

GALAȚI

**CITY HALL OF
GALAȚI**

**LOCAL AGENDA 21 – LOCAL PLAN FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF GALAȚI
MUNICIPALITY**

**GALAȚI
2002**

UNDP Project ROM 98/012

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Views expressed in the document belong to the authors, and do not necessarily reflect the UNDP views.

Document issued with the financial support of the United Nations Development Programme, Capacity 21 Programme and the Department for International Development.

Technical expertise provided by the National Centre for Sustainable Development – Romania and the WS Atkins Ltd. – United Kingdom.

Special thanks addressed to the Earth Council Organization – Costa Rica for the technical support provided to the Project “Local Agenda 21”.

Printed & Designed by EXCLUS srl.



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MUNICIPALITY



Foreword

by UNDP Resident Representative in Romania

Local Agenda 21 (LA21) was developed and adopted at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, as a vehicle for promoting sustainable development. LA 21 promotes and seeks to strike a delicate balance between economic growth, social equity and environmental protection.

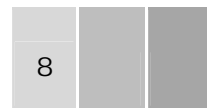
The concept of sustainable development calls for a constant re-evaluation of the relationship between man and nature, and solidarity between generations, as the only viable option for long-term development.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Office in Romania actively promotes sustainable development through its support of the project "Building Local Capacity to Implement the Local Agenda 21 in Romania". The project is currently being implemented in nine pilot cities under the coordination of the National Centre for Sustainable Development.

This has been a unique participatory process, galvanizing the energy of citizens, businesses, academics, NGOs, and local authorities. They all rose to the challenge and their collective efforts have produced this document. This report grew from local needs and ideas, and the product is a testament to their efforts, their energy and their enthusiasm. Whether it was by giving information, offering technical assistance or through their participation, the whole community has made an enormous contribution to its success.

The result has been a coherent strategy with a concrete action and implementation plan. Both offer a practical guarantee that the project can meet the needs of the community and represents an important contribution to sustainable development in Romania. I congratulate and thank all those who have contributed to its success.

Soknan Han Jung
UNDP Resident Representative
UN Resident Coordinator



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Foreword

by the Mayor of Galați Municipality

I would like to present the document representing the Local Plan for Sustainable Development of Galați Municipality – the first such document formulated by the Galați local public administration - hoping that the Local Agenda 21 process as well as the Sustainable Development concept became more and more present in the city's conscience.

The elaboration of this document received the technical and informational support from the specialized departments of the City Hall, local institutions, Governmental agencies, NGOs and academic community. The wide participatory and consultative process, involving the Civil Society and performed in two phases – January – February 2002 and September – October 2002 – represented the key issue to finalize the Local Plan for Sustainable Development.

The „Local Agenda 21” Project is a very important signal regarding the willingness of Galați to fulfil the international standards, which allows to plan a medium and long term development of our city.

Finally, we would like to address our thanks to the United Nations Development Programme, National Centre for Sustainable Development, and to the Department of International Development and WS Atkins Consultants Ltd. for their constant support and assistance in the making of this document and the Local Agenda 21 project.

We also address our special thanks to all the institutions, organizations and citizens who expressed their opinions within the public consultation process, proving that this document truly belongs to our community.



Dumitru NICOLAE

Mayor of Galați Municipality

The Concept of Sustainable Development and Local Agenda 21 (LA21)

Sustainable Development

One of the definitions given to this concept is: “maximum economic development with minimum negative impact on the environment, and without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Local Agenda 21

Local Agenda 21 is a plan to implement the concept of sustainable development for the 21st century, as first introduced at the United Nations Conference on

Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janeiro, 1992.

Local authorities and the community have a crucial role in creating responsibility, providing decentralised dissemination of resources, increasing the coherence of policies and thereby laying the foundation for sustainable development plans.

This is why it is essential for every local authority to have their own Local Agenda 21.

I. LOCAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

I.1. ASSESSMENT

I.1.1. Natural Capital

Location

Galați Municipality lies in the southeast of the Covurluiului Plain, on the left bank of the Danube River. The city spreads over three terraces of the riverbank at altitudes ranging from 4 to 35 m high. From 7 km upstream of where the Siret and Danube rivers converge, to 150 km downstream from the mouth of the Danube where it enters the Black Sea.

Environment

Water

Surface Waters

Two watercourses dominate the network of streams, the Siret and Danube Rivers. The Siret runs south of Galați, the Danube in the southeast. The Prut River in the east and in the west the Catusa rivulet enters the pond with the same name. Lake Brates lies in the northeast of the city.

Water supplies (for the municipality, animal farms and irrigation) are brought from both the Danube and Lake Brates. The latter is 24 km², and its bed is divided into two sections: Upper and Lower Brates. Lower Brates has fish breeding farms spreading over 21 km², and irrigated agriculture on approximately 14,500 ha. At Upper Brates, 7,500 ha are used for irrigated agriculture.

Ground Waters

Ground streams are found in porous rock layers and in widespread or discontinuous aquifers within alluvial gravel soils from the Siret and Prut. Some streams are also found in the sand soils of Covurluiului Plain. Aquifers are intercepted by wells in the valley. In between watercourses, aquifer layers reach depths of 10-30 m. Streams contain mineral substances (0.6-1.0 g/l salts), and have a hardness degree ranging from 15-20 and so they are safe for consumption.

PROBLEMS

- The concentration of iron ions is high in the Danube and Prut water-meadows due to the presence of iron particles carried by rain from the slag heaps of SC ISPAT-SIDEX SA Galați into the soil
- Ground streams are polluted by urban solid waste dumps that occupy an area of 3.4 ha
- Ground streams are contaminated by an absence of sewerage in 90% of urban areas.
- The absence of water treatment facilities for urban wastewater prior to its discharge into the Danube.

Air

The main source of air pollution is SC ISPAT-SIDEX SA Galați, located in Smardan industrial park, which occupies an area of 1,594 ha, 3 km west of Galați Municipality.

PROBLEMS

- The integrated iron and steel works are highly efficient in terms of energy consumption, but they are important sources of pollution, air pollution in particular. According to the type of technologies employed with these works, pollution sources at SC ISPAT-SIDEX SA Galați are:

- Pollution from burning processes
- Fine particles dispersed from the transport and processing of raw materials
- Other air pollutants could be concentrated within large debris, which release hazardous substances from dispersion stacks, and could also be from individual, or random sources (i.e. gas leaks, installations that are not tightly sealed, and so on).
- The large size of the industrial complex (7 factories, almost 140 dispersion stacks) produces a high concentration of air pollutants. Some of the factories that release the largest amounts of pollutants are the Coke Plant, Furnace Agglomerate, and the Refractory Steel Plant.

Currently, SC ISPAT-SIDEX SA Galati has 94 pollution treatment installations, of which 36 (approximately 39%) comply with regulation set by Direction MAPPM 462/1993.

Recent investment in environmental protection at SC ISPAT-SIDEX SA Galati concentrates on technological upgrades and modernisation of production processes.

Since 1991, investment has been directed towards air, surface and ground waters, and land protection; reduction, collection and disposal of solid wastes; and protection of the ecosystem.

From 1991 to 2000, SC ISPAT-SIDEX SA Galati invested a total of 227.41 billion Lei from its own funds for environmental protection. The money amounts to 11% of the total national investment (with funding from state, foreign and industrial company's own resources) for environmental protection.

Following this investment, SC ISPAT-SIDEX SA Galati has significantly decreased the concentration of surface water pollutants: ammonia, phenols and, to a lesser extent, cyanides.

Land

Geological Features and Processes

The land is composed of yellow loess 15-30 m deep, and of sporadic clay sands. Layers of yellow loess have various concentrations of moisture due to the rise of aquifer layers.

Geological Structure

Galati is located on the southern side of the Moldavian platform, where it connects with the northern platform of Dobrogea. Sediment layers, which cover bedrock strata of up to 3,000 m thick within the platform, are composed of Palaeozoic and Neolithic formations.

Seismic Risk

Galati lies along the tectonic fault line of Focsani – Namoloasa – Galati. Any earthquake that strikes with an epicentre in Vrancea region would affect the area. Earthquakes occur at a frequency of about one every 30 years and have intensities of up to 8 degrees on the Mercalli scale. In built-up areas with alluvial soils and a high concentration of aquifers, the dynamic coefficient of the constructions increases up to 8.5 degrees (on the same seismic scale).

PROBLEMS

- The dismantling of drainage pipes and natural collectors led to the formation of an underground water pool. At the same time, soils of yellow loess with macroscopic pores, sensitive to moisture, started taking in water. Then poor policies on construction development and planning resulted in real estate being built on this land.
- Work to assess the dimensions of ground streams was started in Galati in 1974. A total of 150 underground observation tunnels were drilled above aquifer layers, and 110 are still functioning. Water levels have risen over time with most wells, up 10-15 m in 20 years. The rise of aquifers to the ground level poses environmental threats in the northwest area of the city. Silting soils prevent streams from draining underground. Instead, waters leave to other natural collecting pools towards the east, near Lake Brates.
- During the last few months, aquifers have shifted their direction from the diff of Lake Brates to the south, where some important buildings are located: The Museum of Art, the University and Polytechnic Institute, the State Theatre, and the Prefecture. The foundation of these large constructions lies on unconsolidated yellow loess soils, which retain moisture and can negatively affect the strength of the buildings.

GALAȚI

- Two landslides have already affected the Public Gardens-Casino area and Fire Brigade perimeter. Work to drain underground streams was performed with funding from PHARE.

This is a POTENTIAL AREA FOR NATURAL DISASTERS, posing a possible threat to local residents, and damage to buildings and architectural landmarks. It is imperative that work to depressurise aquifer layers by a company with relevant expertise, be started as soon as possible. A study on conducting such work on a permanent basis should also be devised. A technical solution to this problem would be sustainable horizontal drilling. This procedure was successfully applied in Suceava and at SC ISPAT-SIDEX Galati, and was introduced in the municipal and county prevention plans for natural disasters. Galati City Hall has already consulted specialised engineering firms on a feasibility study. Work is being done in the critical area and three horizontal drills are extracting water an average of 20 litres of water per minute per draining pipe.

Green Areas

Three municipal common green areas are registered with the local public administration. 3,048 ha in the care of the Local Council, 3 ha administered by the Low Danube University, and 5.7 ha by the National Railways, Galati branch. According to data from the Office of Land Planning and Management, Galati City Hall, there are 1.81 ha of house backyards and gardens rented to the public in compliance with Law no.112.

PROBLEMS

The main problems are concerned with the maintenance of the municipal green areas and the planning of new green areas, such as public parks.

1.1.2 Economy

Galati Municipality, once an international trading centre with intense fluvial transport to and from neighbouring countries, became a heavy-industrialised urban setting during the 1960s.

At present, local economic activities concentrate on the metallurgical industry (SC ISPAT-SIDEX SA Galati, the Factory for Laminated Iron Works, the Factory for Wires, Nails and Chains) and naval industry (SC DAMEN SA Naval Shipyard, Menarom, Elnav, the Institute for Research and Naval Engineering, Galati – ICEPRONAV). Food, textile and construction industries are also represented at the local level.

In 2001, the share of production reported by the most important industries, out of the total industrial production per county, was:

The Breakdown of Industrial Activities

Industrial Branch	Share of Industrial Production
Metallurgical	71.7%
Chemical	4.3%
Food	2.8%
Other industries	21.2%
Total per county	100%

Galati has opportunities for improving its economy. Fostering traditional activities and diversifying the tertiary sector could provide avenues for local development.

Local Industrial Activities

METALLURGY - SC ISPAT-SIDEX SA GALAȚI

Founded in 1961, the industrial complex covers an area of 1,594 ha and employs the largest percent of the Galati workforce. The ISPAT group acquired SC SIDEX SA Galati in November 2001. The complex is the largest steel producer of Romania, and the second largest in Central and Eastern Europe. SC SIDEX SA Galati is a fully integrated iron and steel works located west of the city. It manufactures flat products (thick plate, zinc-coated plate, and hot and cold laminated iron sheet), re-lamination billet and bloom, and also large-diameter welded pipes. The complex has an estimated production capacity of 10 millions tons/per year, which amounts to 70% of the domestic steel production and 95% of the flat laminated works produced in Romania.

SC ISPAT-SIDEX SA Galați controls the domestic market with a 95% market share and has exports amounting to 55% of total turnover.

Activity at SC ISPAT-SIDEX SA Galați accounts for 5% of the national GDP. At the same time the industrial complex directly or indirectly affects 25% of the GDP. That is why SC ISPAT-SIDEX SA Galați can have strong negative and positive impacts on the national economy.

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY – SC DAMEN SA

Galati Shipyard has been the country's most important shipyard for over 100 years. It is located on the bank of the Danube between the city and the Galati Free Trade Zone. In 1991, the shipyard became a stock company. It specialises in designing, building, repairing and selling naval and sea ships. The Dutch group DAMEN has been the main shareholder of the Galati shipyard since March 1999.

FLUVIAL TRAFFIC AND PORT ACTIVITIES

Galati has two ports: one for commercial transport and one for metallic ore-carriers.

