PGI05391

Three T
Thematic Trail Trigger

Interreg Europe
European Union | European Regional Development Fund

SV5 REPORT_ RO PP7 – Brasov County

Study Visit no 5 Report

- Ro_PP7 – Brasov County
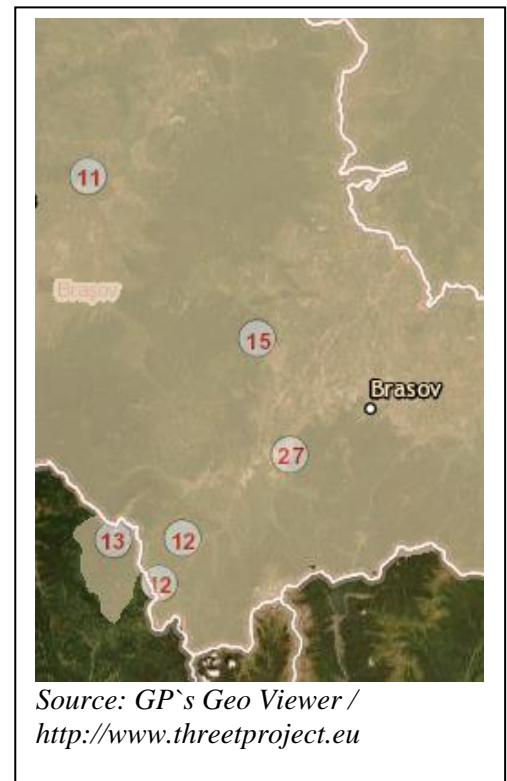

… a trail brought me here

Contents:

SV REPORT – SV5 Ro – Brasov County

1. Overview of the Study Visit

1.1 General introduction

Initially, at the meeting on March 20-21, 2019, Brașov County proposed the partners four Good Practices that will be studied during the study visit SV5. Meanwhile, the development of new thematic routes in the Codlea-Măgura Codlei area determined the implementation team of the ThreeT project to introduce this GP along with the four initial best practices.

Study visit no. 5 (SV5) was organized by PP7 in Brașov County, respectively Râșnov, Piatra Craiului National Park - Zărnești, Poarta Carpaților - Moieciu, Codlea Municipality - Măgura Codlei, Transylvania Hills, from October 7 to October 10, 2019. In the first two days of the study visit included all five best practices and feedback and recommendations were collected. On the third day we had a workshop with local stakeholders, including clarifications and comments on GPs visit during SV5 and a summary of the results. On the third day there was also a technical workshop on the structure of the Action Plan, coordinated by Lead Partner (More detailed clarification: See Annex, Schedule A1 of SV5). There were 28 participants representing eight project partners and stakeholders. In addition, we had around 35 local stakeholders and representatives of PP7, stakeholders and administrators of the parcel assets presented during the study visit. (Participants: see appendix, A2)

Source: GP`s Geo Viewer / http://www.threetproject.eu

SV REPORT – SV5 Ro – Brasov County

Participants of SV5 and snapshots of the five GPs

Revision	Date		Page
1	**24.11.2019**		3

Consiliul Judeţean Braşov

Braşov Tourism App
BE·LIVE IT

SRAC
CERTIFICAT nr. 1527
ISO 9001

IQNet
CERTIFIED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

	PGI05391	Three T
Interreg Europe		Thematic Trail Trigger
European Union	European Regional Development Fund		

SV REPORT – SV5 Ro – Brasov County

Participants of SV5 orientating on the first day of the Study Vist in Rasnov City Hall meeting room.

1.2 GP`s – synthetic

The opening of the 5th study visit was made by the president of the Brasov County Council – Adrian Veştea and by the mayor of Râşnov, Liviu Butnariu - the locality where the first good practice was visited and hosted the delegations of the seven ThreeT partners.

GP 1 - CONNECTING TRAILS BETWEEN HISTORICAL CENTER AND RASNOV CITADEL (#27[1])

Synthetic:

GOOD PRACTICE 1: Râşnov	Date of the Visit: 08.10.2019
Organisation in charge of the Good Practice	Rosenau Tourism Association and Râşnov City Hall

The GP was presented in detail by the representative of the Rosenau Association, Mrs. Daniela Bonta, and the representative of Râşnov City Hall, Mr. Răzvan Iancu. Then, the delegation made up of the project partners and their stakeholders, together with the host project team and representatives of the stakeholders from Brasov County, went up to the Râşnov Fortress with the help of the rack elevator - the good practice example regarding the sustainable connectivity between the old center of the locality and the objectives tourist attractions in

---

[1] Consult the Good Practices (Submission #27, #13, #12, #15 and #11) / http://www.threetproject.eu/good-practice-documentation

	PGI05391	**Three T**
Interreg Europe — European Union | European Regional Development Fund		Thematic Trail Trigger

SV REPORT – SV5 Ro – Brasov County

the area: Rasnov Fortress, Dynosaur Theme Park (Dino Parc), Valea Cetatii Cave (See presentations, Appendix A5).

The new elevator is a project using EU structural funds, aimed at easing the accessibility of tourists to the Rasnov Fortress and developing new opportunities for local entrepreneurs. The full trail extends to the Dynosaur Theme Park, with the Cave of the Valley of the Citadel as its final stop. Key points regarding the sustainability of the project: tourism, innovation, urban mobility / cultural heritage / infrastructure and service /soft-mobility transport means. The elevator's construction has solved important issues regarding the tourist as well as city infrastructure thus having a dual approach. Additionally it has led to an improved access on the elevators' viewpoint platform as well as the Citadel area for people with disabilities.

Fundamental to the concept of durable development is the necessity to integrate economical and social objectives with ecological and environmental ones, all of which can be found in all phases pertaining to the development and implementation of the project. Seeing as how Romania/EU is rich in similar historical monuments, most aspects pertaining to this project can easily be transferred to similar locations.

GP 2 - THEMATIC TRAILS WITHIN PIATRA CRAIULUI NATIONAL PARK (#13)

Synthetic:

GOOD PRACTICE 2: Piatra Craiului National Park - Zărnești	Date of the Visit: 08.10.2019
Organisation in charge of the Good Practice	RNP Romsilva-Piatra Craiului National Park Administration R.A

In the Visitation Center Piatra Craiului National Park was presented the concept of information and education center, the park visit routes, the cycling routes created in the park, the promotion and information modalities used by the park (See presentations, Appendix A5).

The visiting center and the park management act as a tool for informing and raising awareness of the natural values of the Piatra Craiului National Park. Key points regarding the sustainability of the project: biodiversity preservation, natural heritage (Natura 2000), sustainable tourism, education, awareness. Compared to the management of other protected areas in Romania, Piatra Craiului National Park was one of the three pilot protected areas where the management started in 1999, whereas the rest of the national and nature parks in Romania were managed by an administration from 2004. The three pilot protected areas, among them Piatra Craiului NP, had a head start in management. GP details regarding the establishment of the thematic trails; the design of the information boards and signs; used materials to increase the durability of the information boards.

