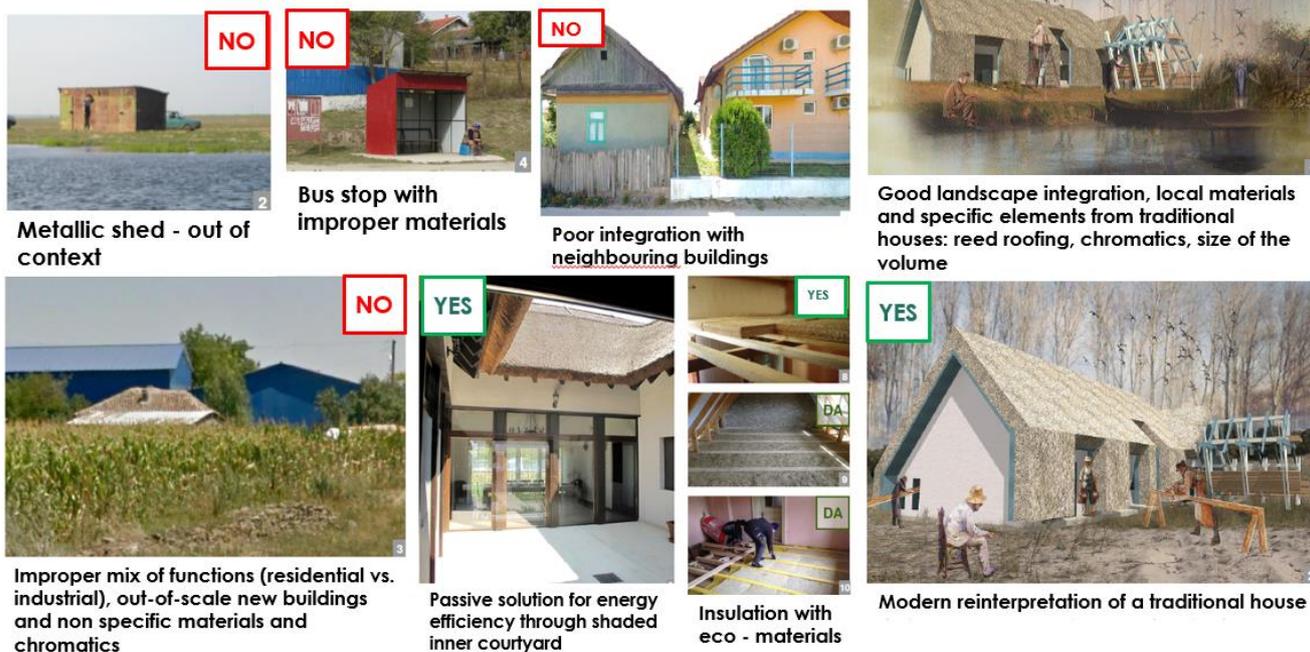


Fig. 3 – Examples of appropriate/inappropriate interventions in the built environment of the Danube Delta

Source: Adapted from the Architectural Guide for local specifics in rural areas

Available at: [https://oar.archi/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/ghid\\_de\\_arhitectura\\_zona\\_deltei\\_dunarii\\_pdf\\_1510846597-1.pdf](https://oar.archi/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/ghid_de_arhitectura_zona_deltei_dunarii_pdf_1510846597-1.pdf)