The Galati naval fleet is the biggest one on the Danube River and secures 60% of the total national fluvial transport. In 2001, 82.3 million tons of goods were transported on Galati navigable waterways. In the fourth quarter of 2001, the largest quantity of products transported were raw and processed minerals, iron ores, steel, metallic products, cement, quick lime, prefabricated materials for construction industry, cereals, and liquid fuels.

ROMPORTMET SA is the port for metal ores and was initially constructed to provide transportation facilities for SC ISPAT-SIDEX SA Galați. At present, the port offers specialised services, mostly unloading of bulk raw goods.

The Docks have the infrastructure for loading and unloading merchandise and provide operations for an annual average volume of 1,000,000 tons.

The New Basin Port is the most important harbour on the maritime Danube and is located near the Free Trade Zone, at the border with the Republic of Moldavia and Ukraine.

In 2001, fluvial traffic secured 78.9% of the total transport of merchandise, and maritime navigation provided the remaining 21.1%.

THE INSTITUTE FOR NAVAL ENGINEERING – ICEPRONAV SA

Established in 1996 in Galati, the Institute ICEPRONAV SA is the most important centre for naval research and design in Romania. It has a large engineering department for ships, structures and naval equipment, and also a smaller production department equipped with testing facilities for model ships and prototypes. The institute uses an integrated design software program (TRIBON), which is also used by all the other Romanian shipyards and 300 international software users. Currently, the operational capacity of ICEPRONAV SA places it among the top four institutes for naval engineering in the world.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is one of the most important economic activities for the entire southeast region, including Galati. Cereal growing (wheat, corn, barley), sunflower, soy and grapevine cultivating are the local agricultural practices. The wines from Nicoresti vineyard are famous.

Of the total land fund of 446,632 ha:

- 358,754 ha are agricultural lands, of which: 292,229 is arable; 20,368 ha of vineyards; 43,580 ha of grazing land; 598 ha of hay fields; and 1,979 ha of orchards
- 36,273 ha are forests and other forested areas
- 13,019 ha are bodies of waters
- 38,586 ha are other lands

Agribusiness in Galati concentrates on wine, milk and meat processing; milling and breads; and the production of concentrated fodder. Most food and beverage processing industries have undergone modernisation work. Which has resulted in improved marketing of these products to retailers. However, the selling of milk and meat products and of concentrated fodder suffers from the absence of well-organised animal farms. The city does not have a high-quality packaging industry and therefore local agribusiness cannot compete with competition from other domestic and international producers.

GALATI

TOURISM

Galati Municipality scored 94 points out of 100 in the evaluation conducted by the central authorities on the city's potential for tourism endeavours. The assessment followed the presentation by Galati County Council of a paper on "Tourism – The main element for economic recovery and development at the local level" to the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing, the National Authority for Tourism and the National Institute for Research and Development "URBAN PROJECT" in Bucharest.

Tourism has great potential in Galati, not only in terms of its under-utilised heritage but also from the great location the city has as a transit point. National and international tourists going to the Black Sea or the Natural Conservation of the Danube Delta could make a stop over in Galati.

The municipality has a few monuments and archaeological sites, conservation areas, architectural landmarks from the 19th and 20th centuries, churches and church assemblies from the 18th and 19th centuries, and urban forested parks.

Local opportunities for tourism include fishing sites (in ponds, the Prut and Siret rivers, Brates Lake, the Danube River) and the variety of animal species in the region (found in the meadows of the Prut, Siret and Danube and in conservation areas).

Garboavele conservation forest is located 17 km from Galati. It stretches over 100 ha and is surrounded by a strip of acacia trees covering an area of 350 ha. The forest has various species of oak tree, almond dwarf trees and the hawthorn and blackthorn shrubs. There are over 470 flower species some of which are rare: iris, spring pheasant's eye, Romanian peony, and others. And Garboavelor Valley has vegetation specific to marshy lands.

Public institutions such as the Fani Tardini Dramatic Theatre, the Nae Leonard Musical Theatre, and the Gulliver Puppet Theatre represent cultural life in Galati.

The municipality has a collection of museums, memorial houses, and public artistic works that commemorate local personalities and historical events. Some of the most important are the sculpted bust of the Romanian leader Alexandru Ioan Cuza, the camp for metal sculptures on the Danube riverside, the statue of the Romanian national poet Mihai

Eminescu, Docker's Statue, the Museum of Modern and Contemporary Arts, and the Museum of History.

THE FREE TRADE ZONE

Galati Free Trade Zone (FTZ) is one of the six zones created in Romania after 1990. It was expected to foster international trading and to attract foreign investment for better capitalisation of local resources and adoption of new technologies.

The Zone is located east of the municipality and has access to the Danube River. Galati FTZ provides great opportunities for water, road and railway transportation.

The most important topographical feature of Galati is its location on the pan-European Main-Rhine-Danube navigation channel. To increase international attractiveness, the Zone must extend its ports and the industrial park, and diversify transportation infrastructure. For instance, projects to construct new motorways and a bridge over the Danube in the Braila-Galati-Tulcea perimeter have been considered in the context of the Economic Co-operation of the Black Sea Region.

PROBLEMS

- Unbalanced development of economic activities at the local level. While the metallurgical industry creates three quarters of the local industrial production, other industries have economic activities of little relevance.
- The economy in Galati is crippled by overdue taxes for local and central authorities from metallurgy.
- Foreign investment is insufficient to privatise medium or big companies
- The SME sector is not well represented and diversified in the local economy. It cannot provide a realistic alternative to the restructuring of heavy industry. Although current legislation promotes the development and start-up of SMEs, the business environment does not help promote this sector of the economy.
- Most industries work with obsolete technology, which infringe upon efficiency and productivity
- There are a large number of unutilised industrial installations

- Decreasing volume of research by the Low Danube University, and specialised institutions (i.e. ICEPRONAV SA, ICPPAM, the Institute for Fish Breeding Research and the Research Station for Viticulture in Targu Bujor) despite the great potential for domestic and international partnerships.
- Some industries are under-represented or even absent from the local economy. For instance, industries employing high technologies (IT, electronics, communications, speedboats) and incorporating high added value, and industries with predominantly female employees (i.e. leather, textiles, footwear) could be promoted in Galati.
- Concentration of activities with significant layoffs from most institutions
- Unsatisfactory affiliation with the domestic and international transportation network
- Problems facing local tourism:
 - Lack of promotion of Galati and its local tourism opportunities
 - Poor management and marketing strategies of the local tourism industry
 - Insufficient infrastructure for tourist accommodation (hotels, food and other services)
 - Sites that could attract tourists (i.e. the Danube riverside) are not well-known or valued at the local level
 - Small boats could navigate on lower segments of the Prut River. However, the Prut is a natural country border and therefore it cannot be included in the network of tourist sites
 - Poor infrastructure for sports and leisure, despite good potential for water and air sports, horse racing and animal hunting

I.1.3 Functional Zoning

Municipal real estate has an area of 5,848 ha.

Breakdown of Galati Municipality's Land Use in 1999

Functional Zones	Ha	%
Residential zone (tall and short buildings)	3195	55
Public institutions and services	120	2
Green zones, parks, areas for sports and leisure, and green protection walls	45	1
Industrial zone	1,798	31
Zone for agribusiness	65	1
Zone with special functionality	93	1.5
Railways	110	2
Roadways	87	1.5
Navigable waterways	112	2
Infrastructure for public utilities	9	0.15
Communal husbandry	8	0.13
Floodplains within built-in areas	78	1
Zone unsuitable for building	2	0.03
Agricultural land within built-in areas	83	1
Forests	43	0.69
TOTAL land fund	5,848	100%

Characteristics of Main Functional Zones

a) Residential Zone

The quality of housing estates depends on the age of the buildings, construction materials, type of ownership, and location in the municipality.

On a general note, apartment buildings offer low-quality accommodation. In some cases, blocks of flats are severely damaged, such as those in Tiglina I neighbourhood. The buildings were erected in 1960-1961. Legislation at that time did not include any provision for construction on unstable soil or zones with seismic risk.

b) Zone for Public Institutions and Service

Breakdown of Educational Institutions in 2000:

Type of institution	Galati Municipality
1) Pre-school	
Kindergartens	70
Children enrolled	7,711
Children in day care per total no. of children of 3-6 years old	38 %
2) Primary and Secondary Education	
Schools	44
Schoolchildren enrolled	42,113
3) High School Education	
High schools	22
Students enrolled	15,049
4) Complementary (Vocational) Education	
High schools	1
Students enrolled	346
5) College Education	
Universities	2
Students enrolled	14,500
Colleges and short-term colleges	11+4

Galati has 2 halls of residence with a total of 869 rooms and 3,323 beds, that is a ratio of 3.8 beds per room. The city has 5 hotels with a capacity of 708 beds. Cultural institutions include 3 cultural houses, 7 cinemas, 3 theatres and musical centres, and 121 libraries. Municipal sport events are held at the 6 stadiums that have a total capacity of 53,500 seats. Over the last few years, a number of finance and banking institutions were established in Galati. In addition, various religious groups have recently opened houses of prayer.

c) Industrial Parks

Galati has three industrial parks that occupy over one third of the municipal real estate.

Western Industrial Park – includes the SC ISPAT–SIDEX SA Galați complex, and construction and transport industries.

Eastern Industrial Park – consists of harbours and a series of industries related to port operations.

Northern Industrial Park – has a factory for naval furniture, food industries and warehouses.

Distinct Industrial Enterprises – comprises of traditional industries and recently established companies.

1.1.4 Infrastructure

Utilities and Transportation Infrastructure

Total municipal area	5,878 ha
Urban street system	345 km
Modernised streets	279 km
Water system	530 km
Sewerage	495.9 km
Natural gas pipelines	201.5 km

Municipal Water System

The Danube River and some ground streams supply the drinking water.

Water Distribution

The first drainpipe system and the first central “filtrated water” system were introduced in Galati almost simultaneously, at the end of the 19th century. Except for short periods of time (during the initial exploitation of the utilities, and after 1989), only one company has administered municipal utilities. At present, the company is named SC APATERM SA and consists of two divisions: water-sewerage and thermal heating.

PROBLEMS

The sewerage system has continued to operate past its expiration date and many segments of the sewerage are worn-out or broken. Consequently, a series of problems have been noticed, such as wastewater leaking into the ground streams, and the unsettling of building stability. Urban land management policies, restricted modernisation work to recently constructed residential districts only. Many municipal zones, including the central one, were therefore left out of public systematisation efforts. Some areas are burdened by obsolete sewer systems or no sewer systems at all. Problems and priorities as assessed by

the Landscaping Master Plan of Galati Municipality, “Current Situation” section:

- Only 51.7% of the municipal streets have sewerage, compared to 85.1%, which have water services. This means that 30 km of streets connected to the water system should also be connected to the central sewerage.
- Only 73.6% of residents are only provided with sewerage, compared to 81.8% who have both water and sewerage services.

Galati does not have a plant or other specialised facilities for wastewater treatment before its disposal in the Danube. Although the Danube River has very high flows and can circulate urban liquid residues, current disposal practices are in sharp contrast with EU legislation. Drinking water supplies. As in the case of the sewerage, overdue maintenance, wear and tear, technical problems on various segments, and overall incapacity to perform efficiently has affected the water systems. Their general malfunctioning has aggravated building stability on the ground. Moreover, water infiltration in the soil has led to low-scale landslides. Poor quality water systems affect public living standards and cause massive loss of water and energy supplies. Just to allow for sewage to be treated and disposed of, entails taking into account the cost of delivering water, distribution in the system, energy production and delivery from hydroelectric power plants. So utility companies are compelled to increase the volume of water supplied and therefore overcharge electric bills. High wear and tear of old pumping systems has a negative impact on the energy supply. The pumps have not been engineered to deal with fluctuating urban consumption. The absence of individual household water-meters (consumption of water and energy is countered altogether by apartment building) causes additional expenses as well. One of the objectives included in the local strategy for sustainable development is the general introduction of individual metering devices. The main problem with the municipal water system is the quality of drinking water relative to the standard quality required.

Central Heating

Central heating was introduced in Galati at the beginning of the 20th century. From a technological

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standpoint, three types of heating supply were developed over time:

- a) building central heating, in the first decade of the 20th century
- b) district central heating, in the 1950s
- c) municipal central heating in the 1970s

At present, all three technical approaches are in use, the latter predominantly.

PROBLEMS

- All of the distribution systems have the same problems as the water system: wear and tear, repairs required, and the leaking of hot water into the ground. In addition, thermal power plants cannot deliver sufficient heating when outside temperatures go below -5°C . The distribution system for drinking water leaks, treated water in particular, and requires additional power for heating and distribution. Consequently, primary and secondary providers of thermal energy increase their production costs, which in turn leads to overcharged consumer bills. The introduction of household energy-meters could provide financial relief for some customers.