Piatra Craiului National Park is a protected area established in 1990 for conservation of biodiversity and landscape, of valuable species, to promote and encourage tourism, and for public awareness and education in the spirit of protecting nature and its values. It is situated in the Southern Carpathians including the entire Piatra Craiului Massif, what is a 25 km long calcareous ridge, reaching the highest altitude at Baciului Peak - 2238 m. Piatra Craiului National Park is overlapped by two Natura 2000 sites. One, for the protection of habitats and species, and the other one for the protection of birds. The good practice examples are composed of 4 hiking trails, respectively: Zărneşti – Şaua Crăpăturii – Curmătura; Zărneşti – Prăpăstiile Zărneştilor - Curmătura

SV REPORT – SV5 Ro – Brasov County

- Şaua Curmăturii - Piatra Mică – Zănoaga; Botorog – Zanoaga; Valea Curmaturii. The second one, up until Curmatura Chalet, it is also a biking trail.

The main challenge consisted in making these trails functional for different target groups and in the materials used to increase the durability of the information boards. The structure of the information boards is metal, for durability. They are inclined for a better view, both for children and adults. All information boards are bilingual, respectively Romanian and English.

GP 3 - ECO-TOURISTIC TRAIL NETWORK IN POARTA CARPAȚILOR (#12)

Synthetic:

GOOD PRACTICE 3: Fundata – Moeciu de Sus	Date of the Visit: 08.10.2019
Organisation in charge of the Good Practice	Mountain Ecology Center Foundation (CEM)

The first day of the study visit in Brasov County ended at the Centrul de Ecologie Montana (Centre for Mountain Ecology - CEM) in Moieciu de Sus. The president of the foundation, Mr. Mihai Orleanu, presented to the assistant the concept of ecotourism development of the Moieciu-Fundata-Bran area, also known as the Carpathian Gate (Poarta Carpatilor). The concept underlying this good practice is to capitalize on the natural heritage of the area (2 protected areas and the agro-pastoral landscape specific to the region) and of the local cultural heritage by creating eco-trailers that connect natural and cultural objectives of interest in the area visited. In this sense, the participants traveled one of the routes marked by CEM, which connects the village of Moieciu de Sus with the village of Fundata. During the visit, visitors could observe the high value of the biodiversity of the area, the authentic agro-pastoral landscape and visited a museum of traditional life Stoian House Museum, where the hosts welcomed them with local products. (See presentations, Appendix A5)

The practice aims to create prerequisites for ecotouristic development as an essential factor in preserving the agro-pastoral landscape and the biodiversity by implementing a network of ecotrails. Key points regarding the sustainability of the project: infrastructure, information and communication, trail management and governance.
The main innovation of project was to set up a online GIS for visitors of the trails. Through CEM and Poarta Carpatilor websites and the implemented GIS (and in future a separate application) visitors have access to detailed maps (topography, geology, history, botany etc), locations of POIs (geology, habitats, crafts, artists, tra-

ditional architecture etc) and own location for orientation through mobile phones. All CEM activities that have generated the ecotrail network in the destination of the Carpathian Gate apply to other areas and can be adjusted according to local conditions. Foundation's ongoing projects: expanding the network of eco-tourist routes, connecting with neighboring destinations, incorporating the Carpathian Gate destination into a larger Geopark concept, changing urban construction plans to include eco-tourism concept, conservation of HNV agricultural land and of biodiversity, developing a local certification for products and services in the Carpathian Gate area.

GP 4 - ECO-TOURISTIC TRAIL NETWORK IN MAGURA CODLEA MOUNTAIN (#15)

Synthetic:

GOOD PRACTICE 4: Codlea	Date of the Visit: 09.10.2019
Organisation in charge of the Good Practice	Codlea City Hall

The second day of the study visit began in the city of Codlea, at the Museum of Codlea Traditions, as a starting point on the new eco-tourist routes on Măgura Codlea Mountain. The participants were presented with good practice by the museum director, Mrs. Corina Slaveanu, and the mountain guide Marian Anghel, then followed a short view of the exhibitions of the museum and of the fortified church in the locality. GP followed with short trip and presentation on new hiking routes in Magura Codlea Mountain and cycling routes project - promotion, connectivity routes with other localities, accessibility – and short trip on the way to GP 4 to Codlea Natural Lakes. Participants were able to enjoy Saxon and Romanian cakes. The good practice highlighted the partnership between public authorities and ONGs in capitalizing on the tourist and cultural potential of the area (See presentations, Appendix A5).

The new hiking network on Magura Codlea aims to increase the tourist potential of Codlea city by connecting the historical-cultural routes of the historical center (Evangelical Church - 13th century and the Museum of Codlea Traditions) with the mountain ones from the mountain area, by implementing a mountain ecotrail networks in order to preserve the mountain landscapes and biodiversity and to promote three tourist objectives (Magura Peak, the ruins of the Black Fortress and the Codlea public swimming pool).

The tracks network from Măgura Codlea area is thought and developed in order to attract the family tourism (parents and children) and people with mild disabilities. The entire tourist infrastructure from the field is thought to fit in the natural environment as much as possible, by using natural materials (wood) and by minimizing the plastic/ iron. The coherent development of tourist tracks network for a certain target group (families with children) and integrated in the natural environment, with minimal impact, can be multiplied in any other geographical area.

SV REPORT – SV5 Ro – Brasov County

GP 5 - THE NETWORK OF HIKING AND BIKING TRAILS IN TRANSYLVANIAN HIGHLANDS (#11)

Synthetic:

GOOD PRACTICE 5: Făgăraş Mountains and Transylvanian Highlands	Date of the Visit: 09.10.2019
Organisation in charge of the Good Practice	Mioritics Association

GP5 was introduced in two parts: by presenting the network of hiking and biking trails in the Transylvanian Highlands and the tourist services offered to tourists along these routes. The project partners were received by the mayor of Viştea commune, who presented the sustainable development projects carried out by the Tara Fagarasului Association in the area with the same name. Then, the president of the Mioritics Association, Mr. Mihai Dragomir, presented the concept underlying the Transylvanian Highlands project (See presentations, Appendix A5).

GP continued with a hike through the Transylvanian Highlands, the area of the Rucar village, the participants enjoying by the panorama over the Fagaras Mountains and the Transylvanian hills - presentation of the Transylvanian Highlands projects, connectivity, promotion infrastructure and the panoramic view of the Lake - birdwatching tourism.

The second part of the GP5 consisted of a guided tour in the Cincşor village, by presenting a sustainable project of sustainable rehabilitation of old buildings and offering new tourist destinations; visiting the fortified church; presentation of projects in the area

GP5 is a private initiative was in charge with developing an extensive network of hiking and biking trails to connect the villages with the fortified churches, the main attraction of the Transylvanian Highlands destination. Key points regarding the sustainability of the project: infrastructure and service, soft-mobility, entrepreneurship (rural areas), green infrastructure, mobility (rural and sub-urban areas), mobility (tourism regions), natural heritage (Natura 2000), support to sector (tourism & rural SMEs), support to SMEs (tourism & destination management), sustainable tourism.

Innovation consists of using the existent trails used by locals also will assure an easier maintenance / Increasing the accessibility to cultural heritage sites using the green transportation / Using the new technologies to make the trails more accessible / Developing thematic events to promote the trails / The coordination consortium. The entire practice can be multiplicate: design, marking, information panels, materials & app, maintenance & coordination

2. Workshop session in Day 3

Synthetic:

Workshop session	Date: 10.10.2019
Place:	Râşnov City Hall

Over the course of two days, a total of five of our Good Practices (GPs) on sustainable mobility and tourism, as well as on natural and cultural heritage were introduced. Participants were asked to rate each GP separately on a multi-page form. The evaluation form also requested recommendations from those GPs who would be interested in other partners on the topic of joint TUTORING SESSIONS to be held early next year and those recommended for publication on the Interreg Europe website.