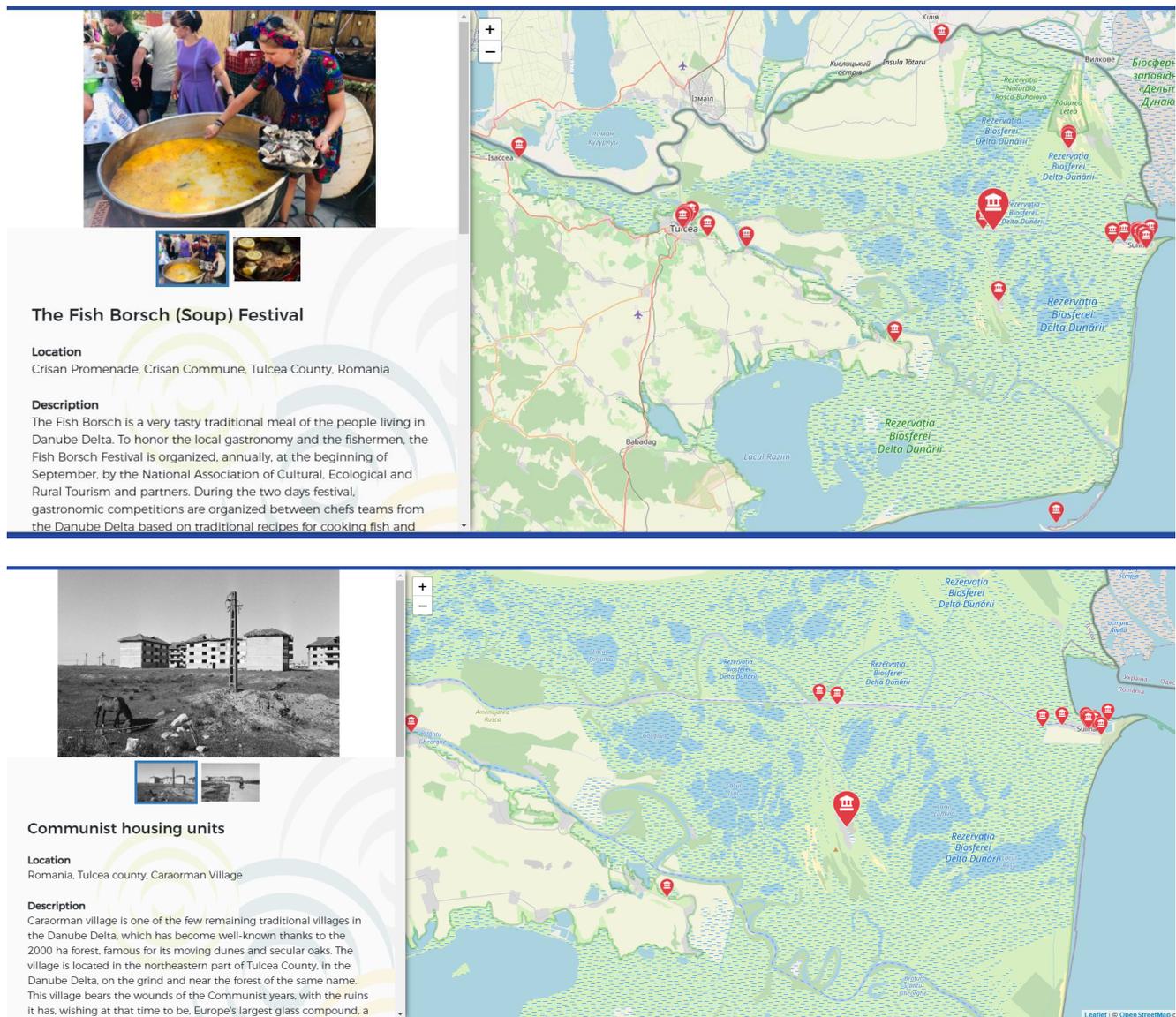
## 2.2. Development of tourism services

It is important that in parallel with the development of the tourism infrastructure, similar considerations should be taken into account in the development of tourist services in order to:

- contribute to the valorization of insufficiently used assets (whether tangible or intangible)

Often, a number of important cultural resources are overlooked or underutilized (such as Romania's industrial heritage, also present in the Danube Delta area, which has a huge potential for reconversion and increasing attractiveness).

Intangible heritage is also an undervalued element, including all traditional activities that are now almost lost (such as thatched roof craft, reed and rush weaving, etc.), traditional cuisines of various ethnic minorities, legends and myths, spiritual values, vernacular ambience, etc.