Distribution of Electric Power

PROBLEMS

- The main problem is the prevalence of 6 kV power lines. Galati and other parts of the country are undergoing work to replace power lines of low capacity (under 20kV). Another problem is the old underground power lines which need to be upgraded.
- In general, power transformers have outdated equipment, while low-voltage lines are worn out or have insufficient insulation. At the same time, aerial high-voltage lines (110 kV) should be replaced with underground ones. RENEL Galati is the local utility company in charge of this specific work. Another concern is the fact that some old underground power lines of low-voltage were abandoned and consumers resorted to temporary options. Aerial power line

moulding secures public and house lighting but it has a negative impact on urban aesthetics. Aerial power lines of low-voltage (0.4 kV) are set up on wooden pillars and may still be seen in peripheral neighbourhoods.

Distribution of Natural Gas

Galati Municipality has high-pressure pipelines connected to the National Delivery System and a station for reception and delivery of natural gas, in the northwest of the city. Natural gas is depressurised at the municipal central station, and further delivered to residential plants and industrial consumers.

PROBLEMS

- During the cold season, when heating is most needed, gas pressure on the distribution system goes below the minimum required standard. As a temporary solution, gas is delivered to consumers by direct "injection" from the distribution system.
- As long as delivery of natural gas is performed at normal parameters (as mentioned in the Normative 16-86 for designing and executing natural gas networks and installations), all consumption demand is secured. In some cases, more gas could be available.

Information and Communication Technologies

One of the priorities for 2001 was the implementation of new technologies and the promotion of multi-service technologies for the communications industry.

In Galati, classical copper cable lines are currently being replaced with optic fibres. The municipal telephone services have gradually been replaced from the analogue to the digital system. At the same time, new communication technologies (i.e. ISDN) secure faster access—up to 128 KB per second facilitating electronic, telephone and fax transmissions.

The municipality is carrying out a program to provide at least one computer with Internet access to every municipal school. The local public administration has acquired new computers and other electronic equipment to process economic and social data.

Transport

At the beginning of the 20th century, urban public transportation underwent remarkable development. On the 14th August 1900, Galati inaugurated its first electric tram. From that point on, the local transportation industry expanded rapidly. The Galati Communal Works that constructed trams and buses is now a stock company called TRANSURB SA Galati and continues to supply trams, buses and trolley buses. It is fully owned by the municipality and has a large production capacity. Other smaller private owned companies construct mini-vans (the so-called "maxi taxi") to offer alternative high quality transportation. Mini-vans can easily access remote areas with greater frequency than that of the public transportation.

PROBLEMS

- High wear and tear for most motor vehicles used in the public transport. They are sources of air and noise pollution.
- Low-quality facilities associated with the public transport. Mini-vans offer better quality of services.
- The absence of an information system on the routes, schedules, and traffic options especially for non-residents. The absence of standardised route information posted on all public means of transport.
- Inefficient system for selling tickets and transportation passes, and poor passenger ticket check.
- Urban road system cannot meet traffic demands (i.e. high number of motor vehicles).

Inter-city public transportation profits from the location of Galati, the existence of the Free Trade Zone, and easy access to water, road and railways. Trains in ex-Soviet countries use a different gauge. Local authorities intend to construct several major highways in the Braila-Galati-Tulcea area. They will join the "Ring Motorways of the Black Sea" (as proposed by the Economic Co-operation agreement of the Black Sea Region) and eventually connect to the pan-European transportation corridors.

PROBLEMS

- Galati has access to three types of transportation (water, road and rail), yet does

not have modern motorways. At the same time, traditional fluvial transport for passengers is at present almost abandoned. Transport between Galati and its neighbours, Braila, Focsani and Tulcea, should be faster and provided on a regular basis.

I.1.5 Waste Management

Industrial Hazardous Waste

A total of 120 industries in the county are monitored for their production of solid residual matter. In 2000, the total amount of waste generated was 2.8 million tons, a drop of 6.7% from 1999 and around 10% from 1997 and 1998. The biggest producer of solid waste, but also the most efficient in terms of recycling practices is SC ISPAT-SIDEX SA Galati. Although the industrial complex reported a 14% rise in total production from 1999 to 2000, the amount of waste generated dropped 8.3% for the same period of time.

Here is a breakdown of the total solid waste generated, by each major industry:

Metallurgical industry	94.3 % (SC ISPAT-SIDEX SA Galati)
Goods processing industry	1.12 %
Food industry	0.88 %

Of the 2.8 million tons of total waste generated, 1.414 million tons (50.5%) were disposed in industrial dumps. The largest dump is the Sludge Dump owned by SC ISPAT-SIDEX SA Galati. It is located on the west of the complex, near the leachate holding pool of the Malina Pond. The site has an area of 100 ha and heights ranging from 25 to 60 m. SC ISPAT-SIDEX SA Galati works with a German company on a program to recycle waste, including the Sludge Dump.

Damen SC Naval Shipyard owns another large waste dump. This is an old site with an area of 2 ha where sludge from the production of acetylene was deposited. The dump is undergoing work to reclaim the area that should be finalised by 2003.

At present, the shipyard has a high-technology landfill for acetylene sludge. The landfill is fully protected with

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waterproof liners and is divided into four sections with a total capacity of 5,800 m³. Damen SC Galati is considering options to replace acetylene-based technologies, which generate hazardous waste, with ones using butane only.

Other industrial waste dumps are located inside or near production facilities and do not pollute ground waters.

Compared to 1997, recorded recycling of solid waste took a 3% jump in 1998, from 45% to 48%. The percentage of recycled materials continued to increase gradually, from 48.5% in 1999 to 49.5% in 2000.

Urban Solid Waste

The number of residents who received waste collection services in 2000 was 253,200. Services were divided as follows:

- SC ECOSAL PREST SA Galati – for 192,000 residents
- RER ECOLOGIC SERVICE SRL – for 61,200 residents

This data shows the average volume of collected urban waste was 0.925 kg/resident/day, which amounts to a total volume of 323.88 tons/day (including 0.624 kg/resident/day of refuse collected strictly from residents).

The total volume of collected urban waste reveals:

- A higher density of municipal refuse in Galati compared to Bucharest (0.23 tons/m³). This suggests that Galati has lower living standards than the Romanian capital.
- Larger amounts of municipal solid waste per capita in Galati than in Bucharest.

The calorific value of these solid wastes is very low, about 325–400 kcal/kg, compared to that of the waste collected in Bucharest, which is 800 kcal/kg.

Collection and Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste

Solid waste is carried outside in large containers (3-4 m³) or in plastic bins (240 l each) a total of 451

residential collection points. At this stage, collection is not selective and recyclable materials are commingled with non-recyclable ones. These collection spots do not have proper protection against environmental hazards and therefore pose threats to the public health.

Two local companies secure collection and transportation of wastes. SC ECOSAL PREST SA Galati has 18 compaction trucks, 12 flat bed trucks, 16 tractor-trailers, and 2 tipper lorries. RER ECOLOGIC SERVICE SRL operation runs with 4 Mercedes compaction trucks, 16 m³ each, and a dump truck. Both companies have street-sweeping motor vehicles with poorly performing equipment. They need to increase the number of shifts, just to meet current demand.

Until 1991, disposal of urban refuse was carried out at a municipal incinerator. It is no longer functional because of the rising operational costs (i.e. costly consumption of methane gas to burn wastes with low calorific power, of 325–400 kcal/kg.). The incineration plant does not come with scrubbers; therefore significant concentrations of NO_x, SO_x, particulate matter, and dioxin are released in the atmosphere. At present, only hazardous wastes from local hospitals (syringes, needles, cotton, human organs, medical cloths, developer solutions, X-ray films and so on) are incinerated in improvised hospital compounds. These incinerators have a very negative impact on the public health and environment.

The recycling of solid waste, particularly of household refuse, has drastically declined since 1990. Fewer specialised collection centres and lower revenues for selling recyclables has led to the current situation.

Urban waste is landfilled in Tirighina, southwest of Galati, in an area with eroded soil. Opened in 1985, the dumpsite has no environmental control technologies. It stretches over 3 ha and has heights of 20 to 25 m. No work to control runoffs, cap the landfill and restore the site have been performed so far. The dump poses significant public health hazards and environmental degradation. Seagulls and other scavenger animals search for food leftovers and could spread disease. Aquifer layers near the Siret River are contaminated with leachates running off from the ecologically unsustainable landfill.

PROBLEMS

- Poor urban waste management poses threats to the public health and the environment.
- Residents do not get involved (either from the lack of education or absence of incentives) into source reduction and reuse of recyclable wastes, which could relieve some pressure on the basic municipal landfill.
- The absence of defined options, both economic and environmental, from which to select the best solution for the disposal of solid waste.

Generation and Treatment of Waste Water

Total volume of wastewater discharged in the Danube and Siret streams is 47,464,000 m³.

Types of waste water:

- household
- industrial
- vacuumed liquid refuse
- pluvial

Local authorities monitor the generated sources of wastewater (residential and industrial) and its disposal throughout the county including:

- Industries that dispose of their liquid refuse in the municipal sewers
- Public services that maintain the sewerage system
- Industries that dispose of their wastewater in streams or wells

At the same time, industries prone to polluting waters are required (according to Environmental Protection Law no. 137/1995) to conduct analyses in their own

laboratories, and to send monthly reports to the Environmental Protection Agency. The local Department of Inspection and Ecological Control, takes water samples from industries on a random basis to ensure that environmental norms are complied with.

PROBLEMS

- Municipal wastewaters are released in to the Danube, with no prior treatment, through six holding pools. Chemical analyses conducted by APATERM showed that only one indicator of extractable substances, exceeds the standards set by Norm NTPA 001/1997 at two holding ponds (June 13 and SP3): with up to 44 mg/l present compared to the standard of 5.0 mg/l.
- Investment in wastewater treatment facilities is imperative to properly address these pollution issues, especially if Romania negotiates accession to the European Union. A local company, JICA, conducted a feasibility study with funds from the Government of Japan, to construct a wastewater treatment plant in Galati.

I.1.6 Housing Estate

Municipal housing comprises of 103,992 dwellings covering a total area of 3,336,735 m². Analysis of the quality of dwelling in Galati needs to take into account the relationship between housing estate and population demographics.

Sociological Indicators of Municipal Housing:

Number of households in state property	3,549
Number of households in private property	100,107
Dwelling area (m ²)	3,336,735
Dwelling area in state property (m ²)	56,943
Dwelling area in private property (m ²)	3,268,793

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Other characteristics of housing in Galati:

- Only a small number of houses and apartment buildings were constructed in the last few years.
- The necessity to relocate some families from their current dwelling because of poor living conditions (high humidity and dampness, poor indoor lighting, unresisting walls, cracked floors, and so on) and start repair work.

PROBLEMS

Factors with negative impact on the quality of dwelling:

- The absence of specific criteria for urban design and housing development to improve the quality of dwellings and protect the environment. Monotonous, dull urban design for poor quality dwellings.
- The common practice of renting apartments on short-term contracts. Temporary dwellers have no interest to repair or conduct maintenance work so buildings continue to degrade.

The main problems affecting the quality of dwelling in Galati:

- The dwellings are not suitable for human habitation
- Under-dimensioned apartments (number of rooms, net living area), bad planning of apartment interiors, and high maintenance costs
- Poor sound and thermal proofing in all apartment buildings
- Poor quality of indoor and outdoor utilities
- Under dimensioned or the complete absence of open common space near residential areas (i.e. common husbandry, green zones, playgrounds, parking lots - Mazepa II district is a critical case example). Generally, these areas are poorly maintained.
- Due to overall economic policies prior to 1989, low quality construction materials were used for housing estates. Apartment buildings erected around that time need massive refurbishing work. In addition, old buildings, whether or not included in the local heritage, must be remodelled.

- Another negative factor preventing the creation of a friendly urban habitat is the density of improvised collective parking lots in some neighbourhoods.

In order to assess the quality of municipal dwellings at present, a few factors have been analysed:

- Degree of occupancy per household (number of persons per room)
- Number of rooms per apartment
- Number of persons per household
- Average size of an apartment room in Galati
- Area (m²) for dwellings in state property
- Area (m²) for dwellings in private property

Given the above-mentioned factors, the municipality faces a crisis situation in terms of both quantitative and qualitative dwelling.

The quantitative aspect refers to the high demand for housing in Galati, and the qualitative aspect takes into consideration the degree of occupancy; apartment size and zoning; quality of dwelling; utilities; and additional furnishing. Most low-income people live in crowded apartments and cannot afford to buy new ones. Demand for housing is estimated to continue to increase due to several factors:

- Natural growth rate of the population
- Population immigrating from rural areas or other parts of the country to Galati
- Degraded municipal housing
- Functionality changes to some dwellings, which are transformed into business offices, shops, medical and dental care centres, or storage areas. Consequently, available housing will decrease.

Housing Development Versus Population Growth

Housing development for the near future needs to be correlated with estimates of population growth and types of housing required: subsidised housing for low-income families; high quality apartment buildings; and large individual housing.

Design options for housing estates must take into account several required indicators:

- 12–14 m² net living area per person
- 35–37 m² net living area per dwelling
- 0.9 households per dwelling

Housing development will require land use re-planning according to the specific needs of each municipal zone. There are a few open zones within the built-up areas, which could be transformed into building land. Another option is the inclusion of several natural municipal borders into the building perimeter. The

Danube River to the south, Lake Brates to the east, ISPAT-SIDEX and the rest of the administrative territory to the west and north-west.