According to the feedback given in the feedback forms, Interest was shared by all GPs, but Transylvania Highlands (GP5) and Eco-tourism trail network in Poarta Carpatilor (GP3) they received the most votes for the Tutorial Sessions, and Transylvania Highlands (GP5) and Rasnov Citadel (GP1) most of the votes for IE Policy Learning Platform.

On day three, a workshop was organized by organizing partner PP3, together with Study Visit participants and local stakeholders and GP-owners.

Study Visit Braşov County 10.10.2019 – Workshop: Clarifications and comments regarding the GP's visited. Participants were divided in five groups. One group studied one GP, having four aspects: Highlights, Learning, Improvement and Transferability.

The workshops were also attended by the Vice-President for Brasov County, Mrs. Imelda Toaso.

Results of Workshop:

GP 1 - CONNECTING TRAILS BETWEEN HISTORICAL CENTER AND RASNOV CITADEL (#27)

HIGHLIGHTS	LEARNING
- Controlled Tourist Flow - Traffic reduction, giving to ways to acces to the facilities - Panoramic view - Very good localization city – citadel - Colaboration between public administration and private sector - Connecting historical center to the citadel - Parking for bus and cars	- Connect two products for two tougets ways - Divided parking
IMPROVEMENTS	**TRANSFERABILITY**
- Smart ticketing - Traffic management if the tourist rate increase - Transfer from/to attractions - Hybrid/electric cars for transfer - Need to adapt the castle arrive for disabled people - Discount on attraction when using bus or train - Adapt the road to go to the cave (walking) - Night tours (with "torches") - Bike racks - Booking a reservation for elevator	- Magnetic + defrost systems for cable cart elevators - Conectivity between attractions and trails - Renting out spaces in the castle - Diversity of activities in the same region - - Discount on attractions when using public transport

GP 2 - THEMATIC TRAILS WITHIN PIATRA CRAIULUI NATIONAL PARK (#13)

HIGHLIGHTS	LEARNING
- Quality of landscape - Bi-lingual information - Visitor Center for Aufience Development + general information - Solving of ownership question - Clear barriers for motorized vehicles - Compatibility of various uses on trail	- collecting a fee - voluntary fee
IMPROVEMENTS	**TRANSFERABILITY**
- More staff for Info Center - Shuttle Info Center – trail heads - Shuttle InfoCenter – towns - Experience all senses on trails (outside of vizitator center) (silent info) - Information of shelter location - Information on trails (time, difficulty, points of rescue) - Security	**HOW?**

GP 3 - ECO-TOURISTIC TRAIL NETWORK IN POARTA CARPAȚILOR (#12)

HIGHLIGHTS	LEARNING
-Biodiversity - Nature first - Meadows - Biulding trust - Connection of activities and info about nature - The way/ trail was delighted - Authenticity – managing to include local people - Natural values (flora and fauna) - Devoted people and persons develop the trails - Events used to attracted/ promote - Wilderness of nature as a key product	- Route, quidance, marking, design of map - Keep the rural area alive - You need more info about the nature - ThreeT is a opportunity for meeting and learning by stakeholdfers and partners - Scientific research - Supporting touristic - Product organisation
IMPROVEMENTS	**TRANSFERABILITY**
- Integration of trails in other national/EU level hiking application - "virtual traffic lights" at trails intersections to provide guidance - To cooperate and assure upper institutional support - Elevations for trails – GIS - Buildinf trust ongoing procedure	- Local community involved in the project, they identify with it emotionally what makes the trail very catchy. They can take profits of it (local products) - The way the trails wake designed (cooperation) - 4 P: public, private, people, partnership - To use "GIS" modern tehnologies and

- Just basic info along trails and more on apps	amplify IT - Building trust in the working area

GP 4 - ECO-TOURISTIC TRAIL NETWORK IN MAGURA CODLEA MOUNTAIN (#15)

HIGHLIGHTS	LEARNING
- Nature - Built, traditional and natural values involved - The project has a center, which is the perfect starting point - Small downdown… everythinging is close, near to get anywhere - Trails for different target groups, highlighted clearly - Signs – for develop a UE strategy for soft low to unique way to communicate and indicate path, difficulty and other	- Connecting the city with the nature - Economical – no need so much money - Connections with traditions, nature and tipical foods and dances - Natural materials for the signs
IMPROVEMENTS	**TRANSFERABILITY**
- Continue the restoration of the buildings - Connections with the public transport, just in case flexible - Rent bike near the town to get the place - More signs for the trails - More information from center	- Can be transferred to all cities with historical town and nice landscape - Involving the families and people whit disabilities - Posibility to connected sport and traditions - To create a unique form for signs in UE (connection with other good practices is possible) - Use natural materials but not cut trees for signs – recomandation for all

GP 5 - THE NETWORK OF HIKING AND BIKING TRAILS IN TRANSYLVANIAN HIGHLANDS (#11)

HIGHLIGHTS	LEARNING
-Guvernance; public & privat - Events: creative, targeted - Community involvement - Authentic people and local products - Unique cultural and natural heritage - Small scale infrastructure - Direct accessibility to local services - Restoration of build heritage - Economic activity with impact on cultural heritage - traditions	- Training for local community - Ways to properly cooperate between several and different entities for a common goal - Ways to highlight the main atractions for one or several destinations - Cooperation by local authorities - Capacity to reinvent an economy translate in to a touristic model - People coloboration to the project - the sustenability, protect the nature, protect the authenticity, good idea with the

	- brunch
	- Idea of community lunch, dinner
	- Strong ties with local people a local administration
	- App – how to share info about local services
	- The need of more community awareness and involvement
	- Governance model: development, promotion, maintenance
IMPROVEMENTS - More awareness raising inside and outside of communities - More motivation on larger group of community member – responsible tourism - Green transportation: public - Information points and panels - Touristic marketing: touristic point - Highlight the positive aspects - Improve story telling: local people - Management of over tourism - Academic research/publications - Highlight food sources	**TRANSFERABILITY** - Partneship approach/governance - Building the trust - Reasearch of local values - Giving life to a trail trough events - The spirit: "we made this together" - Small is beautiful - The initiative is very creative and important therefore it can be easily transferred to other parts of the country that have similar conditions and want to learn.

3. Study Visit Feedback forms (analyse)

3.1 Quantitative analysis

Total amount of 16 feedback forms were returned to organizing partner. Some participants returned one comprehesive feedback form that they had filled together.

