



Interreg



Danube Transnational Programme

LENA

Output 5.2.2.: Documented Learning Interactions

Wild plants regional capacity building workshop



TRAFFIC
the wildlife trade monitoring network



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Contents

Agenda.....	4
Report.....	7
December 5 th , 2017	7
Project meeting of WWF HU/ WWF BG/Municipality of Ivanovo and external expert to discuss Bulgarian Wild Plant Pilot activities at Hotel Benczúr	7
Official Workshop Dinner and Meeting with those participants arriving earlier in the restaurant of Hotel Benczúr	8
December 6 th , 2017	9
Welcoming words/ Introduction to the workshop	9
Introduction to the Pilot Site in Bulgaria: Rusenski Lom Naturepark.....	10
Introduction to the Pilot Site in Slovenia: Gorenjska Region/ Triglav NP.....	10
Q&A.....	12
Introduction to the Pilot Site in Hungary: Szatmár-Beregi Natúrpark.....	13
Introduction to the Pilot Sites in Serbia: Fruška Gora NP and Deliblato Sands.....	13
Transnational Issues / State of play of wild plants trade at the pilot sites.....	13
Part I: Who are the wild-collectors and what are their capacity-building needs?.....	13
Practical example: Wild-harvesting company working with collectors.....	14
Possibilities of professionalization of wild MAP collection in Slovenia	15

Group work 1: How to engage and incentivize wild-collectors in pilot sites?	17
Part II: Nature pays: capitalizing on the benefits from sustainable trade in wild plants.....	18
Group work: How to facilitate building successful value chains, what are the obstacles and ways to address these?.....	20
December 7 th , 2017.....	20
Part III: Sustainable wild plant resource management (Introduction)	20
Wild plant resource management on local /national /worldwide level	20
Status on MAPs in the Serbian pilot sites.....	23
Legislation example: Quota system in Bulgaria.....	24
Planning LENA Pilot Actions with experts and partners.....	25
Serbia, Fruska Gora NP.....	27
Workshop summary and follow-up.....	28
Feedback.....	29
Annex.....	30
List of Participants.....	30

Agenda

“Sustainable and beneficial trade of wild plants in the Danube Region – Can we make it happen?”

Date: 5-7 December 2017

Location: Mozaik Room, Hotel Benczúr, Benczúr utca 35, 1068 Budapest

Programme

DEC 5

17:30 - 18:45	Project meeting of WWF HU/ WWF BG/Municipality of Ivanovo and external expert to discuss Bulgarian Wild Plant Pilot activities at Hotel Benczúr
19:00 - 22:00	Official Workshop Dinner and Meeting with those participants arriving earlier in the restaurant of Hotel Benczúr

DEC 6

9:00 - 9:20	Registration
9:20 - 9:40	Welcoming words/ Introduction to the workshop <i>Kirsten Palme, WWF HU/TRAFFIC</i>
9:40 - 9:55	Introduction to the Pilot Site in Bulgaria: Rusenski Lom Naturepark
9:55 - 10:00	Q&A
10:00 - 10:15	Introduction to the Pilot Site in Slovenia: Gorenjska Region/ Triglav NP
10:15 - 10:20	Q&A
10:20 - 10:35	Introduction to the Pilot Site in Hungary: Szatmár-Beregi Natúrpark
10:35 - 10:40	Q&A
10:40 - 10:55	Introduction to the Pilot Sites in Serbia: Fruška Gora NP and Deliblato Sands
10:55 - 11:00	Q&A

11:00 - 11:30	Coffee break
11:30 - 11:45	Transnational Issues / State of play of wild plants trade at the pilot sites <i>Kirsten Palme, WWF HU/TRAFFIC</i>
11:45 - 12:00	Part I: Who are the wild-collectors and what are their capacity-building needs? (Introduction)
12:00 - 12:20	Practical example: Wild-harvesting company working with collectors <i>Peter Rangus, Pharmanais</i>
12:20 - 12:35	Possibilities of professionalization of wild MAP collection in Slovenia <i>Janko Rode, VIRIN education and training</i>
12:35 - 13:00	Group work 1: How to engage and incentivize wild-collectors in pilot sites?
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 14:30	Group work 1 (cont): How to engage and incentivize wild-collectors in pilot sites?
14:30 - 14:45	Part II: Nature pays: capitalizing on the benefits from sustainable trade in wild plants (Introduction)
14:45 - 15:15	Coffee break
15:15 - 15:45	FairWild Standard and certification scheme - Opportunities for companies in the Danube Region <i>Elisabeth Rüegg, FairWild Foundation</i>
15:45 - 16:45	Group work: How to facilitate building successful value chains, what are the obstacles and ways to address these?
16:45 - 17:00	Summary of Day 1
19:00	Official Workshop Dinner at Városliget Café, Olof Palme sétány 5, 1146 Budapest