One sustainable development principle pertains to the intensive use of inhabited lands and reclaimed areas once used by local industries, instead of constructing housing developments on green zones (even if they are included in the building territory).

Assessment of Land Use Planning in the Building Area, Present and Future

Functional Zones	Present		Estimated for Future	
	Ha	%	Ha	%
Residential zone (short and tall buildings)	3,195	55	3,252	55
Zone for public institutions and services	120	2	141	2
Green areas, parks, areas for sports and leisure, green wall protection	45	1	71	1.4
Industrial zone	1,798	31	1,790	31
Zone for agribusiness	65	1	65	1
Zone with special functionality	93	1.5	93	1.5
Railways	110	2	110	2
Navigable waterways	112	2	112	2
Roadways	87	1.5	90	1.5
Infrastructure for public utilities	9	0.15	11	0.18
Communal husbandry	8	0.13	10	0.17
Floodplains within the building area	78	1	78	1.3
Zone unsuitable for building	2	0.03	2	0.03
Agricultural land within the building area	83	1	10	0.17
Forests	43	0.69	43	0.73
TOTAL land fund	5,848	100%	5,878	100%

I.1.7 Population

Demographic Data

Galati municipality has 325,057 inhabitants. The gender breakdown of the population is 50.85% women and 49.15% men.

The official rate of unemployment is 4.32 %. This means that 14,037 persons receive social compensation of various types:

- 3,507 (of which 2,151 are women) receive unemployment benefits: 2,520 workers, 176

persons with a high-school degree, and 811 college graduates

- 1,616 receive an allowance for re-entry and retention in the labour market
- 5,998 are entitled to family support allowance
- 2,916 do not receive any financial compensation

This data should have included information on the unofficial number of unemployed persons but that figure was not available.

Of the total number of permanent residents, 60,294 (18.55%) persons belong to the 25-34 age group: 30,920 women and 29,374 men.

This table shows the breakdown of the workforce by specific economic activities:

Economic field	No. Employees	(%)
Industry	49,991	43.76
Public administration	2,122	1.86
Education	6,588	5.77
Health and social services	6,293	5.51
Finance, banking and insurance	1,041	0.92
Construction industry	10,241	8.96
Trade	13,748	12.03
Transport, communications, storage	13,240	11.59
Agriculture	1,587	1.39
Others	9,387	8.21
Total employed workforce	114,238	100

PROBLEMS

- The absence of a database with information on the social status of each resident. For instance, one step would be the identification of all senior citizens, people with no next of kin, with financial difficulties, and those who need social assistance.
- The absence of a social service to provide counselling for people who need specialised help
- The rising unemployment rate, especially among the youth; who do not receive social assistance or training to enter the labour market
- The absence of funds for social housing

1.1.8 Public Health

State medical care is carried out in 11 hospitals, 13 polidemics, 152 healthcare units, 11 pharmacies, 7 day nurseries and a centre for institutionalised children.

Private medical care comprises of 1 hospital, 88 healthcare rooms, 69 dental care units, 49 pharmacies, 38 laboratories for dental work, 23 pharmaceutical stations, and 9 warehouses for pharmaceuticals.

PROBLEMS

- There are many problems with state medical care: insufficient hospital beds, drugs, lack of high technology medical equipment, the absence of highly specialised medical practitioners, low paid personnel.
- In 2000, both mortality and birth rates decreased. However, the natural growth rate has risen since 1999. In Galati, diseases such as TB and hepatitis can be terminal. Local authorities are successfully carrying out vaccination campaigns against measles, German measles, and B-type viral hepatitis.
- Lung-irritating pollution leads to high mortality, especially in young children. The number of respiratory illnesses is three times higher in children than in adults.

Occupational Diseases

Most job-related illness affecting the local workforce correlate with: bad ventilation; unhygienic toilets; poor quality protection gear; illegal practices in some newly established businesses that do not provide employee health insurance or periodical health checks.

Healthcare in Schools

Schoolchildren in Galati have eye problems and posture conditions, caused by bad lighting and poorly designed desks and chairs. Other health problems include parasites, contagious diseases, and those related to nutritional deficiency. The fundamental issue with healthcare in schools is the insufficient number of doctors and nurses, and the poor performing system of medical dispensaries.

Nutritional problems are also frequent. Some local marketplaces and shops are not authorised to carry out activities yet they ignored by local officials from the Health Services.

1.1.9 Education

Formal Education – Undergraduate Education

The 1999-2000 academic years were characterised by an accelerated reform of the educational system, in accordance with the new Master Plan for classes I through IX, and the National Curriculum issued by the Ministry of Education and Research.

One priority of these reform policies is intensive bilingual education, given the international context that requires knowledge of at least one foreign language. Students at Vasile Alecsandri High School were awarded 240 certificates for English language proficiency, 12 SOROS scholarships, SAT I and SAT II certificates of merit, and passed an examination for the TOFEL test. In addition, several students took part in intensive training sessions in English language in the United Kingdom and the United States, and high school graduates were accepted to universities in the United States and Japan.

Reform policies are set to eventually re-evaluate criteria for teaching methods and vocational training. Efforts should concentrate, from the very beginning, on finding one's own abilities and natural talent while offering equal chances and access to education to all children.

Implementation of reform policies has to overcome a few obstacles: inertia of some teachers towards new

school curriculum; preservation of theory-based education instead of a practical one; professor-centred education rather than a student-centred; preservation of the obsolete "promotion rate" as the criterion for efficiency in education. For instance, the promotion rate during the primary and secondary school is 97-99% yet drops to 78-83% at graduation, a fact that makes this indicator irrelevant.

PROBLEMS

- School abandonment
- Unequal access to education
- Insufficient stress on the practical, hands-on education
- Obsolete criteria for evaluation of and accountability on teaching methods
- Poor quality infrastructure in all schools
- The introduction of ICT is still pending

Local educational institutions should co-operate closely with local authorities and the community (i.e. family, church, police, NGOs and so on).

Formal Education – Graduate Education

In 2000, local academia underwent major reforms, similar to the undergraduate education. The objectives of the reform policies launched in 1999 include:

- Democratization of academic life
- The universal adoption of the transferable credit system to ensure advancement in education and fair granting of scholarships
- The introduction of ICT in all academic departments and colleges
- Reformed curriculum flexibility to the specifics of local education
- The introduction of open and distance education
- The creation of intercultural and over-the-border universities at Cahul – Republic of Moldavia
- Standardised quiz testing and comprehensive examinations to pursue further education

Local academic education should be more diversified. For the 2000-2001 academic year, the Low Danube

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University increased the number of colleges from 11 to 13; short-term colleges from 4 to 5; college degrees from 35 to 36; and optional concentrations from 73 to 88. At the same time, the total number of students enrolled went up from 11,000 to almost 14,000. The academic body will increase from 1,200 to an estimated 1,500 as well.

Danubius is a private university established in Galati in 1992, and comprises of a college of Economics and Business Administration, and a Law School. From 100 students attending daytime classes in 1992, the university has at present a total enrolment of 2,500 (daytime and part-timers).

Local authorities have set long-term goals for the educational reform. One of them is the twofold or even threefold increase in the number of students and professors in Galati, compared to the 2000-2001 academic year.

PROBLEMS

- In general, poor quality of infrastructure and laboratory equipment, and inertia to reform changes (similarly to the undergraduate education) are problems still pending solution.

Informal Education

Informal education programs try to provide an alternative to the local academic offer.

Problems

- Informal education in the municipality is still sporadic and inconsistent. But specialised organisations do not promote their educational opportunity to potential participants. Some projects are only temporary and do not attract public participation even if carried out on a large scale.

Non-governmental organisations usually provide short-term training that cannot be correlated with other training or incorporated into a comprehensive, long-term program. In addition to NGOs, other institutions specialise in programs for training, employment, and re-employment of local workforce. Several such institutions are: the County Labour Office; Ro-LoDES – post-graduate, distance education held by the Black Sea Club in co-operation with Galati City Hall; specialised training with the Romanian Business

School Association under the umbrella of Galati Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

Local authorities intend to promote partnerships with NGOs to correlate and integrate local programs on informal education (i.e. projects, seminars, round tables, training workshops, and others). The current offer must be diversified, and new avenues for informal education must arise to cover topics that have not been addressed so far.

I.1.10 Culture

Galati City Hall and the County Council supervise local state-sponsored cultural activities (i.e. festivals, symposiums, exhibitions, and round tables). They cooperate with public institutions among which are the Fani Tardini Dramatic Theatre, the Nicolae Leonard Musical Theatre, and the Gulliver Puppets Theatre. Exhibitions and symposiums are organised in partnership with the V. A. Urechia Library, the Museum of Visual Arts, the Museum of History, and the Museum Complex for Natural Sciences.

Local authorities have made remarkable efforts to support traditional cultural events such as the Festival of Comedy (held by the Dramatic Theatre) and the Gulliver Festival (held by the Puppets Theatre). Ticket fares held steady and are rather affordable. As a consequence, local residents started attending cultural events to a greater extent.

The Low Danube Cultural Centre organises an annual fair for popular craftsmanship, where locals display their traditional ingenuity. Every year Galati hosts celebrations for the Apostle Saint Andrew, the spiritual patron of the city.

PROBLEMS

- Local cultural life must come to terms with the poor quality or even absence of infrastructure. One of the most pressing problems is that of the Galati County Office for Cultural Affairs, which does not have premises to function. Municipal theatres and cinemas also need important refurbishing work.
- The city does not have a cultural hall equipped with modern equipment (i.e. digital projector, sound system, facilities for simultaneous

translation, etc.) to host domestic and international events.

- Public (V. A. Urechia) and school (Vasile Alecsandri High School, and Low Danube University) libraries need financial support to introduce ICT to their database, purchase new books, professional journals etc.
- Residents must learn to protect cultural heritage and prevent any potential damage to local landmarks. Some owners of buildings with historical and architectural value engage in either authorised or unauthorised refurbishing and restoration work whose end result may have questionable quality. Authorities and committed professionals should engage in prior research to ensure that the cultural heritage is preserved in good condition. And no site of historical or architectural value is left out of the local patrimony.
- The dictionary of local personalities must be updated.
- The Metallic Sculptures Camp on the Danube riverside, a site of great artistic value, should be removed from housing development plans, and remain visible to the public.

I.1.11 Civil Society

Civil society in Galati is moderately represented at all levels (NGOs, unions, and owners) and has heterogeneous mobility and traverses all industries. Civic involvement is inconsistent and in general public events are only moderately attended by local residents. At the same time, some organisers do not re-launch successful programs or fail to properly advertise their campaigns.

The official number of NGOs registered with the municipality is 120, of which one-third carry out activities on a permanent basis. Most non-governmental organisations specialise in social services (i.e. children with problems, senior citizens, people with disabilities, and low-income families). Environmentally geared NGOs are also well represented yet not particularly supported by local authorities. Youth-oriented NGOs organise artistic and recreational events.

Most local businesses (i.e. industries, factories, companies) with a large number of employees have labour unions. ISPAT-SIDEX has the most important and influential union, representing interests of approximately 27,800 employees. Notably, union members and their respective families comprise of one third of Galati population (100 to 120,000 people).

Local ownership is represented by:

- The General Union of Industrialists in Romania, UGIR 1903, Galati branch. The organisation represents and protects the interests of Romanian industrialists in relation to government institutions, and the finance and banking system.
- The National Council of Small and Medium Enterprises in Romania, Galati branch. Established in 1995, the organisation protects and represents the interests of the local SME sector with local and central authorities, and advocates for changes in legislation to foster a friendlier business environment.

I.2 OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES AND LEGISLATION

I.2.1. Context

Objectives pertaining to sustainable development in Galati take into account the two stages of urbanisation of the last 50 years that occurred not only in the municipality but also, to various extents, in all Romanian cities.

Specific to the 1950-1980 decades, the first stage was characterised by an accelerated expansion of real estate, following the development of the metallurgical and shipbuilding industries. Rapid urbanisation negatively impacted the urban design, quality of human habitation, local culture and the environment. Compared to other Romanian cities, Bucharest in particular, Galati did not confront the phenomenon of “enclavisation” (isolation of areas inhabited by the wealthy from those of the poor, followed by

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accelerated expansion of the latter) because the poor inhabited all the residential areas in the city. The second stage began in 1990 and continued previous social problems that aggravated over time.

Similar urbanisation patterns could be observed in other urban settings in Central and Eastern Europe where local economies were monolithic and slowly restructuring. Looking at the dynamics of urban development in Western European cities, sustainable development and regeneration of an urban habitat depended on industry changes within local economies and the population (the rise of professional qualifications), and with community culture. On the other hand, urban development is substantially influenced by the implementation of proficient management practices, and concentrates on four major areas: infrastructure development and provision of public access to this infrastructure; affordable housing; environmental protection; and poverty alleviation.

At the same time, urbanisation must take into account the limited availability of resources (human, natural and financial), a fact that might prevent authorities from managing all the problems of a community. Urban development must also correlate the careful distribution of resources and avoid the “crowding out” effect (increased public expenditures cause a decrease in private investment). Public authorities must constantly evaluate investment opportunities, not only in relation to the availability of current and future financial resources, but also with the needs of the community. Authorities should foster a sense of responsibility in individuals and the community, and promote partnerships in projects for local development.