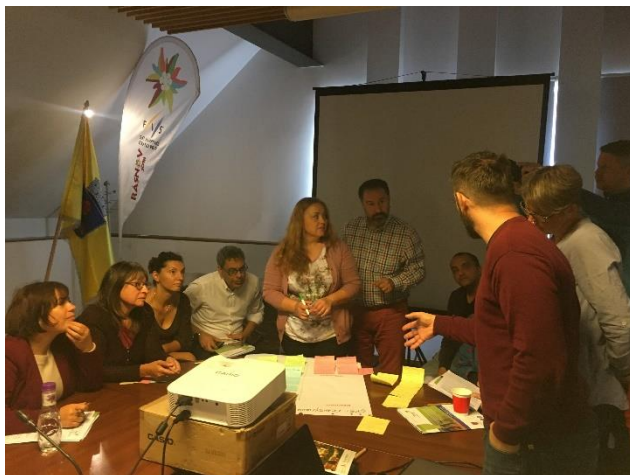| Feedback forms (FF) returned by partner regions:	Country & Tipe:	Sum of feedback forms
	Finland	**3**
	PP3	1
	Stkh	2
	Germany	**1**
	Stkh	1
	Hungary	**4**
	PP8	1
	Stkh	3
	Italy	**2**
	PP2	1
	Stkh	1
	Malta	**2**
	PP4	2
	Poland	**1**
	Stkh & PP	1
	Romania	**1**
	Stkh	1
	Spain	**1**
	PP6	1
	unidentified	**1**
	Unidentified	1
	Grand Total	**16**

Work group GP1

Work group GP2

Work group GP4

Work group GP3

Work group GP5

SV REPORT – SV5 Ro – Brasov County

In the following 3 tables (with green, orange and blue bars) are presented the options from Feedback Forms regarding macro categories and their relevance (all related to GP):

Row Labels	GP1	GP2	GP3	GP4	GP5
1. Infrastructure and service	16	16	16	16	15
Partly relevant	4	3	5	4	4
Relevant	4	10	7	9	6
Very relevant	8	3	4	3	5
2. Soft-mobility transport	16	12	16	16	14
Not relevant			1	1	
Partly relevant	6	5	3	8	4
Relevant	7	6	7	5	6
Very relevant	3	1	5	2	4
3. Information and communication	16	16	16	16	15
Not relevant			1	1	
Partly relevant	6	2	1	2	4
Relevant	9	9	8	7	5
Very relevant	1	5	6	6	6
4. Trail management and governance	16	15	15	16	15
Partly relevant	4	1	2	1	
Relevant	9	6	4	7	6
Very relevant	3	8	9	8	9
5. Other	10	10	6	8	9
Not relevant	1				
Partly relevant	2		1	3	
Relevant	3	9	1	3	1
Very relevant	4	1	4	2	8

Row Labels	GP1	GP2	GP3	GP4	GP5
Not relevant	1		2	2	
2. Soft-mobility transport			1	1	
3. Information and communication			1	1	
5. Other	1				
Partly relevant	22	11	12	18	12
1. Infrastructure and service	4	3	5	4	4
2. Soft-mobility transport	6	5	3	8	4
3. Information and communication	6	2	1	2	4
4. Trail management and governance	4	1	2	1	
5. Other	2		1	3	
Relevant	32	40	27	31	24
1. Infrastructure and service	4	10	7	9	6
2. Soft-mobility transport	7	6	7	5	6
3. Information and communication	9	9	8	7	5
4. Trail management and governance	9	6	4	7	6
5. Other	3	9	1	3	1
Very relevant	19	18	28	21	32
1. Infrastructure and service	8	3	4	3	5
2. Soft-mobility transport	3	1	5	2	4
3. Information and communication	1	5	6	6	6
4. Trail management and governance	3	8	9	8	9
5. Other	4	1	4	2	8

Three T
Thematic Trail Trigger

SV REPORT – SV5 Ro – Brasov County

Row Labels	1. Infrastructure and service	2. Soft-mobility transport	3. Information and communication	4. Trail management and governance	5. Other
GP1	**16**	**16**	**16**	**16**	**10**
Not relevant					1
Partly relevant	4	6	6	4	2
Relevant	4	7	9	9	3
Very relevant	8	3	1	3	4
GP2	**16**	**12**	**16**	**15**	**10**
Partly relevant	3	5	2	1	
Relevant	10	6	9	6	9
Very relevant	3	1	5	8	1
GP3	**16**	**16**	**16**	**15**	**6**
Not relevant		1	1		
Partly relevant	5	3	1	2	1
Relevant	7	7	8	4	1
Very relevant	4	5	6	9	4
GP4	**16**	**16**	**16**	**16**	**8**
Not relevant		1	1		
Partly relevant	4	8	2	1	3
Relevant	9	5	7	7	3
Very relevant	3	2	6	8	2
GP5	**15**	**14**	**15**	**15**	**9**
Partly relevant	4	4	4		
Relevant	6	6	5	6	1
Very relevant	5	4	6	9	8

	PGI05391	**Three T**
Interreg Europe — European Union | European Regional Development Fund		Thematic Trail Trigger

SV REPORT – SV5 Ro – Brasov County

3.2 Success factor analysis, constraints & recommendations

The information below is generated by Feedback Forms processing (see the excel, appendix A6).
Unreadable texts were excluded.

The success factors identified in GP`s visit:

GP1

- allows to control blow of visitors and keep count of type / sex / age
- also the creation af a tourist trail to the most important sites in a Rasnov
- An example of a brilliant usage of the natural, historical and natural values and promoting them in one tourists' offer.
- complex attraction
- conects the different destinations of the city
- Dino Park not so much...
- easier acces to the citadel
- easy approach
- effective comunication with local inhabitants
- experience + accesibility
- fortress was awsome!
- funicular / elevator was mce, but…
- geographical setting of citadel
- goof connectivity between city and citadel
- lower traffic
- natural preservation
- new parking system
- real thing, citadel is case
- reduce traffic of people and parking problems
- s god and practical way to reach the citadel
- saving the unique site (to locals, to visitors)
- smart ticketing
- solving a problem of acces and related pollution in a enviromentaly friendly and compatible manner
- succesfuk way to reduce private car using
- sustainable mobility
- Terrain/field conditions - the proximity of the historical centre in the city and the Castle created convenient conditions for the construction of a lift, thus facilitating access to the viewing platform and the castle.
- the succes is due to the incresead accessibility of the castle and the town centre
- traffic reduction

GP2

- Bloking the cars fa the parks (physically)
- centre was great
- consolidated information system on site
- Creation of an attractive (high-leveled) informational system about the natural values of the National Park and the possibility of targeting and monitoring tourist traffic
- dedicated management by National Park (production, management)
- deep analysis of potential trails
- diverse activities for target groups
- easy acces - beautiful scenaries along the way
- ensuring high visibility of trailn
- excelent information suport: visitor`s center, multi-lingual detailed publications
- goof organization to develop the trails (use of experts)
- group coordination such as tools
- identifies grade of difficulty
- informative & clear info tables
- internniches greatly one`s experiente of the site
- making the trials functional for different target
- material used are very low-impact
- so much and modern information for nature and park
- Strong institutional aproach.
- the signage of the trail is succesful altrough the possibility of digital signage may become more feasible if there is a coverage in the park
- the various activities (climbing, hiking, biking)
- very well mantained
- visitor center lives a bacbone for national park. Of course nice enviroment
- wildlife information provided
- you are serving well working entity

GP3
- a very interesting, ecotuouristic trail
- Active participation of landowners (accommodation owners NGO's in the creation of networks and infrastructure on individual routes.
- ancient house mantaince
- bringing in scientific research components relating to wildlife & botany
- connection with information & own experiences
- contact with locals
- cooperation with universities
- covennance
- cultural and arhitectural heritage valorification
- cultural value
- devoted ideaholder