DEC 7

9:00 – 9:20	Registration
9:20 – 9:40	Part III: Sustainable wild plant resource management (Introduction)
9:40 – 10:10	Wild plant resource management on local /national /worldwide level <i>Anastasiya Timoshyna, TRAFFIC</i>
10:10 – 10:30	Status on MAPs in the Serbian pilot sites <i>Ivan Sostaric, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade</i>
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 – 11:20	Sustainable resource management at the level of wild-harvesting operation/company
11:20 – 11:40	Legislation example: Quota system in Bulgaria <i>Raina Popova, WWF BG</i>
11:40 – 12:30	Group work: How to integrate sustainable plant resource management in policies, legislation and create better management plans?
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 14:30	Planning LENA Pilot Actions with experts and partners
14:30 – 15:00	Coffee break
15:00 – 16:00	Sustainable and beneficial wild plant trade: Developing an Action Plan for the Danube Region
16:00 – 16:15	Workshop summary and follow-up

Report

December 5th, 2017

Project meeting of WWF HU/ WWF BG/Municipality of Ivanovo and external expert to discuss Bulgarian Wild Plant Pilot activities at Hotel Benczúr

The Municipality visited one of the biggest herb trade companies in Bulgaria, Plantabul, to get further insight in this business field. The company works together with companies for example from Germany and the UK. They spoke to the manager of this company, who is very interested to buy more resources from the area and would be ready to sign a contract with a purchasing point when established and advised that plants from Natura2000 areas could be very suitable for organic production. They offered to help with the technical planning once the decision for a purchasing point has been made from the municipality of Ivanovo.

Advice for purchasing point:

- Drier
- Press
- Minimum 400 m² building
- Lot in front of building like 400 m², must be clean and made of concrete

Ivanovo municipality doesn't have such a building at the moment, which makes it necessary to demolish an old municipality building and build a new one (costly). The municipality estimates costs of about 150 000 Euro for building and equipment.

Plantabul does not plan to invest in such a facility and advised to get some additional money from other funding sources.

The collectors: motivated, elderly people and also young people with little income are interested. It is an incentive that collection is tax free.

Business owner/manager of the purchasing point: This person would be one of the entrepreneurs that have some small agricultural business producing and selling wine etc.

Products: Many possibilities -maybe rosehips as high value product – shells and seed can be sold- good in fall/winter when other herbs are not available any more. Anastasiya Timoshyna, TRAFFIC also sees a possibility for high quality dandelion root which is a very good selling product for digestion in the USA and also suggests to think about other opportunities for primary production: Maybe having small driers in private homes could start of the activity on a small scale. There might be a possibility for public investment, where everybody gets access to these facilities. There is also opportunities in EU investments for SME's, but these have to be fronted by a company.

Summary/Following steps:

Keep in touch with Plantabul

Talk to INCF Bulgaria

Agreement for the will to start a small-scale project and to find answers to following questions:

Make a business plan

check possible trading volumes, people, companies etc...

How much does a small drier fit a small drier? What volume fits?

Training the on harvesting sustainably, how to handle material, and a field trip to show local collectors how production works what a small company looks like could be a good opportunity for LENA activities in 2018.

Official Workshop Dinner and Meeting with those participants arriving earlier in the restaurant of Hotel Benczúr

The dinner was attended by all partners and external experts that had a long way to travel to come to the workshop and initiated first transnational discussions addressing national challenges and ideas for the pilot sites as a kick-off for the workshop starting the next morning.

