The REC

The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC) was established in 1990 to assist in solving environmental problems in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) by promoting cooperation among non-governmental organisations, governments, businesses, and other environmental stakeholders, and by supporting the free exchange of information and public participation in environmental decision making.

The REC joined the Danube Regional Project (1999–2001) by carrying out publicity campaigns to promote cooperation among non-governmental organisations, governments, businesses, and other environmental stakeholders, and by supporting the free exchange of information and public participation in environmental decision making.

The REC has taken an active role in cooperating with key Danube players to enable NGO involvement in international initiatives related to the entire basin. The REC closely cooperates with relevant institutions such as the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) and Danube Environmental Forum (DE Folk).

The Regional/Co-Regional Project: Managing Water Quality in the Danube Basin (ICPDR) and the Danube Environmental Forum (DE Folk).

The REC has been involved in Danube environment-related projects since its inception, and continues to suffer from pollution from industry, farming and municipal wastewater. It has lost 80 percent of its wetlands and floodplains over the last 150 years by human activity. The Danube River Basin has been radically altered by the ICPDR in June, 2003.

The Danube Regional Project was initiated in 1990 to assist in solving environmental problems in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) by promoting cooperation among non-governmental organisations, governments, businesses, and other environmental stakeholders, and by supporting the free exchange of information and public participation in environmental decision making.

The REC took part in the Danube Pollution Reduction Programme (1999–2001) by organizing NGO outreach to local Danube players and networks. Additionally, the REC participated in the ICPDR expert group, which developed the Danube River Basin Strategy for Public Participation and Environmental Management (Planning 2003–2007). This document was adopted by the ICPDR in June, 2003.

The first of two rounds of regional grants implementation, running from 2002 to 2006, involved:

- USD 347,022 awarded for five regional projects; each involving NGOs from multiple countries. These projects focused on transboundary cooperation, regional networking, decision making, and best practices in the basin. (Another USD 9,268 was awarded to help NGOs prepare proposals.)
- USD 469,507 awarded for 60 national NGO initiatives which took a multi-stakeholder approach to address different issues related to Danube pollution.

In total, 45 projects of national and regional scale were coordinated and monitored by the REC through its co-ordinator network, which covers 11 countries of the Danube Basin.

Regional grants improve water quality

The regional grants programme promotes regional cooperation in environmental projects managed by NGOs in the Danube countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) targeting key issues such as: promoting best agricultural practices; setting up and promoting environmental friendly technologies and campaigning against the concentration of a river basin. Through the regional approach, a range of stakeholders were involved, including farmers, public authorities, school children, enterprises, designers, and the public.

The NGO activities consisted of awareness raising, education, organization of meetings and network building. The work effected a change in attitudes and behavior among key players in the river basin, and therefore had an indirect effect on the long-term reduction of nutrient and toxic pollution. Other actions, including the rehabilitation of wetland, establishment of monitoring facilities and the cleaning up of river basins, directly contributed to reducing nutrient and toxic pollution in the Danube River Basin. The grants brought Danube pollution issues onto the agenda of communities and brought stakeholders to the table, where they could organise projects and plan solutions to these problems with their local authorities.

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NGO Platform for the Birds and Habitats of the Morava River Basin

减缓的措施

几十年来，已经提出了将捷克的Brno市与布拉格或斯洛伐克的布拉迪斯拉发之间建设一条大运河的计划，以承担国际货物运输的任务。运河的建设成本将超过100亿欧元。这一项目最终导致成立了摩尔卡河区域的非政府组织平台，即“清洁普鲁特联盟”，该联盟的目标是促进整个普鲁特流域的管理计划。项目旨在提高流域范围内的环境管理水平，并实现有机农业在该区域的推广。

项目目标

项目的目标包括：

- 提升欧洲和国际层面的公众对有机农业的认识；
- 在三个河系的试点地区制定有机废物管理计划；
- 在摩拉瓦、穆拉和奥格斯塔三个河流流域的试点地区推广有机农业；
- 在摩拉瓦、穆拉和奥格斯塔三个河流流域实施水污染减少计划；
- 支持有机农业，使其在欧洲农业中占据重要地位；
- 支持有机农业的推广，以减少营养物污染。

项目成功

该项目的成功在于：

- 提高了公众对有机农业的认识；
- 在三大流域的试点地区制定了有机废物管理计划；
- 促进了有机农业在欧洲的推广；
- 在三大流域的试点地区实施了水污染减少计划；
- 支持有机农业，使其在欧洲农业中占据重要地位。

环境影响

有机农业对水环境的影响

有机农业和传统农业相比，对水环境的影响要小得多。在黑海中，有机农业可以显著减少农药的使用量，从而保护水生生态系统。有机农业和传统农业相比，对水环境的影响要小得多。在黑海中，有机农业可以显著减少农药的使用量，从而保护水生生态系统。项目的目标是提高有机农业在欧洲的影响力，使其在欧洲农业中占据重要地位。项目成功地在三大流域的试点地区制定了有机废物管理计划，并在三大流域的试点地区实施了水污染减少计划；支持有机农业，使其在欧洲农业中占据重要地位。
The regional grants programme promotes regional cooperation in environmental projects managed by NGOs in Central and Eastern Europe. With a focus on issues that affect many countries, the programme encourages sustainable development and environmental protection. The grants bring together NGOs from multiple countries and address a wide range of environmental issues at the regional level.

Grants for the river

The grants component of the Danube Regional Project is designed to enable environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the Danube River countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) to contribute to the reduction of nutrient and toxic pollution of transboundary rivers. This project has two main components: national grants focusing on issues of national priority and regional grants promoting cooperation in transboundary projects.

The first of two rounds of grants implementation, running from 2002 to 2006, resulted in:

- USD 387,622 awarded for five regional projects, each involving NGOs from multiple countries. These projects focused on transboundary cooperation, regional networking, stakeholder cooperation, best practices in agriculture and the basin/sub-basin approach to decision making. (Another USD 240,600 was awarded to help NGOs prepare proposals.)
- USD 486,577 awarded for 60 national NGO initiatives which took a multi-stakeholder approach to address different issues related to Danube pollution.

In total, 45 projects of national and regional scale were coordinated and monitored by the REC through its country office network, which covers 11 countries in the Danube basin.

Regional grants improve water quality

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Grants and chemical-free garlic

Czech Republic yielded a model crop of chemical-free garlic.

Bringing NGOs into the flow

First round of regional grants for the Danube Regional Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT</th>
<th>USD AWARDED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addressing and Toxic Pollution in the Sub-basin of the Maritsa, Mura and Ogosta Rivers</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Pollutant Water Approaches for Nutrient Reduction and Cross Border Cooperation (PBWA)</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Support for Organic Agriculture in the Production Area Located in the Danube Basin</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danube-Elbe-Oder Canal: Grassroots-National-European Campaign to Prevent the Biggest Wetland Loss Threat in Central Europe</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking the River Basins for Healthy Wateredness</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>286,754</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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