Last but not least, urban development is correlated with the redefinition of urban design. Profoundly affected by approaches to civil engineering between 1950-1980, Galati lost some of its traditional architectural features specific to a commercial centre. Should the municipality abandon the monotonous architectonics of communist era and the kitsch constructions of the 1990s, local traditions could be revived and even blended with modern styles of western influence.

Urban cultural heritage does not consist of monuments only. Many districts preserve their individual, authentic atmosphere, and this is not necessarily linked to historic landmarks. Old urban

settlements, from which present day residential areas developed, display a harmonious layout, with streets, architectural style and trees playing an essential aesthetic function.

Sustainable urban development assumes the identification and preservation of compact zones comprising of old urban landscapes and sites, instead of isolated buildings or groups of buildings.

Unfortunately, Galati could not save any of its old commercial and handicraft manufacturing districts. The Main Street or Brasoveni Street, the Old Market, and the Royal Plaza together with an adjacent segment of Domneasca Street have been long lost, and only historians remember them still. Specific sections of Portului, Balcescu, Tecuci and Traian streets disappeared as well. Entire neighbourhoods of the then middle class located between Braila Street and Danube River (currently the Mazepa districts) are now gone. Few sites, Eminescu, Saint Spiridon and partially Traian streets, and their respective houses, are scattered in between Braila Street and the Central Market. Two peripheral neighbourhoods, once the villages of Vadul Ungurului and Lozoveni, have been preserved almost intact.

Some sites of great historical value, which attest to the privileged status of Galati as a major trading centre in the former principality of Moldavia, did not change through time. One area is called the Domneasca Street Architectural Preservation. Domneasca Street lies at the heart of this historical site, which is outlined by a network of streets: Navelor, Balcescu, Alecsandri, and Mihai Bravu-Cuza Voda.

1.2.2 General Objectives

The main objectives for development in Galati take into account the availability of financial resources, the opportunity for a certain investment (in terms of costs versus revenues), and the necessity to balance public investment with the private one. The latter should not be negatively affected by high fiscal taxation at the local level. The objectives for sustainable development include:

1. Develop the municipal infrastructure (distribution of water, energy and natural gas, and communications) and secure public

access—residents and industries—to this infrastructure

2. Environmental protection
3. Urban regeneration: housing estates, affordable housing, and economic incentives
4. Urban rehabilitation: refurbish and develop the old centre of the city, and other off-centre sites that belong to the historical heritage, redefine functionality of municipal buildings
5. Poverty alleviation

1.2.3. Principles

Principles for urban management, applied to the five objectives, in compliance with principles for sustainable development presented in the European Sustainable Cities, Brussels, 1996 report, the Bremen Declaration, 1997, and the Amsterdam Treaty.

An urban setting is not a closed system, and the accomplishment of the five general objectives is based on principles for urban management to foster urban development and/or regeneration. Consequently, policies, strategic urban planning, and implementation of programs and projects will comply with the following principles:

- Sustainable development that would bring, in the long run, major attitude and cultural change towards sustainable use of natural resources
- Building institutional capacity based on efficient management, and restructured public services in correlation with current financial resources, objectives of sustainable development and the community agenda
- Municipal twinning to provide information exchange among municipalities on the best available practices for urban or project management
- Developing partnerships between public and private institutions to co-operate on projects and programs
- Completing projects and programs which the private sector cannot complete on its own
- Integrating policies on the horizontal (to achieve simultaneous synergy among various sectors) and the vertical (to correlate and integrate policies for development of the city with those of the county and the region)
- Management of resources, which assumes integration of energy, economic, financial and human resources and also the integration of energy and economic resources in a natural cycle
- Free-market approaches to sustainable development: issue regulations on eco-taxes and public utilities based on free-market principles; assess any potential investment for environmental protection issues, and incorporate them in the drafting of the local budget
- Decentralise management of the energy industry
- Sustainable urban landscaping will comply with regulations on construction materials, building design, bio-climate, the extent of building in a given area, spatial orientation of housing estates, green zones around buildings, microclimate and energy efficiency
- Carry out programs or projects to restore cultural heritage of a certain group and/or tradition of the local community as a whole. These programs should not infringe upon cultural values and traditions of any social group within the community
- Prohibit the multiplication of public services if they do not meet a certain community need
- Regulate land use and management in compliance with provisions set in the Landscaping Master Plan
- Analyse the technical needs for project execution
- Evaluate the efficient utilisation of human and financial resources
- Evaluate the financial viability of a program or project with the revenues available
- Identify the community needs and priorities, and correlate them with the community agenda for new programs and projects
- Evaluate the needs of the socially disadvantaged groups with the municipalities

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capacity to secure affordable housing, jobs and basic public services for them

- Environmental protection
- Carry out programs and projects in partnership with the private sector. Offer incentives for the private sector to take over investment expenses for programs or projects that could turn profitable
- Disseminate information that pertains to a specific investment (local topography, statistics on local and regional economy, regulations for urban development, and national and regional landscaping plans).

Principles of rehabilitating or ensuring sustainable human settlements to comply with the Spatial Planning, according to the Habitat Agenda, Istanbul, 1996

- Integrate land zoning, so that every residential district will consist of housing estates (individually-owned houses or apartment buildings); buildings used for commercial purposes; parking lots; school buildings and infrastructure for public utilities
- Residential areas will comprise of a variety of buildings
- Buildings that are part of the national heritage will undergo (indoor and outdoor) refurbishing work without altering initial architectural design. Buildings with historical value will not be transformed or demolished by any means.
- Residential zones will include a multifunctional central area, to combine commercial, civic, cultural, and leisure activities
- Residential zones will include open common spaces such as squares, green areas and parks
- These open common spaces will have a functional design so as to encourage outdoor group activities and community cohesion
- Pedestrian walks and bicycle tracks will be laid out in residential districts except for the old city core
- Natural lands; forests, flora and still waters, will be preserved and possibly integrated in planned parks
- Communities will have to comply with resource conservation and waste reduction regulations

- Communities will use water supplies rationally
- Landscaping plans (i.e. orientation of streets and placement of buildings) will promote energy efficiency

I.2.4. Legislation

International Acts and Documents, and Internal Legislation underlying the General Objectives and the Action Plan for Local Agenda 21- Galati

International Acts and Documents

- Local Agenda 21, 1992
- The Fifth European Community Environmental Action Programme – “Towards Sustainability” - a comprehensive approach of the EU activities concerning urban issues, comparative urban data and indicators, and the implementation of initiatives pertaining to Local Agenda 21
- Aalborg Charter (Charter of European Cities & Towns towards Sustainability), approved by the participants at the European Conference for cities and sustainable settlements, (Aalborg, Denmark, 1994)
- Lisbon Action Plan for the implementation of the Aalborg Charter and the Local Agenda 21
- “European Sustainable Cities” report, Brussels, 1996
- The Bremen Declaration (1997) that establishes the principles for the partnership between business and municipality regarding sustainable development of the cities
- “Urban Sustainable Development in the European Union: A framework for action” (1998)
- The Hanover Call of the municipal leaders from cities and towns in 36 European countries, adopted at the Third European Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns, Hanover, Germany, 9-12 February, 2000
- Green Paper – Environmental issues, European Commission, 2000

- Charter of the Architectural Heritage, adopted by the Council of Europe in October 1975
- Community Action Plan concerning Cultural Heritage (1994)
- Art.151 of the Treaty of Amsterdam amending the Treaty on European Union, the treaties establishing the European Communities and certain related acts – conservation and development of the common cultural heritage, preserving diversity
- Art.6 of the Treaty establishing the European Communities – environmental protection has to be contained in all community policies and activities.

Internal Legislation

- Law on local public administration no. 215/2001
- Law on public services for communal husbandry no. 326/2001
- Law no. 27/1994 concerning local taxes
- Law no. 189/1998 concerning local public finance
- Law no. 350/2001 concerning zoning and town planning
- Law no. 71/1996 concerning the approval of the National Landscaping Master Plan, Section I – Communications
- Law no. 171/1997 concerning the approval of the National Landscaping Master Plan, Section II – Water
- Law no. 5/ concerning the approval of the National Landscaping Master Plan, Section III – protected areas
- Law no. 351/ concerning the approval of the National Landscaping Master Plan, Section IV – the network of towns and cities
- Law no. 575/2001 concerning the approval of the National Landscaping Master Plan, Section V – areas prone to natural hazards
- Law no. 10/1995 concerning standards for quality in the construction industry
- GO no. 20/1994 on measures to mitigate the seismic risk with buildings, re-published
- Law no. 460/2001 amending and completing Government Ordinance no. 20/1994 on measures to mitigate seismic risk with buildings
- GO no. 244/2000 concerning dam safety, approved by Law no. 466/2001
- GO no. 65/2001 concerning the establishment and the functioning of industrial parks
- Housing Law no. 114 of 11 October 1996, re-published
- Law no. 422/ 2001 concerning the preservation of historical monuments
- Law no. 10/ 2001 concerning the legal status of buildings abusively appropriated between 6 March 1945 - 22 December 1989
- Law no. 213/1998 concerning public property and its legal status
- Law no. 219/1998 concerning the regime of concessions
- Law no. 41/1995 for the approval of Government Ordinance no. 68/1994 concerning the protection of the national cultural heritage
- Law no. 56/1998 for the approval of Government Ordinance no. 24/1997 on amending and completion of Government Ordinance no. 68/1994 concerning the protection of the national cultural heritage, approved by Law no. 41/1995
- GO no. 43/2000 concerning the protection of the archaeological heritage and the proclaiming of archaeological sites as areas of national interest, approved by Law no. 378/2001
- GO no. 47/2000 on protection measures for historical monuments that are part of the World Heritage, approved by Law no. 564/2001
- Education Law no. 84/1995 *** Re-published
- Law no. 133/2000 for the approval of Government Ordinance no. 102/1998 concerning continuous professional training within the educational system
- Law no. 33/1995 for the ratification of the Convention-framework on national minority protection, Strasbourg, February 1995
- Law no. 48/2002 for the approval of Government Ordinance no. 137/2000 on prevention and punishment of all forms of discrimination

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- Environmental Protection Law no. 137/1995 ***
Re-published
- Law of the Waters no. 107 of 25 September 1996
- E.O. no. 236/2000 concerning the status of protected nature reserves, and preservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna
- Law no. 426/2001 for the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2000 concerning residential and industrial waste production
- Law no. 465/2001 for the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 16/2001 concerning solid waste management
- Law no. 655/2001 for the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 243/2000 on the protection of the atmosphere
- Law no. 86/2000 on the free access to information on the environment, public participation in decision-making processes, and environmental justice

I.2.5. Sustainable Municipal Development

G.O.1 – Basic Infrastructure Development

Water

OBJECTIVES

- Upgrade the municipal water and sewerage systems
- Optimise water consumption
- Mitigate pollution of the Danube waters caused by fluvial transportation
- Depressurise the underground water table by constructing a retention pool and eliminating water loss along the distribution system
- Depressurise the groundwater layer by means of special horizontal drills
- Construct the municipal waste water treatment plant, to mitigate pollution of the Danube River

with urban residual waters, and eventually of the Danube Delta

Energy

The negative impact of the centralised approach to energy management on the environment and local financial resources compelled EU municipalities to decentralise energy policies. This system has proved to be more efficient because it minimises system losses, given that energy is no longer delivered at large and medium distance. Moreover, decentralisation fosters energy conservation and triggers the search for alternative construction materials or architectural approaches, so as to offer the best use of energy resources. Following the example set by the municipality of Amsterdam, Galati will draft a strategy to set up local power plants. In the same way, local authorities must analyse options to construct or modernise central thermal heating stations (for apartment buildings or residential districts); power generators; and refuse-powered plants. Alternative energy sources should also be considered if available.

Energy conservation is a priority for sustainable development. Fossil fuels, widely used as energy sources, are major sources of pollution. Conventional energy sources, especially fossil fuels (oil, coal, and natural gas), and uranium represent finite resources. Finding alternative energy sources has become imperative. The cheapest and most accessible to all is energy saved by efficient system operation (from fuel extraction to the final energy consumer).

It should be noted that energy efficiency does not assume, in the context of sustainable development, lower standards with the final consumer but increased ones coupled with lower costs in the long run.