December 6th, 2017

Welcoming words/ Introduction to the workshop

Kirsten Palme, WWF HU/TRAFFIC

This meeting is a great opportunity to discuss and plan the pilot activities for the next 1,5 years of the project and for all partners and external experts to benefit from each other's knowledge and experience. KP introduced the agenda for two-day workshop. There will be three parts of the workshop focused on collectors, the capitalization of the benefits from sustainable trade in wild plants and sustainable wild resource management/legislation.

Everybody introduced themselves.



Pic.1: Start of the workshop

Introduction to the Pilot Site in Bulgaria: Rusenski Lom Naturepark

Desislava Slavova, Municipality of Ivanovo

Ivanovo Municipality is in north-eastern Bulgaria; with total area of 495.5 km².

Rusenski Lom Nature Park is 20 km of town Ruse. Natura 2000 site.

Lots of opportunities for herb collection and marketing. The main problem is lack of collection, purchasing and processing point for the surrounding villages.

DS met Bulgarian companies (incl. <http://www.plantabul.com/en/index.php>) which are willing to make purchasing agreements for herbs collected on the territory of municipality. Necessary to study and finance the construction of the herb point; this can lead to the improvement of economic situation to collectors.

Species: There is commercial interest in anything collected.

Collectors: Older people that still collect herbs, but there is no network to purchase/sell, so no commercial harvesting.

Introduction to the Pilot Site in Slovenia: Gorenjska Region/ Triglav NP

Andrej Arih, Triglav NP and Blanka Odlazek, BSC Kranj

AA:

Triglav National Park is the only NP and the largest protected area in Slovenia (4% of Slovenia). A mix between wilderness and cultural landscape.

24% of TNP is buffer

37 settlements and 2444 inhabitants

TNP management plan (2016-25) exists

25% state; 34% local community; 43% private ownership – hence difficult to speak about the commercial use of wild plants

UNESCO MAP Reserve- Julian Alps; IPA, IBA; transboundary pilot region SI/IT (AC)

Natura 2000 ecological network

For the wild-collection activities they will focus on the MAB, as protection in the national park core is very complex.

No permits were issued for TNP so far; can only use un-protected species; sectoral legislation defines criteria and conditions for harvesting

Assessing the potential impact of harvesting wild plants is the part of the TNP management plan.

Lack of data on species distribution and production; some work done on blueberries

Wild-harvesting was evaluated as pressure within TNP (not as heavy as forestry).

50-60 years ago, there was important harvesting of *Gentiana lutea* – for making schnapps; now were not able to identify any activity of this kind.

In 2010-17 no permits/approval were given either for utilized species in TNP; also no permits for harvesters: therefore it is very difficult to identify who they are

Slovenia Business Register - only four companies are registered for Harvesting wild growing non-wood products.

995 registered harvesters in Gorenjska region.

Legislatively, collecting herbs on private lands is difficult.

Challenges: reduction of legal constraints; knowledge improvement regarding the existing practices;

Opportunities: TNP quality label – opportunity to market products?

BO: summary of the capacity-building workshop

Issues identified:

- legislative restrictions on what species may be picked and who needs a license;
- not clear on site where TNP collectors can legally collect;

- in private lands owners are quite aggressive about the collection.
- There is more demand than offer
- Best opportunity in Gorenjska region for professional harvesting for boutique size businesses
- Harvesting must be done sustainably
- Some good examples of business, it is a mix: growing plants in the wild
- FairWild certification can increase the price of harvested plants;
- FairWild certification may also be beneficial for countries where these is a higher cost of labour.



Pic.2: A.j Arih, Triglav NP presenting

Q&A

- (Éva Németh-Zámbori) How is subsistence vs commercial harvesting defined in SI? In HU it is defined that 2 kg/day/person is subsistence. In SI, 2kg/day/person of mushrooms and 1 kg/day/herbs – are defined as recreational use
- (Réka Vadnay) Can TNP itself manage harvesting? So that the NP can be a lot more involved in the network? This could be a good opportunity
- Problem of dispersed pollution even for wild herbs. Need to monitor this when selecting the areas for the species to be harvested.
- Price of lab analysis of herbs samples – how can this be paid and by who?
➔ Maybe as support from the NP (label)

Introduction to the Pilot Site in Hungary: Szatmár-Beregi Natúrpark

Zsombor Aradszki, Westpannon

The Nature Park does not receive money from the state. It was founded by villages/municipalities.