**Fig 3** – Extract from the online platform developed in the DANURB Project, Interreg Danube, which presents the Crisan Fish Borscht Festival and the unfinished and abandoned communist housing in the village of Caraorman, in the Danube Delta)

The international DANURB project (<https://www.danurb.eu/>) has identified 4 types of heritage that must be mapped, so that they can be valued later :

- **Heritage art and architecture:** includes not only listed heritage buildings and art objects, but also vernacular architecture, modernist and communist architecture, and other site-specific architecture and art objects, including cemeteries, contemporary art, sculpture parks, etc.



- Heritage related to the economy of the Danube: industrial architecture and industrial sites, all heritage assets related to maritime transport, fishing, mills, irrigation infrastructure, power plants and other elements that preserve the economic and industrial processes related to the urban and rural land of along the Danube.
- The heritage of the landscapes formed by the Danube and its tributaries: all the spaces formed by the river and its tributaries together with the population of its settlements, including river promenades, beaches, embankments, natural and artificial islands, irrigation canals, agricultural terraces and others, landscapes formed by the activities humanity
- The intangible heritage of socio-cultural life on the Danube: including traditions, stories, folk music and dances, costumes, craft knowledge, gastronomy, viniculture.

Official heritage registers recognize only the most relevant assets of the above-mentioned heritage categories, local heritage registers at regional or local level exist even at higher resolutions, but many heritage items are not registered anywhere as such, because professionals and authorities they have not yet recognized their values. Local communities themselves do not retain many of these valuable items, so comprehensive mapping and recording of these values is essential.

Within the same project, the DANURB Platform was created, an easy-to-use tool available at <https://platform.danurb.eu>, where local stakeholders can view and record new heritage elements using an interactive map. Users can define the heritage category, add a description and photos, and also indicate who is responsible (or owner) of the new heritage item. This database also has intangible categories, associated not with an exact location, but with larger territorial units: municipalities and regions.

The most inclusive possibility of local heritage development is the initiation of local heritage-based events, or the integration of heritage assets into festivals.

Many intangible heritage assets cannot be developed physically, their valorization is possible only by integrating them into an event or service that revives and capitalizes on the values of such intangible heritage. Folk costumes, dances and music, culinary specialties, stories, traditions, fairy tales and other intangible heritage are most often revived in specific events, festivals or smaller community festivities. They can even involve the local community interactively to preserve such heritage as a living part of their identity, even the audience of these festivities can relate to the traditions and other heritages and feel local pride and attachment through them. Festivals and events can also be used to market heritage, to 'sell' local values to tourists.

Authentic and place-specific heritage, if harnessed through a well-managed and promoted event, can attract tourists looking for something out of the ordinary and authentic. In the most attractive festivals



direct income can be obtained through tickets, but even in these cases the multiplier economic effects will prevail, local service providers, accommodation and catering providers will directly benefit. However, capitalizing on the intangible heritage that has defined and can define a community's identity is a long-term investment, therefore most events and festivities should not be calculated with direct economic benefits. The most relevant benefit is keeping traditions alive and therefore increasing community ties and identity, increasing local pride and quality of life.

In addition to traditions and intangible heritage, tangible heritage assets and specific spaces can also be developed through events and festivals. This tool can be the most cost-effective way to conserve a heritage space by putting it on the map, i.e. the mind map of locals and visitors. The community involved will know the values of the space where the festivities take place, will gain direct experience of how to use it, will associate positive qualities with it and will be more involved in the preservation and development of such spaces.

Organizing cultural events associated with a heritage space can be the first effective step in the long-term development of that space or asset (second only to its mapping). Furthermore, events organized in/on heritage spaces can connect heritage spaces with other intangible local heritage, expressing the cultural richness of authentic local life and heritage. Therefore, even festivals related to specific intangible heritage assets (such as a fish soup festival) should be held in heritage spaces with a story (a symbolic market by the river or a complex of historically significant buildings or vernacular).