Revision	Date		Page
1	**24.11.2019**		24

Consiliul Județean Brașov

Brașov BE·LIVE IT Brașov Tourism App

SR AC ISO 9001

IQNet

- enthusiasm of CEM people
- excelent management
- good quality trails and diversity of offers
- grass-root approach with strong social relations with the local community
- increasing the respect for local traditions
- input voluntary organisations as a valuable asset
- involvement of local community
- involvement of local people
- involvement of locals
- involving locals in a way that they gain benefit from the trails
- land scapes - so cute!
- Landscape attractiveness of the area, biodiversity establishing partnership (local community) in order to implement the project – strong emotional bonds with local community based on respect and trust.
- local people we met
- management to plan the trails in the private areas
- organisation of differents trails to provide eco tourism
- partnership with private owners
- Promotion of natural and cultural values, presentation of architectural objects, folk handicrafts and local products as a local unique heritage.
- science / nature is the CEM element (result) why trails are is so unique
- the accessibility of nature is made possible by these trails. Which encurage green tourism
- unique enviroment
- using existing trails and paths, by involving the owners
- voluntary work

GP4

- clear design for signpositing
- clear marking for different trails
- common presentation in a same museum the traditional and the nature values and the historical heritage
- development of cultural and natural heritage
- direction of trail provide with information
- focused target (family tourism)
- good guides, involved
- involve of local actors
- It corresponds strictly to nature, easy access to the trials, various types of trials adjusted to different target visitors (families, little children, people with mild disabilities as well as advanced climbers), excellent city center information point, consistency of the idea with the shape of the city area and the nearby Magura Mountain,
- local entrepreneur marks trails for different users (target group)

	PGI05391	Three T
Interreg Europe		Thematic Trail Trigger
European Union | European Regional Development Fund		

SV REPORT – SV5 Ro – Brasov County

- nature preservation and valorization sensibility to the disabled needs information for secure hikes
- nice city attractives with rhe immediate souroundings in a very clean way
- providing new tpurist activities for the town
- target group destination with signs
- the awarnes of the area heritage and the determination to use it to create trails
- the urban heritage of the town is highlathed by the museum wich gives a snapshot of its history
- trail differentiation by level of difficulty
- trails available to different target groups (god signs to inform)
- well defined categories for different target groups

GP5

- a new conceived now consolidated set of initiatives and flexible approach.
- appropiate local organization
- avariety of activities ensures a good mix of visitors
- biking tourism offers whole local products and traditional service providers
- church infrastructure well conserved
- destination management association - gvernance
- devoted ideaholder
- emploing locals (for services)
- enthusuastic, wel educated, with a atitude, understanding the values of authentic enviroment
- financial procurement inventiveness
- given the spectactacular landscape, the GP is successful because it is a accesible to mos people - local and foreign.
- impact on the economic activity of the local community
- increasing number of tourists
- involving locals
- involvment of local, building trust authentic gouvernment
- local-based'
- management
- multi-foringamprehensive initiatives capable of policy influence
- natural and cultural richeness
- nature, views, good product!
- people`s cplaboration
- presentation of traditional way of life
- private partnership
- promotion of ecotorism groups (bike organization)
- the 'church friends' entusiasm
- the lunch by locals
- use of natural and cultural value of the region
- using local products and linking it with the tourism

- winning the support of investors thanks to determination, convincing units from circles unfavourable to implement the project, events that are being organized are creative, targeted based on storytelling with historical and cultural background

The constraints to a possible replication:

GP1
- A given solution is strictly dedicated to local conditions.
- a similar project exists in malta but the approach tower is different.
- connectivity betwwen parking and castle not perfect, so not relevant to be transfered
- cooperation between different actors
- Dino Park is bit old ideea
- integration in city traffic is complicated
- it`s necessary to invest in the castle facilities
- no citadel … you have to have such a fantastic 'think'(citadel) to develop
- no such action in the region
- none
- technical engineering and cost - effective solutions to meet similar neet of interactions
- the increse of tourist could be a problem to cover the demand
- The project is difficult to replicate in another region because of its field conditions which differ a lot in comparison to our region
- the Rasnov lift is more discrete and respectful of the surroundings
- the replications of this GP is too connected to the need to make a connection between a place at the bottom
- think about disabled people
- we don`t have the same problems with private cars or mass tourism
- we don`t have trails kind of fortress

GP2
- also alpinism is a serious problem
- difficulty in nemouving non -compatible use switch in the site
- funding. We have 5 national parks and there is no center or workers
- lack of similare sites
- les public could be improved
- Malta has a super-high uv radiation after open season they become completely white [nothing visible]
- need ti have a strong, committed institutional promoter / supporter
- Other specificity of the action plan and landscape conditions
- our region is geologicaly different, but the method is transferable
- the visitant center is far from the trail area
- we have a quite similar system. No dificulties in transferability

GP3

	PGI05391	**Three T**
Interreg Europe		Thematic Trail Trigger
European Union | European Regional Development Fund		

SV REPORT – SV5 Ro – Brasov County

- blared locals
- difficulty in concincing different groups to work together (local, political, NGO`s)
- difficulty to attrack tourism interested
- legal / adminsitrative barriers
- local of similar sites
- Malta does not have such natural areas and there are too many roads everywhere. This is a serious problem
- more indicatos along the trail (direction)
- No specific constrains has been noticed
- not enough money for mantainance
- opeuness' of local people
- risk relating to a voluntary non-institutional approach
- secure upper - institutional support without fearing to lose your freedom?
- The given practice can be aplicated in other areas of natural value (national or landscape parrks) and adjusted to suit local conditions
- to create a trail / tour comnbined with nature & heritage spots & values
- we have no existing path network related to rural tradition
- you have ti rare vivid rural areas, no people - no cheese
- you have to have …. / old ladyes there

GP4

- cinfussions wish the colors of the wood arrows in trails (red could mean high difficulty)
- everithing is transferabil
- It is hard to find an area which would be adjusted to the needs of varius target visitirs (families with little children, the disabled)
- museum need to be signalised to know wich rooms peoplle can visit
- need to explore uniform, standardised signaling system (this applies al
- no contraints
- none
- this GP can easily be replicated in different villages with the participation of the community but this mai be a problem because it is too late - communities have broken down and social fabric is weak however the trail is interesting
- trail conservatioan responsibility belonging to another body (forestry)

GP5

- a village lunch ideea (a joint place in local products; local cooks
- also climatic factors mean that trails can only be used in winter
- big region to manage
- Higher motivation on larger group of community members, more bilingual information panels (pictures from the past) more positive approach in storytelling high quality local food products (the source should be given, who is behind the products).
- lack of similare sites still being used for agricultural purposes

- Malta does not have the space (but it could be replicated on micro scale)
- missed tradition
- need to invest more maninanance the facilities
- no contraints
- none
- territorial areas may not have a similar rooted approach with the local players
- The solution needs the cooperation with local administration, delays caused because the problems with communication with the land owners.
- you can serve thematic lunches - culture, heritage, nature, cooking

Relevance of GP`s for the following macro-categories of threet project / justify:

GP1
- how ti make a 'mass-tourism' destination sustainable .... Green infrastructure
- it helps to integrate the city centre in the visit to the more famous citadel
- it is eco-frindly way ti move mass tourist
- it is sustainable because it is well located, easy to use
- sustainable tourism and green infrastructure are then in to use but how this fortress will stay in good, authentic condition if the amount of visitors grow rapidly?
- the construction of the elevator has made Rasnov tourist more sustainable
- the infrastructure are certainly the principal. Aspect of this GP it provide a sustainable acces giving a solution fot the high traffic produced by tourist
- the list enables a large number of people to be tame up / down in a few minutes whitout the need of private transport - less emissions.
- Tt is difficult to close the loop of the path (no easy return from the Dino Park area to the city). Suggestion - creating a bike/scooter rental point that could solve this problem (green means of transport)
- you have construction project to start. It is goof to plan these trails, lice acesibility and sustainable tourism with your partners, fat and form GP

GP2
- barbeque and party are motivation element for locals. Please try to focus on nature!
- it places the site as a viable, intersting and sustainable tourist attraction
- it`s main rationale is supporting sustainable tourism in a natural enviroment
- links and info an public transport connections could se improved
- signage is important to give meaning
- support to tourism sector
- the principal aspect of this GP is the information provided in the trail and the management of them
- without it most significance is lost and if may be dangerous
- you have to new service (maps, ….) for that
- you to have to pay to let in the park.

