

# **LOCAL PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR SECTOR 2 – BUCHAREST**

**UNDP Project 0033238**

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This document was published with the help of the Ministry of Development, Public Works and Housing, and with the help of the United Nations Development Programme, based upon the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of European Integration and United Nations Development Programme regarding the co-finance and implementation of the project “Extended implementation of the Local Agenda 21 in Romania”, signed in Bucharest, on May 12, 2006, approved by Governemnt Decision no. 898/2006, issued in Romanian Official Gazzette, Part I, no. 659 of July 31, 2006.

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Technical expertise was provided by the National Centre for Sustainable Development.

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## Foreword by the UNDP Resident Representative in Romania

I am happy to present this document drafted following the implementation of the Local Agenda 21 (LA21) project Romania, 2006-2007 stage. This document was drafted to meet the needs and ideas of local actors in Sector 2, and aims to support local contributions in establishing priority development directions, according to the requirements imposed by entry into the European Union.

We wish to thank all those involved in the development of Local Agenda 21, citizens, business persons, scientists, NGOs and local authorities, not only for their technical assistance, but also for the effort made, energy and enthusiasm which characterised their activities, thereby contributing to the establishment of a sustainable development plan.

Local Agenda 21 became an initiative of the United Nations and was adopted for the first time at the Rio de Janeiro Summit in 1992, and represents a way to promote the concept of sustainable development at the local level. Ten years later, in Johannesburg in 2002, the second world summit outlined the fact that Local Agenda 21 is the main instrument in reaching a state of well being of the world's population. LA21 is implemented by local authorities and promotes, through its public participation component, a real balance between economic knowledge, social equity, and environmental protection.

The concept of sustainable development involves the constant re-evaluation of the relationship between man and nature, and the solidarity between generation, as the only viable option to ensure a long term development model.

In Romania, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) actively promoted sustainable development since 2001, through the coordination of the project, "Development of Local Capacities for the implementation of Local Agenda 21". Until now, the project has been implemented in 30 towns and 2 counties. Implementation began in nine pilot towns between 2000-2002, and continued with thirteen towns in 2003-2004, and three more towns and one county between 2004-2005. Between 2005-2006, the project expanded its area of implementation to another three towns and one county. As such, every year, the project is implemented in new towns, under the coordination of the National Centre for Sustainable Development, which is the UNDP implementation agency for LA21.

The 2006-2007 implementation phase was carried out in the context of specific requirements for entry into the EU. In this respect, UNDP Romania signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Local Council of Sector 2, which led to a new approach to the Local Agenda 21 implementation process with an administrative entity different from all other previous locations of the project. As such, Sector 2 is the first of the capital's sectors included in this project.

The result, outlined through this document, is a coherent strategy supported by a concrete action and implementation plan. Both offer a guarantee that the project will meet the needs of the community, and it represents an important contribution to sustainable development in Romania.

These local sustainable development plans will contribute to improving the future of the local community, which will lead to a long-term improved quality of life for all citizens. Also, these documents will help regional and national authorities in creating coherent policies at all levels, which will support the development of the entire country.

Jan Sorensen



UNDP Resident Representative  
UN Resident Coordinator





## Foreword by the Mayor of Sector 2

**Local Agenda 21** – LA21 was developed and adapted at the World Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, as a promotional instrument for the concept of sustainable development. Ten years later, in Johannesburg in 2002, the 11<sup>th</sup> Summit promoted LA21 as the principal instrument in ensuring the welfare of the world's population. Dedicated for the local administration, LA21 establishes a balance between economic development, social equity, and environmental protection through public participation.

The implementation of Local Agenda 21 (Local Plan for Sustainable Development in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century) in Romania began in 2000 through a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project, with the support of the governments of Great Britain and Canada. The project included 9 pilot municipalities: Baia Mare, Galați, Giurgiu, Iași, Miercurea Ciuc, Oradea, Ploiești, Râmnicu Vâlcea and Târgu Mureș, named “pilot cities” in this process.

By signing the Financing Memorandum between the City Hall of Bucharest's Sector 2 and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the implementation of Local Agenda 21, Sector 2 became the first sector in the capital to implement this modern planning and management instrument. The aim was an integrated approach of local community issues, to make the harmonious development of Sector 2 possible.

Local Sustainable Development Plan which has a complex structure and includes 3 parts:

- Local strategy for sustainable development

- Local action plan

- Portfolio of priority projects

For the implementation of the project, the Sector 2 City Hall established a Local Coordination Committee made up of representatives of the main public and private institutions, non-governmental organisations, and other civil groups, and coordinated by the Sector City Hall, working groups made up of local specialists and a Local Agenda 21 Office, with two coordinators.

In analysing the current state and development needs of the Sector, working groups by domain – economy, environment, culture, and social –, under the coordination of the Local Committee, have elaborated the Sector 2 Local Sustainable Development Plan. This document analyses local needs and ideas, and outlines the main development directions over the medium and long term.

The participatory development process was unique, and provided transparency in the debate and development process, for which the local authority worked in partnership with all community sectors to establish realistic action plans as the basis for the Sector's Sustainable Development Strategy.

The project was built in a working environment which allows the opportunity to imagine how the community of Sector 2 will look in the future, especially as one of the permanent objectives of our industry is to ensure a sustainable development in Sector 2.

The consequences of a transparent and judicial local public administration policy, of the immediate needs of the local community: restored streets, consolidated and thermally restored buildings, access to water and sewage, education and healthcare to meet European standards, civilised commerce in modern spaces, new residential areas and business centres, solutions for fluid circulation, parks and green spaces and modern religious spaces, through the establishment of this plan we wish to offer a vision for the long and medium term development of Sector 2.

Sector 2 City hall wishes to thank all those whose opinions contributed to the development of the Sector 2 Local Sustainable Development Plan.

The activities of the institution aim the implementation of the objectives and measures in this Plan, offering citizens a better and friendlier living environment.

Sector 2 City Hall, Bucharest Mayor,



Neculai Onțanu



## Introduction

Bucharest, the capital of the country, is the largest and main political, administrative, economic, financial, banking, educational, scientific, and cultural centre in Romania. Its functional spectrum as Romanian capital, Bucharest is a very important urban centre under all aspects: potential of the population, administrative and political functions, role in transportation, industrial, cultural, scientific, and environmental importance.

Bucharest is the largest urban concentration in Romania, with a population of over 2 million which represents approximately 88% of the region's population, over 16% of the urban population in the country, and around 9% of Romania's population. Characterised as an area of support and influence – the “metropolitan area”, the city of Bucharest has an advantageous geographic location, located at the crossing of main cross-European transport routes:

Corridor 4: West – East: Berlin - Vienna - Budapest - Bucharest - Constanța, with the southern extension of Bucharest - Giurgiu - Istanbul - Thessaloniki;

Corridor 9: North – South: Helsinki - Kiev/Moscow - Iași - Bucharest - Giurgiu - Istanbul - Alexandroupolis;

Corridor 7: Danube route, which includes the Rhine - Main - Danube canal.

As a metropolis, the capital covers not only the development region, but also the neighbouring areas. As such, the cooperation or re-balancing of the Bucharest-Ilfov region is dependent on the metropolitan Bucharest region.

**Sector 2** is located in the north-eastern part of Bucharest, and covers an area of 32 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 360,000 inhabitants. Here, the following live together: Romanians (approx. 96%), Macedo-Romanians (0.03%), Hungarians (0.33%), Szekler (0.01%), Roma (1.74%), Germans (0.12%), Saxons (0.01%) with an approximate total of 363,559 inhabitants. Of these, 46.44% are male and 53.56% are female. According to statistics, the population of Sector 2 is young, with the average age of 40 years, and the active population represents 73% of the total population.

## **Working methodology**

In the development of the Local Sustainable Development Plan, the following phases were followed:

### **Phase I**

Collection and analysis of data for the development of the sustainable development strategy;

Collection of data included information regarding:

- Short presentation of the area;
- Physical and geographical data;
- General economic characteristics;
- Social domain;
- Environment.

### **Phase II**

The analysis of the collected data which involves:

- Examination of opportunities and threats;
- Examination/ evaluation of the capacity of the local public administration.

The data collection stage must include aspects of the community as a whole: the capacity of the local administration to manage and initiate local development projects, community support, etc.

For phase I, the main activity is the collection of data to allow the diagnosis of the space for the development of a development strategy. Starting from this set of data, the next step for the development of the strategy is the SWOT analysis. The SWOT analysis looks at internal characteristics and external influences at the same time, taking account of positive and negative factors. Within the SWOT analysis, first the internal aspect is evaluated, for which strengths and weaknesses are outlined. Next, external influences are analysed. The positive effects are considered to be opportunities, and the negative ones, threats. The SWOT analysis is carried out to cover a number of factors in the development and in the implementation of the strategy.

### **Phase III**

Establishment of development objectives and criteria:

- The development of the strategy by development operational objectives.

After the SWOT analysis, strength and weaknesses, opportunities are identified for development, as

well as threats at the community level. This type of analysis allows for the identification of local development directions. In the development of strategies, strategic development and operational objectives are essential.

The participatory process for the development was unique, ensuring transparency in the debate and development process, which the local authority used in working in partnership with all community sectors to establish realistic action plans to serve as the basis for the Sector's Sustainable Development Strategy.

The project was implemented within a work environment which allows us to imagine how the community of Sector 2 will look in the future, especially as one of the permanent and major objectives of our institution is to ensure a sustainable development for Sector 2.

The creation of the local strategy allows the citizens of this sector the opportunity to contribute to a better standard of living, and to take the initiative and have input by acting together with all other community sectors to create a sustainable future.

## PART I. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

### I.1 Evaluation of the current state

#### I.1.1 Natural capital

##### I.1.1.1 Location, geography and history

Located in the north-eastern part of Bucharest, extending into the areas of Ilfov County which lead towards the towns of Ploiești and Urziceni, Sector 2 is bordered to the west by Sector 1, and to the south-east by Sector 3. Having started the same as all other sectors in the capital, Sector 2 is characterised through a flat meadow relief, once covered by the extensive Vlăsiei woods and by rich vineyards, and crossed by the Colentina river which together with the Dâmbovița, form the two main water routes in Bucharest. The largest number of religious spaces in the capital can be found here: old churches, hermitages, monasteries, old places of prayer, erected by Hospodars, noblemen or merchants, places which promote peace and wellbeing.

Colentina springs from the Târgoviștei hills (in the area of Șotânga-Doicești), joins the Dâmbovița and is 98 km long, of which 37.4 km are in Bucharest. In the area of entry into Bucharest, Colentina creates a string of natural lakes including: Mogoșoaia, Băneasa, Herăstrău, Floreasca, Tei, Plumbuita, Fundeni, Pantelimon. These lakes which are surrounded by forests and parks make up a true green chain and source of oxygen for the maintenance of the balance between the climate and the pollution atmospheric regeneration of the city.

The history of Sector 2 is linked to the old centre of Bucharest, with recent archaeological discoveries illustrating the existence of human settlements from the Palaeolithic time in areas such as Fundeni, Pantelimon, Tei. The remains of Roman conquests include a collection of Roman coins (from the Roman Republic and Imperial eras) in the Pantelimon area.

Sector 2 was, at the beginning of the XIX century, a meeting place for cereal merchants and tradesmen. Street names makes us think of age old guilds of old occupations: potters, bakers, silk makers, etc.

A large literary collection has been written about certain areas of Sector 2. This includes “The Hole” by Eugen Barbu, “Yesterday’s Bucharest” by

C. Bacalbașa, “Gypsy Songs” by Miron Radu Paraschivescu, which remind us of the charm of this area of Bucharest.

The largest number of religious spaces in the capital can be found here: old churches, hermitages, monasteries, old places of prayer, erected by hospodars, noblemen or merchants, places which promote peace and wellbeing.

The Plumbuita Monastery (1559), the oldest religious space in Sector 2, was and is an important cultural centre in Bucharest. In the XV century, a typography was established here, which published and decorated church books.

Also important from old ages are Mărcuța Monastery (1587), Fundenii Doamnei Church.

##### I.1.1.2 Climate

The climate is temperate-continental, with hot summers and often harsh winters. The influence of air masses to the west and south explain the existence of long and warm autumns, of mild winter days, and of early springs. Air temperature is different in the area of the city and in areas surrounding the city. In the areas of Floreasca, Tei and Pantelimon, the average annual temperature was of 10.5° C, with strong winds, and with a lower degree of pollution compared to the centre, with frequent fog and precipitation below 550-600 mm per year.

Due to the climatic characteristics of Sector 2, it suffers from a humidity deficit compared to ideal environmental values, which causes physical discomfort. This humidity deficit was compensated in part by the creation of a chain of lakes in the urban area, which help with the evaporation of water and humidify the air in surrounding areas.

##### I.1.1.3 Primary and secondary resources

###### I.1.1.3.1 Water resources

###### Surface water

The only stream which crosses Sector 2 is the Colentina river, which is a part of the Argeș basin and is a left-bank tributary of the Dâmbovița. The management scheme of the Colentina river includes 15 lakes

linked as a cascade. The Colentina river in Sector 2 has led to the creation of lakes Tei, Plumbuita, Fundeni and Pantelimon, as permanent formations for fish farming, irrigation, leisure, and which have the following characteristics:

- Lake Tei – surface of approx. 70 ha, accumulated volume of 2 mil. m<sup>3</sup>, length of 2.6 km; volume for flood prevention of 0.75 mil. m<sup>3</sup>;
- Lake Plumbuita – surface of approx. 44 ha, accumulated volume of 0.9 mil. m<sup>3</sup>, length of 2.65 km; volume for flood prevention of 0.68 mil. m<sup>3</sup>.
- Lake Fundeni – surface of approx. 88 ha, accumulated volume of 0.85 mil. m<sup>3</sup>, length of 4.2 km; volume for flood prevention of 0.8 mil. m<sup>3</sup>
- Lake Pantelimon I – surface of approx. 93 ha, accumulated volume of 2.5 mil. m<sup>3</sup>, length of 3.2 km, volume for flood prevention of 1.5 mil. m<sup>3</sup>.

These accumulations have retention dams, with foundation and heavy water tippers (in the case of large debits), as well as partial ones with locks. For a larger capacity, in case of emergency, drain pipes have been installed for excess water.

In lake Tei there is a micro-water power plant in the dam towards lake Plumbuita.

#### *Subterranean water*

Subterranean waters are closely related with the morphological characteristics and geological constitution of the soil. The depth of the phreatic water layer varies in general in function of the characteristics of the relief and of the aquatic deposits. The phreatic water layer can be found at a depth between 20m and 30m. This is the source of drinking water for industrial platforms and homes which are not connected to the drinking water distribution system.

#### **1.1.1.3.2 Soil resources**

Sector 2 has an administrative territory of 32 km<sup>2</sup>, of which the urban area is of 28.44 km<sup>2</sup>, and green spaces make up 3.56 km<sup>2</sup>.

#### *Resources important from a landscape perspective (vegetation, fauna)*

Green spaces include 896,952 m<sup>2</sup> of gardens and public parks, 451,500 m<sup>2</sup> street green spaces (squares and plat-band) and 2,208,515 m<sup>2</sup> green spaces within housing structures, making up 11.14%

of the total area of the Sector. The average total area per inhabitant is of approximately 9.87 m<sup>2</sup>, and the average public green space per inhabitant is of 3.73 m<sup>2</sup>.

European standards require that for a healthy sustainable development, each person needs approximately 12-16 m<sup>2</sup> of green space per inhabitant, while the recommended international area is of 26 m<sup>2</sup> of green space per inhabitant. Under these conditions, it is clear that in Sector 2, green areas are insufficient, especially as there is a continuous decreasing tendency among them.

Reasons for a drastic reduction in green spaces in the Sector include an increase in road traffic and the accumulation of carbon monoxide and lead, the development of medium and small economic activities in parks and public gardens, and the expansion of built areas.

The most often found tree species include: linden, oak, ash, maple, chestnut, poplar, birch, evergreens, beech, corneal, mulberry, plane tree, and acacia.

Fauna has meadow characteristics, and includes mainly birds.

### **1.1.1.4 Environmental factors**

#### **1.1.1.4.1 Air quality**

Air pollution sources include fixed industrial sources, usually concentrated on large industrial platforms, as well as those from highly condensed living areas, road traffic, and heavy traffic.

#### *Industrial sources for air pollution*

Industrial pollution is extremely diverse. The collection of substances released in the environment from technological processes is varied: organic and inorganic substances with heavy metals (Pb, Zn, Al, Fe, Cu, Cr, Ni, Cd), gases and vapours (SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, HCL, CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S), organic solvents, fungi, etc. In Sector 2, the main areas of pollution from fixed sources on industrial platforms include the Pipera platform with a mono-sector profile specialised in the electronic industry, and with an area of 2.0 km<sup>2</sup>, with an exposed population of 15,000; the Obor area, with an area of 3.5 km<sup>2</sup>, with an exposed population of around 13,000 persons. In these areas there are chemical industry entities and plastic production,

textiles, electronics, transportation, and entities with combustible processes which increase pollution. While at present a large portion of these enterprises have a reduced economic activity, or temporarily stopped, there are still polluting sources in operation due to burial, over a long time period, of large hazardous waste deposits. In addition, a number of small players active in various areas have appeared, who also contribute to the pollution in the area.

#### *Other sources of air pollution*

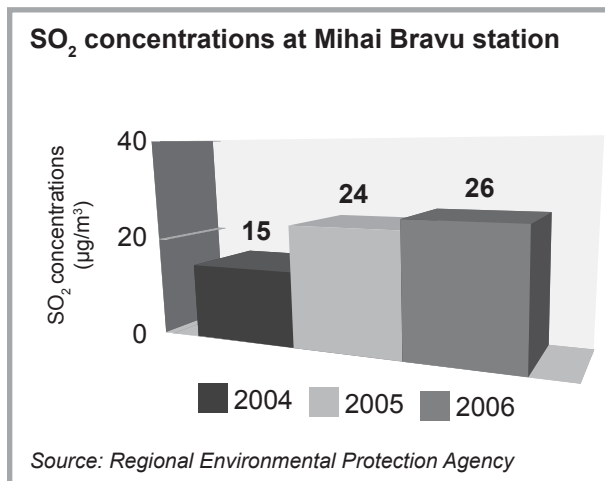
The most important source of pollution in the Sector is road traffic. Road traffic is responsible for approximately 70% of limit breaches. Air pollution due to road traffic is a mixture of several hundred different components. Even though emission values are comparable with those from electrical and thermal stations or from industrial activities, traffic pollutants are released at soil level, and their release is difficult to gauge due to the configuration of roads and buildings (canyon type streets). Atmospheric pollution concentrations are higher in areas with compact buildings, which amplify the dispersion of pollutants.

Away from heavy traffic, air pollution decreases rapidly and is rare in suburban areas. The only exception is ozone, which is different compared to other traffic pollutants.

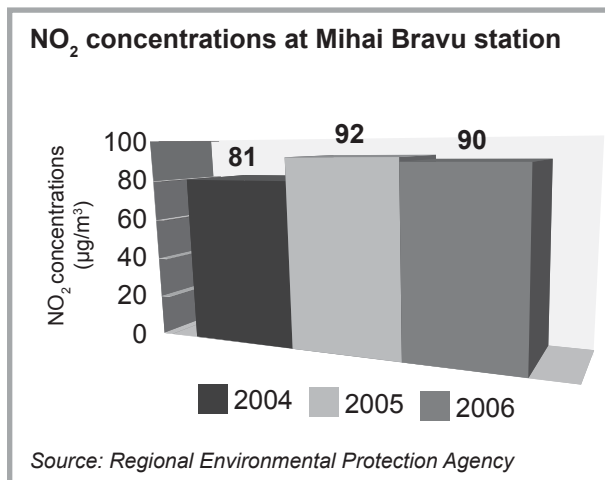
There is an automated air quality monitoring network in the capital, which provides data from the 8 monitoring stations in real time, for the following indicators: SO<sub>2</sub>, NO, CO, O<sub>3</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, lead. The Mihai Bravu monitoring station is located in Sector 2.

Between 2004-2006, the main indicators monitored in this network had the following characteristics:

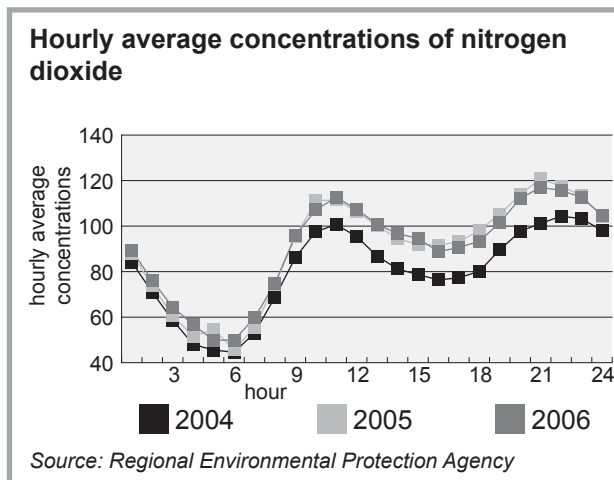
- for SO<sub>2</sub> there were no problems, with registered values falling within the tolerance limits;



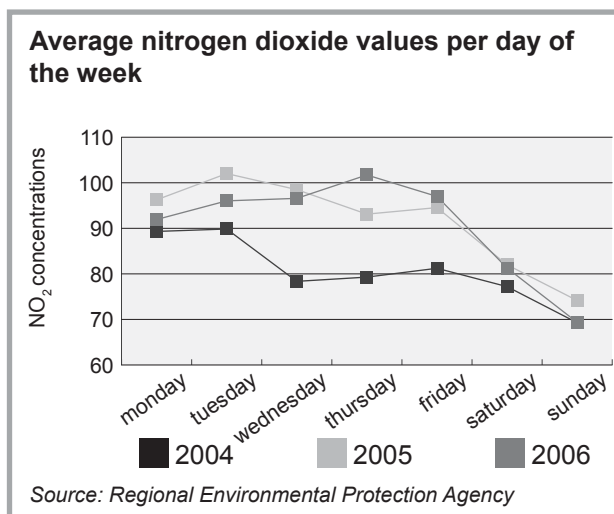
- NO<sub>2</sub> registered constant breaches of the limit values, not only for human public health but also the tolerance limit values, outlining the need for action programmes for reducing the concentrations in the traffic areas of the Cercul Militar and Mihai Bravu stations.



This pollutant is dependent on traffic. NO<sub>2</sub> concentration increases show that the 2 cycles for increased NO<sub>2</sub> concentration are related to heavy traffic periods, and the highest concentrations were recorded at 9:00 and at 20:00.



Data also illustrate that the highest values were recorded in the middle of the week, with a rapid decrease over the weekend, as heavy traffic eases:



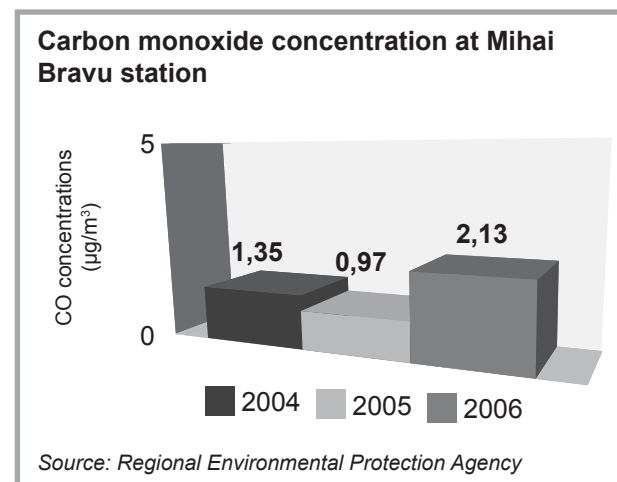
- Pb annual average values did not surpass the limits for the protection of public health;
- Ozone registered breaches of the target values (which must be reached by 2010) especially during

the summer time, but the alert limit (240 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) was not breached;

- Average annual values of suspended particles (PM<sub>10</sub>) surpassed the limit values. In 2006, 218 breaches were recorded at the Mihai Bravu station of the limit (50 µg/m<sup>3</sup>), and 169 breaches of the limit together with the tolerated margin (58 µg/m<sup>3</sup>). The concentration level for this pollutant is easily influenced by several factors: road traffic emissions, weather conditions, street cleanliness, traffic in the area, etc. Another air pollution source for suspended particles is construction.