Wild plant supply challenges in the Danube region include ageing harvesters and company owners, declining tradition of wild-collection, lack of access to purchasing and processing facilities, unfair low prices for raw ingredients and the difficulty in attracting younger people for this job.

Introduction to the Pilot Sites in Serbia: Fruška Gora NP and Deliblato Sands

Presentation is incorporated into *Ivan Sostaric's* presentation on December 7th.

Transnational Issues / State of play of wild plants trade at the pilot sites

Kirsten Palme, WWF HU/TRAFFIC

Part I: Who are the wild-collectors and what are their capacity-building needs?

Kirsten Palme, WWF HU/TRAFFIC

Challenges:

- Depopulation
- Unorganized market
- Recognition as a job missing
- Lack of professional training
- Low income of collectors
- Insecurity (fluctuating market prices and demand/contacts)

Capacity-building needs:

- Knowledge to identify species
- Training in sustainable collection and handling processes
- Fair and safe working conditions

FairWild Standard has relevant principles that addresses these issues.

Practical example: Wild-harvesting company working with collectors

Peter Rangus, Pharmanais

Dealing with essential oils for 25 years; final manufacturer was really keen on having FairWild certified products. Area of 11,000 ha was mapped; collecting around 150 kg of 40 t of dry seeds; Pharmanais buys dried seeds and cold-presses them; then selling further.

Plantamell - certification is about EUR 4,000; quite expensive; some quantities of rosehips were pre-paid, and that money was used for the certification costs. Whole administrative work is sometime not in the contact with the reality – you have to apply ideas and adapt those to the local realities. In RS, collectors don't like to get contracts, so what they did was oral agreement. There was a guaranteed minimal pricing (instead of fixing the price), upper limit was left open; fair price calculated against the average pay in Serbia (about EUR 400 – double the minimal pay in the country).

Collectors – many people going to Belgrade or Nis; collectors are ageing; many villages get completely abandoned. 70% of collectors are older women (over 40); also men; rarely younger women.

Discussion:

Infrastructure – an idea could be the get old, but cheap still functioning socialist times equipment.

What rules are there about linkages to the tax authorities? In HU since last year, there is a new legislation. Collectors are free of taxes, buying companies are paying taxes.

Issues of prices – collectors are not paid that bad in RS; if they were able to collect and trade all year long; but they don't have social insurance/health insurance.



Pic.3: Peter Rangus is discussion with BG partners

Possibilities of professionalization of wild MAP collection in Slovenia

Janko Rode, VIRIN education and training

Tradition harvesting by elderly people, children, under-privileged people (e.g. Roma); harvesting is seasonal only; and the income is relatively small (although in older times harvesting was surplus of family economy)

The challenge – how to professionalize the collection of wild plants, also in the EU context?

Legislation in Slovenia, may present opportunities prevention of undeclared work and employment act (based on two EU directives) ; Article 12 (personal supplementary work)

Individual performs part of household assistance or other minor work, including collecting and selling forest herbs and fruits.

The Act article is the basis of Rules on personal supplementary work (pravilnik):

- Application to tax authorities
- Restricted income (6 average wages/year) ~5-6kEUR
- Paying income tax (~25%) after 10% debit of recognized fixed costs
- Paying social benefits (pension and disability insurance)
- Have to obtain a voucher for each month (10EUR/mo); paid by known customer or by practitioner when producing for unknown customer
- Obligatory billing (2 copied), keep for 10 yrs
- Income registered every 6 months
- This can be use/performed by physical persons, including unemployed, pensioners, children over 15, students, foreigners with work permit

How to be sure that the work is done properly? Traditionally: exchanging between collectors; buyers organize training activities

Formal acknowledgement: **National Vocational Qualification (NQV)**

NQV – recognition of knowledge, skills and competences, for which there is no formal education. There is a catalogue of knowledge for 'producer of herbs' (including harvesting) - NQV for 'wildcrafter' can be developed based on this. In practice this will also mean that a particular person has documented knowledge and competences;

Can also professionalize this activity through a cooperative, this would be regulated by Cooperatives Act

Another possibility is a social enterprise; regulated by Social Entrepreneurship Act – Article 6 describes groups of population who may work.