Options for sustainable use of energy sources in urban settings include:

1. Reduction of unjustified consumption and, more precisely, eliminating over-consumption
2. Modernisation of buildings so as to increase efficiency with solar energy consumption
3. Promote sustainability with civil engineering projects

Transport

OBJECTIVES

- Introduce a fast means of transportation on the Galati-Braila-Galati route (i.e. rapid electric mini-train)
- Promote the use of alternative means of transport (i.e. bicycle). Set up bicycle tracks within the city.
- Increase traffic capacity at crossroads by upgrading equipment; modern traffic control systems such as stoplights and barriers. Work to control and redirect traffic flow.
- Set up traffic speed limits for segments of the street network which will decrease vibrations and protect the environment
- Eliminate heavy traffic from the downtown areas by constructing belt motorways to connect city entrance and exit points, and industrial parks
- Develop and modernise the municipal roadways for better public transportation (i.e. set up adequate bus stops; provide U-turns; set up traffic control systems; and construct parking spaces and terminals for public means of transport)
- Construct parking lots (underground, above ground and lateral) and maintain green areas near the sidewalks
- Modernise and extend electric-powered transport network by adopting newer systems already in use in other countries
- Start consolidation work on all municipal roadways, particularly for streets with traffic exceeding designed sustainability, in conjunction with changing the street geometry
- Set up public transportation networks which include exclusive road lanes and routes
- Reconstruct the Braila-Galati detour motorway and construct four extra traffic lanes to provide a connection to the Free Trade Zone and the state border. The detour motorway is located 4 km west of Braila and 1 km from ISPAT-SIDEX metallurgical complex, north of Galati, and goes into DN 2B within the municipality and then towards the industrial park.
- Promote efficient waterways transport and introduce IT to monitor and cater to ships (the SINP system)
- Reconstruct the piers on the Galati-Braila route as a highway with four lanes for high speed traffic and a railway for public transportation
- Reconstruct the DN 28 motorway (four traffic lanes), which runs through Galati, on the Basarabia way into the industrial park and the Free Trade Zone towards the state border
- Reconstruct the DN 26 motorway (four traffic lanes) from Targu Bujor to Galati and onto the Tulucesti Airport, which was previously proposed for construction
- Build a bridge over the Danube in the Galati-Braila area. The bridge would provide a fast connection between zones of the Low Danube Euro-region, integrate Galati in the pan-European transportation network, and interconnect national and international networks.
- Build an airport in the Galati-Braila area. Currently, there are two options:
 - An international airport between Braila and Galati (a study of Urban Project Bucharest, 1993)
 - A domestic airport in the Vanatori – Tulucesti area

G.O.2 - Environmental Protection

Solid Waste Management

OBJECTIVES

- Create a “Guide for Industrial Solid Waste Management “
- Set up a partnership with industries generating solid wastes. Draft action plans for the recovery and revaluation of these wastes, and the prevention of land, water, air and fauna pollution. SC ISPAT-SIDEX SA has assumed responsibility with the Romanian authorities for drafting and implementing an action plan to contain pollution from the industrial dumpsites located within the complex.

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- Improve “Prevention and Intervention Plans in Case of Accidental Pollution” strategies to address pollution issues with industries in the city. The Environmental Protection Agency, Galati, monitors industrial activities and the production of hazardous substances and wastes.
- Create strategies for residential solid waste management to mitigate pollution problems. Strategies must comply with legislation requirements derived from the Acquis Communautaire. Build a factory for collecting, sorting and recycling of solid wastes.
- Increase the recovery rate for industrial wastes and provide adequate management of hazardous wastes. Promote the principles of source reduction and clean production technologies.

Green Areas

OBJECTIVES

Develop and upgrade the municipal green:

- Set up a sapling nursery
- Increase the density of trees in parks and areas with playgrounds
- Forestation of 2.7 ha of land in the Saint Lazarus graveyard following its closure and area reclamation
- Erect a green protection wall in the west of the city
- Strengthen local legislation to protect and manage green areas, and set up clear criteria for the management of green zones within residential districts
- Involve residents in work to upgrade and maintain the common green areas
- Encourage local schools to upgrade and maintain green areas inside the schoolyards

Air Pollution

OBJECTIVES

- Decrease pollution sources from the industry and urban traffic, particularly those pollutants

affecting the public health in the county (i.e. lung-irritating pollution). To this end, regulating institutions and industries must take a series of steps to:

- Improve the whole system for integrated monitoring of air quality indicators: emissions, dispersion calculations, instrumental measurement techniques, adequate installations (EPA Galati is currently renewing its equipment and has already purchased two analysers for gases and one for particulate matter PM-10. These devices calculate pollutant dispersion times, and various substance emissions), and evaluation of pollution effects on the public health.
- Set up unit stations for analysis and electronic display of last-minute data of pollution levels caused by urban traffic in downtown areas. The electronic display would inform the public and create awareness on traffic-related air pollution. The indirect result of this action would be traffic decongestion and the use of alternative means of transport.
- Extend implementation of the environmental management system throughout ISPAT-SIDEX SA complex, following the EcoLinks project applied to the Factory of Flat Steel Works
- Carry out a comprehensive study to optimise transportation in Galati, taking into account plans to: balance traffic flow on municipal motorways, promote the use of lead-free gasoline, provide decent and low-environmental impact public transportation, and find alternative means of transportation to decrease “constrained mobility”;
- Create a public awareness campaign on environmental impacts of urban traffic
- Conduct complex studies on the correlation between air pollution and the Galati municipality public health

G.O.3 - Urban Regeneration

OBJECTIVES:

- Establish, according to criteria set by the Landscaping Master Plan, residential zones in reference to real estate development on the north axis, and to population demographics and future habitation demands. It is estimated that economic restructuring would lead to a well-developed trade sector, and an increased number of people going into trade and obtaining better incomes. Consequently, housing demand will continue to go up for the next 10-15 years (one to three-storey houses) if the cost for one dwelling stays below 27,000-35,000 USD. Also, the mortgage rate is expected to go down. Given the circumstances, local authorities will issue regulations to the construction industry (on infrastructure, criteria for urban design etc.) in compliance with principles of the Habitat Agenda, 1996. Several priorities for housing development are:
 - modernise and upgrade housing estates in partnership with respective owners
 - construct single and duplex houses
 - construct two and three-storey houses
 - provide social housing for low-income families
 - purchase downgraded houses, make necessary reparation work and make them available to socially disadvantaged persons
- Create a database with comprehensive information on municipal landscaping, zones affected by building settlement, and areas at a high risk for construction
- Improve plans for municipal landscaping
- Create zone landscaping plans for the perimeters outside the city limits, which are to be incorporated in the built-in area and used mainly for housing development
- Introduce IT with the cadastral service of Galati City Hall
- Modernise and extend infrastructure for utilities (hydroelectric power, natural gas, electricity)
- Create commercial and financial zones within each residential district
- Create local policies to offer incentives for the creation of new industries
- Start upgrading and restoration work on leisure areas and cultural sites to attract tourists
- Construct recreational and amusement parks
- Organise activities with the potential for tourism (amateur hunting and fishing) and for sport-related tourism (horseracing, flying and boating)
- Introduce and extend the use of ICT (provide Internet access and high performance software, promote E-commerce and free access to information)
- Organise fairs to promote local businesses
- Create a web site with information on the city, legislation, business opportunities and local strategies
- Increase efficiency and quality of public services
- Provide technical expertise and repair local dwellings
- Improve both the quality and quantity of green zones, parking lots and communal husbandry areas within residential neighbourhoods
- Provide urban rehabilitation by controlled restoration work in the historical part of the city. For instance, "Domneasca Street Architectural Reserve" must be strictly protected. Refurbishing work for building facades would restore the aesthetic value of rundown buildings. Also, installation of specific street amenities (i.e. forged iron pillars and fences; benches and street lamps) would recreate the atmosphere and vintage outlook of the historical landmarks.
- Increase urban design regulations, according to the principles set out in the landscaping plans, in the Habitat Agenda, Istanbul, 1996. Architects should blend traditional local details with other styles in a harmonious fashion. The architectural approaches to civil engineering from the period of 1950-1980, will be completely abandoned.
- Rehabilitate land and industrial constructions no longer in use, and remodel these areas for potential investors. The conversion of some areas could increase the land fund, according to HG no. 833

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- Build technological and scientific parks
- Use granite sidewalks to preserve urban landscape and prevent pressurisation of the underground water table (i.e. preserve the permeability qualities of the municipal roads to allow the natural process of water ex-filtration to take place)
- Rehabilitate buildings that preserve traditional architectural styles and area part of the local heritage
- Refurbish the house of painter Nicolae Mantu and transform it into a museum
- Erect statues of local personalities who made significant contributions to the national culture, and restore old monuments

G.O.4 - Fighting Poverty**Education****OBJECTIVES**

- Establish a vocational school to preserve the handcraft traditions. The school would train a workforce to enter into small local businesses. It would also help revitalise several industries (tailoring, upholstering, building refurbishing, and the manufacturing of wooden and metallic ornamentation).
- Transform Galati into an important academic centre by supporting current graduate programs and creating new ones (i.e. agronomy, medical studies, international relations, transportation, fine arts and others). New academic faculties would attract students from south-eastern Romania, other neighbouring counties, the Republic of Moldavia and Ukraine.
- Increase the number of students attending graduate studies and consequently the professorial body. To this end, a new university campus must be constructed. More intense academic activities will create new business opportunities in trade and services, and would have positive impacts on the scientific and cultural life of the city.

- Modernise school buildings and amenities to provide a better working environment for schoolchildren and high school students
- Introduce ICT for educational programs in all schools
- Promote realistic partnerships with the public administration, private sector and civil society to draft strategies for successful campaigns of informal education
- Correlate educational programs with a specific demand on the local labour market, present and future
- Promote the concept of sustainable development and the Local Agenda 21 process with the public

Social Issues**OBJECTIVES**

- Set up information and counselling offices (i.e. on marital counselling, domestic violence and others)
- Provide social services to all segments of the community
- Initiate programs to prevent and fight juvenile delinquency
- Initiate support and counselling programs for young mothers, to prevent the abandonment of children
- Initiate programs to support women's rights
- Set up shelters for women who are victims of domestic abuse
- Initiate programs to support social integration of institutionalised children, senior citizens, persons with criminal records, the Roma community, and the homeless

Civil Society**OBJECTIVES**

- Set up partnerships between the public administration and local NGOs, and between the decentralised services and local NGOs to find solutions to the problems of public concern: preservation of the historical centre of the city;

- urban design; environmental protection; social protection for the youth; social integration of the gypsies; campaigns against drug use; civic education, and so on.
- Promote volunteerism
 - Foster a proper business environment to promote local community-oriented activities
 - Secure transparent decision-making processes, and promote public participation in the drafting of local policies and in the decision process

II. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

II.1. STEPS AIMED AT STRENGTHENING THE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

The objectives for the sustainable development of Galati cannot be materialised unless they are founded on measures for urban development and rehabilitation. The evolution of the city within two cycles (the period between 1950 – 1980 and the cycle following the year 1990 – see the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development, Part II, p. 32) had a deep impact on the daily life of our city.

A series of standardised civil buildings built between 1950 – 1980 mixed up with several buildings shaped in the questionable style of the '90s, urged us to develop an urban style specifically designed for our city, significantly influenced by the four general objectives, already mentioned. Urban management also considers how appropriate public institutions and public services and utilities are located inside the city. Commercial City Planning – “A Study on the Distribution of Facilities Within the Area of Galati Municipality”, is a project developed in a partnership between the City Planning Department and a relevant NGO, to be implemented within a 3-year term.

Studies and Projects:

UDP¹ on the Micro 17 area (1 year, project worth ROL 19,997,950)

UDP on North Trajan area (1 y., project worth ROL 9,998,975)

UDS² on Galati Municipality (1 y., project worth ROL 70,469,756)

UDP on “Ancora” (“Anchor”) complex (1 y., project worth ROL 23,800,000)

UDP on UTR 38, the City’s Roundabout Route (1 y., ROL 49,980,000)

UDP on UTR 49, the City’s Roundabout Route (1 y., ROL 51,170,000)

UDP on “Saturn” Street (1 y., ROL 35,700,000)

UDP on “Otelul” (“Stainless Steel”) Stadium and the Hospital for Children (1 y., ROL 17,850,000)

UDP on “Aleea Comerțului” (“Commerce Alley”), Micro 19 (1 y., ROL 23,800,000)

UDP on UTR5 – an area recommended for operational re-conversion (1 y., ROL 72,590,000)

UDP on the City Hall premises (1 y., ROL 17,850,000)

DUP³ on the North Traian district – the “Arcasilor” (“Archers”) Area (1 y., ROL 92,820,000)

UDP on the parking space in the “Closca Park” area (1 y. ROL 17,850,000)

UDP on the tiered parking space (1 y., ROL 42,840,000)

DUP on the North Trajan district – “E. Brates” area (1 y., ROL 65,450,000)

In order to achieve the identified objectives, the City Hall of Galati Municipality, acting as a local authority, must accept and implement transparency on every level. This will assist in changing the image and increasing the credibility of the public administration among the community. A variety of training has been planned to assist the civil servants in their mission.

The training of the City Hall staff is focused on the following training stages:

Ro-LoDES training courses (organized by the “Black Sea Club” in Galati in cooperation with TC Inf Galati and the “Dunarea de Jos” University).

¹ UDP = Urban Development Plan

² USD = Urban Development Study

³ DUP = District Urban Plan

Ro-LoDES, the Romanian Long Distance Educational System is a pilot centre that fosters a post-graduate upgrading system, achieved under a PHARE program on regional and cohesion policies, industrial restructuring and human resources development.