	PGI05391	Three T
Interreg Europe — European Union | European Regional Development Fund		Thematic Trail Trigger

SV REPORT – SV5 Ro – Brasov County

GP3
- contacts with local people (home museum & homemade cookies)
- decoted people to the cause of natural and cultural heritage valorification
- Futher improvement needs: bilingual signposting of the trail,
- how tu let there by public transportation
- information provides a good documentary & planning tool
- it is a low impact concept with minimal effect on the enviroment
- it`s important a good management to organized
- Passion and devotion of Mrs Michaeia Orleanu, storytelling idea, ethografic tradition as a justification for eco-trials,
- research bring in a international visibility.
- the private areas. Moreover, get more information of culture, and not only in nature
- the trail is totally green and takes the visitor through magnificent landscape and interesting ethnological museul of country life.
- to point out the local nature & every day life in countryside
- trail management and gouvernance is the succes key of this GP

GP4
- cultural heritage
- how history / heritage could be seen in the trails?
- informations are the principal aspect to show to tourist the cultural and natural heritage
- need to support the management and maintenance of the trail
- the cultural heritage aspect has benn used to creat an interesting and very informative trails wich people mwill most to visit
- the history & heritage seen in the museum
- the nature on the trails
- the use of public buildings in heritage trails in a good idea - the building belongs to the community and also helps visitors
- trails bring close to urban area seems to facilitate link between cultural & natural heritage
- very fresh / new trail concept, plening of development

GP5
- a very good solution for every tourist destination dedicated to active tourism, we admire the determinationand consequense in reaching the main goal, which made the project to be successful and developing in a rapid way beyond the expectetions of their iniciators
- infrastrucure of the trails must be maintaned to offer best service as possible
- it can be a made a complete visit with natural, and built heritage
- it is interesting the development of inviting chefs to add value to local natural products / ingredients
- keep the rural areas live!
- locality, co-operatin the strong things
- natural & cultural heritage a local people have been built togetet in a succesful way
- so sustainable housing and living #antiurbanism

SV REPORT – SV5 Ro – Brasov County

- the possibilities of green tourism and tranvel are high and well exploited
- the way in wich th network of fortified churches is being used to create economic activity and prefesion training for local communities
- this trail contains a wide varuety of activities, things to see, places to stay etc.
- transports are importants to move arround the region (bike very popular)
- trial management is very important to support the GP. However, the region is very large and it needs more management
- very important more to keep and involve local people to stay at their home area
- we work togeter - we made it'

Transferable features / components of GP`s

GP1

- control of tourist flow
- dino park
- eco - frindly solutions durng construction. Beware, howevwe, of physical obstructions that o too eco-frindly, conservation solutions may have after commissioning (f.i. in a relation to climate change)
- green transport
- innovative way to create accessibility ti sites wich are difficult to reach
- interactive presentation for the heritage of old town with wlwvator
- internet ticket office - open always - smart ticketing
- it`s a GP very interesting for a mountains areas where it is need to connect different facilities
- modern - clar
- people-public-private partnership
- reduction on ticket price if you if you take public / green transportation
- smart ticketing
- The idea of creating viewpoints (platforms) or using the natural land conditions (elevations in the form of dunes) in places with attractive views and combining them into a path infrastructure in a form of a loop, adjusted to various target groups (families, elderly people, disabled people).
- the idea of the project connect the traffic problems,
- the involvment of the local community in the implemanetation process
- to build with a little impact on the enviroment as possible

GP2

- 4O - model
- barier natural for the .... Of the berd, so it can be easy relaced
- info in visitor center for all (blind, old, children)
- Information and educational boards emphasizing the structure of the path and its natural values – easily replaced or fixed The method of making boards enabling long-term placement in the field, de-signed for different categories of visitors
- interactive information tool in the visitor`s centre (3d maping, sand modelling, animal`s sound, inter-active screens)

- maintenance
- management aspects of large natural sites
- method of developing / identifyng trails in protected area
- project PA Management re. Trails
- sign position system
- stopping the cars
- structure of the information boards
- the idea to change only part of the sign and angle the sign si that every one can use them are two very good ideas
- to connect a fee from visitors - we could collecy a voluntary fee
- trail maintenanace
- trail mapping and monitoring
- use of experts to provide trails services (the climbing trails)
- visitor center - info point
- visitor center, funding was 90% from gouvernment
- win-win - cooperation with locals

GP3

- all activities included in this project are applicable to other areas
- co-operation (win-win) with Locals, having an respective atitude
- cooperation with locals
- creating a good climate and coalition for the project, in order to attract the local community
- effort to create co-operation between all involved
- generating co-operation & Local ators / involvement
- ideea is good, but doesn`t work whitout person like the his leader is it
- management of private area
- mix between natural and cultural heritage in a trail
- nature, old ladies, farms
- network building among people involved
- onvolving the local community (volunteers)
- presence on site to promote, monitoring and enlarge activities
- presentation of the traditional country life
- quality of signage
- ties with local communities
- transpot acces planning
- use of internet to share info of trails
- use of scientific info & research local
- using existing local routes as trail elements
- using existing locally used roads for turistic trails
- using scientific tools

GP4

- categories
- colour codes - ideea
- connect the city with is sourandings
- consider the intermodality aspect (connection from town to Maial site as departure point). in the GP this seems & have been aoverloked or not adequately attended to
- creation of local museum
- encourage use of local public buildings for tourism / trails / etc. by giving information and create a node for such trails
- focus on families + people with disabilities
- good transferability potential due to concentration of sites aven a small area
- information in signs
- linking of urban & sub-urban / rural areas having strong natural features
- municipality was allocate money for trails
- people need that?
- publications concerning tourist routes and trails located in the area
- realiozation of graphic elements and informations to enjoy trails whithout danger
- select of the target group with signs choose
- services / food, cafetaria f.e.
- signpoints system: city + nearby nature
- signposting the trails
- the local food tradition should be taken
- visibile - great example the ladies with saxon & romanian cookies
- wood signals located in the trail

GP5
- A template example of building an offer which will enable the economic development of a given area
- attractive events
- biking events
- constant development
- co-operation a trust between people & community administrators
- cooperation of a visual scale in destination development and management
- involving local producers
- local communities / private operator`s interlink
- local people togeter involved
- management
- mobil app & maps of the trails
- on a small scale - the dreation of well managed trails with interesting things see and do is possible - howevwr motor transport is still a negative issue
- preserve old buildings
- seasonal events such as the 'brunch' one now with wen established calendar
- study from resources: signpot, verify places