- are oriented towards thematic tours and activities based on nature and culture

More new services can be offered by local businesses, which include interacting with local communities and extending the stay in the destination (such as fishing, themed tours such as industrial heritage tours, etc.)

- include a sustainable mobility component and incorporate the concept of slow tourism

To preserve the fragile balance of ecosystems and also to increase the economic development of the area, such tourism offers must be based on concepts such as eco-tourism, slow tourism and include facilities/services for sustainable mobility such as electronic vehicles or bicycles.

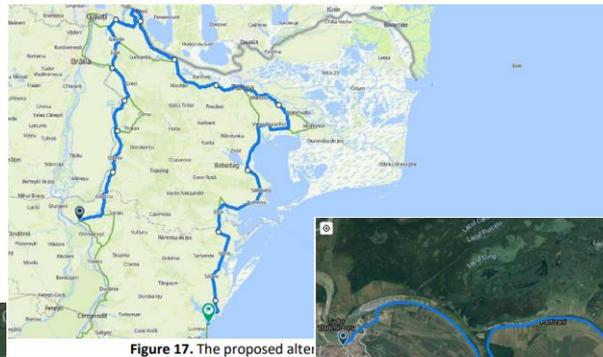


Figure 17. The proposed alter

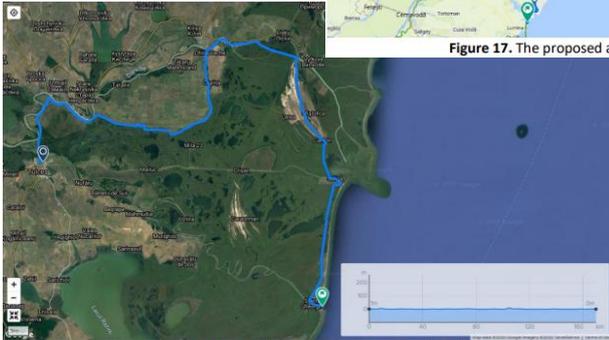


Figure 15. The perimeter route of the Danube Delta, 170 km length, 12 m elevation



Figure 16. The central route of the Danube Delta, 42 km length 26 m elevation

**Fig 4 – Proposed cycle tourism routes in the Danube Delta, extracted from the Cycle Tourism Development Strategy in Tulcea County, developed in 2021 within the EcoVeloTour project (Interreg Danube)**

An example of good practice in this regard is the JuriLotca Cyclic-Nautical Leisure Club (<https://www.facebook.com/jurilotca/>), which offers tourism/recreation services by following routes combined with different means of transport , bicycle and boat or bicycle and kayak. Jurilotca caters to niche tourists, those tourists who are interested in slowly enjoying the recreational potential of the landscape, who like to get off the beaten track and who are keen to learn about local culture by visiting cultural heritage sites and interacting with communities local.

*Resources*

The project started with the founders' own resources and is self-sustaining to this day. 1-2 local guides accompany visitors on the trip selected from the available route package.

*Evidence of success*

The proof of success is first the demand - and then the customers who keep coming back year after year.

According to online reports, in the summer of 2020, Jurilotca had over 70 trips and no "off" days.

The club is founded by members of the local community and also offers accommodation in traditional Lipovian houses, beautifully restored to accommodate tourists who come to enjoy nature and local culture.

*Transfer potential*



Jurilotca is a good example of a small-scale business, rooted in local specificity and founded by community members, which can be replicated in other areas that benefit from such natural and cultural heritage that must be capitalized in a sustainable way (through eco-tourism and slow tourism in this case).

## 2.3 Connection with sustainable tourism platforms

This section provides some information on how sustainable tourism operators can connect with niche tourists who appreciate the sustainability features offered by the accommodation they visit.

There are booking platforms that are specifically designed to connect such sustainable businesses with their target customers, customers who are generally environmentally conscious people who consider the sustainability standards of an infrastructure or a particular service.