Summary: Activity of collection of herbs in future can fit into the regulated work legislation, but there should be common interest and understanding of its importance for biodiversity conservation through sustainable use of natural resources of medicinal and aromatic plants.



Pic.3: Janko Rode presenting

Group work 1: How to engage and incentivize wild-collectors in pilot sites?

- Opportunities for the public workers (unemployed people registered with the labor offices) to be doing wild-harvesting and processing --> Products sold by municipalities and part of money used as a top-up to pay the collectors: professional 'wild producer'
- Schoolchildren – additional wild-harvesting course
- Volunteering programs for paying foreigners (like WWOOF): Go WILD! - attractive idea for the wild areas; special environments
- Market 'push' - for companies to demand FairWild certification --> push more income/higher price and benefits to the collectors

- Wild-harvesting at the private lands - map out resources availability
- Attract younger people from universities that study biology or economics to go and assist wild-harvesting (this could be an official program of the university curriculum)

(more brainstorming)

- No one size fits all
- Professionalizing wild-harvester jobs
- Tourism/travel
- Consider the 'target groups' - older people (supplement to pensions); unemployed people; Roma people
- Harvesting, processing, handling **infrastructure**

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- Prices for wild harvested ingredients need to increase
- Value-addition through processing (in particular essential oils distillation) - and even up to marketing: think of the Alkaloid example
- Value-addition through certification



Pic.4: Group work - Collectors

Part II: Nature pays: capitalizing on the benefits from sustainable trade in wild plants

FairWild Standard and certification scheme – Opportunities for companies in the Danube Region

Elisabeth Rüegg, FairWild Foundation

Why to certify and how does it really work?

EU Organic legislation – have to fill a Council Regulation 834/2007:

EU Organic regulation does not provide sufficient framework to certify sustainable wild-harvesting of plants – **FairWild certification is key to fill-in this gap**

Quality and improvement go hand-in-hand. 5-year implementation of the FairWild certification is important.

Market for FairWild: Good companies are on-board – Pukka Herbs, Traditional medicinals, Martin Bauer

Regular industry meetings; BioFach participation; lots of expertise in the BoT; have inaugurated the expert advisory group

Increase in the accredited certified bodies, for Danube region CERES has a good network.

How much time is needed to get certified? Good practice is to apply at least four months before harvesting.



Pic.5: Elisabeth Rüegg presenting

Group work: How to facilitate building successful value chains, what are the obstacles and ways to address these?

Marketing – how to promote the label? And how to market this nationally/locally?

Labels have really different purposes and focuses.

Elisabeth Rüegg: You cannot prevent new labels coming into the market and it is not worth it. It's better to focus on the qualities that **your label represents**, make it reliable and transparent to stick out from the others.

Traditional use & stories promotion

What does quality mean in herbs? – Define this for your market

December 7th, 2017

Part III: Sustainable wild plant resource management (Introduction)

Wild plant resource management on local /national /worldwide level

Anastasiya Timoshyna, TRAFFIC

60,000 species used globally medicinally

~3,000 spp traded internationally

Only about 1/3 is commercially cultivated

Export of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) is steadily increasing.

Opportunities

- Sustainability market awareness growing
- Best practices available
- Some policy and legislative frameworks in place
- Landscape-level conservation potential

Recent European regional assessment on the conservation status of medicinal plants by IUCN Medicinal Plant Specialist Group (2015)

2% threatened with extinction

31% declining populations

Collection of plants from the wild main threat, followed by loss of habitat and agriculture

3 different levels of policy and regulatory systems:

- International: International policy and cooperation
- National:
 - Policies vs legislation vs instructions vs standards
 - Implementing international commitments (e.g. CITES)
 - Focussing conservation efforts on habitats and threatened plants (Red Books/Red Lists); species-specific regulations, protected areas
 - Overlapping thematic coverage, as often no specific wild plants/medicinal plants regulations
 - Legality is complex: issues of access, tenure, use, benefit-sharing
- Site-level/Sub-national
 - Protected areas management plans may integrate plants conservation and sustainable use
 - Potentially backed-up by customary law and traditional use systems
 - State-level vs federal regulations

The FairWild Standard has a set of principles and criteria to verify sustainable and fair sourcing practices of plants from the wild.