- take the çorageaous'stand to be innovative! (ex.: participating to bike seuer`s / Trail as the only stand offering a destinations for bikers
- the method of contacting the villages
- the network of local providers, landowners, craftsmen,
- the tourist serivices (places and the signs)
- the use of heritage to create economic activities
- traditions! / And transport our traditions
- use of local sources (people, nature, skills)
- volunteer works to mantain the trails and infrastructure

Recommended steps to transfer the GP`s to your Region

GP1

- analyze the costs and beneffits of aerplacing traditional mobillity with a project like this, ans the real impact on the ecosystem
- bigger cable car
- can be comparated with the malta project fot succes rate & use
- consider possible similar utilization or an year around to ensure management and upkeeping sustainability
- discuss the posibilieties of smart ticketing with local stakeholders
- ensure good transport connection to starting point
- ensure that the flow of visitors does not have a bad impact on the site
- family resort where you have
- "finding suitable places to create viewpoints"
- gaining an interest and support of local authorities and local community in implementing the project
- great investment
- law permiton (beacuse of our protected areas)
- more than one elevator to be able to cover the demand
- more vision for our own tourism, what is real …is bussines
- obtaining a source of financing
- sound feasibilitu analysis to decide on a yes/no intervention and for an appropiate dimensioning.
- to find similar complex like: fortress + dinopark (history / stories / research & children / action / mobility)
- understand our own history

GP2

- being togeter all people involved
- blow them this GP
- carry out backround information collection
- check stakeholders
- fiind institution for maintenance
- governance for trail

Revision	Date		Page
1	**24.11.2019**		34

Consiliul Judeţean Braşov

Braşov BE·LIVE IT
Braşov Tourism App

SRAC ISO 9001

IQNet

- identify site and ownershios
- involve volunbtary associations for the meintenance of information panels
- liaise with exiting parks managing authorities
- non aplicable. Our region have already similar.
- politics
- study the king of information presented see how the sign design is made: components, adapt to local situation
- support discusion between relevant stakeholders: nature park, national park, forestres
- The establishment of informational infrastructure, route mapping, gaining investors, fundraising, attracting partners for co-financing, maintenance of the operation and monitoring of the paths.
- to connect a fee from visitors - we could collecy a voluntary fee
- voluntaru fee - system
- we have to build center informations and seemles to our areas
- win-win - cooperation with locals

GP3

- application of software for project management and gis
- ascertain in more details the ICT sustem: present aspects and possible developments
- being all involved together and transmit to them the value of the proposal action
- co-operation (win-win) with Locals, having an respective atitude
- creating the conditions for partnership
- developping local trail network
- Election of a leader
- ensure motor transport is segregated - difficult
- have a think about it...
- indentify trails, features (natural and built) along the trail
- involvement / support of local communities
- involving local people in identifyng a existing routes
- set up a network among local people who are interested in nature, sustainability & cultural heritage & local heritage
- the same for TAT - more information need
- touristic marketing
- verify rescue of potential trails / Could organize the local community and operate trail
- we have already developed similar thematic trails
- we may already lose those elements…
- winning the favor of the local community

GP4

- analyzing existing trails / categories / signpositing …. Harmonization
- collect historical information
- contact the local for involvement (donations for the museum)
- create printed materials / online and implement local museum

- dissemination
- ensure intermodality requirements beeing satisfield
- identify similar centers with similar features.
- identify trails for different target groups
- identify trails that start from villages bring local council to understand importance of trails join the two partners
- idnetify themes fot trails
- implant panels preserving nature
- information in signs
- involvement of local communities (rural housewives' clubs and agrotourism)
- local food / cookies / cakes kiosk or cafeteria run by local people or a village association
- non applicable
- unify the graphic elements in all areas
- yes. We allready build same in our town

GP5

- disemination for local stakeholders / organizations dealing with biking
- historic research / publication
- identify sites havong common themes
- identify stopping places in trails and make them accessible
- it is a very good example of cooperation without the involvement of the public sector
- lower the step betwen locals & administrations
- non aplicable. Our region have already similar.
- possible valorisation of feeder roads as inter-connection trails for multipurpose use (hiking, biking, hippo-trails)
- region council have to make their best suport munnicipalities to stay
- secure a natural enviroment and traditional patterns to capitalise on
- talk to local community
- to study the possible locals that are willing to have co-operation along the trail and it improve their possibilities for a sustainable bussines
- verify the willingness the potential partners for cooperation

Specific actions regarding the GP`s,
recommended to be implemented when drafting your Action Plan

GP1

- compare Malta / Rasnov lifts for operation modes impact on site, effectiveness etc.
- Costing
- Developing an infrastructure project (platform type)
- disabled people facilities included
- ensure funds to be able to complete rhe project

- identify commercial partners
- indentify a marketing strategy
- Obtaining financial resources
- Project implementation
- "Promotion of the project in order to create a coalition for its implementation"
- risk analysys: possible reistence from the local inhabitants site. How to convince them to support intrastructural investments
- study the possibilities for smart ticketing
- sustainability, green infrastructure
- take care of the wildlife and landscape
- tool - kit may help to ascertain pre-fesability and approipiate modes of replication
- verify potential cooperation among public and private financing

GP2

- 4O - model
- carry out a indepth anaysis of management issue and park monitoring practices (acces, prevention of unlawful use of resources etc.)
- catalog the various difficulties of the trails
- consider the importance of signage but also the maintenance costs of signage
- control acces
- develop trails
- identify site and ownershios
- non
- Obtaining the consent of the landowners through which the path is to be led
- organize a stakeholder goup
- particularly in the countrisude
- prepare workable legislation
- search an organisation for management
- to connect a fee from visitors - we could collecy a voluntary fee
- to remember accessibility to all
- verify trail developed and stakeholders capacity to maintenance trails
- we have to clarify this theme(nature preservation) to politics. The politics allocate money for this …
- willingnes to compromise
- win-win - cooperation with locals

GP3

- Building up the awareness of the need to act together to obtain benefits and profits – teamwork is the key to success
- concept creation
- co-operation (win-win) with Locals, having an respective atitude
- cooperation with locals by workshop

- encouraging local community to be involved in project activities, // strenghtening the position of the leader in the project
- ensure motor transport is segregated - difficult
- find dedicated (potential) trail operator
- identify & secure the support / involvement of research institutions / organizations.
- identify existing national policies, find potential shortcommings
- indentify trails, features (natural and built) along the trail
- introduce network of trails and secure 'virtual traffic lights'guidane role
- involve the locals
- involvement of local associations
- keep visibility of activities high to attract interest
- non aplicalble
- presenting the idea to the local community, taking into account the potential benefits in order to gain their acceptance
- push for a ghange legal recogniton of trails and legal rights of users of the trails
- regional council have to make everithing to saved rural areas alive!