To be able to register and be discovered in such a platform, a tourist accommodation will have to meet certain standards of several sustainability criteria, such as saving energy, offering products from local sources, renewable energy, recycling, sustainable building practices, etc.

It is important that these criteria are considered from the project development stage, not only to develop an environmentally friendly building and business, but also to be of interest to eco-tourists.

One such example is bookitgreen (<https://bookitgreen.com/en/>), the best-known booking platform for travelers who want environmentally friendly holidays.

Each accommodation unit on bookitgreen meets up to 15 sustainability criteria.

Depending on how many criteria the accommodation meets, it is given 1-5 green leaves, a simple indicator for guests who want to visualize/compare how sustainable an accommodation unit is.



Fig 5: Screenshot from online platform bookitgreen.com



## 2.4 GOOD PRACTICES

The final section includes relevant good practices selected from the Delta Lady project repository, from the study visits, but also from the Interreg Europe platform, with description, relevance and potential for transfer or adaptation in the Danube Delta region.

Good practices support a better understanding of how some of the concepts presented in the previous sections are transferred into practice and also serve as real inspiration for future projects to be developed in the area.

### **Delta Lady Repository**

During the implementation of the first phase of Delta Lady, a number of 12 good practices collected by partners were published on the project website as examples of innovative and sustainable exploitation of natural and cultural assets in each delta region.

Partners and stakeholders from the region presented some examples of good practices relevant to the project during inter-regional learning events, so as to create a good opportunity to identify common challenges and inspire potential actions.

From the repository of good practices, some of the most relevant for the Danube Delta are:

- **Asociación de Guías de Birding de la Comunitat Valenciana** (<https://birdingcv.com/>), which is a union of companies related to natural and ornithological tourism that carry out a large part of their activity in the Albufera Natural Park (activity that is transferable in the Danube Delta and represents a commendable way of using local ecosystem services for shaping sustainable tourist offers);

This good practice has certain elements in common with one of the good practices identified in the Danube Delta: Jurilotca – a good example of a tourist offer based on nature and culture, by



organizing guided tours with kayaks, bicycles and traditional sailing boats in the Danube Delta.

[Home](#) > [Find policy solutions](#) > [Good practices](#) > [Asociación de Guías de Birding de la Comunitat Valenciana](#)

## Asociación de Guías de Birding de la Comunitat Valenciana



**SOCIAL**

Culture and sustainable tourism



### *Summary:*

Ornithological tourism is a form of sustainable tourism that day by day is gaining greater relevance within the tourism offer in Spain. In the Valencian Community, this activity has been carried out for years by private sector companies dedicated to nature tourism and birdwatching.

The purpose of the Association is to become an interested party with the various administrations responsible for planning the tourist offer, so that birdwatching is considered for its importance and has the appropriate presence and dissemination in the nature-based tourism sector. The founding companies of the association work to improve the conditions for providing a touristic use of nature, committed to the preservation of the natural environment and the cultural heritage of the territory. The association aims to provide the link between the private sector, administration and NGOs in the field of bird tourism and also aims to generate a formal framework for the emerging sector of bird tourism.

To this end, the association demonstrates an environmental commitment that takes the form of active collaboration in conservation projects and leads its members to abide by the birdwatcher's code of ethics ([http://www.seo.org/wp-content/uploads/tmp/docs/codigo\\_conducta.pdf](http://www.seo.org/wp-content/uploads/tmp/docs/codigo_conducta.pdf)) proposed by SEO/BirdLife

(<http://www.seo.org/>).

### *Necessary resources:*

The association is a non-profit association. It works because of the work of its six members. The members belong to each of the companies that are part of the association, which does not have a staff budget. However, the association can develop services through contracts, subsidies, grants, etc.



### *Evidence of success*

Access permits were obtained in restricted natural areas, managed both by the Regional Ministry of the Environment and by Foundations and NGOs, which reflects the compatibility of this type of tourism with the conservation of these spaces.

On the other hand, it was possible (together with the Department of Tourism, in collaboration with other public administrations and several NGOs) to publish the first promotional material for birdwatching in the Valencian Community.