Particle concentrations can be significantly reduced by improving road quality, together with a tight control of construction activities, and the adequate maintenance of green spaces and roadside green areas, better urban cleanliness, and by eliminating uncontrolled waste depositing.

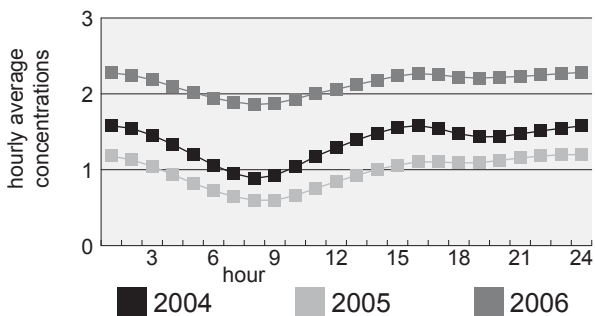
- Carbon monoxide annual values for 2006 at Mihai Bravu station increased compared to previous years.



Carbon monoxide concentrations are also related to road traffic pollution, with higher concentrations on roads with heavy traffic, but the hourly concentration of carbon monoxide is different than that of NO<sub>2</sub>. As this pollutant is closely dependent on traffic, we illustrate below the concentrations of CO:



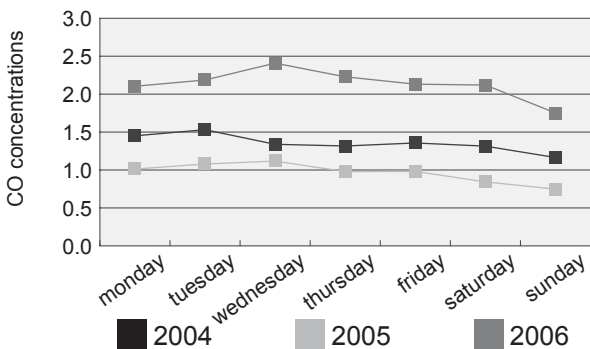
### Hourly average concentrations of carbon monoxide



Source: Regional Environmental Protection Agency

Hourly carbon monoxide concentrations are different to those of NO<sub>2</sub>, with increased CO concentrations recorded several hours later than high NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations, though traffic is the same. As was expected, the lightest concentrations are registered over the weekend, when traffic is light.

### Carbon monoxide concentrations by day of the week



Source: Regional Environmental Protection Agency

Road traffic changed in 2005 and 2006 (on Wednesdays the highest concentrations were recorded) compared to 2004 (when the highest concentrations were recorded on Tuesday).

**Conclusions:** the main source for atmospheric pollution in Sector 2 is road traffic, as it is responsible for approximately 70% of atmospheric pollution, and industrial activity showed a significant decline. Road

traffic pollution includes road modernisation works which, through their nature, are sources of dust. This dust is then taken over and spread by other vehicles.

Pollutants with the most frequent breaches of limits are NO<sub>2</sub> and PM 10 (dust). The frequency of daily breaches of PM10 limits are between 10% and 30%. For NO<sub>2</sub>, limit breaches are frequent only in monitoring stations for traffic pollution.

#### 1.1.1.4.2 Water

##### Quality of surface water

The management of the Colentina river in Sector 2 involved the hydro-technical management of lakes Tei, Plumbuita, Fundeni and Pantelimon 1. Works aimed to regulate the debit transiting on this course of water, and to ensure the required water for multiple uses, such as: water distribution, industrial platforms, leisure, fish farming, electrical energy production.

All accumulations in Sector 2 fall under quality class III. The distribution by quality class is made from a chemical, biological, and microbiological perspective on a scale from I to V, with I being the quality closest to natural water (human intervention of maximum 10%). The monitoring of water quality in the Sector is made in the Fundeni accumulation, in the middle and dam sections.

Because in river areas of this accumulation the urban infrastructure has no wastewater or rainwater collection systems, a number of buildings in the area created local systems to release these wastewaters in an unacceptable manner in the previously mentioned lakes. Currently, there is a high level of pollution caused by suspended particles and organic substances in lakes, while the transited debit falls to approximately 1.5 m<sup>3</sup>/s. Due to the relation between nutrients, during the spring and summer these phenomena are accentuated.

**Conclusions:** the quality of surface water is significantly affected by the release of wastewater directly into lakes, and by the reduced treatment of lakes, and by inadequate protection of the banks against erosion.

*Subterranean water quality*

Aside from the centralised drinking and industrial water distribution system, in the administrative territory of Sector 2 there are water distribution wells located on the property of economic entities, and low-depth wells in homes where there are no centralised drinking water distribution systems.

In Sector 2 there are 25 wells, of which:

- 20 high-depth wells;
- 3 medium-depth wells;
- 2 closed wells.

From a qualitative perspective, surface and subterranean water in the upper layers cannot be used by the population or for economic and social activities. The water quality in these wells is poor, and cannot be used as a source of drinking water, as surface water is of much better quality and is available in good quantities.

In general, the pollution of subterranean water is delayed, as it is deposited following tests directly from wells or from water storage facilities, and not through direct observation.

The quality of water from low-depth wells in homes is monitored by the Bucharest Public Health Department.

*Wastewater*

The drinking water network has a total length of 487 km, with 21,957 functional branches, and the distributed volume is of approximately 5,000,000 m<sup>3</sup> monthly. The sewage network has a length of 375 km and 12,400 functional branches. Wastewater evacuated monthly totals 2,600,000 m<sup>3</sup>. In the Sector, there are 4 wastewater treatment stations.

The city sewage system is organised as a unified system which carries out the collecting and release of household, technological, and rain water. Currently, all wastewater in the Sector, and in Bucharest, is released without adequate treatment into the Dâmbovița river, downstream, near commune of Glina.

27.8% of the Sector's streets (258 streets) are not connected to water distribution and sewage systems. The areas with outstanding technical problems, especially for sewage, are those along the Colentina river. For these areas, the household and rain water must be separated.

***1.1.1.4.3 Noise pollution***

According to measures implemented in the capital, the average noise level is of 70 decibels, which breaches the maximum value approved at the municipal level of 67 dB and the recommended level of only 55 dB. On the main roads and especially on those with heavy traffic, noise pollution frequently breaches the 70 dB level by 20-30 dB. Combined with gaseous pollution, noise pollution is a major source of discomfort at some intersections.

Preliminary results from noise monitoring show that in Sector 2, the following values for the area of Ferdinand – Mihai Bravu: 68-78 dB (A), with an average of approx. 71 dB(A), and for the area of Mihai Eminescu – Viitorului: 67-77 dB(A), with an average of approx. 71 dB(A).

There is a type of pollution characteristic to urban areas, the most important source of pollution being road traffic. Registered values for the level of noise are generally below the admissible values, with the exception of the previously mentioned areas, the streets which connect to food markets (ex. Piața Bucur Obor) which are usually very crowded and railroad areas, such as the East Train station, where discomfort happen over limited periods.

***1.1.1.4.4 Soil quality***

In Sector 2, soils have diverse uses including waste lands, green spaces, different categories of constructions (homes, industrial entities, commercial entities, deposits, communication structures). One characteristic of the area is the degradation of soils through cement coverage or through waste deposits from different sources.

Soil degradation in urban areas began with the massive industrialisation and intensity of road traffic, which caused chemical pollution of the soil by incorporating toxic chemical elements. The addition to soil of these elements (heavy metals, sulphur, etc.) degrades the physical, chemical, and biological aspects of the soil, leading to a reduced productivity.

Soil in the Sector, strongly modified from an anthropic perspective, have high Pb concentrations mostly from auto vehicle emissions, especially around main roads.

#### ***1.1.1.4.5 Waste management***

The main categories of waste in the Sector are: industrial, vegetal, household waste, and constructions and recyclables (paper, PET, plastics).

In Sector 2, S.C. SUPERCOM S.A. (authorised sanitation operator) carries out sanitation services on roads, and collects household, recyclable (paper, PET, plastics), and construction waste. In recent years, there has been a demand for the selective collection of paper and PET, but the selective waste collection process is difficult to implement.

According to statistics for 2006, waste was mostly made up of household waste, followed by industrial waste.

There has been an increasing tendency in the quantity of waste produced and collected. The main waste producers in the Sector are: S.C. AEROFINA S.A., S.C. AVERSA S.A., DANONE ROMANIA, PIAȚA DE GROSS 1912, S.C. ALFABIT S.A., S.C. CONDOR S.A., S.C. FROTTIEREX S.A., S.C. PRODPLAST S.A., etc.

The quantity of PET, paper, and plastic waste are recycled by commercial entities which collect this type of waste.

Packaging waste managed in 2006/2007 is outlined below:

Material	Estimated packaging waste quantity (tonnes)				
	Collected in 2006	Collected in January 2007	Collected in February 2007	Collected in March 2007	Collected in April 2007
0	1	2	3	4	5
Plastic	79.22	5,087	3,347	3,472	50,470
Paper	214.93	24,480	23,440	25,130	5,086
Metals	0.25	-	-	-	-

A centre for the collection of electrical and electronic waste (DEEE) will be established in Sector 2, in the Baicului area, with a projected maximum collection capacity in 2009-2010. This centre aims to meet the needs of Sector 2's population, and to prevent additional waste through recycling, reuse, and other methods, to reduce the volume of eliminated waste.

In addition, an information campaign will be launched to highlight the importance of DEEE collection, aimed at improving the quality of the environment and of public health.

Another category of waste is that produced from construction and demolitions.

In this respect, 1,810 contracts have been signed – and this number is still increasing – reflecting the number of works carried out in the administrative area of Sector 2.

In order to eliminate hazardous medical waste, every medical entity in Sector 2 is required to implement a modern hazardous waste management system, so that the final elimination of this type of waste is carried out adequately with minimal impact on the environment.

**1.1.1.5 SWOT analysis**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<p>Legislative arm for environmental issues.</p> <p>Local Action Plan for the environment at municipal level, taking into consideration specific concerns for Bucharest's sectors.</p> <p>Environmental programmes for economic entities to ensure they follow environmental protection laws.</p> <p>Automated air quality monitoring network in Bucharest Municipality, which meets the requirements of European Union Directives, located in Sector 2 on Mihai Bravu Road.</p> <p>Citizen information point for air quality at McDonald's Obor.</p> <p>Chain of lakes to regulate climate (Tei, Plumbuita, Fundeni, Dobroiești, Pantelimon 1).</p> <p>High performance apparatus and RENAR accreditation in Wastewater Laboratories within S.C. Apa NOVA Bucharest S.A. and S.G.A. ILFOV Bucharest, which leads to improved monitoring of drinking and wastewater quality.</p> <p>Initiative to establish a local strategy for sustainable development – environment.</p> <p>Commercial entities active in sanitation and waste collection services.</p> <p>Noise map to identify areas with high noise levels.</p> <p>Urban and sub-urban agricultural studies for Bucharest Municipality.</p> <p>Annual plantation plan (spring – autumn).</p> <p>Economic and commercial entities authorised for: waste recycling for paper, plastic, used oils, lead accumulators, portable NiCd accumulators.</p> <p>System for waste collection and recycling, especially for electronic waste.</p> <p>Parks and green areas in the Sector.</p> <p>Regulation works for surface waters in Sector 2.</p> <p>High performance technology for drinking water distribution.</p> <p>Environmental information and involvement activities for citizens.</p>	<p>Weak technical equipment for water and sewage networks in some areas, and poor roads.</p> <p>Poor use of alternative water sources in the Sector, from subterranean water.</p> <p>Inadequate monitoring and analysis of surface and subterranean water quality.</p> <p>Lack of adherence to environmental measures for protection areas along lake banks and riverbeds.</p> <p>Decrease in green areas in the Sector, due to an increase in the built area.</p> <p>Increase in traffic pollution concentrations, especially at particular times of the day.</p> <p>High concentrations of traffic pollutants, and a large number of cars with inadequate motors from a EURO perspective, and an increase in the number of cars.</p> <p>Natural environment favours suspended and sediment particles (sediment rocks, air regime, etc.).</p> <p>Weak implementation of an economically efficient waste management system which ensures environmental and public health protection.</p> <p>Lack of specific education programmes for: selective waste collection, information around the benefits of selective waste collection, and inadequate citizen involvement in environmental issues.</p> <p>Municipal waste not selectively collected for recycling (paper, glass, metals, plastics) – only in small quantities.</p> <p>The majority of municipal waste is collected manually with outdated equipment.</p> <p>Inadequate public health data collection regarding the degree of environmental pollution.</p> <p>No organised mediation programme for the effects of pollution on public health.</p>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<p>Opportunities for economic entities to access funds for the implementation of BAT (clean technology).</p> <p>Financial resources for the expansion of water distribution and sewage networks.</p>	<p>Increase in the number of cars in relation to the number of parking spaces, and increased air pollution from heavy traffic.</p>

<p>Transformation of degraded spaces into green areas Environmental concern among decision makers at the local level.</p> <p>Increasing interest of public institutions, NGOs, and economic entities in the implementation of environmental protection projects for the expansion of ecological education.</p> <p>Strong mass-media with an important role in signalling environmental issues and publicising their importance.</p> <p>Alternative sources for water distribution from subterranean water.</p> <p>Funding of environmental projects with measures from the National Action Plan for Environmental Protection with the help of the National Environmental Fund.</p>	<p>Not meeting the legal requirements for the environment.</p> <p>Retrocession of some green spaces.</p> <p>Degradation of the infrastructure, due to a lack of investments.</p> <p>No ownership of some areas, lakes, and other areas</p> <p>High noise and vibration levels caused by road traffic</p> <p>Uncontrolled car parking with an effect on traffic and a lack of adequate parking spaces.</p> <p>Degradation of the vegetation caused by the expansion of built areas and the decrease of green spaces in Bucharest Municipality.</p> <p>Decreased citizen interest with regard to environmental issues in the capital.</p>
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## I.1.2 Anthropical capital

### I.1.2.1 Structure of the economic system

The economy of Sector 2 must be analysed in the context of the Sector's situation, as a regional administrative entity in the north-eastern part of Bucharest Municipality, the national capital, and the most important political, economic, scientific, and cultural centre.

In 2006 in Bucharest the largest GDP per capita was recorded, of 9,075 EURO, compared to the average of 3,000 EURO per capita at the national level. (CNP Study – Regional development – present and perspective).

The economic environment of Sector 2 is very attractive due to the existing institutional structure, the highly qualified work force, and the developed communication system.

Though compared to the municipal level, companies in Sector 2 represent 17.2% of the total turnover, ranking second in the capital, there is no uniform development across the Sector, and there are areas with poor economic activity.

With regard to the economic development of Sector 2: until 1989 Sector 2 had a strong economy, with entities active in the following industrial areas: metallurgy, textiles, chemical, processing, electrical and thermal energy, food, clothing, knits, services, constructions, etc.

After 1990, during the transition period to a market economy, there was a negative economic development with a strong impact on social life. Industrial entities changed from state to private ownership. This phenomenon often resulted in the closing down of some of the large economic entities, and the establishment of economic entities with private capital.

The transition period for the economy led to an imbalance between the social and economic components of society on one hand, and with the environment on the other. Economic development poses complex issues for the local administration, and for this reason the objectives and economic strategy for Sector 2 must be based on studies, analyses, scenarios which take into consideration social, demographic, workforce and environmental aspects, and must follow the concept of sustainable development which is promoted by Agenda 21.

### General aspects of economic indicators

Number of economic entities by type of ownership						
Year	Type of ownership	Total	Micro 0-9 employees	Small 10-49 employees	Medium 50-249 employees	Large 250 and over
2000	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,725</b>	<b>17,266</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>61</b>
	Majority state owned	51	13	10	15	13
	Majority privately owned	18,674	17,253	1,128	245	48
2001	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,215</b>	<b>16,655</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>52</b>
	Majority state owned	40	9	11	11	10
	Majority privately owned	18,175	16,646	1,212	274	42
2002	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,325</b>	<b>15,921</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>34</b>
	Majority state owned	25	7	4	10	4
	Majority privately owned	17,300	15,914	1,090	266	30
2004	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,352</b>	<b>17,244</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>40</b>
	Majority state owned	33	7	7	16	3
	Majority privately owned	19,319	17,237	1,702	343	37
2005	<b>Total</b>	<b>21,417</b>	<b>19,316</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>45</b>
	Majority state owned	26	6	6	13	1
	Majority privately owned	21,391	19,310	1,674	363	44
2006	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,940</b>	<b>20,501</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>52</b>
	Majority state owned	20	4	5	11	-
	Majority privately owned	22,920	20,497	1,960	411	52

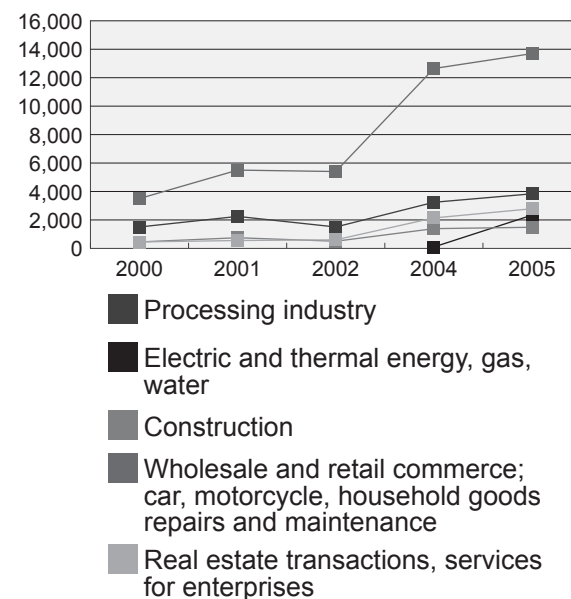
Source: National Statistics Institute

Between 2000-2005, there was an increase in a transition from state ownership to private ownership, with the largest increase in micro-enterprises and small and medium enterprises. With regards to large enterprises, there was also a change in ownership, but the change took longer.

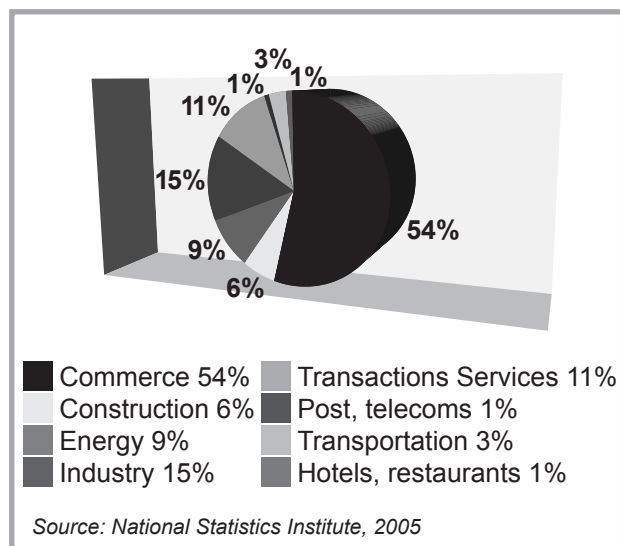
At the end of 2005 there were 21,417 economic entities in Bucharest Municipality, of which 21,391 (99%) were privately owned.

By size, at the end of 2005 the majority were the micro-enterprises (with up to 9 employees) – a total of 19,316, which is 90% of all economic entities.

Turnover for local entities by economic activity in 2005, in Sector 2 RON million



The highest turnover in Sector 2 was in commerce, followed by industry, and construction.



The distribution of economic entities by economic area and their representation in the Sector's economy is as follows: commerce (54%), processing industry (15%), services (11%), energy (9%), construction (6%). (Classification was made by turnover in companies by economic area.)

### 1.1.2.2 Commerce

Commercial entities have the highest representation in the Sector's economy, and their development is stimulated by the Sector (with the advantage posed by the entry-exit location to the eastern, south-eastern, north-eastern areas of the country) and by the long standing commercial tradition.

After 90 years, commercial activities are carried out in private entities which developed in the old existing commercial spaces, as well as in some new modernised spaces – both small and large. The most intense commercial activity happens in areas such as: Ștefan cel Mare Road, Colentina Road, Pantelimon Road, Calea Moșilor, Ferdinand Blvd., Iancului Road.

In recent years there has been a strong transformation tendency of some apartments located on the ground floor of buildings to be changed into commercial spaces, allowing for an increase of commercial

space without large investments, to the detriment of large commercial spaces which are not efficiently used and which do not meet the needs for civilised commerce. The continuous economic development led to outstanding investments in this area of activity, illustrated by large supermarket chains (BILLA, KAUF LAND, CARREFOUR, CORA, etc.). This contributed to the migration of consumers to this type of commerce, and away from street commerce or collective commerce (kiosks located in housing areas).

Commercial activities include two main segments: retail and wholesale.

In Sector 2, the largest volume of wholesale commerce is concentrated on the edges of the Sector. This activity was strongest between 2001-2004, when Bucharest was the main supply centre for the entire country, with deposits moving to the surrounding areas, especially in Ilfov County. Currently wholesale distribution centres are concentrated in the Colentina area, where the main goods come from Asian and Arab countries. This area is in continuous expansion, as it houses over 7,000 shops and has parking spaces, restaurants, banks, and offices.

The retail market includes: supermarkets, cash & carry shops, malls, specialised commercial centres such as home hardware shops, furniture, and internal decoration items. Among other things, this led to a decrease in the number of kiosks and of mixed shops over recent years. Supermarkets include the two French chains: Cora and Carrefour. Cora, which entered the market in September 2003, is located in the Pantelimon area, and is the result of a EUR 500 million investment. It aims to open 14 stores across the country. The supermarket has a surface area of 40,000 square meters. In 2003, it had a turnover of 1,200 million RON (approximately EUR 32 million). Carrefour opened its shop in Colentina in 2004, and is one of the best represented companies in the European retail market. At the European level, Carrefour has 2.9% of the retail market, and 4.8% of the wide-consumption goods retail market.

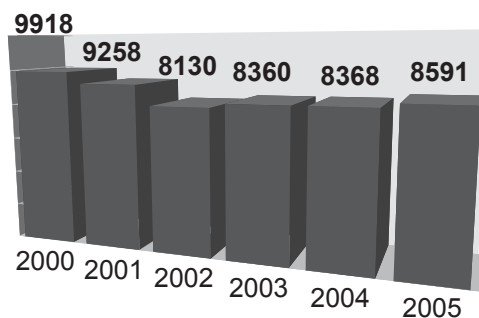
As these commercial entities opened, there was a preference observed among consumers for supermarkets, which makes the level of sales comparable with other European Union states.

Another category of commercial entities are the chains of smaller shops, such as Mega Image,

Albinița, which still have a constant presence, and are preferred by consumers in suburban areas.

Commercial activities also include small shops located on the ground floor of apartment buildings or food kiosks, pharmacies, magazine stands, tobacco shops, which are fewer from one year to the next, and which base themselves on basic products (bread, pastries, cheese and milk products, meat products).