There are 100 persons to be trained (civil servants of the local government). The topics of the training course are directed towards the following:

1. Applied computer science
2. Management and legislation:
 - Administrative Law
 - Financial and Tax Law
 - Community Law
 - Constitutional Law and Political Institutions
 - Labour Code
 - Specific courses for the sector (on economy, taxation, city planning, technical training, patrimony management, local government, legal training, auctions and licenses).
3. English language

Training courses for the local government, organized by the Ministry of Public Administration through the National Continuous Training Centre for the local government, focused on issues such as:

- Organising the activities in city planning and land management areas
- Strategies on the development of the administrative and territorial units
- Internal audit
- Local taxes and dues
- Responsibilities and competencies incumbent upon the City Hall Secretary
- Concepts of European integration and regional development
- Organisation and operation of the local government
- Public Relations and media
- Transition to double-entry bookkeeping
- Human resources in public administration
- Public procurement
- Social security in Romania

- Investments – a pre-requisite for the local development
- Implementation of the infrastructure projects financed on PHARE funds
- Management of the regional development projects with EU funding

Training course on ORACLE RDBMS operation and programming (Remote DataBase Management System) held by SC TcInf SA Galati for 10 City Hall experts.

The amount appropriated in 2001 for training the staff employed by the City Hall of Galati was 3.6% of total costs.

With the desire to strengthen the institutional capacity or in other words, become a more skilled and efficient public administration, the City Hall of Galati Municipality expressed its interest in joining the EWEN structure (East-West Economic Network) and for this purpose a "Memorandum of Understanding" was signed on June 18, 2002, to be followed by the setting up of a Work Group and a Program regarding the participation of the municipality in this structure.

The initiative towards the establishment in Bruxelles of an Office operating as a link with the European Commission is another approach targeted to strengthen institutional capacity.

II.2. FINANCIAL PROJECTION

The local budget reflects the evolution of the economic and social activity carried out by the Galati Municipality and falls within the general development framework of the Romanian society.

The budget attempts each and every year to strike a balance between the community needs and the possibilities to meet them depending on local resources.

The revenue along with the costs required for the operation of the local authority, as well as the expenditures entailed by community services, including the development programs suggest the following trend:

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- Receipts from taxes and dues, mainly from the expansion of the economic and social activities
- Appropriations on the State budget, and the overall growth of the Romanian economy, in accordance with the government program
- “Special purposes” revenue, from the implementation of programs started in the year 2000

ROL, thousand

REVENUE	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Owned revenue	273,991,079	634,420,000	519,097,500	622,917,000	747,500,400	897,000,480
Current revenue	262,143,129	566,250,000	471,982,500	566,379,000	679,654,800	815,585,760
Investment revenue	5,051,422	4,900,000	2,400,000	2,880,000	3,456,000	4,147,200
Special purposes revenue	6,796,528	63,270,000	44,715,000	53,658,000	64,389,600	77,267,520
Appropriations on the State budget	612,892,619	754,080,667	1,155,597,367	1,386,716,841	1,664,060,209	1,996,872,250
Subsidies	6,934,819	400,000	520,000	624,000	748,800	898,560
Receipts from granted loans returned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans	52,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	945,818,517	1,388,900,667	1,675,214,867	2,010,257,841	2,412,309,409	2,894,771,290

If we look at the breakdown of budget expenditures we can see that the local government has a tendency to respond primarily to the local needs in the areas of

education, economic activities, public utilities development, environmental and water protection, and several special activities.

ROL, thousand

EXPENDITURES	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
General public services	52,923,263	59,321,130	77,117,469	92,540,963	111,049,155	133,258,986
Social and cultural expenditures	439,607,206	558,929,560	735,843,428	883,012,112	1,059,614,535	1,271,537,444
Education	357,683,892	462,805,200	601,646,760	721,97,111	866,371,333	1,039,645,601
Health	5,935,626	7,575,000	9,847,500	11,817,000	14,180,400	17,016,480
Culture, religion, sports and youth activities	34,010,412	33,352,000	43,357,600	52,029,120	62,434,944	74,921,933
Social welfare, allowances, pensions, benefits and indemnities	41,977,276	55,197,360	80,991,568	97,189,882	116,627,858	139,953,430
Services and public development, housing, environment and waters	389,703,403	555,284,489	712,643,836	855,161,803	1,026,194,164	1,231,432,996
Economic actions	48,473,155	61,860,000	80,418,000	96,501,601	115,801,921	138,962,303
Agriculture and forestry	676,983	1,145,000	1,488,500	1,786,201	2,143,441	2,572,127

EXPENDITURES	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Transports and communications	47,796,172	60,000,000	78,000,000	93,600,000	112,320,000	134,784,000
Other economic actions	0	715,000	929,500	1,115,400	1,338,480	1,606,176
Other actions	4,912,383	11,985,488	15,581,134	18,697,361	22,436,834	26,924,200
Issued loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest payments and other expenditures	3,399,885	19,400,000	0	0	0	0
Loans cashed in	52,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
Reserv efunds	0	6,850,000	8,905,000	10,686,000	12,823,200	15,387,840
Special purposes expenditures	6,938,125	63,270,000	44,715,000	53,658,000	64,658,000	77,267,520
TOTAL	945,957,420	1,388,900,667	1,675,214,867	2,010,257,841	2,412,309,409	2,894,771,290

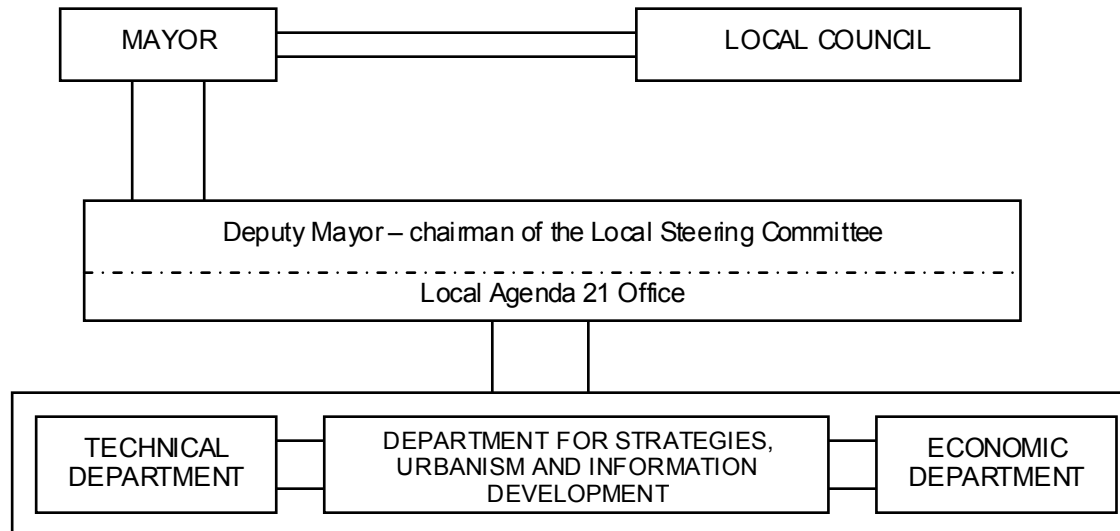
The liquidity of the local budget as well as the institution budget show growth in line with the agreed annual budgets, while expenditures remain within the forecast limits.

II.3 INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In order to monitor the progress made from the implementation of these projects, the public

administration shall devise a coherent and tangible supervision system with regard to the way they are carried out and, most of all, with regard to the effects produced by these projects on the community's social and economic life. However, this approach calls for the participation of other governmental and non-governmental institutions too, as the monitoring process cannot be complete without their contribution.

Monitoring and Evaluation for the Implementation of the Local Action Plan in Galati Municipality



GALATI

In order to measure and assess the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy and of the Local Action Plan this structure will use a set of indicators designed in such a way as to ensure that the following objectives are achieved:

- An accurate evaluation on the future of the social and economic system in Galati
- The Local Strategy of Sustainable Development and the Local Action Plan objectives achieved
- The ongoing correlation and upgrading of policies on the local level, to the components of

the Local Agenda 21 (targets, policies, actions), as well as to the documents required on the international level

This document sets forth the following set of indicators:

Indicators of the sustainable development adopted by the European Union in 2000 -

URBAN AUDIT I, joint European indicators:

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS

Areas	Indicators	Institutions / Data Sources
Population	Total population split on genders and age groups	County Statistics Dept. (CSD)
	Population below the age of 16 (%) and population above the average retirement age (%)	CSD
Ethnic Structure	Population of Romanian origin (% of the total)	CSD
	Other nationalities (% of the total)	CSD
Households Structure	Total households	CSD
	Households average size	CSD
	Individual households (%)	CSD
	Family households (%)	CSD
	Households of retired people (%)	CSD
Labour Force Market and Unemployment	Number of unemployed people	County Labour Employment Agency (CLEA)
	Unemployment rate (broken down by gender)	(CLEA)
	Unemployed (men / women (%))	(CLEA)
	People out of work for more than 1 year	(CLEA)
	Unemployed persons below 25 years of age	(CLEA)
	Working population (total – women / men)	(CLEA)
	Work rate (total – women / men)	(CLEA)
Population Income	Average income per household	CSD
	Income distribution (women / men)	CSD
	Number of families whose income is above the average rate of earnings that ensure a decent standard of living	CSD
	Number of families whose income is below the average rate of earnings that ensure a decent standard of living	CSD
	Households whose earnings are below half the average income	CSD
	Households without a private car	CSD

Areas	Indicators	Institutions / Data Sources
Housing	Number of homeless people	CSD Patrimony Department
	Homeless people (% of the total town residents)	CSD Patrimony Department
	Average price of a dwelling as in relation to the average annual income per household	CSD Patrimony Department
	Dwellings with no access to the basic infrastructure (energy, water supply, sewage, %)	City Planning Department Local distribution companies
	Inhabitable surface per capita (m ²)	City Planning Department
	Residents who purchase / rent dwellings	CSD
	Inhabitancy in social dwellings (%)	CSD
	Tenants (%)	CSD
	Number of standardized dwellings	City Planning Department
	Inhabitancy in houses (%)	City Planning Department
	Inhabitancy in apartments (%)	City Planning Department
	Inhabitancy in other types of dwellings (%)	City Planning Department
Health	Life expectancy at birth (women / men)	DJSP
	Infantile mortality rate	DJSP
	Rate of mortality caused by heart and pulmonary diseases among persons below the age of 65	
Crime	Total number of registered crimes / 1,000 inhabitants per year	Police Department
	Total number of registered murders / 1,000 inhabitants per year	Police Department
	Registered breaches of business laws / 1,000 inhabitants per year	Police Department
	Robbery of / from cars / 1,000 inhabitants per year	Police Department
Labour Employment	Labour force distribution (women / men) on sectors	CLEA
Economic Activities	GDP per inhabitant on the local level	CSD
	Number of Stock Exchange - listed companies with premises in the Municipality	Chamber of Commerce
	Number of companies registered within a year	Chamber of Commerce
	Unoccupied business spaces and offices	City Hall
	Number of tourists / year who checked in accommodation facilities	CTA (County Tourism Agencies)

EDUCATION

Areas	Indicators	Institutions / Data Sources
Education Units	Number of nurseries and pre-schools (public and private) / 1,000 inhabitants	School Inspectorate (SI)
	High school graduates who passed the school leaving examination (%)	SI
	High school graduates who did not pass the school leaving examination (%)	SI
	High school graduates who attend higher education courses (%)	SI
	Number of places in universities and colleges in the municipal area / 1,000 residents	SI
Education Level and Qualifications	Primary school graduates (men / women, %)	SI CSD
	Secondary school graduates (men / women, %)	SI CSD
	High school graduates (men / women, %)	SI CSD
	Higher education graduates (men / women, %)	SI CSD
	Post-university graduates (men / women, %)	SI CSD

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Areas	Indicators	Institutions / Data Sources
Air Quality and Noise	Number of days when the concentration of SO ₂ is above the maximum admissible value (125µg / m ³) (average mean per 24 hrs)	Environmental Protection Institute (EPI)
	Number of days when the concentration of NO ₂ is above the maximum admissible value (200mg / m ³) (average mean per 24 hrs.)	EPI
	Number of days when the concentration of O ₃ is above the maximum admissible value (125µg / m ³) (average mean per 8 hrs.)	EPI
	Population exposed to the noise level above 65 db (average mean per 24 hrs.)	EPI
Water	Number of tests run on the chemical parameters of drinking water within a year, with parameters in excess of the limits indicated by international standards (WHO)	DJSP
	Number on tests run on the biological parameters of the drinking water within a year, whose parameters are in excess of the limits indicated by international (WHO and Directive 80/778/EEC)	DJSP