### *Learning or transfer potential*

The association promotes the solidarity of small companies, within a protected space, through a series of activities:

- participation in congresses and events related to ornithological tourism,
- developing annual meetings with both the administration and conservation associations to ensure sustainable ornithological tourism,
- the development of conferences, discussions, workshops and events as a dissemination tool,

Always following your own code of good practice:

- the welfare of the birds must come first,
- the habitat must be protected,
- do not change the behavior of the birds in the slightest,
- when you find an endangered bird species, report it carefully,
- respects the regulations regarding the protection of birds at all times,
- respect the rights of land owners,
- respects the rights of people in the observation area,
- share your meetings/appointments with other local watchers,
- behave as you would like others to behave in your area.

Look for details:

**Fryske Trui @ Vest from Fryslan, the Netherlands:** the development of a new locally sourced product that is part of a type of circular economy based on local resources and knowledge (common elements are found with one of the good practices identified in the Danube Delta, the DeltaCraft Project: <https://www.ecopolis.org.ro/proiecte/delta-craft/>)





### *Summary:*

The Fryske sweater is a symbol that represents the importance of reused material and the use of renewable raw materials such as linen. Through the development of the sweater, the possibilities of the circular economy are highlighted. Frisian consumers are discovering the value of their own textile waste and the use of sustainable local raw materials. Thus, the local manufacturing industry in the field of circular textiles is stimulated and a new life is breathed into the local linen production.

### Necessary resources

The project started through crowdfunding, so there was no funding line or grant to support the activities from the start.

### Evidence of success

The crowdfunding campaign was successful. The presentation at Dutch Design Week was also a success. The Fryske sweater is developed as a prototype.

### Difficulties encountered

How can funds be obtained and how should local resources be used to produce a sweater?

### Learning or transfer potential

By buying the Fryske sweater, it can be produced again, and the buyer supports the transition to a circular model of the textile industry. He chooses the reuse of wool, supports the local manufacturing industry, takes care of preserving the crafts that involved working with flax and the biodiversity remains rich. And all this in a simple sweater. The use of local production is especially important in a time like the current one.

All good practices selected in the Delta Lady project are available at

<https://www.interregeurope.eu/deltalady/good-practices/>.

### **3. The contribution of the interregional learning process / the exchange of experience**

Some of the best practices, visited sites and successful projects presented by partners in the Delta Lady project influenced the shaping of this material. During the entire exchange of experience and the interregional learning process, ideas and concepts were taken up that contributed to the formation of the action plan.



## Inspiration from the interregional exchange of experience

Ideas transferred	Origin	Link to Action Plan
<p><b>Built Environment</b></p> <p><b>Respect to Local Specificity</b></p> <p><b>Vernacular references</b></p>	<p>The <b>study visit</b> to the <b>Camargue Natural Park</b> (01.10.2018) as well as <b>Albufera Natural Park</b> have shown villages / areas with well preserved traditional houses and with insertion of new buildings that maintain the same register of the vernacular / traditional.</p>	<p>Tourism Infrastructure Section of the Guide</p> <p>Respect to nature, culture and local specificity</p> <p>The relevance of referencing these study visits is related to the fact that most of the Danube Delta is also rural – so most of the tourism development happens in villages.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable mobility</b></p> <p><b>Cycle tourism</b></p>	<p><b>Use of electric boats in Friesland region</b>, presented by the Friesland partner during the 4<sup>th</sup> Interregional Learning Event organized by partners from Cork, Ireland on-line on 1-2 April 2020.</p> <p><b>Tour to Valli di Comacchio – Po Delta Park</b> during 3<sup>rd</sup> Interregional Learning Event on September 17 2019 have revealed a well connected cycle path area, with routes and signposting for cycle tourism.</p>	<p>These references have inspired the sustainable mobility and cycle tourism recommendations that will be included in both Tourism infrastructure and associated tourism development services section of the Guide.</p>
<p><b>Use of ecosystem services to shape touristic activities / offers</b></p>	<p><b>Birdwatching in Albufera</b> – Asociación de Guías de Birding de la Comunitat Valenciana (ornithological tourism as a good practice presented by Virgilio Beltran in 2nd Partners Meeting, Valencia, 06.03.2019.</p> <p><b>Visit of Salt production fields in Camargue</b> in the 1<sup>st</sup> Interregional Learning Event (01.10.2018) extremely interesting landscapes with high aesthetic values and, thus, valorized touristic potential.</p>	<p>These references have inspired and helped shape the Tourism services development section of the Guide, related to Thematic nature / culture based tours &amp; services</p>
<p><b>Revitalization and reconversion of old structures</b></p>	<p><b>Visit to Torre Rosa, Valli di Comacchio</b> – historical structure beautifully restored and transformed into a visitor center / birdwatching tower / landscape observation point.</p>	<p>Use of cultural heritage and old structures for educational and tourism purposes (the parallel with industrial heritage in the Delta area that can be reconverted and refunctionalized, former fishermen shelters that can be reconverted etc)</p>