**Number of commercial entities (2000-2005)**



Food product commerce is carried out in specialised markets, which have a strong tradition in this area (Obor, Delfinului, Vatra Luminoasă) and which offer the necessary facilities for the sale of food products in optimal conditions.

There has been an increase of import for consumption, due to economic opening and reduced competitiveness of Romanian products.

With regards to the future development of commercial activities, the following **development tendencies** are observed:

- Construction of new market places, due to the construction of new residential areas in the Sector;
- Development of online shops, due to increased use of the internet for most segments of the population, which allow for commerce of a variety of products.

### 1.1.2.3 Industry

As a representative branch of Sector 2, industry developed until 1989 in the industrial platforms: Pipera and the Obor area.

After 1990, the functioning of the industrial entities to previous requirements was maintained for a short period, after which the industrial areas entered an increasingly accentuated decline, resulting in a significant reduction in economic activity.

At the same time, there was a change in the type of ownership, and new economic entities were formed. The most significant change was seen in micro enterprises and SMEs.

Large industrial entities were restructured and were reduced in number, as they oriented their production to new market demands. After the 1990s, two tendencies were observed:

- Large strategic investors took over old production entities, modernised them and reintroduced them into production (home electronics, furniture, computers), for example: Samsung television sets, Mobexpert furniture, electronic components and computers, automated machines, which are created on the PIPERA industrial platform in factories and other entities such as: FELIX (computers), INTRAROM (mixed capital, mostly foreign), IEMI, FEPER, CIL PIPERA;
- Of the old departments in large entities, smaller economic entities were formed, which are now active in production on a smaller scale.

Currently, industry is represented by a variety of branches such as:

- *Plastics* (i.e.: Prodplast S.A., Plastic Legno România S.R.L., Romtatay S.A.)
- *Metallurgy, metal construction and metal products* (i.e. Metal Work Industry S.R.L., Celsius 2000, Metallurgica S.A., Carmesin S.A.)
  - Influenced the construction material commerce;
  - Represents a support to the development of interior and exterior design services, construction;
  - Uses modern technologies and produces quality products recognised at the international level.
- *Machinery and equipment* (i.e.: Danex Consult S.R.L., Belu Form Prod, Schmidt- Bretten Technology S.R.L., Sumaro S.R.L.)
  - Companies which offer a variety of products, with a significant increase in turnover.



- *Transportation* (i.e.: Branto Producție Industrială S.R.L., Ascar Auto S.R.L., Novo Hidraulic S.R.L.)
  - Produce components for foreign companies, well known in the construction of automobiles (Fiat, Ford, Iveco, MAN, Mercedes-Benz, Mitsubishi, Nissan, Renault, VW, Volvo).
- *Wood and wood products, paper products* (i.e.: Pinum Producție, P.P.S. Amenajări Interioare, Sticker International Group S.R.L., Cartonajul Invalid Cooperative)
  - *Furniture* (i.e.: Confo Mex S.R.L., Domus Flex S.R.L., Mobexpert)
    - Firms have become representative furniture market leaders in Romania.
  - *Textiles and clothing products, furs* (i.e.: Condor SA, Siva SRL, Treximco Srl, Postăvăria Romana SA, Frottierex SA)
  - *Food, drinks and tobacco* (i.e.: JT International Manufacturing S.A., Danone, Tecsa Business S.R.L., Oriental Indian Company, Antrefrig S.R.L., Pepas 2000 S.R.L.)
  - *Printing, reproductions and connected services* (i.e.: Editura Readers Digest SRL, Ringier România SRL, Lumina Tipo, Editura Teora, Rodata SA) whose products and services are closely related to marketing and advertising.

*Development tendencies include:*

- There is a need to identify new areas for economic activities and include them in the urban general plan;
- Relocation of economic entities to the outskirts of the Sector will lead to the accelerated development of the urban infrastructure in neighbouring areas;
- Technological changes due to a development in hi-tech research-development activities;
- Increased industrial competitiveness imposed by the dynamics of the European market.

#### **1.1.2.4 Services**

Intense economic activities have allowed for improved services, both in terms of volume and diversity. There is a strong representation of the following services: financial, business consulting, transportation, depositing, population services, tourism, marketing and advertising.

There is another tendency in services: a restriction in the volume of activity for certain types of services, such as tailoring, repairs.

Services, both classical and innovative ones, have developed and diversified. The most important tendency is the externalisation of services for different companies, such as accounting, business consulting, security, marketing, human resources, sanitation, and couriers. A large category of services are those which make up components of commercial activities – guarantor services, transportation, installation, which aim for client satisfaction and increased attractiveness for the offered products.

Translation and interpretation services are specific to the economic activities in the Sector. The main beneficiaries of these services are off-shore companies, foreign residents in Sector 2, and companies which are active in international conferences.

In recent years, there has been a significant development in “call centre” services, which provide fast and complete information for national and international clients.

There has been a rapid development in marketing and advertising services, as modern methods to promote commerce, both in volume and in the communication channels used.

#### *Financial services*

There has been a significant increase in the number of banks in Sector 2, offering citizens fast access to general financial services: current accounts, loans, bill payment, and credit cards. The large products offered by banks has led to an increase in demand from all citizens, but especially from economic entities active in Sector 2, leading to a strong collaboration and fast, efficient access.

Large shops in the sector have offered shop credit cards which led to new consumer behaviour, allowing them to purchase items which they would normally not afford, and pay back in rates: electronic equipment and high-performance electronics, IT equipment, video equipment. These facilities have led to a change in lifestyle for the citizens, in terms of access to information and comfort.

Leasing offers have led to an increase in the number of car and industrial equipment sales, which has an impact on business development at the Sector

level. Entrepreneurs have access to these facilities as the risk-benefit ratio is reduced.

Insurers have also experienced a significant development, which will lead to an increase in the representation of large insurance companies in Sector 2. Citizen access is easier, but still there is no real culture or strong interest in the purchase of insurance products. There is however an increased interest in information related to insurance, as a result of promotion campaigns and national and European regulation. The most popular insurance products are: life insurance, home insurance, car insurance, health insurance, accident and illness insurance, and financial insurance.

Financial services offered by banks are for individual and juridical persons, and include loans, bank deposits, and bank transfers.

#### *Development tendencies for financial services*

- Diversification of insurance products and an increase in the number of clients;
- Increase in the number of persons who use such services;
- Development and diversification of electronic payment methods and increase in the number of persons using electronic payment.

#### **1.1.2.5 Construction**

The construction sector is characterised by a high degree of privatisation and is constantly increasing in importance. In addition to civil and industrial construction, this sector includes the construction and modernisation of streets, sidewalks, passages, parking spaces, and construction in transportation.

The high market demand for construction led to an increase in the number of construction companies, and to an increase in the sale of construction materials.

The turnover for the construction of homes increased between 2005-2007 by approximately 10 times compared to the previous period, due to an increase in construction and repair activities in recent years in the private sector, and to higher prices for construction materials.

Construction is both industrial (commercial and depositing spaces, business centres, office buildings)

and civil (homes in residential centres, religious spaces, sports gyms).

In civil construction, home construction stands out – both related to the existing homes (restoration and modernisation) and newly built homes.

There are annual programmes and special measures for the thermal restoration of existing blocks of flats, built between 1950-1990, based on proposals put forward by the Bucharest Municipal General Council, Sector 2 Local Council. According to the 2004-2015 action plan from the National Strategy for efficient energy, between 2004-2015 the oldest multi-story housing blocks must be restored. In 2007, 50 buildings are in the thermal restoration programmes, all at different stages of intervention, and the programme will continue to include new buildings to meet the selection criteria.

The population density in Sector 2 is one of the highest in Bucharest and even in the country, with 11,273 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> in December 2005. Relevant indicators for the quality of life include: household inhabitancy, the number of rooms and living area, the average number of persons per room, access to public utilities, comfort and home furnishings. Blocks of flats are the most popular type of home in the Sector.

The analysis of homes according to statistics from 2006 illustrate that the population of Sector 2 was of 361,212 persons, living in:

- Privately owned homes – approximately 186,000 homes.
- State owned homes – approximately 3,000 homes.

In Sector 2 there currently are 41,000 housing entities. The social segment of those who cannot afford their own home highlights 7,000 families who require state owned homes.

Approximately 21,500 new apartments will be on the market in the next two years in Sector 2, after the construction of 20 residential ensembles funded by private investments. The Sector's City Hall has implemented an urban regeneration programme, which led to the construction of 21,450 new homes, which will increase the existing living space by 50%.

*The construction of new homes is of two types:*

- a) State funded, through ANL, with financing from banks and which are built in apartment block structures;

b) Privately funded, which include a higher diversity: individual and collective homes with one or more stories, with superior endowments (gardens, swimming pools, garages) and integrated in residential groupings which include commercial spaces, playgrounds, car parks, etc.

The majority of homes are those mentioned in the second point, and this tendency will remain over the next 10-15 years. The required number of homes continues to be high, and currently there are several projects being implemented, such as the S.C. Brooklyn Investment S.R.L. home grouping, Central Residential Park home and services grouping, homes and blocks of flats – 2S+P+15E Panorama, home grouping + commercial space – 908 apartments – S.C. G.M.T. Privacom S.R.L., "Condominium Tei" residential complex - Gea Prasa International Construct S.R.L., housing grouping + services – buildings P+5E → P+14E, S.C. Hecesa Imobiliara S.A. residential grouping, S.C. Neoforest Real Estate S.R.L.

In accordance with the intense economic development, there is a stronger growth and diversification of construction of offices, commercial spaces, hotels, and social and cultural buildings. These include: commercial complexes - Carrefour, Cora, Kaufland, Billa, Mega Image and Niro – Colentina, groups of buildings and offices - S.C. CONECT S.A., and business centres - Promoimob Development S.R.L., S.C. Pbt invest S.R.L.

#### *Development tendencies in construction*

- The development of land transactions allows investors to orient themselves towards the Sector's outskirts, especially towards the belt road (the price of land will continue to increase due to the expansion of residential neighbourhoods towards the periphery; at the same time with the financing of belt road works, the entire area will quickly be covered with new housing projects and even shops);
- The residential market will continue to develop, especially in homes aimed for families with average incomes;
- The northern area will attract the largest number of investments; the construction of offices will continue, due to its proximity to new residential areas, good connections to the airport, to the city centre, and to the main exit roads from Bucharest;

- The construction of commercial centres (malls) will experience a significant development, and numerous projects of this type will absorb the largest part of the demand for modern commercial spaces, and will reduce the pressure on street leases.

#### **1.1.2.6 Information technology**

The information technology and communications market has experienced significant growth in recent years, due to several factors: penetration of telephony and internet services, use of integrated information systems for businesses and of applications to ensure reliability of business processes within firms.

The development of information technology is stronger than any other economic sector.

The IT sector includes Romanian and international firms which use highly skilled and qualified local labour.

The high demand and significantly higher salaries compared to other sectors led to the orientation of the labour force towards IT.

The development of information applications led to their wide-spread use in economic activities, and for new demands for IT to meet economic activities (online auctions, electronic commerce, advertising, search for economic or legal information, databases, etc.)

The IT&C sector is growing due to foreign investments in recent years. Important international players include: Microsoft, Amazon, Advanced Micro Devices, Intel, Oracle, Infineon, Ericson, Nokia, HP, Siemens, Motorola, Alcatel, Abobe, etc. In order to maintain this tendency, there is a need for the availability of a significant number of qualified staff.

The software sector is growing, and its products are well known internationally (i.e.: SOFTWIN Group which produces BitDefender, the third product of its kind globally and which received Windows XP certification, and the first to win the innovation prize from the European Commission).

At the same time, IT applications can be found in the local public administration. Sector 2 offers several services for online payments for taxes, and is among the first to implement this service which has an ever increasing number of users.

### 1.1.2.7 Transportation and urban infrastructure

Bucharest has the largest public transportation network in Romania, and one of the largest in Europe. The network includes a subway system (subterranean transportation), and three types of surface transportation: trams, busses, and trolley busses. While there are several points of correspondence, the subway system and the surface transportation systems are managed by different organisations (Metrorex and RATB), which will be unified under a joint transportation authority.

*Surface transportation* falls under the responsibility of the Bucharest Autonomous Transportation Authority (RATB), and includes an extensive system of busses, trolley-busses, trams, and light railways. The RATB network transports 1.7 million passengers every day, on 101 bus lines (most with destinations in Bucharest Municipality, but some are on suburban routes and provide connections to Ilfov County), 20 trolley bus lines, 30 tram lines, and 30 light railway lines. The system is often very crowded, as it is very busy.

*The subway*, the most important means of public transportation, connects the centre of the city with industrial and residential areas on every radial line and on one ring line – below the inner ring – which connects regional areas of interest, i.e. North train station and Obor. The network is made up of four lines: M1, M2, M3 and M4. Overall, the system is 62.2 km long and has 45 stations, with an average distance of 1.5 km between stations. In Sector 2, transportation by subway is carried out through lines M1+3, which connect Pantelimon, Republica and the Ștefan cel Mare area, Bucur Obor, Iancului, Piața Muncii. Furthermore, transportation in the Pipera area is also provided by M2, which links it with the centre of the capital. A 5<sup>th</sup> line will be built to further develop the subway system, on the section University – Pantelimon, which will follow the route of Carol I Blvd, Pache Protopopescu Blvd, Iancului Rd – Pantelimon Rd, with a correspondence station with M3 at Iancului station.

The surface road networks for public transportation vehicles, such as trams, trolley busses and busses,

are not sufficiently integrated among themselves and with the subway.

*The road network* includes streets, including bridges, overhead road passages, etc.

*The street network* of Sector 2 includes 927 streets with a total area of 3,235,813 m<sup>2</sup>.

Road surfaces and sidewalks (2006) were as follows:

Asphalted roads (298 streets): 1,543,530 m<sup>2</sup> (48%)  
 Cemented roads (100 streets): 285,511 m<sup>2</sup> (9%)  
 Flat cobble stoned roads (172 streets): 524,577 m<sup>2</sup> (16%)  
 River cobble stoned roads (245 streets): 688,718 m<sup>2</sup> (21%)  
 Dirt roads (106 streets): 193,477 m<sup>2</sup> (6%)

Of the 924 streets in Sector 2 Bucharest, degraded road surfaces were determined which need repairs and maintenance works as follows:

#### *Degraded road surface 100% or inexistent (dirt)*

Asphalted roads: 461,716 m<sup>2</sup> (30%)  
 Cemented roads: 71,534 m<sup>2</sup> (25%)  
 Flat cobble stoned roads: 61,984 m<sup>2</sup> (12%)  
 River cobble stoned roads: 149,379 m<sup>2</sup> (22%)  
 Dirt roads: 193,477 m<sup>2</sup> (100%)

Sector 2 has all four categories of streets:

- *Street category I* – magisterial, which take over major traffic on national roads and cross the city along the principal route of the national road;
- *Street category II* – connection roads, which provide access between functional and residential areas;
- *Street category III* – collector roads, which take over the traffic flow from functional areas and direct it to magisterial connection roads;
- *Street category IV* – local roads, which provide access to homes and services in areas with very low traffic.

Of these, streets in categories I and II are under the administration of Bucharest City Hall, and streets in categories III and IV are under the administration of Sector 2.

### *Technical urban networks*

The *drinking water distribution network* in the sector has a length of 487 km, and 21,957 functional branches, and caters to a monthly consumption of approximately 5,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>.

The *sewage network* has a length of 375 km and 12,400 functional branches. Water is released through four treatment stations which annually release around 2,600,000 m<sup>3</sup>.

The urban sewage system is organised as a single unified system, and provides the collection and evacuation of household, technological, and rain wastewater.

Together with urban development, the development of urban networks took place in Sector 2 in the areas with blocks of flats and new homes.

This led to the majority of single family homes (houses) to have no access to public water distribution and sewage networks to this day.

The lack of water distribution systems led citizens to create their own inadequate systems or to use water from wells with an unknown degree of sanitation. Also in the areas with no sewage, there are street floods when it rains, leading to situations when parts of household waste are washed on the streets.

As such, there are around 230 streets in Sector 2 which have no access to public water and sewage networks, making up 26% of all streets in the Sector. These deficient areas are located along the Colentina river, and have special geo-morphological conditions, with land shares below the sewage collection shares nearby which determines the use of the street for the treatment of wastewater. New municipal requirements lead to an analysis of divisive sewage systems in these areas, namely the separate management of household and rain water.

In 2007 expansion of the water and sewage networks will take place on 255 roads, as follows:

- Sector 2 funding – 110 streets;
- Bucharest Municipality City Hall funding – 140 streets;
- Apa Nova programme – 5 streets.

### *Electrical energy*

Household and industrial consumers in Sector 2 are provided with electrical energy by S.C. Distribution

and Provision of Electrical Energy branch “Electrica Muntenia Sud” S.A.

In accordance with the objectives of the national electric energy policy regarding increased use of renewable energy to 20% of the total energy sources, in Sector 2 renewable energy sources can be used, especially solar energy.

Electrical energy in the Sector, similar with the national situation, is obtained from classic sources (thermo-electric or hydro-electric), and the percentage of electrical energy production through non-conventional sources is insignificant.

Efficient energy use in homes/ buildings in Sector 2 is as follows:

- Apartments have poor thermal isolation;
- New buildings have far better thermal isolation than old buildings;
- Individual meters for water, gas, and energy consumption are very expensive, and cannot be afforded by all tenants;
- Some landlord associations are interested in introducing decentralised energy systems through the installation of micro thermal stations per neighbourhood, and also, are interested in the use of rainwater for household use.

In order to reduce and be efficient in the use of energy, the following aims are in place:

- Use of modern technologies to reduce energy use.
- Thermal restoration of buildings;
- Introduction of centralised cooling systems.

### *Thermal network*

The thermal system of Sector 2 is a network of well defined thermal installations which provide heat and warm water.

The system provides heating for 1,418 blocks of flats, with 142,800 flats.

The thermal energy sources are provided by CET South, CET Titan and CET Pipera.

After 2000, consumers began to detach from the centralised system, which led to a decrease in the average use of thermal energy from 1,492,879 GCal to 1,156,404 GCal in 2006.

### 1.1.2.8 Urbanism

The sustainable development objectives of Sector 2 take into account two cycles of urban changes which took place in the last 50 years, and which affected not only the Sector, but also Bucharest Municipality, and in different proportions, all other Romanian towns. Between the 1950s and 1980s, the first cycle was the accelerated expansion of living areas in the urban space, which had a negative impact on the urban design for living conditions, community culture, and the environment. The second cycle took place after the 1990s, and is characterised by the amplification of social problems which were the cause of the first cycle. This evolution of the Sector is similar with trends in other urban areas in Central and Eastern Europe, with a slow restructured economy and anchored on a single sector. When looking at development in Western Europe, the regeneration of urban areas is significantly determined by changes in its economy and structure of the population – by level of education, and community culture.

### 1.1.2.9 Analiza SWOT

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Good level of education and professional development of human resources.</p> <p>High quality educational system/ universities, research institutes.</p> <p>Increased interest for foreign investments in different economic sectors.</p> <p>Long standing economic tradition.</p> <p>High level of urbanisation.</p> <p>Well developed constructions sector.</p> <p>Strongly represented private initiative.</p> <p>Development and diversification of services.</p> <p>Communications available in all areas of the Sector (GSM, FO, wireless, etc.).</p> <p>Increase in the number of public projects.</p> <p>Business centres.</p> <p>Information points for entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Well developed commercial network.</p> <p>Diverse set of economic sectors.</p> <p>Diverse educational and vocational resources.</p> <p>Well developed NGO sector.</p> <p>Natural environment with tourism potential.</p>	<p>Migration of qualified human resources from well remunerated sectors to other countries (IT, medicine, education, engineering).</p> <p>Poor use of alternative energy resources.</p> <p>Deficient business infrastructure.</p> <p>Old housing.</p> <p>Poorly distributed technical urban infrastructure, deficient in peripheral areas.</p> <p>Deficit in qualified labour force in some sectors (commerce, services, construction).</p> <p>Insufficient entrepreneurial culture in education.</p> <p>Traffic problems.</p> <p>Development of economic activities inadequate from a legal standpoint.</p> <p>Architectural and cultural heritage poorly capitalised economically.</p> <p>Insufficient use of information technology in economic activities.</p> <p>Insufficient correlation between education and demands of the labour market.</p> <p>Irregular distribution of services for the population and for economic entities.</p>

On the other hand, the development of an urban system is substantially influenced by adequate management linked to four main objectives: **infrastructure development and access to this infrastructure, access to housing, environmental protection, and reduced poverty.**

Taking this into account, the Regional Urban Plan for Sector 2 was finalised in 2003, a necessary instrument for the creation of a unified architectural urban space, which outlines the views of the General Urban Plan for Bucharest Municipality, leading to corrections and completion of the practical activity to meet the real needs of the land.

Subsequently, the Regional Urban Plan for Sector 2 underwent numerous modification through urban studies (RUP, GUP); as such, there is a need for the creation of a modified Regional Urban Plan for Sector 2 to include all previous modifications.

Opportunities	Threats
<p>Building of a belt road.</p> <p>Banking sector to serve economic activities, well represented nationally and internationally.</p> <p>Establishment of necessary investments in infrastructure.</p> <p>Public-private partnerships.</p> <p>Regional Urban Plan – urban development tool.</p> <p>High interest among youth in information technology.</p> <p>Strategic positioning of Sector 2.</p> <p>Unused industrial areas which can be introduced in economic activities.</p> <p>Accelerated development of the construction sector.</p> <p>Capitalisation of the cultural and historic heritage through tourism.</p> <p>Development of high technologies with added value in non-polluting industries, including Eco business and Eco tourism, recycling.</p> <p>Access to European non-reimbursable funding programmes and other national and local funding.</p> <p>Open European market.</p> <p>Urban restoration plans.</p>	<p>High costs.</p> <p>Legislative instability with an impact on economic standardisation and norms.</p> <p>Traffic problems.</p> <p>Heavy pollution.</p> <p>Reduced interest of economic entities to follow environmental protection regulation.</p>

### I.1.3 Social capital

#### I.1.3.1 Demographics

##### *Demographic data and trends*

Located in the north-eastern part of Bucharest, with an area of 32 km<sup>2</sup>, the population of Sector 2

represents 18.7% of the capital's population, namely 361,212 persons in 2006.

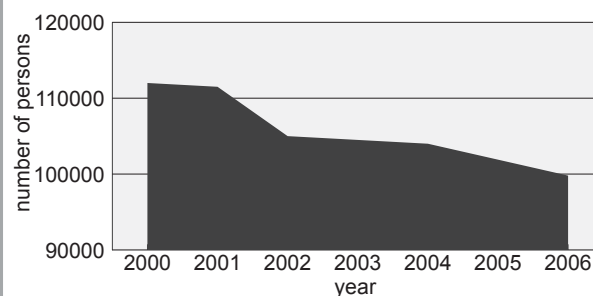
The distribution of the population by age group, between 2000-2006 is as follows:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Population total</b>	<b>381,815</b>	<b>381,444</b>	<b>364,433</b>	<b>362,609</b>	<b>361,403</b>	<b>360,750</b>	<b>361,212</b>	<b>359,107</b>
<b>sector</b>								
<b>Age</b>								
0-4 years	12,827	13,092	12,357	12,579	12,982	13,770	14,707	15,654
5-9 years	13,441	13,276	12,108	12,004	12,002	12,223	12,435	12,262
10-14 years	24,530	22,410	19,544	17,198	15,060	13,017	12,438	12,063
15-19 years	27,075	26,248	25,057	24,667	24,327	23,192	21,726	18,981
20-24 years	35,889	35,512	32,804	30,942	29,261	28,382	28,076	27,371
25-29 years	28,659	30,343	31,244	33,631	35,285	35,493	35,282	34,072
30-34 years	32,416	34,502	33,102	28,179	26,753	27,290	29,102	31,426
35-39 years	20,713	19,504	18,838	24,507	27,847	30,180	31,900	32,453
40-44 years	32,363	29,518	25,465	23,004	21,026	19,614	18,393	18,418
45-49 years	36,106	36,502	35,028	33,996	32,505	30,051	27,221	24,500
50-54 years	26,135	28,808	30,011	32,166	32,621	33,196	33,590	33,197
55-59 years	17,253	17,861	17,991	18,876	20,956	23,706	25,912	27,926
60-64 years	19,114	18,115	16,988	16,379	15,939	15,346	15,820	16,395
65 years and over	55,294	55,735	53,896	54,481	74,839	55,290	54,783	54,216

Between 2000-2006, the population of Sector 2 decreased, with small differences from one year to the next, with the most important change registered between 2001-2002 when the Sector's population decreased by 17,011 persons.