GP4
- city trails from cultural to nature
- ensure maintenanace responsibility by identifying owner and assign / On maintenanace safeguarding measures
- identification of graphic elements and colours for different trails difficulties
- identify local heritage aspects
- identify trails that start from villages bring local council to understand importance of trails join the two partners
- information in signs
- involve the local community
- Long-term cooperation with representatives of local authorities, construction of information infra-structure with durable materials facilitating maintenance
- meet local polical to ensure backing of local administration
- non applicable
- promote the idea of city trails about nearby natural values
- promote the wholw ideea of the project to see cities
- support coperation / discussion between stakeholders to harmonize different signpositing category systems

GP5
- all village people togeter' - attitude
- awareness raising: biking associations, local people, policy makers
- co-operation among all levels of society
- the corection of policies wich safeguard historic sites and their setting / content

- explore in more details: the governanace, management aspect, eg.: for the organisation of special events like the 'brunch'caterings
- increasing visibility of monuments / trails by advertising, signage, local community involvement
- non applicable
- obtain tax incentives to stimulate investment and support early sustainable
- recognition of the possibilities of acquiring sponsors, analysis of legal regulations in force in a given area, close cooperation with local authorities, promotion of the project in the mass media
- to study the possible locals that are willing to have co-operation along the trail and it improve their possibilities for a sustainable bussines

SV REPORT – SV5 Ro – Brasov County

3.3 Recommendations for Tutoring Sessions and Policy Learning Platform

Recommendations by feedback collected (n=16):

Which Good Practice would you select for the Tutoring Session?

Tutoring Session (1^2)

Row Labels	Sum of count
GP1	2
GP2	1
GP3	**7**
GP4	4
GP5	2
Grand Total	**16**

Tutoring Session (2)

Row Labels	Sum of count
GP2	1
GP5	**8**
(blank)	7
Grand Total	**16**

Which Good Practice would you propose to be uploaded in the IE Policy Learning Platform?

IE Policy Learning Platform (1)

Row Labels	Sum of count
GP1	**5**
GP2	2
GP3	3
GP4	1
GP5	4
(blank)	1
Grand Total	**16**

IE Policy Learning Platform (2)

Row Labels	Sum of count
GP2	1
GP3	2
GP5	**5**
(blank)	8
Grand Total	**16**

---

[2] (1), (2) - first option, second option

SV REPORT – SV5 Ro – Brasov County

Justifications for recommendations for a GP selected for the Tutoring Session (**TS**):

No.	TS (1³)	TS (2)	Explain why:
1.	GP3	GP5	easily transferable
2.	GP4	GP5	network of actors, also private sector
3.	GP3		contact with locals / keeping rural traditions alive / weeding the biodiversity alive / offering opportunities for busseines to locals / encreasing 'local spirit'
4.	GP3	GP5	content app / including various stakeholders + policy fields
5.	GP3	GP5	in both GP the key words are: co-operation, locality, trust, nature, sustainability, cultural heritage, = a way to share old and learn new = make togheter & enjoy & be healy
6.	GP5	GP2	widely consolidate practice
7.	GP1		we have an elevator that could be improved: moreover some tourist areas have traffic problems
8.	GP3	GP5	these are both verry good example of trails, local community involvement and heritage protection
9.	GP1	GP5	1-most relevant to Malta // 5-also relevant to Malta
10.	GP4		gp4 - how to start basically from the bergining
11.	GP3		
12.	GP4		the small city with its nature area hils on the trails
13.	GP3	GP5	3 - approache to mapping & monitoring // stakeholders engagement
14.	GP5		to know more about project`s streneghts and weakness, especialy / the role of association
15.	GP4	GP5	the project easy to be implemented in other areas
16.	GP2		

³ IDEM 2

Revision	Date		Page
1	**24.11.2019**		41

Consiliul Judeţean Braşov · Braşov BE·LIVE IT Braşov Tourism App · SR AC CERTIFICAT nr. 11037 ISO 9001 · CERTIFIED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IQNet

SV REPORT – SV5 Ro – Brasov County

Justifications for recommendations for a IE Policy Learning Platform (IE-PLP):

No	IE-PLP (1[4])	IE-PLP (2)	Explain why
1.	GP1	GP5	GP1 - good idea on solving local butterneed in tourism
2.	GP5		It is the way of cooperation, way of doing + volunteer
3.	GP3		encreasing 'local spirit' - atitude!
4.			
5.	GP5		compact way ti activate local people, make / offer work to country site people // make local, small highlights // visible among 'new people'
6.	GP5	GP2	detailed performance on performance // several information aspects to be highlighted
7.	GP1		it promote sustainable conexion between trails giving a solution for a existing problem
8.	GP3	GP5	these are both verry good example of trails, local community involvement and heritage protection
9.	GP1		It is a green link // it reduces the number of vehiclesin city centre // it has panoramic views // fast - safe - reliable - effincint transport
10.	GP2	GP5	very well managed GP`s
11.	GP1	GP3	
12.	GP1	GP3	
13.	GP3	GP5	3 - approach to mapping & monitoring // stakeholders engagement
14.	GP5		an interesting practice about presentation and valorification of nature and cultural heritage & action of voluntary an institutions
15.	GP4	GP5	both GP`s 4 and 5 shows 2 models of management - public and private / social
16.	GP2		

[4] IDEM 2

3.4 Recommendations about future Study Visit organisation

	Count
Provide better information before the start of a Study Visit (SV)	1
Clarify better the objectives and relevance for the stakeholders being invited to attend the SV	1
Reduce the duration of presenting an individual good practice	1
Increase the duration of presenting an individual good practice	1
Present in more details the operational methods for implementing a good practice	0
Present also any initial difficulties encountered and solutions provided	3
Promote the exchange of information/comments/queries between stakeholders during the Visit	4
Provide more comprehensive information about good practices in general	3
Other (specify): *... see below....*	4

Other Recommendations:

1) more real action, hike mountain biking
2) possibility to test the good // practice in reality
3) more time to fill in the forms
4) less food

Aditional Suggestion

1) your nature is so nice, i felt like a child in the candy store: is there, but you can`t touch/.../feel /// maybe put us in a two groups, active one go bu bike and not so active one go by bus
2) some stakeholders missed an opportunity to study your mountain bike trails
3) shorter days (all info interesting, but too much is too much) // clear info about tool, / Wich needed during study tour
4) GP description is some instances is more concise than the overall contents // possible expansion of texts - other materiaqls to be considererd - incorporated supplimentar documentation already in place // the GP summary in each eval. Form is very useful! // keep evaluation groups in the final workshop in separate areas with no noise disturbance. difficult ti work in a one only room!
5) less time in the individual presentation of GP 10-15 min. Maximum // along the GP visit it can be provided more information // invite rhe stakeholders to participate more
6) allow a slot of time every day to fill feedback form // it was a great experience. You did a very good job, all of you!!
7) allow time to recover after a long day by having a shorter day
8) it was an excellently organized SV, so the next hosts should follow this example
9) do it like stima and her team

| Interreg Europe | PGI05391 | Three T |
| European Union \| European Regional Development Fund | | Thematic Trail Trigger |

SV REPORT – SV5 Ro – Brasov County

10) 3 or 4 GP each SV, no more
11) much time should be given in order fill in the feedback forms (we were too late at a hotel) In our opinion we should have extra time after workshop to fill in the feedback forms

Study Visit no5 participants in Codlea Natural Lakes 9th October 2019

APPENDIX (Separated)

A1 Agenda of the Study Visit no5
A2 List of participants of the SV5
A3 Logistic note of the Study Visit no5
A4 PPT presentations, other complementary materials to GP filled forms
A5 SV5_PP7_RO - Feedback Forms Analysis