	<p><b>Former fish collection points turned into museums, Valli di Comacchio</b></p> <p><b>Manifatura dei Marinati, Comacchio:</b> former eel canning factory turned nowadays into museum / shop / conference / events venue</p> <p>All of these visits are part of the 3<sup>rd</sup> interregional Learning Event and Partner Meeting in Comacchio, September 17-18 2019.</p>	
<p><b>Referencing of traditional activities</b></p>	<p><b>Study tour to the Camargue Delta,</b> 01.10.2018 to a local rice farm with bulls raising activities, that is also an agro-tourism establishment that displayed excellent combination of ecological and economical activities</p> <p><b>Guided tour to the Saltworks of Comacchio,</b> 17.09.2019 have been inspirational for how well a former production area can be reused for education and tourism purposes.</p> <p><b>Pescatourism presentation</b> of Quentin le Bras for Camargue, on 14.09.2021 during the 6<sup>th</sup> Partner Meeting and Interregional Learning Event, online.</p>	<p>These references have helped shape the recommendations for the culture based touristic offer that can be developed similarly in the Danube Delta</p> <p>(such as local farms that offer accommodation and provide touristic offers related to traditional activities, pescatourism – going fishing with locals etc)</p>
<p><b>Good Practices</b></p>	<p>Tourism related or tourism relevant good practices – from the Delta Lady Repository, from the Interreg Europe Repository or noted during Delta Lady project International Learning Events</p>	<p>Included with each Practice Description in the Good Practices Repository of the Guide, with notes and recommendations on potential transferability and adaptability for sustainable tourism projects / businesses in our area</p>



## 4. Conclusions

The proposed action within the Delta Lady project refers to the development of a support material to support ROP applicants in the implementation of sustainable and culturally appropriate solutions in their tourism development projects submitted to be financed through the ROP 2021-2027, under the umbrella Regional Strategic Objective 6 – Economic and Social Development of the South-East Region, by capitalizing on tourist resources and cultural, historical and natural heritage and by urban regeneration actions.

The targeted policy objective is OP 5 – a Europe closer to citizens, by promoting the sustainable and integrated development of all types of territories and local initiatives, with both Specific Objectives: OS (i) Promoting integrated and inclusive development in the social, economic fields and environment, as well as culture, natural heritage, sustainable tourism and security in urban areas and OS (ii) Promoting integrated and inclusive development in the social, economic and environmental fields, as well as culture, natural heritage, sustainable tourism and security in areas other than urban.

The ultimate goal is to achieve better tourism projects/businesses to be financed through the ROP, by integrating ecological and local specific elements in tourism infrastructure development projects/businesses and their associated activities.

Acknowledgments: This brochure is based on the results of the project on economic development in deltas financed by Interreg Europe, no. PGI04939 Delta Lady.



## References

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