Implementation is based on:

- Risk analysis
- Resource assessment

- Species-area management plan
- Sustainable collection practices
- Cost calculation along the supply chain
- Traceability of goods and finances
- Documented fair trading practices

Practical example for the conservation of habitats and wild plants that support livelihoods in Poland

- Runo Spolka z.o.o is selling 200 wild-collected herbs from lands around the Białowieża Forest, Poland
- 500 registered collectors are involved, 90% of the collectors are elderly and retired and 10% are unemployed: issues of ageing collectors and decline in wild-harvesting traditions
- FairWild-certified since 2009:
 - Enabling closer relationships with collectors
 - 60 collector families receive a premium price for Dandelion roots and Nettle leaves and benefit from the FairWild Premium Fund
 - Strengthened management and monitoring systems (resource assessment and trainings)



Pic.6: A. Timoshyna presenting

Status on MAPs in the Serbian pilot sites

Ivan Sostaric, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade

5 national parks, 5 nature parks in RS; National Park Fruska Gora oldest part in Serbia, covers almost 70,000 ha

Close to Novi Sad, plenty of population, unlike some other MAP harvesting areas

About 1,500 plant species, 700 can be considered medicinal

175 rare and relict plant species; 75 protected

Plant of commercial interest include *Tilia*, *Rosa canina*, *Sorbus domestica*, *Sambucus nigra*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Cornus mas*, *Crataegus monogyna*, etc.

In general, there are quite a lot of opportunities for MAPs harvesting, but there are quite a lot of pressures on habitats (not from harvesting)

Vojvodina Sum is responsible for the management of Fruska Gora; The National Park is state-owned.

Deliblato sand: largest continental sands with 350 km², between Danube and Carpathian Mountains

900 vascular plant species, 230 medicinal. Many are rare and endangered (many orchids. A few species of commercial interest (also cultivating mint, camomile, etc). Institute of medicinal plants is nearby. Area is facing the loss of people, despite being not too far from Belgrade and Pancevo.



Pic.7: I. Sostaric presenting

Legislation example: Quota system in Bulgaria

Raina Popova, WWF BG

Union for the protection of nature – established in 1928 and suggested the control of species harvesting

Medicines and fragrances act (1941)

The trade nomenclature – 336 herbs of 248 plant species: 207 wild plants and 37 cultivated

Bulgarian biodiversity act in article 53 prescribes the development of long-term plans for the use of wild plant resources

Sustainable use of natural resources is prescribed by Bulgarian constitution (Art. 15)

Medicinal Plant Act 2000 Ordinance 2 and 5

Forestry Act = use of non-timber forest products regulation; medicinal plants use prescribed in the Medicinal Plant Act (2000). This act regulated the permits system.

Purchasing point is the key control place for the regulation of sustainability

70% of MAPs exports is from the wild, 20% cultivation, 10% is a mix; Top 20 exported plants are 70% of the volume – 17-19k t

Legality framework for MAPs harvesting and trade – use FairWild principles and the Timber Legality Framework?



Pic.7: R. Popova presenting

Planning LENA Pilot Actions with experts and partners

All pilot partners gathered with their external experts and others that had valuable information for them. This activity was very important to get a clear idea of what kind of trainings are needed for the 2018 at the pilot areas, to identify the audience, and to agree on timing and to develop these ideas further with the present experts.

This is a first draft of the planned activities:

Bulgaria, Rusenski Lom

Workshop dates - 24-26 June (on 24 we'll have herb celebration (national herb day) where everyone is invited to the workshop will be in Monday

Budget: same split as for local capacity building workshop in September 2017

Topics: business planning, marketing, how to use the local label that already exist, herb collection but what else (alternative herb base businesses)

How many people: approximately 30

What kind of people: Bulgarian companies who already have experience in the field and entrepreneurs who could possibly have interest in developing purchasing point, collectors who can have interest to collect herbs , Ruse's agricultural college.