The distribution by sexes is balanced, with 193,619 females in December 2006, making up 53.56%, and 167,593 males, namely 46.44%. The slight excess of females can have a slight positive effect on birth rates. Between 2000-2006, the fertile female population with ages between 15-49 years, decreased by 12,044 persons, negatively affecting the ageing process of the population of Sector 2, even if in recent years there has been a slight increase in birth rates.

**Female population in Sector 2 between 2000-2006**





The distribution of the population by the three high-level age groups, according to natural tendencies, is outlined in the table below:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
S2 Population total	<b>381,815</b>	<b>381,444</b>	<b>364,433</b>	<b>362,609</b>	<b>361,403</b>	<b>360,750</b>	<b>361,212</b>	<b>359,107</b>
of which								
0-19 years	77,873	75,026	69,066	66,445	64,371	62,202	61,133	59,133
20-64 years	248,648	250,665	241,471	241,680	242,193	243,258	245,296	245,758
65 and over	55,294	55,735	53,896	54,481	74,839	55,290	54,783	54,216
Absolute data – number								
Live births	2,891	2,699	2,608	2,671	3,100	3,402	3,494	3,525
Deaths	4,360	4,387	4,251	4,205	4,163	4,344	4,307	4,371
Natural growth	-1,469	-1,688	-1,643	-1,534	-1,063	-942	-813	-8
Marriages	2,511	2,410	2,344	2,502	2,769	3,009*)	3,211*)	3,353
Divorces	457	229	40	364	650	566	402	705
Still births	18	14	18	13	12	8	9	16
Deaths younger than 1 year of age	40 1	28	24	28	23	39	31	25
Proportion per 1,000 inhabitants								
Live births	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.4	8.6	9.5	9.8	9.9
Deaths	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.6	12.1	12.1	12.3
Natural growth	-3.8	-4.4	-4.5	-4.3	-3.0	-2.6	-2.3	-2.4
Marriages	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.9	7.7	8.4	9.0*)	9.4
Divorces	1.21	0.61	0.11	1.01	1.81	1.58	1.12	1.98

Note: \*) Marriages registered in 2005 and 2006 include marriages registered abroad (recorded) where at least one of the bride or groom has permanent residency in Romania.

This data illustrates that the average age of the population in Sector 2 is of approximately 40 years, which illustrates a relatively young population, and the active population (ages between 15-60 years) makes up around 70% (251,202 inhabitants) of the total population. The percentage of inhabitants aged over 60 years is of 19.54 % (approximately 1/5 of the total population).

Between 2000-2006 the young population (0-19 years) decreased by 3.47 % (16,470 persons) to reach a proportion of 16.92% of the Sector's population by ageing, while the old generations (65 years and over) remained constant, based on the ageing of the population.

**Birth rates** slightly increased in the last three years, increasing natural growth, while overall birth rates remain negative. This increase was supported by policies to stimulate birth rates, social and medical assistance, and an increase in the economy in recent years.

Similar general tendencies were observed for the **average expectancy**, with an increasing trend in recent years in Sector 2. In 2005, average life expectancy 77.4 years for females, and 70.6 years for males. Overall, life expectancy was of 74.1 years in 2005, 4.1 years more than the same value in 1981, namely 70.5 years, and approximately 3 years higher than the national average (71.18 years). The increase in life expectancy, correlated with the ageing of the population, will increase the ratio of dependency.

**Migration** in Sector 2 includes both internal migration (change of residency between sectors, migration to other counties and vice-versa), and external migration (immigration, emigration) and is relatively balanced.

The current **structure of the population** of Sector 2 by nationalities is as follows: Romanians (approx. 96%), Roma (1.74%), Hungarians (0.33%), Germans (0.12%), Macedo-Romanians (0.03%),

Szekler (0.01%), Saxons (0.01%). The largest oriental population, mostly made up of Chinese and Turkish immigrants, settled in this Sector.

*Conclusions:*

The main demographic indicators illustrate an increase in the active population aged 15-64 years, with an estimation that this trend will be maintained over the following years based on the **ageing of the population in Sector 2**.

Therefore, there is a need for continued measures to stimulate birth rates, social protection of the elderly, together with a growth in economic activities, creation of new jobs, and improved quality of medical services.

**1.1.3.2 Labour force and unemployment**

According to statistics, there is a decreasing trend of registered unemployed persons in Sector 2, with 4,772 unemployed persons at 31 December 2006, of which only 1,277 benefited from unemployment aid. However, the smallest number of unemployed persons was registered in 2003. 52.97% of unemployed persons is made up of women, with the distribution of unemployed persons by level of education being: 50.31% with middle school-professional education, 61.33% with high-school and post secondary education, and 57,82% with university education.

The rate of unemployment at the end of December 2005 was of 2.6%, with a slight decrease to reach 2.4% in December 2006, 2.0% for men and 2.9% for women.

**Number of registered unemployed persons at 31 December**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of registered unemployed persons	7,075	5,210	4,901	3,087	4,183	4,341	4,772	3,469
- women	4,217	2,957	2,805	1,688	2,271	2,338	2,528	1,992
Beneficiaries of unemployment aid	2,426	2,395	1,836	2,539	2,181	1,291	1,277	693
- women	1,467	1,308	1,102	1,373	1,145	774	649	380
Beneficiaries of professional reintegration aid	856	637	306	313	307	190	88	62
- women	478	352	171	187	179	116	56	37
Beneficiaries of living support	3,262	2,062	849	2	-	-	-	-
- women	1,997	1,237	481	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed with no aid	531	116	1,910	233	1,695	2,860	3,407	2,714
- women	275	60	1,051	128	947	1,448	1,823	1,575

### **I.1.3.3 Pensions and pensioners**

The ratio of pensioners to the stable population in Sector 2 is of approximately 28%, the second largest in the Capital after Sector 1.

According to statistics published by the Regional Statistics Department for Bucharest Municipality for pensions and pensioners, the following statistics were reported for Sector 2: in the fourth quarter of 2006, 101,119 – pensioners with social assistance were registered, with the average pension of 430 RON/month, 46 – pensioners with social assistance (pensions) with an average value of 94 RON/month, 189 – I.O.V.R. pensioners with an average value of 363 RON/month.

The distribution of pensioners with social assistance by groups of pensions, at December 2006, shows that only 8.40% of pensioners in Sector 2 (8,497 pensioners) have pensions less than 201 RON, 16.18% (16,327 pensioners) have pensions between 201÷300 RON, 23.08% (23,353 pensioners) have pensions between 301÷400 RON, 17.83% (18,035 pensioners) have pensions between 401÷500 RON, 22.54% (22,806 pensioners) have pensions between 501÷750 RON, 7.50% (7,595 pensioners) have pensions between 751÷1,000 RON, and 4.44% (4,497 pensioners) have pensions over 1,000 RON.

*Conclusions:* 47.66% of pensioners in Sector 2 have pensions less than 400 RON.

Over 20% of pensioners in Bucharest live in Sector 2. Also here live the largest number of disabled pensioners (over 20,000).

### **I.1.3.4 Healthcare**

Healthcare services are provided through the network of public, mixed, and private health entities, made up of: 9 hospitals, 8 institutes, 21 surgeries and 6 clinics. 87.7% of the capital's population is registered with a family doctor.

The ratio of family doctors is 1 to 1,800 inhabitants, which makes access to medical services difficult for the population.

*Conclusions:* Sector 2 has a significant network of healthcare entities which provide medical services for the Sector's citizens and for other citizens of the capital or of the country (Fundeni, Floreasca, etc.), but the existing infrastructure and furnishings need restoration and completion to improve medical services. There is a need for the local public administration to get involved in the development and implementation of public health programmes.

#### *Healthcare aspects in relation to environmental quality*

Environmental pollution has a negative influence on public health, especially in relation to persons from vulnerable age groups – children and the elderly.

Direct relationships between environmental pollution (air, water) and health are sometimes difficult to establish, with the impact on the body becoming apparent very slowly or with time.

Air pollution results in a significant increase in deaths due to acute respiratory diseases. According to statistics from the Public Health Department – Bucharest Municipality, deaths due to chronic respiratory diseases (chronic bronchitis, respiratory obstructions, asthma) increased significantly in recent year for those aged 0-14 years and 16-65 years, with the need for hospitalisation for these diseases. However, there has been a visible decrease in deaths for all respiratory diseases (acute, chronic) for those aged over 65 years.

According to statistics related to infectious diseases and parasites in Sector 2, infectious diseases are dominant, which can suggest a possible relation between healthcare and water quality or the lack of personal hygiene education.

### New cases of illness due to infectious diseases and parasites

Disease	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	5,579	4,568	2,946	2,577
of which:				
Acute diarrhetic diseases	1,709	1,438	1,439	1,055
Dysentery	40	23	18	25
Influenza	140	154	18	12
Food poisoning	221	176	123	93
Hepatitis	119	96	57	36
Epidemic parotitis	1,182	989	101	42
Roseola	-	68	74	-
Scarlet fever	115	96	141	44
Trichinosis	10	8	7	2
Convulsive cough	7	1	-	-
Boutonneuse fever	18	14	2	4
Angina streptococcus	136	92	103	74
Rubella	178	58	20	10
Chicken pox	1,468	1,186	739	1,062
Erysipelas	39	53	45	28
Scabies	132	56	26	18
Salmonella	12	5	5	3
Viral meningitis	15	13	7	39
Mononucleosis	28	34	21	20

#### 1.1.3.5 Social assistance

Social assistance services in the Sector include services for children, youth, families, disabled persons, the elderly, and services for other categories of persons or families who are vulnerable or at risk of social exclusion (homeless, victims of domestic violence, etc.)

Of the total Sector population of 361,212 inhabitants, approximately 54,904 are aged over 65 years, approximately 10,000 inhabitants have various degrees of disability.

150,000 inhabitants have requested social assistance and child protection, and 25,000 receive the requested social services.

At the local level of Sector 2, measures for social assistance in the form of the protection of children, families, single persons, the elderly, disabled persons, and any other persons in need are carried out by the **General Department for Social Assistance and Child Protection (D.A.G.S.P.C.) Sector 2 Bucharest**.

This department includes: a placement centre, housing centres, day centres, family apartments,

recuperation centre for children with multiple disabilities and their families, care and assistance centre for adults, neurological-psychiatric recuperation and rehabilitation centre, emergency social shelter for adults, day and night shelter for homeless children, emergency care centre for children, kindergartens, day cares.

In the care and assistance centre for adults, around 85 adults are institutionalised with different types of disabilities (mental, psychological, sensory, somatic, hearing, visual, and grave) and different degrees of disabilities (light, medium, accentuated, grave) aged over 30 years.

*Conclusions:* Of the high number of requests for social assistance and of the number of beneficiaries of these services, we can estimate a high level of poverty, especially in certain areas of the Sector, and for certain social categories (pensioners, minorities, etc.)

The social services offered by the City Hall are complex and diverse, as is the constant involvement of City Hall in these activities.

### 1.1.3.6 Education

The centralised statistics for the number of educational entities in Sector 2 by level, number of students, and teachers for 2002-2006 is outlined in the table below:

#### Education of all grades

	2002/2003	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
<b>PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>				
Number of entities	45	52	64	50
Students registered	6,368	6,613	6,740	7,272
Teaching staff	416	449	454	490
<b>PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>				
Number of entities	30	30	28	32
Students registered	28,911	24,635	23,179	22,365
Teaching staff	1719	1507	1587	1425
<b>HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>				
Number of entities	25	25	25	26
Students registered	19,792	19,263	18,580	19,551
Teaching staff	1,510	1,627	1,502	1,526
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND TRADES EDUCATION</b>				
Number of entities	2	2	2	2
Students registered	4,618	5,018	4,692	4,052
Teaching staff	-	125	140	154
<b>POST SECONDARY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION</b>				
Number of entities	2	4	3	5
Students registered	2,362	2,505	2,749	2,504
Teaching staff	-	71	69	90

There has been a slight decrease in the number of students registered in primary, middle, and high school education.

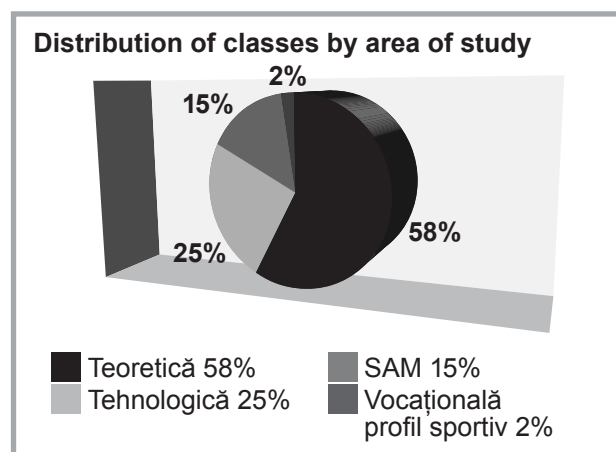
#### Available structures for all education types

	2002/2003	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
<b>PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>				
Kindergarten classrooms	234	261	259	293
Bedrooms	69	64	57	54
Cafeterias	5	18	9	13
Libraries	21			194
<b>PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>				
Classrooms	707	638	683	729
Laboratories	82	87	83	91
Gymnasias	30	29	28	27
School workshops	22	10	13	7
Computers		<b>424</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>815</b>
<b>HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>				
Classrooms	682	654	656	615
Laboratories	154	171	167	169
Workshops	63	82	74	66
Gymnasias	30	33	31	31
Sports grounds	20	15	11	14

A series of investments were made in schools such as new windows, restored washrooms, thermal stations, furniture, etc. Office equipment and modern information technology was provided, and access to information was made possible through internet connections for all schools in the Sector, and AeL laboratories were established in all schools (except schools 145, 77).

There are schools which have enough space for after-school and extra curricular activities, and a portion of schools function with only one set of classes, and 12 have 2 sets of classes.

For the academic year 2006-2007, the distribution of classes by study was as follows:



Special education in Sector 2 Bucharest includes: 2 special schools for intellectual deficiencies, one special school for sensory deficiencies (sight and hearing), two Arts and Trades schools for intellectual deficiencies, two school centres and the “Corabia” centre for Curative Pedagogy and Social Therapy.

The distribution by type of property in pre-school education shows that the number of public kindergartens remained constant, at around 80%, with increasing demands, because the costs demanded by private kindergartens are prohibitive for families with small and even medium incomes.

### Pre-school education by type of property

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
<b>A</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Institutions</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>50</b>
Public	42	42	40
Private	10	10	10
<b>Registered children</b>	<b>6,613</b>	<b>6,740</b>	<b>7,272</b>
Public	6,162	6,303	6,901
Private	451	437	371
<b>Teaching staff</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>490</b>
Public	401	403	441
Private	48	50	49

*Conclusions:* Professional education, arts and trades schools – SAM, have a low representation among secondary and post-secondary education. For high school education, theoretic courses of study have the largest representation. The educational plan for secondary and professional education is not correlated with the needs reflected by the labour market demands.

There is a need to highlight the fact that after high school graduation, a number of students follow post-secondary studies, especially within private universities, where there is easier access.

### THEORETICAL HIGH SCHOOLS and SAM Statistics – academic year 2006 - 2007

No.	CHANNEL	TOTAL CLASSES	PERCENTAGE
1.	<b>THEORETICAL</b>	<b>409:</b>	<b>58.42%:</b>
	• <b>SCIENCES:</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>71.40</b>
	Mathematics – IT specialisation:	<b>226</b>	<b>55.25</b>
	- Normal	132	32.27
	- Intensive – IT	31	7.57
	- Intensive – English	31	7.57
	- Bilingual – English	14	3.42
	- Bilingual – French	8	1.95
	- Bilingual – Spanish	6	1.46
	- Hungarian mother tongue	4	0.97
	Natural sciences specialisation:	<b>66</b>	<b>16.13</b>
	- Normal	61	14.91
	- Intensive – English	3	0.73
	- Bilingual – English	2	0.48

	<b>• HUMANITIES:</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>28.60</b>
	Philology specialisation:	<b>92</b>	<b>22.49</b>
	- Normal	45	11
	- Bilingual – English	15	3.66
	- Intensive – English	15	3.66
	- Bilingual – French	9	2.20
	- Bilingual – Spanish	4	0.97
	- Intensive – German	2	0.48
	- Intensive – French	1	0.24
	- Hungarian mother tongue	1	0.24
	Specialisation in human and social sciences:	<b>25</b>	<b>6.11</b>
	- Normal	23	5.62
	- Intensive – French	2	0.48
2.	<b>TECHNOLOGY</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>25.28</b>
	<b>• NATURAL RESOURCES:</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8.47</b>
	Specialisation :		
	- Natural resources	5	2.82
	- Laboratory chemist/ technician	1	0.56
	- Ecological and environmental protection technician	4	2.25
	- Chemical industry technician	1	0.56
	- Wood processing technician	4	2.25
	<b>• SERVICES:</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>36.15</b>
	Specialisation:		
	- Services	26	14.28
	- Economic activities	6	3.38
	- Financial and commercial services	28	15.81
	- Tourism	4	2.25
	<b>• TECHNICAL:</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>55.36</b>
	Specialisation:		
	- Technical	24	13.55
	- Automatic	12	6.77
	- Construction and installation designer	1	0.56
	- Electrician	11	6.21
	- Electrical installations	6	3.38
	- Maintenance and repair mechanic	6	3.38
	- Construction engineer	14	7.90
	- Software operator	10	5.64
	- Mechanical processing	12	6.77
	- CAD projects	2	1.12

3.	<b>SAM</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>14.57</b>
	- Chemical industry	3	2.94
	- Commerce	10	9.80
	- Electronics	16	15.68
	- Electro-mechanical	2	1.96
	- Electronics and automatics	13	12.74
	- Carpentry	10	9.80
	- Mechanic	43	42.15
	- Tourism and food	5	4.90
4.	<b>VOCATIONAL</b>		
	<b>• ATHLETICS</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.71</b>

### 1.1.3.7 Housing

The population density in Sector 2 is one of the highest in Bucharest and in the country, with 11,273 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> as of December 2005. The degree of occupancy of homes, number of rooms and living space, number of persons per room, access to public utilities, comfort and home furnishings, are all indicators for the quality of life. The most popular type of home in the Sector are blocks of flats.

The reduced ability of some segments of the population to find own homes can signal a housing crisis in the Sector, and its social aspect must be considered.

In recent years, the supply of homes has been very diverse, including projects aimed at persons with average incomes. Residential projects implemented for this category of the population include large buildings, located in highly populated areas (Doamna Ghica, Colentina, Ștefan cel Mare etc.). Apartments in these complexes have both reduced living space, typical for old designs, and luxury apartment furnishings. These types of homes, aimed for the middle classes, will continue to increase in number and will cater to the requirement for homes in Sector 2.

*Conclusions:* There is a need for the implementation of specialised policies regarding the improvement of existing homes and the building of new homes, to provide adequate homes for all families in the Sector.

**1.1.3.8 SWOT analysis**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<p>Increasing life expectancy. Stable population at the local level (resource distribution). Multi-ethnic cohabitation community tradition. Public (ALOFM) and private services for employment. Decreased unemployment compared to the national average. Diverse jobs and high employment rate. Programmes to decrease long term unemployment, both among youth and among those over 45 years of age, and persons who have difficulty integrating into society. Local system and strategy for social assistance for all categories (children, aged, disabled). Large number of social services. Large number of NGOs active in social assistance. Partnerships with international institutions and organisations aimed at increasing the number of services offered and diversifying them. Good response from potential beneficiaries. Largest number of educational entities in Bucharest. Educational development strategy and monitoring system for institutional education. Well developed education infrastructure. Special education entities. AeL laboratories in all educational entities (except School 145). Ongoing development programme for teachers, professional education and reconversion programmes. Efficient management of financial resources allocated by Sector 2 Local Council. Support for groups at risk, especially Roma.</p>	<p>Negative population growth and ageing of the population. Imbalance between unemployment as illustrated by level and type of studies. Lack of correlation between school programmes and labour market demands. Delayed implementation of rehabilitation programmes for school infrastructure, implemented by BEI. Large fluctuation of teachers. Inadequate emphasis on the developmental aspect of education. Inadequate educational development for particular levels. Inadequate physical and educational counselling at local level. Inadequate security for students and teachers within educational entities. Low number of entrepreneurial educational programmes in high schools and professional schools. Lack of finances for healthcare. Deficient healthcare infrastructure in the Sector. Inadequate social services for some target groups (elderly, children aged between 1-3 years, disabled persons living with families, domestic violence victims, homeless persons). Not enough space in daycares and kindergartens. Not enough qualified staff for social services. Inadequate implementation of after school programmes. Inadequate programmes for the inclusion of Roma persons.</p>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<p>Development of private pensions and insurance systems, etc. Specialised institutional structures at national level (agencies, institutions, national authorities). Increased allocation of financial resources through a state service for social assistance. Legislation which allows for the creation of a series of specialised and diversified services to meet the needs of beneficiaries (residential and day centres, old people's homes, crisis centres, family homes).</p>	<p>Legal deficiencies. Lack of living spaces (especially for youth). Migration of highly qualified work force. Increase in the number of social aid beneficiaries. Difficulties in adapting to new social and economic tendencies. Social activities require many employees/ specialists, which requires a selection system, motivation, and active implication.</p>



<p>National programmes for social assistance educational development.</p> <p>Increased investments in education.</p> <p>Financial sustainability programmes for students (food supplements including milk and bread products, allowance for supplies, programme for the provision of computers).</p> <p>Legal environment which allows for the development of private education.</p> <p>Financing programmes for social, educational, infrastructure improvement programmes for healthcare.</p> <p>Implementation of partnerships and internal and external financing programmes.</p>	<p>Increased incidence of eating disorders and a lack of nutritional education.</p> <p>Lack of education programmes for sports and leisure activities.</p> <p>Negative attitude in communities with regard to Roma.</p>
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### 1.1.3.9 Roma

#### *Social and economic circumstances*

According to recent statistics from 2007, 1.75% of the Sector's population was Roma, with a total of 6300 persons. However, according to data from Roma associations, there are approximately 20,000 Roma in the Sector.

When looking at the Roma population in Sector 2, it is important to understand the factors which determine the social and economic conditions. According to a report produced within the "Campaign for the promotion of health in Roma communities" project, funded by PHARE, and to questionnaires distributed in Roma communities by local Roma experts and representatives of DGASPC Sector 2, the following were outlined with regard to the actual state of the community:

- Decreased living standard for the Roma population;
- Lack of identification papers (proven by the fact that most families are made up of couples living together);
- Poor housing supply (a large number of persons do not own houses, and rent homes from individual persons or from the state with no legal forms);
- Very decreased level of education and illiteracy;
- Poor occupancy level (a large number of families do not own property);
- Low levels of income (average income per family is below the guaranteed average, with families with no source of income).

