



GREEN RESTAURANTS – KEEPERS OF SAVA AND DUNAV

Mara Vlajković¹, Bojka Blagojević², Milana Stanković²

1 San-cko , Beograd, 2 Faculty of Occupational Safety, Nis

Key word:

Dunav,
Sava,
green restaurants,
education

Ključne riječi:

Dunav,
Sava
zeleni restorani,
edukacija,

SYNOPSIS

In our research we used the rivers Sava and Dunav like basic a resource of environment. The reason for this project is the possible relevant degradation of environment, especially of the river ecosystems. With a view of improving touristic proposal of Beograd it is necessarily to improve the quality of restaurants and cognition of ecological and sanitary standards and lows, knowing the possibility of saving energy is only a part of possibility which provides a new way of working which is retiring to environment. Project "Education about integrated standards contributes to improvement of employs who works in restaurants on rivers in Beograd" has for goal: up rising the quality in restaurants and touristic industries; contribute up rising of sustainable tourism; up rising of concurrence with restaurants on beach; food safety; protection of health of employs; protection of environment; protection of weather and beach of Sava and Dunav.

SINPOSIS

Zeleni restorani- čuvari Save i Dunava

U nasim istrazivanjima su reke Sava i Dunav kao osnovni resursi zivotne sredine. Moguca znacajna degradedacija okoline a posebno reknog ekoloskog sistema, od strane turistickih obljekata upravo je razlog koji je autore projekta SAN-EKO naveo na razmisljenje o odrzivom rzvoju turizma na rekama Save i Dunava u Beogradu sa posebnim naglaskom na zastitu rečnih sistema, doprinos razvoju odrzivog turizma i preduzetnistva Beograda, otvaranja novih turistickih mogucnosti kao i davanje podrške i na inacijativu da sto veci broj privatnih preduzetnistva ukljucujuci i svoje obljekte u krug restorana *zelenih prijateljski naklonjenih zivotnoj sredini*.

INTRODUCTION

Rivers that flow through the Pannonian Plain have very small cascades and broad valleys with mild slopes. They meander due to the small cascades and consequently they substantially extend their courses. In lower parts of their courses in the Pannonian Plain and its marginal areas, these rivers flow slowly, they deposit the material that they carry and form many shoals and river islands which are suitable for the development of river tourism. The Danube and the Sava are a couple of rivers like these. The Danube enters Serbia upstream of Batina, and exits at the mouth of the Timok – Radujevac, while the Sava enters Serbia at Brezovo Polje and flows into the Danube in Belgrade. In the process of natural water circulation, many polluting substances, which man produces during his various activities, end up in natural waters. The quality, kind and ways of natural water pollution by man are various. The basic sources of natural water pollution are: city waste waters, mineral fertilizers, organic and inorganic substances, minerals, sediment and radioactive substances and waste heat. There are different criteria to determine the quality of water, sanitary water control especially. Water pollutions can be physical, chemical and biological, and the quality is determined on the basis of different procedures for physical, chemical, bacteriological, viral, radiological and biological analysis. In the majority of cases these criteria are divided into three basic categories: physical, chemical and biological indicators or quality indicators. Sustainable tourism development incorporates tourism development which satisfies the needs of today's tourists, tourist destinations and all tourism participants, while, at the same time, preserving and enlarging potentials for expanding tourist resources in the future. Sustainable tourism stands for the right to tourism and the freedom of tourist travelling, satisfying economic, social and aesthetic needs, as well as maintaining the characteristics of natural and social environment and cultural and historical heritage. The general strategy for environmental protection is based on sustaining fundamental ecological processes in the environment, preserving the genetic fund and providing rational exploitation of the biological species of the ecosystem. Since the consequences of anthropogenous activities are evidently visible in environment quality deterioration, status analysis and influence on the environment, man, fauna and flora, have to be the subject of continual monitoring. The goal is to detect certain influences and changes beforehand and determine what is causing them. In this sense, monitoring systems are successfully used today to determine the status and changes in the environment. "Education on integrated standards – a contribution to the specialization of tourism staff on the rivers of Belgrade" is a project by the Sanitary Ecological Society conducted under the auspices of the city of Belgrade and the Secretariat of Trade within financed projects in tourism, trade and entrepreneurship in the city.

Project goals are multifold and primarily directed towards:

- specializing the staff in the tourism and catering department
- raising the quality of tourist and catering service in facilities in the city of Belgrade
-

It is anticipated that the project provides:

- additional specialization of tourism and catering staff in integrated standards ISO 9001, ISO 14000 and HACCP systems

- contribution to the development of sustainable tourism and entrepreneurship in Belgrade by opening new tourist positions as well as supporting the initiative for as many private entrepreneurs as possible to include their facilities in the group of restaurants **“green and friendly towards the environment”**

- competition between facilities engaged in the tourism and catering department and contribution to the development of trade in the city

- raising the ecological consciousness of executives and employees in catering services while taking responsibility for preservation and protection of waters and banks of the Danube and the Sava

- additional promotion of catering services included and organized so they do business according to adopted standards for entering **“green and friendly towards the environment”**

- prevention and protection of consumers' health

- reduction of pollution and emission of waste substances as a result of the activities of catering facilities on the rivers

- contribution to protection and preservation of biodiversities in the rivers and on riverbanks through planned, economical and systematic deposition of solid waste and controlled waste water releasing into effluent according to the principles of sustainable development.

PROJECT REALIZATION

Since the goals of the project were multifold and overarching, it was necessary to develop the strategy for their achievement as completely as possible.

The first task was to acquire data about catering facilities situated on the riverbanks and on the water itself, which do their business throughout the year or part of the year only (during the season). These facilities are situated in six municipalities of Belgrade: Čukarica, Savski Venac, Stari Grad, Palilula, Zemun and Novi Beograd.

The managers of these facilities were introduced with the goals of the project on several occasions, as well as with the benefits that would arise from accepting the training described in the project and doing business according to the presented standards for themselves, their employees, the facility, their customers, protection of rivers, development of modern European tourism and services, and consequently, for the community in general. A survey was conducted during the initial meetings and it supplied the first data about the interest, engagement and readiness on the managers' part to accept these positive innovations provided by the system of sustainable development.

The team's role was to motivate the restaurants to join the group of those who are ready to participate in the program. Data for all the restaurants were acquired

according to the previously determined survey. Groups of facilities interested in the project in which the training should be conducted were isolated after data processing.

Theoretical knowledge acquired on lectures was tested and applied practically on sessions and workshops which provided additional explanations and discussions on insufficiently clear terms and procedures (video recordings).

CONCLUSION

According to the preliminary data acquired through this project, it can be said that the attendants have shown, aside from their interest, the readiness to accept and apply the knowledge gained during the training. They are aware that in the business they are doing what is necessary is constant specialization, knowledge improvement and adequate application of the plan and procedures they should come up with themselves in their facilities, with the possibility of continually improving already devised procedures.

Several joint activities – tourist manifestations – were organized alongside these activities and their goal was to promote the project, to point out some details of the training related to real life examples to the attendants. Thus, the employees were enabled to get to know each other better and spontaneously share their working experience.

The public has been included in all of the project activities so far, and will be so in the future, and the reports about the progress of project activities have been regularly submitted to the benefactor.

Preliminary results of the project point out the necessity of:

- proceeding with the training of employees in those facilities that haven't initially joined the action for various reasons. Special attention should be paid to the fluctuation of the staff (auxiliary staff especially) working in restaurants situated on the river banks or the water itself
- organizing new courses of advanced programme to give the educated attendants a broader knowledge of previously covered topics, according to their interests.