Pic.8: Tom Osborn, Janko Rode & pilot partners discussing SI LENA activities for 2018

Slovenia, Gorenjska Region/Triglav National Park

Target group:

- Representative of diocese
- Ministry of agriculture, forestry and food
- Centre for sustainable rural development
- Representatives of Triglav National Park (surveillance department)
- Local communities
- Department for biology from the University
- Botanic garden from Ljubljana
- Inspector
- Janko Rode

Timing:

Within the Festival of Alpine flowers, end of May 2018, 1 day

Thematic:

- Restricting harvesting in calm, peaceful areas
- Identification of the possibilities of the sustainable use of natural resources in line with national legislation
- General use of natural resources on private land – how this area can be regulated
- Promoting cultivation of herbs in a natural regulated and monitored area, growing wild plants wildy and establishing a touristic offer of educating and harvesting
- Identification of problems and solutions
- Quality label idea

Budget:

- BSC Ltd., Kranj + TNP + Tourism Bohinj covers place of venue and catering
- Preparation of invitation and dissemination of invitations

Trainer:

- Andrej Arih
- Janko Rode (250 EUR s potnimi stroški)

Other: Field visit

Serbia, Fruska Gora NP

Time: June 2018

Place: for the second workshop we suggest the other pilot site, the place with good facilities in National Park Fruska Gora

Duration: one whole working day with invited participants, and the second day in smaller group to draft the short strategy, action plan, etc, possibly with representatives of the protected area(s).

Hungary, Szatmar Bereg Nature Park (April-June 2018)

1 day, 15 people

Westpannon:

Venue and catering, Bus for field trip, Travel of external experts, Interpretation (2 days, 2 interpreters)

→ Like local capacity building workshop

WWF HU/TRAFFIC:

External trainer (fee, travel, accommodation), Printing and translation of materials

Workshop summary and follow-up

Kirsten Palme, WWF HU/TRAFFIC

The workshop was very successful. It was a pleasure that all participants participated so actively in the discussions and planning activities. With such a great and enthusiastic group many things can be achieved. KP will contact the partners individually to follow-up on the wild plant reports, also asking for relevant legislation in a separate template and to maybe ask for some more details were needed. Also the ideas for the trainings and the development of the training materials will start soon and a workplan for this will be developed and discussed via e-mail and at the partner meeting in Ulm, Germany.

Feedback

The workshop received very positive feedback. Below is an overview of the comments that were received from the participants:

- It was interesting to get insight of the wild plants utilization from the perspective of other countries
- Great to see how things happen in other countries and to receive some know-how
- Internationality of the workshop was well presented, enabling exchange of different experiences and knowledge
- The problems are much different between the countries therefore a specific approach is needed for each pilot site.
- It seems that some issues (e.g. age structure; legislative constraints) can be identified as common for all. Project LENA is addressing a complex issue
- We have to be realistic that not all identified problems can be solved during the project duration
- Significant steps have already been done
- FairWild Standard was presented and could/will be probably included in the Triglav National Park Management plan to some extent
- The partner's cooperation was strengthened
- Good opportunity for networking and exchanging expert opinions
- Some very useful ideas about setting up a business of wild harvesting, establishment of collection points, connection possibilities with big companies and marketing /labelling were exchanged that will be used and introduced within the training next year.
- Good brainstorming for supporting business incentives in protected areas
- Practical examples were very useful
- Enjoyed the possibility to find creative solutions
- Good organization, perfectly organized regarding content and logistics
- Take home message: The idea that it is possible!


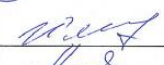



Annex

List of Participants



Project meeting of WWF HU/WWF BG/Municipality of Ivanovo and external expert to discuss Bulgarian Wild Plant Pilot activities



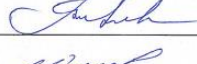


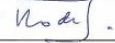


December 5th 2017 17:30 - 18:45 Hotel Benczúr, Benczúr utca 35, 1068 Budapest

#	Name	Organisation	Signature
1.	Desislava Slavova	Ivanovo Municipality	
2.	Ivelina Petrova	Ivanovo Municipality	
3.	Raina Popova	WWF BG	
4.	ANASTASIYA TIMOSHINA	TRAFFIC	
5.	KIRSTEN PALME	WWF HU / TRAFFIC	
6.			
7.			