#### *Lack of forms of identification*

Most births took place outside of maternity wards and with no specialised medical care. Another major problem is the lack of trust in public institutions, low degree of education, which are reflected in a reduced understanding of the need to accept social norms. At the same time, only those who have forms of identification and home ownership or home rental paperwork can use public services. As such, the major issue causing social exclusion is the lack of paperwork.

In some cases, some Roma were put in the impossible situation of facing the judicial or administrative systems due to destroyed or lost forms of identification, but it was found that they never had forms of identification. At the same time, the lack of forms of identification leads to discrimination against the Roma population, and to difficulties in the education of children and integration into the work force.

#### *Living situation*

A significant percentage (75%) of the Roma population has no permanent home, as they do not have the necessary contracts of rental or ownership. According to social surveys, other defining elements for the Roma population in terms of needs and constraints are the poor occupancy of spaces and areas, with inadequate buildings, uncertainty with regards to ownership rights, and inadequate homes.

The lack of home ownership papers makes it impossible to prove one's place of residence, which has numerous social and administrative implications. At the administrative level, the lack of documents

causes dysfunction in the communication with the local administration to obtain social rights and access to public services, due to legal requirements related to registering persons at a certain address. At the social level, this leads to social exclusion, from a legal perspective, as the person in question cannot exercise his or her rights as a citizen, and cannot access education, professional qualification courses, medical and social services, etc.

#### *Registration with a family doctor*

It has been concluded that approximately 28% of the Roma population, adults and children, are not registered with a family doctor. The concerns around the health of Roma are complex, but are not related to ethnicity, but rather to education (lifestyle) and social and economic factors (poor living standards). In order to meet the healthcare needs of the Roma population it is necessary that the Ministry of Health, together with the Local Public Administration and Roma NGOs develop specialised programmes for medical assistance and health education in areas with a large Roma population.

#### *Employment level*

In the Roma community there are close connections between qualification and the opportunity to get a job. Poor professional development cause the Roma

to have few useful qualifications to support them on the labour market, and most of them exploit marginal resources to provide income needed for day-to-day living. Men practice traditional trades such as: iron worker, silver smiths, and collectors of old iron, and women are generally flower sellers or are active in urban sanitation. A large number of Roma gain income from un-qualified work in waste management.

Among those with work permits, only 15% are women. The representation of housewives illustrates a weak participation on the part of females to the labour market. The level of employment among Roma is small.

The large number of unemployed among the population indicate the fact that the Roma are in a difficult situations regarding employment and providing the minimum necessary income for basic needs.

Roma family incomes are low and are provided mostly by men (approximately 65%) and less by women (approximately 35%). Temporary income vary from time to time, both as source and in value. A hierarchy of sources of income by home illustrates that the most important sources of income are unemployment activities, pensions, and allocations for children. This is followed by own incomes, social income or unemployment aid, income from ad-hoc activities, commerce, business, or from work abroad.

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Existing strategy to improve the Roma situation, developed at the local and national levels.</p> <p>Social legislation for vulnerable groups, including Roma.</p> <p>Information and counselling centre for Roma in Sector 2.</p> <p>Active involvement of community representatives regarding their participation in solving community issues.</p> <p>Local Roma initiative group.</p> <p>Importance placed on the family.</p>	<p>Low income level for Roma families.</p> <p>Lack of birth certificates, identification papers, and civil papers.</p> <p>Some traditional professions are not in demand on the labour market.</p> <p>Reduced access to the work force due to a lack of qualifications.</p> <p>Poor sanitary living conditions.</p> <p>Lack of family doctors and medical insurance for many members of the Roma community.</p> <p>Lack of rental contracts for homes and no property contracts for land where homes were illegally built.</p> <p>Decreased literacy.</p> <p>High infraction rate.</p>

Opportunities	Threats
<p>Educational programmes at the national level for professional development of specialised staff.</p> <p>Project management development programmes for local administration representatives (Roma counselors) and for NGOs.</p> <p>Young, developing population.</p> <p>Good collaboration between local social institutions and Roma NGOs.</p> <p>Access to education through “Special places for Roma” initiated by MEECT.</p> <p>Educational and professional development programmes funded by EU and national funds.</p> <p>High birth rate.</p> <p>High available work force in Roma communities.</p>	<p>Work on the black market.</p> <p>Lack of jobs which require the qualifications and development of Roma persons.</p> <p>Decreased interest in professional development.</p> <p>Discrimination.</p> <p>High level of infractions and delinquency (even juvenile).</p> <p>Loss of cultural identity through the disappearance of traditional trades.</p>

### I.1.4 Culture

Motto: “*Things are not hard to do, it is about bringing yourself to do it.*” Constantin Brâncuși

#### Presentation

We can confirm that the oldest residential areas in Bucharest are located in Sector 2. We refer to the era of the oldest times of collective human settlements.

This area in north-eastern Bucharest developed at the same time as other parts of the whole. Some examples are useful and necessary. The first manufactures, namely factories, were established in the XVIII century. The oldest factory in Bucharest is the paper factory, on the Fundeni land on the bank of the Colentina, and was active between 1765-1776.

Sector 2, recently (XIX and beginning of the XX centuries) named the black sector of the capital and deserving of this name, currently has 109 pre-university state educational entities including the well known schools and high schools: Cantemir, Central for Girls, Spiru Haret, Iulia Hașdeu, nearly 50 churches, monasteries, chapels, the oldest dating to the XVI century (Plumbuita Monastery) and the most recent from the XXI century. At the same time, it has architectural monuments such as: târgovești homes from the XVIII century, churches, noblemen homes such as the Lahovari house (XIX century), built through the Romanian architecture school, Ion Mincu, Filipescu house (XIX century), built following the plans

of the French architect, Louis Blanc (creator of the Agriculture Ministry Palace, Medical Faculty, etc.), currently rented by the American embassy in Romania, as well as the palace built for Grigore the IVth Ghica on the base of an old house on the banks of Tei Lake (1822).

#### I.1.4.1 Cultural infrastructure

##### Historical monuments - statues

Sector 2 has a significant number of statues: that of **C. A. Rosetti**, one of the leaders of the 1848 movement, located in the square by the same name; the opera of the sculptor Wladislaw (Vladimir) Hegel, author of several works in Romania at the end of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century. At the intersection of Vasile Lascăr Str with Thomas Masarik (ex Fucik) and Batiștei streets, there is the monument of the politician **Vasile Lascăr**, created by C. Horvath in 1908. An outstanding work is the group of statues dedicated to the great politician **G. C. Cantacuzino** (1845-1898) created at the entry to Grădina Icoanei in 1904 by Ernest Dubois, a well known neo-classical French artist. In the XX century, we first mention the statue of **Theodor Pallady**, located in the garden of the Museum by the same name, on the Spătarului Street, created by the great Gheorghe Anghel, and the work dedicated by Constantin Baraschi to the well known **I. Luca Caragiale**, currently located on Maria Rosetti

Str, the bust of **Miguel Cervantes** in the Spanish square, created by Ion Jalea, the “1907” monument, by **Naum Corcescu**, which will be unveiled in the Florilor square, **Ștefan Luchian**, turned in cement after the modern sculpture by **Ion Vlad** and located in Ioanid Park, Maternitateea, carved in stone after **Ion Vlasiu**'s model and located in Grădina Icoanei, bust of **Iuliu Maniu** and that of **Corneliu Coposu**, leaders of the peasant movement – the former located in the garden of PNȚCD, on Carol I Blvd, by **Tudor Panait**, and the latter located on Batiștei Str no. 24A, by Gh. Iliescu-Călinești, bust of **General Andronic**, national Armenian hero, located in the garden of the Armenian church, on Carol I Blvd, bust of **Giuseppe Garibaldi**, donated by the Italian state (anonymous artist), a set of sculptures dedicated to Olympic runners (by Lelia Zuaf), disc thrower (by Boris Caragea), athletes (by Daniel Panait), rowers, located in the Dinamo sports complex.

In Tei Park there is a decorative fountain which was restored in 2002, and work such as “**Balade și legende**”, sculpted in stone by Geta Caragiu, “**I. L. Caragiale**”, also sculpted in stone by an unknown artist, “**Pasăre**”, made of copper and installed, the opera of **Constantin Popovici**, and in the Circus Park there is an abstract stone work by Silvia Radu. In the garden of the **Popa Soare** church, the bust of the philosopher **Petre Țuțea**, was placed in 2004, as created by the artist Vasile Gorduz.

A separate category are the 4-5 **stone crosses** – dating back to the XVIII or XIX centuries – located in different areas, near important monuments. The oldest is at the intersection of the Popa Soare Str with **Țepeș Vodă**, and has a Cyrillic inscription. The important monuments include the “Halele Obor”, the work of architect Horia Creangă, the nephew of the well known story teller, the largest market in the capital, which opened on 1 July 1948 – nearly 60 years ago.

*Historical buildings* in the Sector are many, with the neo-Romanian style massively represented without being sufficiently valued, even though it represents a refined synthesis, elaborated along many generations of architects, and is a victory of Romanian construction along centuries having influenced popular creation, both byzantine and the Brancoveanu style. In 2000 there were around 360 such buildings, which

include: blocks of flats/ villas located on Dacia Blvd, built between 1900-1945, which are related to outstanding personalities (Ioanid, Vintilă Brătianu, Gr. Cerchez, Perpessicius, Delavrancea, Lahovary, Flechtenmacher, Gh. Marinescu, Ecaterina Movilă, D. Bolintineanu, Melic).

*Theaters* – such as the “Toma Caragiu” theatre with the “**Lucia Sturdza Bulandra**” Municipal Theatre, Mundi Theatre (today’s Metropolis Theatre), and the Very Small Theatre offer high quality shows. Also worth mentioning is the open air theatre, in the ancient Greek style, with a capacity of 3500 spectators, named “**Summer Theatre**” – built with the occasion of the International Youth Festival of 1953 and located in the National Park (old 23 August). Currently it is not used and is in poor condition, but could be a good attraction with small investments – both for local citizens and for tourist groups in Bucharest, thereby becoming, over a short period, an instructive place to spend leisure time during the summer.

*The state circus* is located in Sector 2 and has international shows for audiences of all ages.

*Neighbourhood libraries* provide access to books. Their number, unfortunately, decreases from one day to the next, mostly due to the return of homes to their original owners or poor collections. Many of the branches of the Metropolitan Library were closed, and the young and old public have now limited access to classical and contemporary literature, in locations near schools or near homes.

There is one sound library for the blind and poor sighted, located in the Mihai Bravu area, which offers audio features for materials in the library’s collection, access to information, education and culture for persons with sight problems. It also includes a teaching and perfection centre, using IT facilities for better social and professional integration.

As many libraries in the country, the Sector libraries are faced with poor funding for the purchase of books, and with a slow process of technology implementation, etc.

Many public libraries do not have their own sites, thus making the book search process more difficult.

Interested public can understand the cultural aspects of other countries. Events related to France,

Spain and USA can be studied within the French Institute Library, the Cervantes Institute Library, and within the American Cultural Centre. All of these offer the opportunity to see information in electronic form through their own websites: [www.culture-france.ro](http://www.culture-france.ro), [www.cervantes.es](http://www.cervantes.es), [bucharest.usembassy.gov](http://bucharest.usembassy.gov).

*Museums* complete the cultural heritage of Sector 2. Among those in the sector are: Theodor Pallady museum, located in a beautiful XVIII century house, under the administration of the Bucharest Municipal Museum; Theodor Aman museum, currently under renovations; C.I. Nottara memorial museum, located at Dacia Blvd No 51, National Fire-fighters Museum, located on Ferdinand Blvd no.33 (the old Foișor de Foc) and the “Vasile Grigore” museum located on Maria Rosetti Str no.21, which houses a valuable private collection of paintings, sculpture and decorative art.

*Cultural centres* – in the Sector there are eight centres active in artistic events, historical, religious, or traditional events, which bring together citizens of different ages, nationalities, and social categories.

#### ***1.1.4.2 Cultural events***

Sector 2 City Hall promotes cultural values through the prestigious gallery – “Dialog”, where approximately 12 national and international exhibits have been on display, curated by Wanda Sachelarie Vladimirescu, Florica Ioan, Ariana Nicodim, Benedict Gănescu, Geo Goidaci, Ion Vlad, and personalities were celebrated, such as: Dan Hăulică, Horia Andreescu, Dan Iordăchescu, the first antique fairs took place, etc.

Cultural events are also organised in Sector 2 by the Mihai Eminescu Cultural Centre. Events include: “Mihai Eminescu” National Festival for Literature, Old Men’s Fair, “Dor” School, Bread Fair, Balkan Music.

#### ***1.1.4.3 Cultural personalities***

Over the years, many Romanian cultural personalities have lived in Sector 2 in Bucharest, including: **Mihai Eminescu** who lived on Speranței Str; **Ion Luca Caragiale** (1852-1912) lived on Pitar Moș Str no.15; **General Ioan Odobescu** (1793-1857) had a large home and land bordered by the Icoanei, Aurel Vlaicu, Dumbrava Roșie, Jean Louis Calderon streets, and the Central Girls School was built on his land. His son, **Alexandru Odobescu** (1834-1895), lived between 1887-1888 on Clemenței Str no.35, currently named C. A. Rosetti. The writer **Barbu Ștefănescu Delavrancea** (1858-1918) was born in the old Deluța, on 2 April 1858, today named Calea Călărăși no.166 (old Calea Vergului no.166), at the crossing of Căii Călărăși with Delea Nouă Str. The sculptor **Gheorghe Anghel** (1904-1966), lived on Vatra Luminoasă street, then on Prelungirea Levănțicăi, and on the Popa Soare, Precupeții Vechi streets, with the majority of his works created here. The actor **Alexandru Davila** (1860-1929) lived the last years of his life on General Lahovari street (currently named Icoanei) at no.108; the essay writer, translator, and art critic **Petru Comarnescu** lived on the same Icoanei Str; the painter **Ion Țuculescu** on Lizeanu Str no.5 etc.

Currently, many of these houses cannot be considered memorial homes and cannot be visited as cultural attractions because they have other functions (restaurants, medical clinics, etc.) which removes them from their real cultural purpose. There is insufficient marketing of places of high cultural importance, of memorial homes, architectural ensembles with important historical value, which are famous through the literature of the times (see Mircea Eliade, Mihai Eminescu, Camil Petrescu).

We can conclude that currently, the architectural and cultural heritage of Sector 2 is almost completely unprotected and not capitalised. Highlighting this heritage would be an important source of prestige, and would increase the attractiveness of Sector 2 from a tourist perspective, thereby contributing to economic development.

**1.1.4.4 SWOT analysis**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<p>Representative network of cultural objects. Local administration authorities interested in culture. Largest number of religious places in the capital. Large number of neo-Romanian architectural buildings (XX century). Regular cultural events (book fairs, festivals, etc.) permanent exhibit hall (Dialog Gallery).</p>	<p>Poor tourism and economic capitalisation of the architectural heritage. Poor communication between responsible entities in the cultural area. Advanced deterioration of cultural objects. No strategy in the cultural area and no financing for culture. Reduced citizen interest in cultural life.</p>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<p>Public private partnership for capitalising and including heritage buildings in tourist routes. Access to local budget sources (projects, government sources, private sources, special taxes). Co-existence of a multicultural and religious space, which should allow for the community's social cohesion. Creation of jobs through increased tourism.</p>	<p>Regional competition for financial resources. Insufficient legislation. Unclear legal state. Incertitude regarding the administrative right of cultural entities. Insufficient resources for culture.</p>

**1.2 Objectives****1.2.1 Environment****1.2.1.1 General Objectives**

- Increase in the number of green spaces;
- Improved water quality;
- Effective waste management;
- Reduced air and soil pollution;
- Promotion of the environment, environmental education and community actions;
- Use of non-conventional energy sources.

**1.2.1.2 Specific Objectives**

Specific objectives which sustain the achievement of the general objectives:

*Objectives which maximise the strengths*

- Integrated monitoring and maintenance system for air;
- Expansion of electric waste collection centres;

- Maintenance and development of equipment and auto park for responsible entities with sanitation activities.

*Objectives which minimise the weaknesses*

- Alternative water distribution sources for important institutions (hospitals, schools) in the case of natural disasters (deep wells for water distribution)
- Deviation of traffic from certain areas to secondary roads
- Tree and hedge planting to absorb pollutants from cars;
- Warning/ education of citizens regarding methods to prevent air pollution and the opportunity for citizens to get involved in air pollution prevention;
- Implementation of an efficient waste management system, based on selective collection and establishment of a transfer station for municipal waste storage after sorting (glass, paper) and separation by use;
- Development of multi-annual programmes for citizen education regarding the environment;
- Promotion of alternative transportation.

*Objectives which capitalise on the opportunities*

- Projects to access the priority axes of the Operational Programmes;

- New green spaces;
- Diversification and continuation of collaboration activities between those involved in environmental issues at the local level;
- NGO involvement in environmental protection.

*Objectives which eliminate/ reduce risks*

- Initiation of partnerships for efficient administration;
- Optimal transportation by introducing non-polluting vehicles (according to EURO III norms);
- Increased responsibility for waste producers;
- Identification and application of regulatory administrative measures for traffic.

## **I.2.2 Economy**

### **I.2.2.1 General objectives**

- Increased economic and social role of Sector 2 in the Bucharest-Ilfov region;
- Balanced development of the Sector's areas;
- Fluid traffic;
- Capitalise on the potential for tourism;
- Development of services;
- Development of constructions (for economic activities and for residential purposes).

### **I.2.2.2 Specific objectives**

Specific objectives which sustain the achievement of the general objectives:

*Objectives which maximise the strengths*

- Improved and diverse public services;
- Promotion of entrepreneurial culture;
- Promotion of partnerships with education and research institutes;
- Development of education to meet market demands.

*Objectives which minimise the weaknesses*

- Expansion of utilities in deficient areas;
- Modernisation of the architectural heritage with historical and cultural value;
- Promote/ expand the use of information technology in economic activities and public administration;
- Capitalise on renewable energy sources.

*Objectives which capitalise on the opportunities*

- Development of public-private partnership projects;

- Development of home constructions and restoration of existing homes, within national programmes;
- Capitalisation of the architectural and cultural heritage of the Sector, in view of tourism;
- Promotion of high technology, non-polluting in services and economic activities;
- Development of the transportation infrastructure for better connections to national and European transport routes;
- Development of integrated urban regeneration plans for deficient areas in the Sector;
- Promote collaboration with the international business environment;
- Promote investments from European and governmental funds.

## **I.2.3 Social**

### **I.2.3.1 General objectives**

- Increase in education and access to education;
- Increased access to medical assistance and community services;
- Increased quality of life;
- Increased access to the labour market.

### **I.2.3.2 Specific objectives**

Specific objectives which sustain the achievement of the general objectives:

*Objectives which maximise the strengths*

- Diversification of services offered by the Information and Counselling centre for Roma;
- Integrated approach to the problem of the Roma community at the local level;
- Sustain actions proposed by the Roma Initiative Group for Sector 2.

*Objectives which minimise the weaknesses*

- Increased family income;
- Reduced level of infractions;
- Solutions for the problem of forms of identity;
- Solutions for the inclusion of Roma in the system of health assistance, registration with a family doctor, compensated medication.

*Objectives which capitalise on the opportunities*

- Increased capacity and availability to participate in education;
- Facilitated access to the labour market;

- Access through financing programmes aimed at the Roma community;
- Sustain the participation to national education and professional development programmes.

*Objectives which eliminate/ reduce risks*

- Elimination of work on the black market;
- Strengthen prevention and control activities;
- Diminish the discrimination phenomenon.

## **1.2.4 Roma**

### **1.2.4.1 General objectives**

- Increase in education and access to education;
- Increased access to medical assistance and community services;
- Increased quality of life;
- Increased access to the labour market.

### **1.2.4.2 Specific objectives**

Specific objectives which sustain the achievement of the general objectives:

*Objectives which maximise the strengths*

- Diversification of services offered by the Roma centre for Information and Counselling;
- Integrated approach to the problem of the Roma community at the local level;
- Sustain actions proposed by the Roma Initiative Group for Sector 2.

*Objectives which minimise the weaknesses*

- Increased family income;
- Reduced level of infractions;
- Solutions for the problem of forms of identity;
- Solutions for the inclusion of Roma in the system of health assistance, registration with a family doctor, compensated medication.

*Objectives which capitalise on the opportunities*

- Increased capacity and availability to participate in education;
- Facilitated access to the labour market;
- Access through financing programmes aimed at the Roma community;
- Sustain the participation to national education and professional development programmes.

*Objectives which eliminate/ reduce risks*

- Elimination of work on the black market;
- Strengthen prevention and control activities;

- Diminish the discrimination phenomenon.

## **1.2.5 Culture**

### **1.2.5.1 General objectives**

- Restoration of the cultural and historical heritage;
- Capitalisation of the cultural and historical heritage;
- Educate the public regarding local cultural and historical values;
- Integrated cultural activities in community life;
- Attract funding sources for the cultural heritage.

### **1.2.5.2 Specific objectives**

Specific objectives which sustain the achievement of the general objectives:

*Objectives which maximise the strengths*

- Sustain and promote cultural events;
- Promote tourism – cultural objectives in the Sector;
- Initiate programmes for the maintenance of religious places.

*Objectives which minimise the weaknesses*

- Establish a proof system to mark and promote the cultural heritage;
- Promote and diversify mass cultural activities;
- Attract participants to various events;
- Restore the existing cultural heritage;
- Include cultural objectives in tourist routes;
- Develop projects to attract/ use external and governmental funds for culture.

*Objectives which capitalise on the opportunities*

- Initiate public-private partnerships to capitalise the cultural heritage;
- Capitalise the cultural heritage by accessing funding programmes;
- Exchanges of experience between different national and international cultural organisations.



## PART II. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

### II.1 Introduction

The Local Action Plan for Sector 2 is a strategic planning document for the implementation of the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development of Sector 2.

The document aims to develop over the long and medium term a set of concrete actions which support environmental protection, economic development, and social protection and cultural promotion.

Evaluating the current situation and the potential of Sector 2, and taking into account the principles of its sustainable development, the Local Action Plan includes propositions for projects to meet the identified development priorities which will lead to the achievement of objectives and measures outlined to meet the community's needs.

### II.2 Measures to strengthen institutional capacity

The sustainable development objectives of Sector 2 cannot be achieved without applying measures which will consolidate institutional capacity.

The implementation and maintenance of a Quality Management System in Sector 2 City Hall rests on performance, and this acknowledgement is due to the system's certification.

Representative measures include:

- In 2003 the certification of the Quality Management System took place in Sector 2 City Hall by the Romanian Society for Quality Assurance (SRAC) - (SRAC) – IQNet (The International Quality Network) according to the requirements of standard SR EN ISO 9001:2001 (ISO 9001:2000), and in 2006 the system was re-certified by SRAC.

- The obtained certificate attests that Sector 2 City Hall documented, implemented, and maintained a quality management system in accordance with SR EN ISO 9001:2001.

- The benefits of SMC implementation for the organisation are: citizen satisfaction – an absolute priority for the local public administration; high quality with low costs – a better allocation of material and human resources; a management instrument which is internationally recognised; improved decision making and communication; improved organisational image (through efficient and effective services).