Official Workshop Dinner and Meeting with those participants arriving earlier in the restaurant of Hotel Benczúr








December 5th 2017 19:00 - 20:00 Hotel Benczúr, Benczúr utca 35, 1068 Budapest

#	Name	Organisation	Signature
1.	ANDREJ AZIJA	TRISLAV NATIONAL PARK	
2.	BLANKA ODLAZEK	RDA of GORENJSKA DSC (TD KRANJ)	
3.	Desislava Slavova	Ivanovo Municipality	
4.	Ivelina Petrova	Ivanovo Municipality	
5.	Raina Popova	WWF BG	
6.	JAWKO RODE	VIZIJA	
7.	ANASTASIYA TIMOSHINA	TRAFFIC	
8.	KIRSTEN PALME	WWF HU / TRAFFIC	
9.			


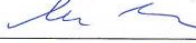

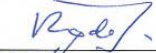



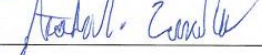



Regional Capacity Building Workshop: "Sustainable and beneficial trade of wild plants in the Danube Region - Can we make it happen?"

December 6th 2017 9:00 - 22:00 Mozaik Room, Hotel Benczúr & Városliget Café

#	Name	Organisation	Signature
1.	KIRSTEN PALTE	WWF HU (TRAFFIC)	
2.	PETER RANGUS	PHARMANALS	
3.	ANASTASIIYA TIMOSHINA	TRAFFIC	
4.	ANDREJ RIHA	TRIGLAV NATIONAL PARK	
5.	ZAMBORINÉ NÉMETH ÉVA	SZT. ISTVÁN UNIVERSITY	
6.	BLANKA ODLAZEK	RDA DSC LEDERANJ	
7.	IVAN ŠOŠTARIĆ	FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE BELGRADE	



8.	VADNAY RÓBERT	E-Sz-B Termékvédlelem Központja	
9.	HOKVÁTH RÓBERT	Magyar Vadászati Szövetség	
10.	RADACSI PÉTER	SZIU, Dep. of MAP	
11.	RODJE JANKO	VIKIL - SLOVENIA	
12.	Raina Popova	WWF BG	
13.	Ivelina Petrova	Ivanovo Municipality	
14.	Desislava Slavova	Ivanovo Municipality	
15.	ARADZKI ZSOMBOR	NYUGAT-ERVIKON KÖRFEJRT KFT.	
16.	Vom OSORN	TRAFFIC	











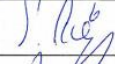
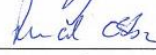


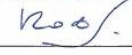


17.	Ričegj, Elisabett	FairWild Foundation	Ričegj
18.			
19.			
20.			
21.			
22.			
23.			
24.			
25.			



Regional Capacity Building Workshop: "Sustainable and beneficial trade of wild plants in the Danube Region - Can we make it happen?"

December 7th 2017 9:00 - 16:15 Mozaik Room, Hotel Benczúr & Városliget Café

#	Name	Organisation	Signature
1.	ANDREJ AŽIČ	TRISLAV NATIONAL PARK	
2.	IVAN ŠOŠTARIĆ	FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE BELGRADE SERBIA	
3.	ARAPSEKI ZŠOHFOR	MAGF-TANUSI URNROHTI KFT.	
4.	BLANKA ODLAZEK	RDA GORENJSKA BSC LTD (HR)	
5.	Đerislava Slavova	Ivanovo Municipality	
6.	Ivelina Petrova	Ivanovo Municipality	
7.	Raina Popova	WWF BG	

8.	PETER BANGUS	PHARMANAS	
9.	Elisabeth Ribey	Fair Wild Foundation	
10.	Tom Osborn	TRAFFIC	
11.	HOKVATH ROBERT	Magyar Vadgazdasági Központ	
12.	VADNAY ANNA	de Gócs - Gócsvidék - Békés Tudományok és Technika Központja	
13.	JADILKO RADE	VILKIL	
14.	KATALIN KEESE-NAGY	TRAFFIC	
15.	KIRSTEN PALME	WWF HU / TRAFFIC	
16.	ANASTASIYA TIMOSHINA	TRAFFIC	