The professional development of Sector 2 City Hall staff through the establishment of an annual plan for professional development and meeting the proposed objectives for professional development to make the local public administration capable of carrying out its functions and of meeting the objectives established in government strategies (of communication, public administration reform, development of public services, etc.). In this respect:

- Leadership staff participated in development courses for “managerial abilities in public administration” and “project management”;
- Leadership staff have completed / are completing a post-university/ master course in public administration or in other areas related to their activities;
- Staff participated in courses regarding the access to Structural Funds (documentation, project writing, implementation) and in specialised courses for specialised development in project management;
- Education of staff with responsibilities in Quality Management System certified at PS2 level;
- Staff are completing courses and promote the exam to achieve PC use qualifications recognised at the European level ECDL;
- PS2 staff participate in constant development courses in special areas, by theme, from the portfolio of the National Administration Institute, the Regional Centre for Continuous Learning in Local Public Administration – Bucharest, and other companies which offer courses to meet the needs identified by PS2.

## II.3 Financial projection

### Local budget by income and spending for 2005-2009

thousand RON

NAME OF INDICATOR	Indicator code	ACTUAL 2005	ACTUAL 2006	ACTUAL 2007	PLANNED 2008	PROPOSED 2009
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>00.01</b>	<b>292,996</b>	<b>406,727</b>	<b>584,093</b>	<b>739,338</b>	<b>776,305</b>
OWN INCOME	48.02	184,612	253,814	384,399	533,191	559,851
I. CURRENT INCOME	00.02	277,804	389,872	528,630	698,545	733,472
A. FISCAL INCOME	00.03	269,155	384,386	500,034	666,908	700,253
A1. INCOME TAX, PROFITS, AND GAINS FROM CAPITAL	00.04	101,947	149,387	235,008	329,899	346,394
A1.1. INCOME TAX, PROFITS, AND GAINS FROM CAPITAL FROM JUDICIAL PERSONS	00.05	0	0	6	0	0
A1.2. INCOME TAX, PROFITS, AND GAINS FROM CAPITAL FROM PHYSICAL PERSONS	00.06	101,947	149,386	235,002	329,899	346,394
A1.3. OTHER INCOME TAX, PROFITS, AND GAINS FROM CAPITAL	00.07	0	1	0	0	0
A3. PROPERTY TAXES	00.09	58,319	74,917	80,224	105,113	110,369
A4. GOODS AND SERVICES TAXES	00.10	104,411	150,104	168,108	196,006	205,806
A6. OTHER TAXES	00.11	4,478	9,978	16,694	35,890	37,685
C. NON-FISCAL INCOME	00.12	8,649	5,486	28,596	31,637	33,219
C1. PROPERTY INCOME	00.13	710	529	1,284	500	525
C2. SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES	00.14	7,939	4,957	27,312	31,137	32,694
II. CAPITAL INCOME	00.15	7,770	7,967	7,907	10,000	10,500
IV. SUBVENTIONS	00.17	7,422	8,888	47,556	30,793	32,333
SUBVENTIONS FROM OTHER PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION LEVELS	00.18	7,422	8,888	47,556	30,793	32,333
A. Capital	00.19	0	333	22,526	6,511	6,837
B. Current	00.20	7,417	8,555	25,030	24,282	25,496
<b>TOTAL SPENDING</b>	<b>49.02</b>	<b>289,778</b>	<b>332,349</b>	<b>509,446</b>	<b>739,338</b>	<b>776,305</b>
Part I GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES	50.02	26,997	27,728	74,474	102,825	107,966
Public authorities and external actions	51.02	22,907	19,620	55,819	53,311	55,977
Other general public services	54.02	0	1,209	3,424	4,880	5,124
Transactions for public debt and loans	55.02	4,090	6,899	15,231	44,634	46,866
Part II PROTECTION, PUBLIC ORDER, SAFETY, AND NATIONAL DEFENCE	59.02	496	12,076	16,529	18,135	19,042
Defence	60.02	304	494	559	743	780
Public order and national protection	61.02	192	11,582	15,970	17,392	18,262
Part III SOCIAL-CULTURAL SPENDING	64.02	200,226	236,018	349,889	504,949	530,196
Education	65.02	132,226	133,216	181,537	247,966	260,364
Healthcare	66.02	494	1,543	11,366	12,229	12,840
Culture, recreation, religion	67.02	22,755	41,761	75,212	144,860	152,103
Social assistance	68.02	44,751	59,498	81,774	99,894	104,889
Part IV PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES, HOMES, ENVIRONMENT, WATER	69.02	45,697	46,704	49,622	79,369	83,337
Homes, services, and public development	70.02	6,592	6,074	1,549	5,343	5,610
Environmental protection	74.02	39,105	40,630	48,073	74,026	77,727
Transportation	84.02	15,871	9,823	18,932	34,060	35,763
Other economic activities	87.02	491	0	0	0	0

## II.4 Specific objectives and identified projects

### II.4.1 Environment

No.	Objective	Measures	Proposed projects
1.	<b>Objective 1</b> Increased green spaces	<b>Measure 1</b> Restoration, expansion, improvement of the quality of green spaces	1. Introduce a system for revival and marking of trees
			2. Restoration of green spaces near apartment buildings and public gardens in living areas (Colentina, Tei, Pantelimon)
			3. Restoration of all degraded areas which were meant to be green areas (squares, parks, sidewalk greens)
			4. Implementation of a security and monitoring system and implementation of modern watering systems in parks and green areas (20 Parks) (Appendix 1A)
			5. Maintenance of the following parks: - Tei Park (85,118 m <sup>2</sup> ) - National Park (67,740 m <sup>2</sup> ) - Morarilor Park (112,792 m <sup>2</sup> ) - Florilor Park (37,700 m <sup>2</sup> ) Plumbuita Park (316,471 m <sup>2</sup> ) - Motodrom Park (37,997 m <sup>2</sup> )
			6. Restoration of the following parks: - Petricani - Otto Călin - Ciurea - Nichita Stănescu - Bozioru - Poiana cu Aluni
			7. Maintenance programme for green areas
			8. Maintenance of playgrounds
		<b>Measure 2</b> Increased density of trees lining roads and restore existing ones	1. Annual tree planting programmes
			2. Introduction of protective green curtains in residential areas
	3. Replacement of dry trees with young specimens of resistant species to the urban environment		
	<b>Measure 3</b> Protection and preservation of green spaces to maintain biodiversity	1. Map of degraded green areas	
		2. Establishment of a database for identified areas and to create an informational flux between responsible institutions: PS2, Community Police, ADP, ARPM, APM Bucharest	
2.	<b>Objective 2</b> Improved water quality	<b>Measure 1</b> Restoration and expansion of the drinking water capture, transportation, distribution systems in the whole Sector, and provision of adequate collection areas in river areas with proper infrastructure to separate wastewater	1. Expansion of water distribution and sewage systems: <u>RAMURI TEI AREA:</u> Water distribution networks: 746 m Sewage networks: 1,871.5 m <b>Total: 2,617.5 m</b>
			<u>GHICA – GHERASE AREA:</u> Water distribution networks: 313 m Sewage networks: 2,240 m <b>Total: 2,553 m</b>
			<u>ZONA BAICULUI 1:</u> Water distribution networks: 1,063 m Sewage networks: 1,283 m <b>Total: 2,346 m</b>

No.	Objective	Measures	Proposed projects
			<p><b>BAICULUI 2 AREA:</b> Water distribution networks: 1,080 m Sewage networks: 1,347 m Precipitation collection networks: 1,030 m <b>Total: 3,457 m</b></p>
			<p><b>BAICULUI 3 AREA:</b> Water distribution networks: 1,575 m Sewage networks: 2,411 m Precipitation collection networks: 1,658 m <b>Total: 5,644 m</b></p>
			<p><b>FLOREASCA AREA:</b> Water distribution networks: 966 m Sewage networks: 1,827 m Precipitation collection networks: 1,964 m <b>Total: 4,757 m</b></p>
			<p><b>PANTELIMON – FUNDENI AREA:</b> Water distribution networks: 1,598 m Sewage networks: 1,837 m Precipitation collection networks: 769 m <b>Total: 4,204 m</b></p>
			<p><b>PANTELIMON AREA:</b> Water distribution networks: 1,055 m Sewage networks: 972 m Precipitation collection networks: 265 m <b>Total: 2,292 m</b></p>
			<p><b>BACILA 1 AREA:</b> Water distribution networks: 920 m Sewage networks: 1,397 m Precipitation collection networks: 797 m <b>Total: 3,114 m</b></p>
			<p><b>BACILA 2 AREA:</b> Water distribution networks: 2,721 m Sewage networks: 2,833 m Precipitation collection networks: 2,289 m <b>Total: 7,843 m</b></p>
			2. Replace telescopic water networks
			3. Separate precipitation and household water networks
			4. Provide alternative water distribution networks for hospitals, local public administration institutions, education entities, important buildings in the case of natural or social disasters, those for the treatment and shelter of victims
		<b>Measure 2</b> Reduced emissions from industrial entities and reduced pollution generated by economic entities	1. Intensified measures for the control of waste water released by economic entities
		<b>Measure 3</b> Surface water monitoring and clean environment around the Sector's lakes	1. Implementation of automated monitoring systems for water quality (physical and chemical parameter level, etc.) and signalling of high levels
			2. Campaign for civil education of the river population with regards to waste release into water, including in protected areas
			3. Environmental restoration on Colentina River (Tei and Pantelimon 1 Lakes), initiated by PMB
			4. Environmental restoration of lakes (Plumbuita, Fundeni, Dobroiești)
			5. Cleaning by consolidation works and planting of various tree species to create multi-story green areas – Cimitir Mărța area - Aurului Str - Dobroiești Str

No.	Objective	Measures	Proposed projects
3.	<b>Objective 3</b> Efficient waste management	<b>Measure 1</b> Promotion and development of a selective waste collection system for home owners and industrial entities	1. Development of the local recyclable waste management system (purchase and installation of selective collection systems in education entities)
			2. Development of the local recyclable waste management system (purchase and installation of selective collection systems in homes)
			3. Development of the local recyclable waste management system (purchase and installation of selective collection systems in healthcare entities)
			4. Establishment of a centre for the collection of electronic waste
		<b>Measure 2</b> Waste recycling/ reuse/ reduction	1. Collection of packaging waste by producers
			2. Encourage the use of environmentally friendly packaging
4.	<b>Objective 4</b> Reduced air pollution caused by road traffic	<b>Measure 1</b> Identification and implementation of administrative measures for fluid traffic	1. Fluid traffic by collecting abandoned cars
			2. Encourage transportation through non-polluting vehicles – bicycle routes
			3. Creation of routes for public transportation
			4. Implementation of boards in heavy traffic areas of Sector 2 which will inform citizens and indicate air quality
5.	<b>Objective 5</b> Promote environmental issues, environmental education and community activities	<b>Measure 1</b> Implementation and sustaining of partnerships for environmental protection	1. Activities in partnership with economic entities for the collection of electronic waste
			2. Activities to clean public areas
		<b>Measure 2</b> Promotion and expansion of programmes and information campaigns for the public	1. Campaign for environmental education in schools and high schools
			2. Campaign for environmental education for the Sector's population
			3. Campaign for community information regarding benefits of recycling and reuse of various types of waste
		<b>Measure 3</b> Improve the situation of stray dogs	1. Modernisation of the community dog shelter in Sector 2 (located in Cernica Commune – Tânganu Village)
			2. Establishment of playgrounds for pets
			3. Increase penalties for dog owners who do not follow the law
		6.	<b>Objective 6</b> Use of non-conventional energy sources
2. Installation of solar panels in new buildings, and in restored buildings			
3. Introduce night-time lighting from solar sources			
4. Solar lighting for historical buildings in Sector 2			

## II.4.2 Economy

No.	Objectives	Measures	Proposed projects
1.	<b>Objective 1</b> Increased economic role of Sector 2 in the Bucharest-Ilfov region	<p><b>Measure 1</b> Improved regional transportation infrastructure</p> <p><b>Measure 2</b> Support the development of the local and regional business environment</p> <p><b>Measure 3</b> Promote sustainable development of surrounding areas around Sector 2</p> <p><b>Measure 4</b> Update Sector 2's PUZ and re-configure the functionality of certain areas</p> <p><b>Measure 5</b> Reduce the disparities of economic development between different areas in the Sector</p>	<p>1. Suspended passage at Petricani Str – intersection with the Bucharest – Constanța railway</p> <p>1. Build a road along the Bucharest – Constanța railway</p> <p>3. Expand the road at Colentina Str, according to P.U.Z. Sector 2</p> <p>1. Suspended passage at the intersection of Andronache Str with Ștefănești Str (intersection with the railway)</p> <p>5. Underground passage at Petricani x Fabrica de Glucoza exit from the Bucharest – Brașov highway – proposed shortening of the tram line ending at Tei Park, including underground parking</p> <p>6. Suspended passage – Barbu Vacarescu Str x Pipera Str and enlargement of Pipera Str – ongoing objective</p> <p>1. CASCADE PARK PLAZA – tower 5S+P+18-19E, Dinu Vintilă Str. no.11</p> <p>2. S.C. CONECT S.A. – complex of 5 office buildings: 4 sections 2S+P+8E and a tower 2S+P+21E, Dimitrie Pompeiu Blvd no.10 A x Fabrica de Glucoza Str. no.21</p> <p>3. S.C. PBT INVEST S.R.L. – office building 3S+P+13E Dimitrie Pompeiu Blvd no.8</p> <p>4. S.C. BVB REAL ESTATE S.R.L. – office building 4S+P+8E+15E Barbu Văcărescu Str. no.301-311</p> <p>5. S.C. PROMOIMOB DEVELOPMENT S.R.L. “Gemini” – business centre – 2 towers 5S+P+22E Barbu Văcărescu Str. no.120-144</p> <p>6. S.C. ISPE S.A. – office building 2S+P+11E with parking, Lacul Tei Blvd, no.1-3</p> <p>7. S.C. NUSCO IMOBILIARA S.R.L. – office building 3S+P+18E Pipera Str no.42</p> <p>8. New integrated service centre for SMEs</p> <p>9. Registry of commercial incidences, including in collaboration with the financial administration</p> <p>10. Organisation of exhibitions to promote companies in Sector 2</p> <p>11. Build commercial databases for companies active in the industry, commerce, and services</p> <p>1. Establishment of a wholesale market for food</p> <p>2. Technology transfer centre</p> <p>3. Consultancy centre for economic entities</p> <p>4. Agricultural consultancy centre</p> <p>1. Update Sector 2's P.U.Z. including the Bucharest – metropolis perspective</p> <p>2. Create an urban data bank through the use of G.I.S.</p> <p>3. Functional reconversion of the platform on Vergului Str – Filatura Română, through urban documentation (P.U.Z. Sector and P.U.D.)</p> <p>4. Functional reconversion of the platform on Colentina Str – welded pipes, through P.U.Z.</p> <p>5. Functional reconversion of the platform on Ziduri Moși Str – Aversa and Prod Plast factories</p> <p>6. Functional reconversion of the platform on the Baicului – Electronicii industrial area</p> <p>7. Reconversion of the East train station and of the surrounding area into a museum/cultural centre and park by transforming the road and, as an alternative, modernise the transportation system and introduce underground roads to the East train station up to the intersection with the Bucharest – Constanța railway – subway route</p> <p>1. Inclusion of economic entities in the P.U.Z. (industry, commerce, services) in areas with low economic development</p>

No.	Objectives	Measures	Proposed projects
		<b>Measure 6</b> Functional improvement of areas with existing and planned economic activities (by creating functional facilities to access the labour force)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Underground/ over ground passage at the intersection of Vergului Str. with Pantelimon Str correlated with the future route of the subway, including underground parking</li> <li>2. Expansion of the sidewalk on Fundeni Str, create local arteries, according to P.U.Z. Sector 2</li> <li>3. Expansion of the Dimitrie Pompeiu Blvd, according to P.U.Z. Sector 2</li> <li>4. Expansion of the Maior Băcilă Str, according to P.U.Z. Sector 2</li> <li>5. Expansion of Nicolae Cănea Str – to solve the traffic problems which will ease road traffic on Colentina Str – expansion to reach the railway adjacent road</li> <li>6. Expansion of Fabrica de Glucoza Str, and create local arteries according to P.U.Z. Sector 2</li> </ol>
		<b>Measure 7</b> Constructions/ modernisation of entities of national interest	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Restoration and modernisation of the Lia Manoliu Stadium complex (funded from the national development fund and the budget of Bucharest Municipality City Hall)</li> <li>2. Leisure area – around the Lia Manoliu Stadium complex</li> </ol>
		<b>Measure 8</b> Promote entrepreneurial culture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diversify services in information centres of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry</li> <li>2. Establish pilot entrepreneurial centres in partnership with education entities</li> <li>3. Diversify and perfect assistance services to launch business development</li> <li>4. Stimulate the entrepreneurial spirit of youth in high schools and universities (by creating practical guides)</li> <li>5. Organise courses for SMEs regarding business administration</li> <li>6. Develop a system for professional development and inclusion of institutionalised youth</li> <li>7. Promote entrepreneurial culture among female managers</li> </ol>
		<b>Measure 9</b> Construction, modernisation, and management of food markets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Build the Obor Market (public-private partnership)</li> <li>2. Build the Aghireş Market (public-private partnership)</li> <li>3. Build the Baicului Market (public-private partnership)</li> <li>4. Establish temporary markets in areas with high population density</li> </ol>
2.	<b>Objective 2</b> Development of the construction sector	<b>Measure 1</b> Building new homes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Residential complex – CENTRAL RESIDENTIAL PARK – living and services complex on Dinu Vintilă Str no.6B (including 458 apartments, 805 parking spaces, 10,000 m<sup>2</sup> of green spaces, club, commercial spaces, services)</li> <li>2. PLANORAMA residential and office complex – Gherase Str no.118 (currently Doamna Ghica Str. no. 32B) (including 1,120 apartments, 800 parking spaces, 4,500 m<sup>2</sup> of green spaces, club, commercial spaces)</li> <li>3. ROSE GARDEN residential complex on Colentina Str no.16 (including 908 apartments, 800 parking spaces, 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> of green spaces, commercial spaces)</li> <li>4. Residential complex EMERALD, located on Tuzla Str no.9-7 (was no.39) (including 281 apartments, 486 parking spaces, 2,000 m<sup>2</sup> of green spaces)</li> <li>5. Residential and services complex located on Dobroeşti Str no.3-7 (including 125 apartments, 167 parking spaces, 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> of green spaces)</li> <li>6. Residential and services complex CONDOMINIUM TEI located on Chefalului Str no.11-13 (including 496 apartments, 705 parking spaces, 19,000 m<sup>2</sup> of green spaces, commercial spaces)</li> <li>7. S.C. ZHENG SHI INTERNATIONAL GROUP S.R.L. located on Dobroeşti Str no.47 (was Fundeni Str no.48) (including 108 apartments, 81 parking spaces, 2,000 m<sup>2</sup> of green spaces)</li> <li>8. S.C. COPPER BEECH CAPITAL S.R.L. – Fabrica de Gheaţă Str no.1 (including 156 apartments, 169 parking spaces, 2,000 m<sup>2</sup> of green spaces)</li> <li>9. LAKELAND RESIDENCE residential complex – Fabrica De Gheaţă Str no.1 lot 1 – building of a block of flat 3S+P+M+10E+12E-14 retras (including 144 apartments, 160 parking spaces, 900 m<sup>2</sup> of green spaces)</li> <li>10. PENINSULA residential complex – Heliade între Vii located on the Heliade între Vii peninsula (including 2,600 apartments, 3,590 parking spaces, 33,000 m<sup>2</sup> of green spaces, kindergarten, club, commercial spaces)</li> </ol>

No.	Objectives	Measures	Proposed projects
			<p>11. VIVENDA RESIDENCIAS residential complex (Hercesa) located on Baia de Aramă Str no.1 and Morarilor Rd – Baia de Aramă Str (including 1,400 apartments, 1,600 parking spaces, commercial spaces, playgrounds)</p> <p>12. TEI LAKE residential complex located on Petricani Rd no.1 (including 224 apartments, 403 parking spaces, 7,500 m<sup>2</sup> of green spaces, public sources, services, commercial spaces)</p> <p>13. OBOR TOWERS S.R.L. located on Avrig Str no.10 – 2S+P+10E-14E (including 121 apartments, 135 parking spaces, 300 m<sup>2</sup> of green spaces)</p> <p>14. DELEA VECHE residential complex – Delea Veche Str no.24 (1 block of flats 2S+P+9-10-11-12E, 2 blocks of flats 2S+P+7E+9E, 1 office building 2S+P+3E, with a total of 193 apartments, 267 parking spaces, 900 m<sup>2</sup> of green spaces)</p> <p>15. FABRICA DE GLUCOZĂ residential complex on Fabrica de Glucoză Str no.6-8 (including 5,000 apartments, 967 parking spaces, 145,000 m<sup>2</sup> of green spaces, church, kindergarten, club, commercial spaces)</p> <p>16. S.C. DIAMOND DEVELOPMENT S.R.L. – Fabrica de Glucoză Rd no.9-11, lot 1 (the following will be built: one office building, with a height of 2S+P+6E and a block of flats 2S+P+14E including 488 apartments, 600 parking spaces, 1300 m<sup>2</sup> of green spaces)</p> <p>17. Residential complex on Fabrica de Gheață Str no.1</p> <p>18. Residential complex on Gherghiței no.9 and 9A (including 10 blocks of flats P+15E linked on the ground floor, 1 building P+2E-4E)</p> <p>19. Residential complex on Dobroești Rd no.27A (3 buildings 2S+P+4E, 5 towers 2S+P+14E, with a total of 655 apartments, 1378 underground parking spaces, 12,800 m<sup>2</sup> of green spaces)</p> <p>20. Living complex at Maior Băcilă (ANL)</p> <p>21. MANHATTAN-UL BUCUREȘTEAN residential complex will be built on Petricani Rd Nos.128-154 (6,800 apartments)</p> <p>22. Residential and business complex in the Barbu Văcărescu area – Gh. Țițeica – Ramuri Tei (hotel, restaurants, offices, services, residential)</p> <p>23. LACUL DOBROEȘTI residential complex located on Dobroești Rd – Fundeni Rd – Dobroești Lake (650 apartments)</p> <p>24. FROTTIEREX S.A. residential complex located on Lacul Tei Str no.17</p> <p>25. Living complex, commercial complex with services and offices located on Pierre de Coubertin Str no.3-5 x Pantelimon Rd (Electroaparataj)</p> <p>26. Mixed purpose building – offices and hotel, located on Dacia Blvd no.157 at the corner with Mihai Eminescu Str no.256 (with a height of 4S+P+10E-15)</p> <p>27. Residential complex for individual or communal homes located on Baicului Str no.51</p> <p>28. Residential complex on Fundeni Rd – Fundeni lake (buildings S+P+6E along Fundeni Rd and P+2E+M towards the lake)</p>
		<b>Measure 2</b> Restoration of the existing homes through thermal restoration of blocks of flats	<p>1. Thermal restoration of the blocks of flats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bl. 30 Ștefan cel Mare Rd no.36</li> <li>- Bl. G. Iancului Rd no. 128</li> <li>- Bl. 48 Sc.1 Calea Moșilor no. 298</li> <li>- Bl. 432 Sc.A and Sc. B –Ritmului Str. no. 14</li> <li>- Bl. 13B –Grigore Moisil Str. no. 1</li> <li>- Bl 17 Lacul Tei Rd no. 126-128</li> <li>- Bl 18 Lacul Tei Rd no. 126-128</li> <li>- Bl. Pantelimon Rd no. 354</li> </ul> <p>2. Develop documentation for 34 blocks of flats</p>
3.	<b>Objective 3</b> Explore the potential for tourism	<b>Measure 1</b> Promote tourism	<p>1. Create a pilot centre for tourism information for Sector 2</p> <p>2. Strategy for tourism and recreation for the lakes in Sector 2</p> <p>3. Landscape capitalisation for tourism and recreation of lakes along the Colentina River in Sector 2</p>



No.	Objectives	Measures	Proposed projects
		<b>Measure 2</b> Development of historical areas, of historical buildings, restoration of facades	1. Restoration of the historical and cultural heritage in the areas of Calea Moșilor Vechi and transformation into a pedestrian area 2. Restoration of the historical and cultural heritage in the urban area – Plumbuita area – as a historical monument, the oldest monastery 3. Capitalisation of the area around Foișorul de Foc
4.	<b>Obiectiv 4</b> Dezvoltarea echilibrată a tuturor zonelor Sectorului	<b>Measure 1</b> Urban regeneration of degraded areas	1. Urban regeneration of the Baicului area 2. Urban regeneration of the Petricani - Steaua Roșie - Șipca Str areas 3. Urban regeneration of the Dobroești area 4. Urban regeneration of the Creangă area
		<b>Measure 2</b> Architectural restoration of residential neighbourhoods	1. Urban regeneration of the Floreasca neighbourhood 2. Urban regeneration of the Tei – Dna Ghica neighbourhood
		<b>Measure 3</b> Modernisation and restoration of the road system	1. Road restoration – 286 streets in Sector 2 2. Road restoration – roads in Sector 2
		<b>Measure 4</b> Architectural modernisation of the main boulevards similar to large European ones	1. Urban restoration complex of streets in the Sector 2 (Calea Moșilor, Șt. Cel Mare, Eminescu, Carol, Ferdinand, Pantelimon, Colentina, Fundeni, Mihai Bravu)
5.	<b>Obiectiv 5</b> Fluidizarea traficului	<b>Measure 1</b> Modernisation of the main traffic arteries	1. Expand Doamna Ghica Str – Pantelimon – to improve traffic and simplify routes, Doamna Ghica Str will be expanded to meet the Delfinului complex
		<b>Measure 2</b> Building of over-ground / under-ground passages	1. Restoration of the Muncii passage – improved tram traffic in the direction Mihai Bravu 2. Underground passage along the central belt of Bucharest Municipality – Mihai Bravu Rd intersection with Vatra Luminoasă Str with a roundabout, including underground parking 3. Underground passage along the central belt of Bucharest Municipality–Mihai Bravu Rd intersection with Ianului Rd with a roundabout including underground parking 4. Underground passage along the central belt of Bucharest Municipality – Mihai Bravu Rd intersection with Ferdinand Blvd with a roundabout, including underground parking 5. Underground passage along the central belt of Bucharest Municipality – Ștefan cel Mare Rd intersection with Lizeanu Str with a roundabout – linked with Obor passage, including underground parking 6. Underground passage along the central belt of Bucharest Municipality – Ștefan cel Mare Rd intersection with Barbu Văcărescu Str and Calea Floreasca with a roundabout, including underground parking 7. Underground/ over ground passage at the intersection of Basarabia Blvd with Morarilor Str and Vergului Rd aligned with the future route of the subway, including underground parking 8. Underground/ over ground passage at the intersection of Pantelimon Rd with Fundeni Rd, including underground parking 9. Underground/ over ground passage at the intersection of Pantelimon Rd with Chișinău Rd, including underground parking
		<b>Measure 3</b> Improve intersections	1. Build removable metal footbridges (provisional) to take over traffic 2. Roundabout at the intersection of Barbu Văcărescu Str with Gheorghe Țițeica Str 3. Roundabout at the intersection of Barbu Văcărescu Str with Fabrica de Glucoză Str 4. Roundabout at the intersection of Doamna Ghica Str with Heliade între Vii Str – P.U.Z. approved by P.M.B.

No.	Objectives	Measures	Proposed projects
			<p>5. Remove traffic from Dimitrie Pompeiu Str and Gara Herăstrău Str into Barbu Văcărescu Str – PUZ approved by PMB</p> <p>6. Roundabout at the intersection of Mihai Bravu Rd with Vatra Luminoasă Str</p> <p>7. Roundabout at the intersection of Mihai Bravu with Iancului Rd</p> <p>8. Roundabout at the intersection of Mihai Bravu Rd with Ferdinand Blvd</p> <p>9. Roundabout at the intersection of Lizeanu Str with Ștefan cel Mare Rd</p> <p>10. Roundabout at the intersection of Ștefan cel Mare Rd with Barbu Văcărescu Str</p> <p>11. Roundabout at the intersection of Ștefan cel Mare with Calea Floreasca</p> <p>12. Roundabout at the intersection of Basarabia Blvd with Morarilor Rd and Vergului Rd</p> <p>13. Roundabout at the intersection of Pantelimon Rd with Vergului Rd</p> <p>14. Roundabout at the intersection of Pantelimon Rd with Fundeni Rd</p> <p>15. Roundabout at the intersection of Pantelimon Rd with Chișinău Blvd</p> <p>16. Roundabout at the intersection of Fundeni Rd with Colentina Rd</p> <p>17. Roundabout at the intersection of Petricani Str with Fabrica de Glucoză Str, Bucharest – Brașov highway exit</p> <p>18. Roundabout at the intersection of Barbu Văcărescu x Pipera</p>
6.	<b>Objective 6</b> Diversification of services	<b>Measure 4</b> Build multi-story underground parking lots including residential parking lots	<p>1. Build multi-story parking lots in the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Armenească Str no. 1</li> <li>- Avrig Str</li> <li>- Cislău Str</li> <li>- Al. Dobrina</li> <li>- Cărei Str</li> <li>- Luncoara Str</li> <li>- Obor Market</li> <li>- Aleea Circului</li> </ul> <p>2. Residential parking lots (until 2012, approximately 14,050 parking spaces will be built)</p> <p>3. Built over ground residential parking lots and recreation spaces between Mașina de Pâine Str and Colentina Rd (13,065 m<sup>2</sup>, 356 parking spaces)</p> <p>4. Fiscal certificates through the internet</p> <p>5. Use of electronic signatures for declarations by contributors and transmission of fiscal administrative papers</p> <p>6. Merger of DVBL activities in a central point</p> <p>7. Reorganisation of service offers</p> <p>8. Diversification of citizen information services regarding the activities of public institutions</p> <p>9. Information and opinion survey system regarding administration, based on the internet</p>

## II.4.3 Social

No.	Objectives	Measures	Proposed projects
1.	<b>Objective 1</b> Protection and promotion of the rights of children and youth	<b>Measure 1</b> Development of assistance and shelter services for children	1. Occupational therapy complex – expand the “Neghinița” centre 2. Day centres in schools for students in General School No.25, General School No.26, General School No.4, General School No.58
		<b>Measure 2</b> Provide transit housing for mother-child couples after leaving maternal homes	1. Together – acquisition of 3 transit social homes (apartments) for mother-child couples, who leave the Maria maternal centre
		<b>Measure 3</b> Provide alternative temporary care solutions for children in the maternal assistance system.	1. Butterfly House – home for temporary care or determined length of time for children in Sector 2 or for those in the maternal assistance system DGASPC Sector 2
		<b>Measure 4</b> Activities to prevent child abuse, negligence and exploitation	1. Community resource centre – for information/ education/ communication for the community of Sector 2
		<b>Measure 5</b> Facilitate continuous studies for children under social protection	1. Rays of hope – residence centre to provide conditions necessary for day education
		<b>Măsura 6</b> Development of the early education system	1. Restoration and modernisation of the Sinaia and Ciobănașului daycares – Early Education Centre and services complex for children aged between 0-3 years
		<b>Measure 7</b> Protection and assistance for homeless children and youth	1. Dănilă Prepeleac – expansion of the homeless children shelter 2. Patrocle – alternative protection centre aimed at family reintegration, social integration, and finding a job
		<b>Measure 8</b> Development and improvement of social services related to child protection	1. Extension of services by accredited providers 2. Staff training programmes
2.	<b>Objective 2</b> Promote social integration of disabled persons	<b>Measure 1</b> Creation/ development of a network of institutions to ensure increased quality of life for disabled persons	1. Social services complex for disabled persons – restoration of the neurological and psychiatric rehabilitation centre
			2. Restoration of the Centre for Care and Assistance No.2
			3. Care and assistance centre for disabled persons
			4. Temporary care and assistance “rest” centre for disabled persons
		<b>Measure 2</b> Effective assistance services for disabled persons	1. Increase the carer network for heavily disabled adults/ children
			2. Training programme for staff active in care for disabled persons
			3. External services from suppliers with accreditations

No.	Objectives	Measures	Proposed projects
		<b>Measure 3</b> Establishment of an assistance and care centre for disabled persons by closing down the Luminița placement centre – currently under implementation under the restructuring plan for residential institutions for disabled persons – (will serve immobile persons in CRRN), which will eventually have a “rest” section	1. Temporary care and assistance centre for disabled persons
3.	<b>Objective 3</b> Fight the risk of social exclusion for elderly persons and increase their quality of life	<b>Measure 1</b> Creation/ development of an institution to aid elderly persons at risk	1. Recuperation centre for elderly persons at risk – temporary or permanent living alternative
		<b>Measure 2</b> Provide effective services for the elderly	1. Extend the network of home care
			2. Extend services to accredited suppliers 3. Staff training programmes
4.	<b>Objective 4</b> Protection for victims of domestic violence	<b>Measure 1</b> Establishment/ development of an institution to assist victims of domestic violence	1. Counselling centre and shelter for victims of domestic violence
		<b>Measure 2</b> Efficient services to protect victims of domestic violence	1. Training programmes for staff
5.	<b>Objective 5</b> Social protection for persons with small incomes	<b>Measure 1</b> Establishment of institutions for the protection of persons with small incomes, and implementation of programmes to guarantee the access to basic rights for marginalised families	1. Establishment of social assistance offices – “Creangă” and “Andronache”
			2. Professional qualification and re-qualification courses for persons with small or no income
			3. Training programmes for staff working with persons with small or no incomes
6.	<b>Objective 6</b> Protection for the Roma population	<b>Measure 1</b> Increased education among the Roma community	1. Stop discrimination – education campaign regarding social protection and health
			2. Training programme for staff in this sector
7.	<b>Objective 7</b> Development of school infrastructure	<b>Measure 1</b> Building/ restoration of buildings for education	1. Build 18 new kindergartens
			2. Build a new kindergarten at Nicolae Apostol Str no.71
			3. Build a new kindergarten within the C. A. Rosetti Theoretic High School
			4. Build a new kindergarten (no.135) at Mașina de Pâine Str no.65

No.	Objectives	Measures	Proposed projects
		<p><b>Measure 2</b> Restoration of existing buildings (consolidation, replacements, roof, restoration, repairs, external replacements, including instructive and educational activities)</p> <p><b>Measure 3</b> Construction/ restoration of gymnasias and swimming pools in schools</p>	<p>1. Restoration and consolidation of 76 education entities (kindergartens, schools, high schools which do not fall under the investment programme of BEI)</p> <p>2. Restoration of the dorms of the Edmond Nicolau technical college</p> <p>3. Restoration of exteriors of educational entities</p> <p>1. Construction of the gymnasium at Victor Babeş Collegiate</p> <p>2. Construction of the gymnasium at the Dimitrie Leonida technical college</p> <p>3. Construction of the gymnasium at School no.64</p> <p>4. Restoration of the gymnasium at School no.25</p> <p>5. Restoration of the gymnasium at School no.307</p> <p>6. Construction of the swimming pool at School no.25 "Armonia"</p> <p>7. Construction of the swimming pool at C. A. Rosetti High School</p>
8.	<b>Objective 8</b> Security in schools	<p><b>Measure 1</b> Provide security in educational entities</p>	<p>1. Ensure the safety of students, teachers, and the buildings of educational entities – security guards</p> <p>2. Restricted access in educational entities by installing security systems</p>
9.	<b>Objective 9</b> Efficient educational system	<p><b>Measure 1</b> Professional development of teachers and staff through post-university and doctoral studies</p> <p><b>Measure 2</b> Furnishings for school laboratories</p> <p><b>Measure 3</b> Development of educational programmes to prevent school abandon, to improve results, and to ensure equal access for all students in Sector 2 to modern educational means (a. partnership with the police; b. specific activities – student supervision)</p> <p><b>Measure 4</b> Develop specific educational programmes (environmental, health education) – in partnership with the health, environment departments</p>	<p>1. New horizons</p> <p>1. Furnishing the 101 educational entities with electronic tables, video projectors, etc.</p> <p>1. "A second chance"</p> <p>1. Environmental education programmes in schools</p> <p>2. Health education programmes in schools and high schools</p>

No.	Objectives	Measures	Proposed projects
10.	<b>Objective 10</b> Development of healthcare services	<b>Measure 1</b> Expansion/ restoration/ modernisation of hospitals, including provision of medical equipment	1. Restoration, modernisation of the specialised clinic at the Colentina Hospital (access ramps, elevator for disabled persons) 2. Reconstruction of wing D – Foişor Orthopaedics Hospital 3. Restoration and modernisation of the Dr. V. Gomoiu Children's Hospital 4. Restoration, modernisation, and medical equipment for the Nicolae Malaxa Hospital
		<b>Measure 2</b> Development and implementation of public health social programmes (dentistry, free medication)	1. "Open gates with health" – project in partnership with Nicolae Malaxa Hospital 2. "Social Pharmacy" – project in partnership with the medical – pharmaceutical group Vasiliada
11.	<b>Objective 11</b> Improved quality of homes	<b>Measure 1</b> Building of social homes	1. Building of 2 blocks of flats P+6 (S = 600m <sup>2</sup> ) with a total of 84 apartments with 2 rooms + 28 bachelor flats, on Rodica Str 2. Building of 2 blocks of flats P+6 (S = 500 m <sup>2</sup> ) with a total of 70 apartments with 2 rooms +14 bachelor flats, on Sld.Lazăr Florea Str and Aurului Str 3. Building of 2 blocks of flats P+6 (S = 500 m <sup>2</sup> ) with a total of 70 apartments with 2 rooms +14 bachelor flats, on Dănuleşti Str
		<b>Measure 2</b> Building of social homes aimed for those evacuated from the homes which were returned to the original owners	1. Building of 4 blocks of flats P+6 (S = 600 m <sup>2</sup> ) with a total of 168 a apartments with 2 rooms + 56 bachelor flats, on Rodica Str 2. Building of 5 blocks of flats P+6 (S = 500 m <sup>2</sup> ) with a total of 210 apartments with 2 rooms +70 bachelor flats, on Dănuleşti Str
		<b>Measure 3</b> Building of homes for needs	1. Building of one block of flats P+6 (S = 600 m <sup>2</sup> ) with a total of 42 apartments with 2 rooms + 14 bachelor flats, on Rodica Str
		<b>Measure 4</b> Building of homes for youth, for rent	1. Building of 3 blocks of flats P+6 (S = 600 m <sup>2</sup> ) with a total of 126 apartments with 2 rooms +42 bachelor flats, on Sportului Str no.28-68 (privately owned)
		<b>Measure 5</b> Building of homes for mortgages	1. Building of 6 blocks of flats P+6 (S = 600 m <sup>2</sup> ) with a total of 252 apartments with 2 rooms +84 bachelor flats, on Sportului Str no.28-68
		<b>Measure 6</b> Restoration of blocks of flats	1. Restoration of blocks of flats on Nada Florilor Str (no.42, 44, 46, 54) and on Ripiceni Str (no.13 and 15)

#### II.4.4 Roma

No.	Objectives	Measures	Proposed projects
1.	<b>Objective 1</b> Increase the level of education and access to education	<b>Measure 1</b> Support the participation of Roma children and youth in educational programmes	1. Fight and prevent school abandonment in Sector 2 by hiring <i>school mediators</i> 2. Continue "The Second Chance" programme 3. Attract Roma students in volunteering extra-curricular activities to increase their performance in middle-school classes 4. Monitor the school performance of children and offer support measures within partnerships between schools and NGOs active in education, and Roma NGOs
		<b>Measure 2</b> Inform Roma youth regarding improved chances for placements in high schools and universities	1. "Our chance: places in schools and universities for Roma" – campaign for information and counselling

No.	Objectives	Measures	Proposed projects
2.	<b>Objective 2</b> Better access to medical assistance and community services	<b>Measure 1</b> Social interventions to sustain families at risk	1. Campaign for identification, information and counselling for beneficiaries of social assistance to prevent marginalisation and social exclusion
			2. Provide material emergency aid for Roma in poor financial situations
			3. Material and financial support for all Roma students from poor families
		<b>Measure 2</b> Easier access to medical services	4. Financial support to pay utilities bills
			5. Healthcare information, medical consultancy and family planning for women in Roma communities, with emphasis on the protection of mother and child
			6. Establishment of a social canteen for persons at risk in Sector 2
3.	<b>Objective 3</b> Improved quality of life	<b>Measure 1</b> Improved living conditions	1. Building of a social home
			2. Financial support for persons evicted for one year's rent
			3. Restoration of blocks of flats: Nada Florilor (no.42,44,46,54), Braşoveni (no.7 and 9) and Ripiceni street (no.13 and 15)
		<b>Measure 2</b> Provide access to public services	4. Cleaning of areas inhabited by Roma through environmental cleaning activities, organised with the participation of community members
			1. Restoration of water distribution and sewage networks in Roma areas
			2. Expansion of water distribution and sewage networks on Făgăraşului Str and Peisajului Str
4.	<b>Objective 4</b> Increased access to the labour market	<b>Measure 1</b> Implementation measures regarding facilities to revive traditional trades, to meet market demands	1. I want to learn a trade
			2. Trade exhibition – Roma traditions, continuity
			3. Flower seller – an honourable and recognised trade
		<b>Measure 2</b> Promote active measures for professional reconversion and qualification	4. Establishment of new business information centres to support the implementation of profit generating activities for families and the Roma community, including for Roma women
			1. Acknowledge professional abilities through transformation of trades
		<b>Measure 3</b> Employment programmes	2. Participation in professional qualification courses in sectors of high demand
1. Centre for jobs			
5.	<b>Objective 5</b> Improved public image of the Roma community	<b>Measure 1</b> Encourage Roma participation in the economic, social, and educational activities	2. Job scholarship for Roma
			1. Community police for one day
			2. Together for a normal state
		<b>Measure 2</b> Promote culture and traditions	3. Roma citizen involvement in civic and environmental protection activities
			1. Organise a trades exhibition
			2. International Roma Day - 8 April

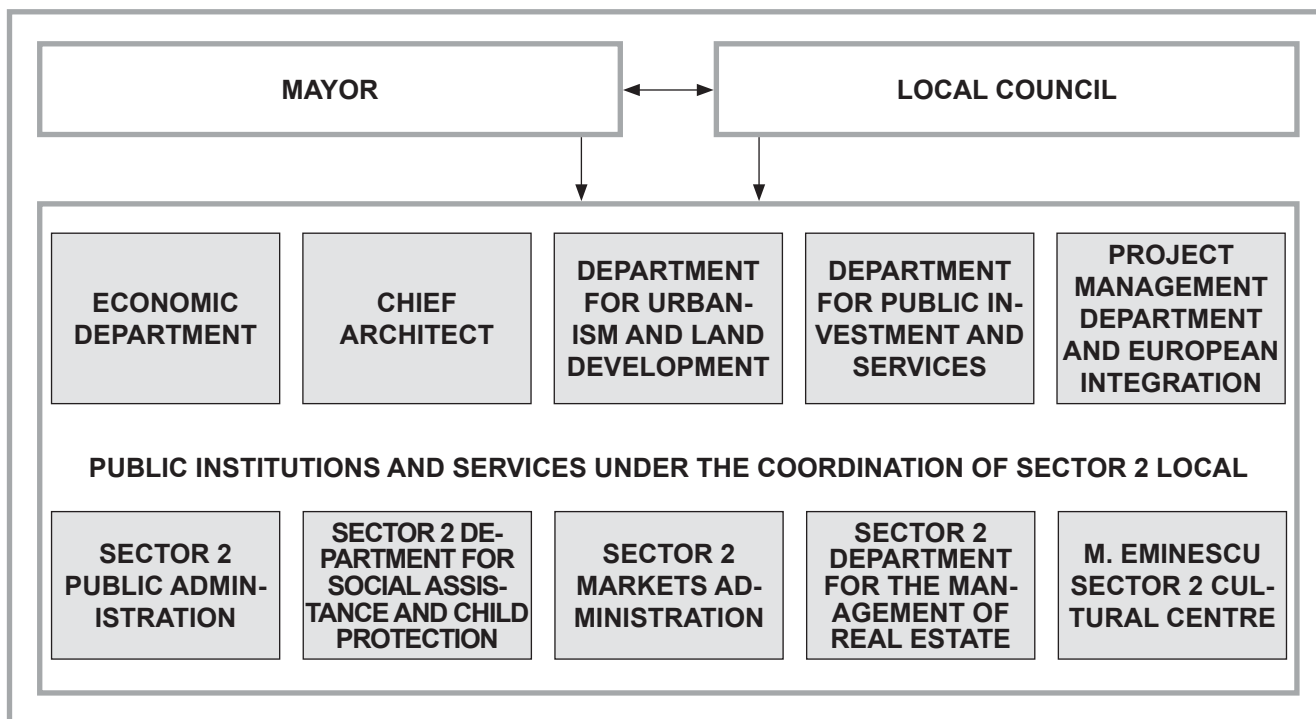
## II.4.5 Culture

No.	Objectives	Measures	Proposed projects
1.	<b>Objective 1</b> Restoration of the historical and cultural heritage	<b>Measure 1</b> Restoration of the cultural heritage and restoration of Sector monuments which are on the representative monuments list drawn by the Ministry of Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Restoration of the “Vintilă Brătianu” house</li> <li>2. Restoration of the “G. Cerchez” house</li> <li>3. Restoration of the “Flechtenmacher” house</li> <li>4. Restoration of the market house on Mecet Str</li> <li>5. Restoration of the historical and cultural heritage and urban restructuring in the Plumbuita area</li> </ul>
2.	<b>Objective 2</b> Capitalisation of the cultural and historical heritage	<b>Measure 1</b> Inclusion of entities on the European heritage list	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Carry out documentary studies on cultural objectives to be included in the European cultural heritage</li> <li>2. Creation of a system to highlight the cultural heritage</li> <li>3. Creation of an album to include painted images with historical monuments from Sector 2</li> </ul>
		<b>Measure 2</b> Marking of cultural routes to include them in tourist routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “Starry houses” – Personalising cultural objectives, highlighting them in the urban landscape, and mark them with inscriptions</li> <li>2. “Culture in two” – Development of postcards and brochures, highlighting cultural points in the sector, to contribute to including these in a tourist route</li> <li>3. Creation of an album to include painted images with monuments from Sector 2</li> </ul>
		<b>Measure 3</b> Aesthetic projection of the neo-Romanian style and cubism in architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment of a guide to include images and explanations around the history of monuments in the Sector and which informs the public about the value of the neo-Romanian style and of the 14 houses designed by Marcel Iancu</li> </ul>
		<b>Measure 4</b> Capitalisation of the history of the Calea Moșilor – Bucur Obor area (the oldest commercial centre in Central and South-eastern Europe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “ART’ 2” opening of new galleries for ancient and contemporary art</li> </ul>
		<b>Measure 5</b> Capitalise on important personalities in the local cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mircea Eliade at home, placement of a bronze bust in the Mântuleasa area</li> <li>2. First Nicolae Grigorescu monument in Bucharest, located in the Batiștei area</li> <li>3. Ion Vlad sculpture exhibition at Galeria Dialog</li> <li>4. Gabriela Melinescu drawing exhibition</li> <li>5. Gheorghe Iacob painting exhibition</li> <li>6. Creation and placement of commemorative plaques on the Marcel Iancu memorial homes</li> <li>7. Organisation of events in the name of the following famous persons: Ion Voicu, Mircea Eliade, Marcel Iancu, Ion Țuculescu, Dimitrie Onciul, Cella Delavrancea</li> </ul>
		<b>Measure 6</b> Activities dedicated to important persons who lived in Sector 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Restoration and placement of a monument of Pache Protopopescu, Bucharest mayor between 1888-1891</li> <li>2. Ferdinand I bust, Romanian king during 1914-1927</li> </ul>
		<b>Measure 7</b> Celebration of important historical moments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “In Memoriam” sculpture camp, organised in Plumbuita Park, near the mausoleum dedicated to the victims of World War I</li> <li>2. Sighet memorial, photography exhibition and documents to remember the victims of communism</li> </ul>



No.	Objectives	Measures	Proposed projects
3.	<b>Objective 3</b> Educate the public regarding local cultural and historical values	<b>Measure 1</b> Capitalisation of literature	1. Complex of donated books
		<b>Measure 2</b> Public promotion spaces for cultural values of Sector 2	1. Create an interactive cultural centre, multimedia, within the Halelor Obor, with exhibition facilities, shows, theatre, and cinemas 2. Establish a contemporary art museum (based on donations from artists or collectors, for creators in Sector 2) 3. Advertising billboards outlining cultural points in Sector 2
		<b>Measure 3</b> Organisation of events in non-conventional places	1. Antique market
		<b>Measure 4</b> Change citizen attitude, of youth, to introduce culture through education, museum visits, exhibitions, theatre, concerts	1. Cultural workshop at Bulandra theatre, at the Central School 2. Permanent modern art exhibit in non-conventional spaces (Pictor Verona Str, which will be a pedestrian road) 3. "SOS century XIX homes" – shows in collaboration with Radio Romania
		<b>Measure 5</b> Events calendar to permanently promote traditional Romanian activities	1. DOR School, traditional Romanian art and trades workshop for the public 2. Bread Exhibit, bread festival – from traditional to modern 3. International wine festival, wine producers festival, wine, between mythology and reality – Wine patronage
		<b>Measure 6</b> Encourage participation in cultural activities	1. "Marcel Iancu" scholarship, to study the preservation and conservation of the urban architectural cultural heritage 2. Premiers with cultural famous persons 3. Exhibition spaces and sponsoring of cultural activities 4. "Mina Eminescu" National Literature Festival, a literature contest for different genres of literature aimed at discovering writers – Romanian Writers Union
4.	<b>Objective 4</b> Integration of cultural activities in local community life	<b>Measure 1</b> Promote culture in a European context	1. Culture of the people, a cultural programme in partnership with the Greek Embassy in Bucharest 2. Latino evening, music and dance show from Latin American countries 3. Balkan music, choir festival with international participation
		<b>Measure 2</b> Promotion and diversification of mass cultural activities	1. We receive and we give... we live, a programme to popularise the citizens of the Mihai Eminescu Cultural Centre library 2. Musical concerts of different genres 3. Artistic film night, multimedia exhibition with the participation of students from Art Academies in Bucharest (art, theatre, film) 4. School for the Arts, fine art courses
5.	<b>Objective 5</b> Attraction of financial resources to capitalise on cultural inheritance	<b>Measure 1</b> Attract investors for the capitalisation of the cultural heritage Increased access to financing programmes to capitalise on the cultural heritage	1. Renovation of Hanul Solacolu

## II.5 Monitoring and evaluation structures



## PART III. PORTFOLIO OF PRIORITY PROJECTS

### III.1 Environment

#### 1. Restoration and expansion of the public water distribution and sewage networks in Sector 2

##### *General objective*

Improved living conditions and environmental conditions.

##### *Specific objectives*

Expansion of the water distribution and sewage networks in Sector 2.

##### *Short description*

The project is financed from the local budget of Sector 2 City Hall and from the budget of the capital's City Hall, and envisions the expansion of water distribution and sewage networks, including precipitation networks in the entire sector.

Currently there are areas with no public drinking water distribution and sewage networks, with water being drawn from own wells, uncertain if it is drinkable. The lack of sewage causes flooding in streets and gardens, due to the influx of precipitation water, with negative effects on traffic, constructions, and on the comfort and health of the inhabitants.

##### *Length of project*

24 months.

##### *Results*

- Construction of 12,040 m water distribution networks;
- Construction of 18,020 m sewage networks;
- Construction of 8,780 m precipitation networks;
- Construction of municipal wastewater treatment stations and treatment stations for precipitation water;
- Improved water quality;
- Improved urban infrastructure and increased level of social comfort.

#### 2. Development of the local recyclable waste management sector (acquisition and installation of selective collection systems) in educational entities, tenant/ owner associations, single family homes, and healthcare entities

##### *General objective*

Efficient waste management system in Sector 2.

##### *Specific objectives*

Reduced quantity of waste.

Stimulation of selective waste collection through the intensification and efficient activities for sanitation in public spaces in sector 2.

##### *Short description*

In accordance with the requirements of European Directives which regulate the selective collection of waste and its management, there is a need for a project to introduce a selective municipal waste collection system from educational entities, tenant/ owner associations, single family homes, and healthcare entities.

Waste will be capitalised by increasing the degree of recycling, reducing the quantity of waste, including uncontrolled waste deposits.

These activities will educate the population upon the importance of following rules related to selective waste collection.

The project will improve environmental quality, as well as economic development through an increased number of jobs and best use of energy by reusing recyclable materials.

##### *Results*

- Reduction in the quantity of waste by 20%;
- Pre-collection platforms, enclosed, connected to the sewage networks, in areas with blocks of flats;
- Closed containers for selective collection;
- Equipment for the collection and transportation of waste;
- Improved sanitation;
- Improved landscape by reducing the amount of waste in public areas in the Sector.

## III.2 Economy

### 1. Over ground passage at Andronache road – Ștefănești road

#### *General objective*

- Over ground passage to ease road traffic.

#### *Specific objectives*

- Construction of an over ground passage;
- Decrease in pollution.

#### *Project value*

22,000,000 EUR.

#### *Timeframe for project implementation*

24 months.

#### *Short description*

Andronache road is one of the main traffic arteries of the capital. This road is category II, as it currently has a total width of 20 m made up of 14 m of road (two lanes for each direction of traffic) and sidewalks on both sides, with a width of 3 m each.

Currently at the intersection between Andronache road and the Bucharest – Constanța railway is made up of a level crossing, with appropriate signals. The railway is double electric and will be restored for high speed trains (160 km/h in stage I – 2007 and 200 km/h in stage II in the future) as an integral part of the Pan-European corridor IV. Also on the Bucharest – Constanța railway, there is an industrial railway which belongs to S.C. Eurostel S.A.

Taking this into consideration, the need for an over ground passage becomes clear (over the railway) in order to ease road traffic on this important road and to improve safety and avoid accidents, which can be catastrophic, both for road traffic and for railway traffic.

Also an important point is minimising pollution, as the dust which rises into the air after car traffic and the gases from cars and the noise is significant at heavy traffic. The project results in the creation of a high-level passage through which Andronache road will cross the Bucharest – Constanța railway.

The surface of the passage will be created through 9 openings of 9 x 24 m, which will allow for the double electric railway and for future access roads parallel

with the railway. The supporting structure of the passage will be created by pre-fabricated armed steel L = 24 m of reinforced concrete, with adherent wires and plaques.

The over ground passage will have a length of 740 m including access ramps, 4 lanes for traffic, with inclines of 2%, 2 sidewalks of 1.5 m with metallic protective walls. To ensure the connection of the access roads to the passage, the total length is of 743.6 m. Drains are projected which will be connected to the sewage network, as well as a lighting system, signals, and road markings.

#### *Results*

- Over ground passage with the following characteristics:

- Length including access ramps L = 470 m;
  - 4 lanes of traffic;
  - Width of road b = 14 m;
  - Sidewalks 2 x 1.5 m;
  - Metal pedestrian protectors.
- Development of social-economic and commercial activities in the area by improving the infrastructure of roads, allowing for better connections to neighbouring towns with Bucharest Municipality and to national and county roads;
- Improved safety of road and railway traffic;
  - Improved environmental quality and decrease in atmospheric pollution.

### 2. Over ground passage – Petricani Road

#### *General objective*

Ease of road traffic and improved local urban access and linkages with surrounding areas, as well as improved mobility of the population, of goods and services.

#### *Specific objectives*

- Building of an over ground passage on Petricani Road at the crossing over the Bucharest – Constanța railway;
- Improved traffic conditions and safety at the railway crossing;
- Improved access in the area and better links with surrounding areas.

*Project value*

7,163,045 Euro.

*Length of project implementation*

20 months.

*Short project description*

The Pipera – Tunari road intersects Petricani Road, and collects traffic existing Bucharest and Sector 2 from the Doamna Ghica and Tei neighbourhoods. The critical point is the intersection with the Bucharest – Constanța railway.

Due to the explosive development of the Pipera – Tunari area in recent years, car traffic has increased dramatically, as confirmed by traffic studies, which indicate a 30% increase in the traffic capacity of Petricani Str.

This increase in traffic is materialised through heavy traffic (especially with equipment, trucks, buses, etc. involved in the housing development in the Pipera – Tunari area), and in pedestrian traffic and the transportation of goods.

All this has led to the increase in accidents in the area in recent years, as it is the crossing point with the railway and is very dangerous, and taking into account the lack of discipline of traffic participants, this is a high risk area.

There is a need for a suspended passage over the railway to eliminate traffic related inconveniences and to ensure safety.

The passage will have two lanes, one towards a street parallel with the railway, with 4 lanes outlined in Sector 2's P.U.Z., and the second will provide access towards Voluntari.

In the P.U.Z. developed by Sector 2 City Hall, a 4-lane street is planned in parallel with the railway, with a width of 3.5 m per lane. Taking this into consideration, as well as to ensure maximum access to the passage, access arms were planned at the base of the passage.

The intersection between the access arms and sidewalks projected by Sector 2 will be implemented around a roundabout with 2 lanes, 3.5 m wide each, and with an inner radius of 30 m. The roundabout is planned for the first 3 openings of the passage. The passage was projected in such a way as to allow for future access ramps to the Voluntari ramp in the same solution as the Bucharest ramp.

*Results*

- An over ground passage over the railway, with the following characteristics:

- Length of 575 m with ramp inclines (including access ramps);
- 2.5% with 4 lanes, each with a road width of 3.5 m (a total of 14 m), with 2 sidewalks 1.5 m wide, and protective walls;

- Public lighting, signals, and a sewage system connected to the sewage network;

- Two access roads with 300 m widths (left-right) with two lanes (a total of 7 m of road space), with a service road width of 1 m and a sidewalk of 4 m.

- Decrease in operational costs for vehicles on this section of the road due to safer passage over the railway and reduced operational costs of the investment over a period of 10 years (the investment is new for the first 7 years and does not need repairs);

- Increased speed limits; speed will increase by 100% as follows:

- from 25 km/h for light vehicles to 50 km/h;

- from 15 km/h for medium and heavy vehicles to 30 km/h.

- Maintenance of the degree of development of northern Bucharest by providing new communication routes (a 10% increase in traffic in the area is estimated).

**3. Building the Obor Market***General objective*

Modernisation and development of a balanced market network, which provides food for all citizens in Sector 2.

*Specific objectives*

- Provision of necessary commercial spaces for agricultural food products;

- Reduced infractions regarding commercial activities in the area;

- Provide the necessary level of security of food.

*Total project value*

117,050,225 EUR.

*Length of project*  
24 months.

*Short description*

In accordance with Sector 2 Local Council Decision No. 109/20058, Obor market will be modernised in association with an investor, based on a public-private partnership. A set of buildings will be created, with a height of S+P+2 (up to 4) stories, with multiple functions, but their main function being that of a food market. The underground will have parking spaces and technical spaces, on the main floor there will be places to maintain the current function of a food market, on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor there will be commercial spaces, and on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor there will be parking spaces, public services, night clubs, and a cinema.

*Results*

- A modern market with spaces for the sale of agricultural food products;
- Clean facilities for commercial entities;
- Parking spaces;
- Space for services (entertainment, offices, health centre, technical activities).

**4. Reconversion of the East train station area and surrounding areas**

*General objective*

Functional reconversion of the East train station.

*Specific objectives*

- The functional reconversion of the East train station will gain a new function: transformation into a museum of the Romanian Railway;
- Improved traffic conditions;
- Increase in green spaces – parks.

*Length of project*  
3 years.

*Short description*

The East train station is located in the administrative area of Sector 2, which receives passenger and goods trains from the Bucharest – Constanța route. There are several conflict points created by the railway crossing several roads: intersection with Doamna Ghica Blvd, intersection with Electronicii Rd,

where there are problems for the roads as well as for the length of time to wait at the crossing. Beneficiaries – commercial entities active in commerce and industry in the Obor area, in the area between Pantelimon Rd and Electronicii Rd and the area of Electronicii Rd – Baicului have given up their activities, and are in the process of developing vast office space buildings, buildings for commerce, housing, etc.

This development justifies even more so the transformation of the railway into a road with easy traffic in the area, and one which provides access to the town. In this vein, a new radial road would be created – such as Barbu Văcărescu Blvd, Colentina Rd, Pantelimon Rd, Basarabiei Blvd – aimed at creating a link between concentric rings such as Ștefan cel Mare Rd – Mihai Bravu Rd, Chișinău Blvd – Doamna Ghica Blvd – Petricani Rd, Morarilor Rd – Fundeni Rd – Gherghiței Rd.

According to data from 1986, the East train station and its annexes have the postal address Gării Obor Blvd no.500, state owned, under the “railway” category, owned by C.F.R. Bucharest.

The construction of the East train station can have another function: to create a museum of Romanian railways or a space dedicated for exhibits and shows, or if getting rid of the existing building, the surface occupied by the present building can be transformed into a large park both necessary for the city, and especially for this area.

*Results*

- Establishment of a Railway museum;
- Establishment of a municipal park of approximately 9 ha;
- Ease of traffic in the area.

**III.3 Social**

**1. Building 18 new kindergartens in Sector 2**

*General objective*

Development of school infrastructure.

*Specific objectives*

- Building spaces for pre-school education;
- Professional development of younger generations.

*Project value*  
150,000,000 RON.

*Length of project implementation*  
12 months.

*Short description*

Currently in Sector 2, there is a kindergarten network made up of 60 educational entities, the largest amount in Bucharest Municipality, of which 14 are private kindergartens and which have a capacity of 5,100 places for children.

As far back as 2001, when pre-university state educational entities went under local council administration, Sector 2 City Hall constantly allocated important sums from the local budget for investment and repair in all entities, such that these had the optimal conditions for the professional development of youth.

The demographic increase of recent years, and the construction of large living areas in Sector 2 and the migration of the country's work force to Bucharest have put pressure on the pre-school entities by increasing the number of requests for registration to kindergartens of pre-school aged children. For this reason there is an urgent need to increase the number of spaces.

According to data from the Sector 2 School Inspectorate, for 2007 there were 7,137 requests for the 5,100 existing spaces in kindergartens in Sector 2, namely a demand of 2,037 spaces more than the existing ones.

While in past years the kindergartens in Sector 2 had the amount of requested spaces, in coming years the number of children of pre-school age will be much larger, which will lead to a poor absorption of all children who must attend this type of education. For this reason, a programme was developed for the construction of 18 new kindergartens, which will be finalised in 2008, so that children can be registered with no problems for the parents.

The local public administration of Sector 2 in collaboration with Sector 2 School Inspectorate have analysed the best ways to increase the number of kindergarten spaces and has chosen the project to build new buildings on the land of existing educational entities and in the gardens of existing kindergartens.

The funding of this investment will be made from government and local budget funds.

*Results*

- Building of 18 new kindergartens, including provision of necessary equipment and teachers;
- 2,450 kindergarten spaces.

## 2. Restructuring of residential institutions

*General objective*

Implementation of the local social strategy by restructuring residential institutions with regards to meeting minimum standards for quality and restoration of the social services infrastructure.

*Specific objectives*

- Closing down the "Luminița" placement centre, and establish **Community services complex for heavily disabled children "House with smiles"**;
- **Restoration and modernisation of the "Sinaia" day-care and of the "Ciobănașului" day-care;**
- **Restructuring** of the neurological and psychological recuperation centre by:

- Consolidating, re-compartmentalising and modernising the **neurological and psychological recuperation centre** – wing A in accordance with the "minimum standards for specialised social services for disabled adults" and the Restructuring Plan;

- Implementation of the "**Social services complex for disabled adults**" project (protected workshops and homes) and by carrying out **capital repairs and re-compartmentalisation of wings B and C.**

- Restoration, expansion and modernisation of the **Assistance and care centre No 2**, in accordance with the "minimum standards for specialised social services for disabled adults" and the Restructuring Plan.

*Short description*

a.) Closing down the "Luminița" placement centre, and establish **Community services complex for heavily disabled children "House with smiles"**. The project aims to develop a family service for children with multiple disabilities, currently placed in the classic residential centre – «LUMINIȚA II» (București,

Gheorghe Șerban Str no.7), and in the Complex Assistance Centre (CAC) with two components: day centre and recuperation centre;

b.) **Restoration and modernisation of the “Sinaia” day-care and of the “Ciobănașului” day-care:** capital repairs and modernisation of the two day-cares in order to increase the quality of services in the target group of children aged up to 3 years;

c.) Restructuring of the neurological and psychological recuperation centre, included in the plan for restructuring of residential centres for disabled persons which will be implemented in several steps through:

- Reduced capacity of the centre by re-compartmentalising and modernising the **neurological and psychological recuperation centre** – wing A;

- Implementation of the **“Social services complex for disabled adults”** project (protected workshops – for 50 institutionalised persons and in the community and protected homes – 16 spaces)

and by carrying out **capital repairs and re-compartmentalisation of wings B and C;**

- Implementation of the **“First steps to independence” project** – protected housing for youth with strong abilities in institutions in the CRRN;

- Establishment of an **Assistance and care centre** – in the **“Luminița”** placement centre, after it is closed – which will be aimed at persons with grave handicaps, immobilised in beds, currently living in CRRN.

d.) Restoration, expansion and modernisation of the **Assistance and care centre No 2**, in accordance with the “minimum standards for specialised social services for disabled adults” in order to diversify and increase the quality of social services.

*Project value*

Estimated total: 18,700,000 RON.

No.	Project	Estimated budget
1.	Establish Community services complex for heavily disabled children “House with smiles”	5,000,000 RON
2.	Restoration and modernisation of the “Sinaia” day-care	2,000,000 RON
3.	Restoration and modernisation of the “Ciobănașul” day-care	4,000,000 RON
4.	Consolidating, re-compartmentalising and modernising the neurological and psychological recuperation centre, wing A	3,500,000 RON
5.	Implementation of the “Social services complex for disabled adults” project	1,500,000 RON
6.	Restoration, of the Assistance and care centre No 2	700,000 RON
7.	Expansion and modernisation of the Assistance and care centre No 2	2,000,000 RON



### 3. Development of services aimed at reducing the risk of social marginalisation and prevent institutionalisation

#### *General objective*

Development of programmes aimed at social inclusion and decreasing social marginalisation, prevent school abandonment and institutionalisation among children and adults, with impact on the elderly.

#### *Specific objectives*

- Development of after-school activities in 10 centres;
- Development of services offered in social assistance centres in neighbourhoods in the sector by increasing the number of such services up to 7;
- Development of social medical services and home care for elderly and disabled persons;
- Diversification of services in day centres for the elderly;
- Establishment of a family type centre for the elderly at risk with no home due to the return of homes to original owners.

#### *Short description*

a.) Development of after-school activities in 10 centres.

- The activity of these centres aims to prevent abandonment and institutionalisation of children from poor families in Sector 2 by providing during the day of care, education, counselling, socialising, recreational activities, as well as independence, professional and educational development, and offering support, counselling services, and parental education or legal representation for children in these centres;

- Currently there already are 6 such after school centres active in Sector 2. Taking into account the importance of these in preventing school abandonment and decreasing infractions among minors,

there is a need to increase their number to 10, which will serve approximately 400 children.

b.) Development of services offered in social assistance centres in neighbourhoods in the sector by increasing the number of such services up to 7.

- Establishment of two additional Social Assistance Offices, located in the Tei and Andronache neighbourhoods, to answer the need for decentralised social services, proximity of the local authority to citizens at risk, efficiency, by avoiding crowded branches of the Social Assistance and Child Protection Department of Sector 2 and decreasing costs of beneficiaries in transportation to the institutional branches.

c.) Development of social medical services and home care for elderly and disabled persons.

- Development and diversification of services offered by social Ambulance;
- Development of medical recuperation and dental assistance programmes for persons at risk;

- Development of homecare services for disabled persons and the elderly by creating partnerships with accredited providers, and by externalizing services.

d.) Diversification of services in day centres for the elderly.

- Diversification of activities in the Wisdom Club, located in Basarabia Blvd no.96, Sector 2 of the capital, who were active in the medical, judicial, cultural and artistic, educational, areas, as well as war veterans.

e.) Establishment of a family type centre for the elderly at risk with no home due to the return of homes to original owners.

- Establishment of a living alternative, temporary or permanent, for the elderly in Sector 2, who have no homes after the return of nationalised homes to original owners – in the building at Valer Dumitrescu Str no.33.

*Value of projects*

No.	Project	Estimated budget
1.	Development of after-school activities in 10 centres	For 4 new centres: 400,000 RON
2.	Development of services offered in social assistance centres in neighbourhoods in the sector by increasing the number of such services up to 7	For 2 new centres: 200,000 RON
3.	Development of social medical services and home care for elderly and disabled persons	Yearly 1,000,000 RON
4.	Diversification of services in day centres for the elderly	Yearly 200,000 RON
5	Establishment of a family type centre for the elderly at risk with no home due to the return of homes to original owners	200,000 RON

**III.4 Cultural****1. Restoration of the cultural and historical heritage by urban restructuring in the Plumbuita Monastery area***General objective*

Tourist capitalisation of historical and cultural resources.

*Specific objectives*

- Urban regeneration of the Plumbuita Monastery area;
- Tourist facilities;
- Preservation and capitalisation of traditional cultural and religious values.

*Short description*

Plumbuita Monastery, built by Petru Voievod and dating back to the XVI century, is located on the right bank of the Colentina river, on an island in Plumbuita Lake. Within the structure there is a collection of icons and cultural objects from the XV-XVII centuries. The monastic church was rebuilt by Matei Basarab in 1647. It includes architectural characteristics specific to the area of Muntenia, as well as gothic elements, especially around the windows. The walls are approximately 1 m thick. The main fresco of the

church shows Matei Basarab, the literate nobleman. The noble house has arcades on the ground floor, and more arcades on the first floor, supported by cylindrical columns. It is one of the more rare examples of civic architecture from before the XIX century still standing in Bucharest. The bell tower is incorporated in the wall, halfway down the southern wall. The lower level has a tunnel entrance, above which the bell room is located.

The area of the monastery has no utilities, services, equipments, or public infrastructure. Through this project, there is a need for building up the infrastructure and urban furnishings.

The project involves the development of services for the marketing of the cultural and historical value of the Monastery and to promote tourism.

*Length of project*

12 months.

*Results*

- Improved aesthetic and functional aspect of the area;
- Increased tourist attraction;
- Integration of this area in cultural and religious tourist routes;
- Tourist information point.