Areas	Indicators	Institutions / Data Sources
	Number of tests run on the biological parameters of the bathing water within a year, whose parameters are in excess of the limits indicated by international (WHO)	DJSP
	Number of tests run on the chemical parameters of the bathing water within a year, whose parameters are in excess of the limits indicated by international (WHO)	DJSP
	Annual water consumption per capita (m ³)	APATERM
	Lodgings linked to the drinking water supply network (%)	APATERM
	Lodgings linked to the sewage system (%)	APATERM
Municipal Waste Management	Quantity of solid waste (municipal and industrial) collected within a year (tons / capita)	EPI Ecosal/RER
	Solid waste (municipal and industrial) processed in municipal waste dumping grounds, incinerators and recycling units (%)	EPI Ecosal/RER
Land Use	Green areas available to public (m ² /inhabitant)	City Planning and Land Improvement Department
	Distribution of land use (%) and unused grounds (%) inside the city	City Planning and Land Improvement Department
	City surface used for land improvement and conservation operations (%)	City Planning and Land Improvement Department
	Population density (inhabitants / km ²)	
Transport	Distribution of the current transport means (subway, bus tramway, car, bicycle) (%)	TransUrb Galati
	Specifics of the transport (purpose, distance, transport means)	
	Number of vehicles registered on the local level / 1,000 inhabitants	Traffic Police, Galati
	Number of traffic accidents producing casualties and serious injuries / 1,000 inhabitants	Traffic Police, Galati
	Average number of passengers in motor vehicles	Traffic Police
Energy	Total consumption split by categories of energy sources (coal, gas, electric energy, oil)	CET, Electro-power stations
	CO ₂ emissions / capita	EPI
	Annual consumption of electric energy per capita (kw / capita)	CONEL
	Annual gas consumption per capita (m ³ / capita)	DISTRIGAZ
	Annual energy consumption broken down on activity sectors (industry, transport, lodgings) (%)	DJS
Climate	Number of rainy days (annual average)	EPI
	Sunny days (annual average)	EPI

CULTURE AND LEISURE

Areas	Indicators	Institutions in charge – data sources
Culture and Leisure	Number of theatres and annual attendance rate	Culture and Patrimony Dept. County Inspectorate of Culture
	Number of places in cinemas and the annual attendance rate	Culture and Patrimony Dept. County Inspectorate of Culture
	Number of concert halls and number of spectators per year	Culture and Patrimony Dept. County Inspectorate of Culture
	Museums and number of visitors per year	Culture and Patrimony Dept. County Inspectorate of Culture
	Number of public libraries and books loaned each year	Culture and Patrimony Dept. County Inspectorate of Culture
	Recreation facilities per capita (parks, in-door and out-door sports facilities)	City Hall Youth and Sports County Department
	Annual visitation rate of recreation facilities	City Hall Youth and Sports County Department

III. PRIORITY PROJECTS

III.1. UPGRADING THE WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE SYSTEMS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF A WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT IN GALATI

A. SHORT DESCRIPTION

- Goals of the project:
 - Increase the technical and economic efficiency of the water supply and sewage systems of Galati
 - Improve the quality of the services provided to consumers
 - Promote the value of the resources
 - Eliminate negative impacts on the environment
- Project Manager: Galați City Hall / S.C. APATERM S.A.
- City Hall Department responsible for the project implementation: Department of Sustainable Development, Galați City Hall
- Description of the external technical assistance: The technical assistance regarding the tender for feasibility study will be provided by the Delegation of the European Commission through its ISPA Unit. Based upon the specifications from the feasibility study, the necessary technical assistance will be identified and the most suitable solutions will be applied.
- Social impact and/or Environmental impact:
 - Increased quality of services provided to local consumers
 - Decrease the water leakage and as a result lower costs
 - A wastewater treatment plant will reduce water pollution in the environment
- The project's effect on local and regional economy:

- Reduction of investment expenditures related to the infrastructure (water, sewage, environmental protection)
- Support the development of local companies
- Attract investments
- The project's beneficiaries/potential users:
 - APATERM (local water company)
 - The population of Galati
- External financial resources: ISPA Grant
- Distribution flows: S.C. APATERM S.A. under the coordination of Local Council of Galati
- Location of the investment:

The investment will be focused on the water supply and sewage network of Galati. The wastewater treatment plants will be placed in two areas (Badalan and the new Siret neighbourhood).

B. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROJECT

- Estimated cost: 146.650.000 Euro (including the amount of 800.000 Euro, necessary for the feasibility study)
- Distribution of the financing proposal:
 - 108.500.000 Euro – ISPA grant
 - 38.150.000 Euro – internal sources (80% Government and 20% Local Council)
- Critical issues, which could affect the profitability:

The high cost of the wastewater treatment plants. The execution of new sewage systems in the old part of the city (45% of streets).

C. REGULATIONS

- LCD 153/11.07.2002 – Acquisition of counters in order to measure the hot water consumption and heating of individual households

- LCD 154/11.07.2002 – Acquisition of counters in order to measure the drinking water consumption of individual households
- LCD 180/5.09.2002 – Financial involvement of the Local Council of Galati within the ISPA Project. The upgrade of the water supply, sewage systems and the construction of a wastewater treatment plant in Galati

D. THE PROJECT TIMELINE

The project will be executed in several phases:

- Completion of the documents
- Completion of the feasibility study
- Sewage re-design/construction – 2 years
- Building the wastewater treatment plant and with a connection to the sewage system – 2 years

The project should be completed by the end of the year 2007

III.2. INTEGRATED URBAN WASTE MANAGEMENT – THE RECYCLING OF DOMESTIC WASTE

A. SHORT DESCRIPTION

- Goals of the project:
 - Evaluate domestic waste
 - Reduce the impact of domestic waste on the environment, through its collection, sorting, recycling and treatment (incineration)
- Project Manager: Galați City Hall / S.C. Ecosal Prest S.A.
- City Hall Department responsible for the project: Department of Sustainable Development – Galați City Hall.
- Description of external technical assistance:

Technical assistance will be provided by the IDOM Company from Spain. They will formulate the feasibility study. The Government of Spain allocated the amount of 300.000 Euro for this assistance. The same company will provide the technical assistance for the next phases of the project.

- Social impact and/or Environmental impact:
 - Employment
 - Lower costs related to electrical and thermo energy production
 - Improvement to the areas where domestic waste is disposed
- The project's effect on the local and regional economy:

Correlating standards with those of the European Union will assist in Romania's goal to join the EU. The development of services to meet those standards generates new industries which will have a strong impact on the local economy.

- The project's beneficiaries/potential users:
S.C. Ecosal Prest S.A. / Population / Local companies

- External financial resources: ISPA Grant
- Distribution flows:

The construction of a plant for the treatment, sorting and recycling of domestic waste will be the responsibility of the Local Council and S.C. Ecosal Prest S.A. It will then be privatised and they will perform the management of the plant.

- Location of the investment: Gura Siret – road access and river access is provided

B. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROJECT

- Estimated costs:
 - 35.000.000 Euro to build the plant
 - 300.000 Euro for the feasibility study
- Distribution of the financing proposal:
 - 26.250.000 Euro – ISPA grant;
 - 8.750.000 Euro – internal sources (Local Council – Private Public Partnership)
- Critical issues, which could affect the profitability: infrastructure for transport, training

C. REGULATIONS

- LCD 168/31.05.2001 – Agreement for cooperation between Local Council of Galati and Local Council of Braila regarding the establishment of a complex system for

selection and collection of domestic waste from the two municipalities.

- LCD 233/17.07.2001 – Privatisation of the Domestic Waste Incineration Plant.
- LCD 330/30.10.2001 – Approval of the Domestic Waste Management Plan of Galati
- LCD 10/29.01.2002 – Approval for a depot for construction waste

D. THE PROJECT TIMELINE

The development of the solution identified by the feasibility study - 3 years

III.3. STUDY AND EXECUTION PLAN FOR THE LEVEL REDUCTION OF UNDER-GROUND WATER LAYERS

A. SHORT DESCRIPTION

- Goals of the project:
 - A study on the sinking land
 - Stabilizing land levels by natural spring drainage
 - Creation of draining canals
- Project Manager: Galati City Hall
- City Hall departments responsible for the project implementation: Technical Division and Local Sustainable Development Service, Galati City Hall
- Social impact and/or impact on environment quality:

The study results will suggest technical solutions to stop the land sliding. Consequently, the city will have a more solid infrastructure. Buildings prevented from sinking will secure the life of its inhabitants.
- The project's effect on the local economy:

The improvement of land stability will have a positive effect on the stability of buildings, transport infrastructure, the underground networks, etc.

- The potential users/beneficiaries of the project: local community
- External financial resources: There will be an application for ISPA funding
- Distribution channels: S.C. APATERM S.A. Galati and Galati City Council
- Location of the investment to be realized:

The main locations are the residential districts Tiglina I, Micro 17, I.C. Frimu and the areas of Baia Comunala (Public Baths) and the Public Gardens

B. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROJECT:

- Estimated cost: 12,000,000 Euro
- Division of the financing proposal, with source indication:
 - 80% from external sources (ISPA and other funds – see EWEN initiative)
 - 20% from internal sources (Ministry of Environment and local budget)
- Critical factors that influence the profitability: the duration of work, total costs and the technical solutions adopted

C. TERM OF IMPLEMENTATION

Total time for carrying out the work – undetermined

Stage 1. Realization of a study for the entire town

Stage 2. Construction of vertical wells and the creation of a mathematical model

Stage 3. Realization of horizontal drillings or of other draining solutions

Stage 4. Restoration of buildings and land plots affected by sinking

III.4. GALATI TECHNOPOL

A. SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT:

The project is launched within the context of the EWEN Initiative (East-West Economic Network) from

the Informational Society Directorate, European Commission. It was outlined at the Reunion of EWEN Steering Committee held in Prague on 15th and 16th October 2002. The realization of this project will benefit from the counseling provided by specialized entities from Laval (France) – the Technopol Laval-Mayenne and from Stuttgart (Germany) – SMT-Fraunhofer Institute.

- Goals of the project:

The project proposes the creation of a Galati Technopol, to assist the economic actors, research institutions and universities in harmonizing their activities with the actual economic requirements. Including some entities in the promotion and development of high-tech fields.

- A Virtual Reality Technology Laboratory, dedicated to research activities and services ensuring the technological transfer and response to the needs of the economic actors (1.5 mil. Euro)
- An E-learning Research and Service Center (0.8 mil. Euro)
- A Business Incubator (0.7 mil. Euro) as a branch of the Virtual Pilot Modular Incubator for the Pilot Group for the EWEN Initiative implementation consisting of 4 towns: Laval, Stuttgart, Galati and Krakow

The project envisions other subsidiary organisms in the future:

- An agency for evaluating the research results and carrying out of the technological transfer
- An agency for the organization of professional reunions, at national and international level

In the first stage, Galati Technopol will carry out some research work for Galati City using the approach and technology of the Virtual Reality modulation and simulation. Promoting it within the European "Framework Program 6" could finance this research work. This integrated research and development project is called: "Research by means of Virtual Reality technology for the realization of the methodologies to solve the specific problems of urban development for Galati City".

The project should contain the following components:

- Research on how to reduce the level of underground water layers
- Research on how to improve and modernize the city traffic
- Research on how to improve and modernize the city's central heating system
- Project Manager:
 - The Technopol company, to be created from public sources and/or private sources
 - The Local Sustainable Development Service of Galati City Hall.
- City Hall departments responsible for the project: Local Sustainable Development Service, Galati City Hall
- The description of the technical assistance from external sources:

Technical assistance provided by the European Commission's General Directorate InfoSoc, the Laval Mayenne Technopol in France and by the Management Institute – SIMT (Stuttgart). The operation model is that of Laval Mayenne Technopol (LMT). LMT is comprised of: the Virtual Reality Laboratory, the Electro-magnetic Compatibility Laboratory and the Food Hygiene Laboratory. All three carry out research work and services for interested clients.
- Social impact and/or impact on environment quality:

The project will make a large contribution to the economic development of the region and a significant social impact on the younger generation, IT specialists, and newly created or developing small and medium-sized private enterprises.
- The effects of the project implementation on the local, regional and/or national economy:
 - Cooperation with the specialized entities from the EWEN system will create the basis for highly efficient local and regional projects
 - Economic development will create new companies and viable businesses
 - More research activity will be required to track the accelerated economic activity
- Potential users/beneficiaries of the project:
 - Research institutions
 - Higher education institutions

GALATI

- Small and medium-sized enterprises.
- External financial resources:
 - The General Directorate InfoSoc and the General Directorate Enlargement, European Commission
 - The Ministry for European Integration, Romanian Government
- Location of the investment to be realized: Siret Scientific and Technological Park (a feasibility study is included within the Detailed Urbanism Plan (DUP). At the beginning a temporary location will be found (adequate available space in the property of other institutions).
- Project integration with other city plans: The project is already included in the General Urbanism Plan

B. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROJECT

- Cost estimation: 3,000,000 Euro (working space and logistic equipment)
- Division of the financing proposal, with source indication:
 - Ministry of European Integration
 - European Commission's Directorate for Enlargement
- Type of financing: non-reimbursable
- Critical issues influencing the profitability:
 - The shortage of specialists in ICT (Information and Communication Technology)
 - The poor communication between the economic actors and the research sector
 - The insufficient financial resources necessary for the project implementation

C. REGULATIONS

The project is included on the list of priority projects for Galati city, already presented and accepted by EWEN.

D. TERM OF IMPLEMENTATION

Considering the large perspective of the project, the first stage of the project is estimated to be completed within 5 years

III.5. ANTI-POVERTY LOCAL PLAN**A. SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT**

The implementation of some anti-poverty programs and measures in Galati city:

- Law 416/18.07.2001 regarding the minimum guaranteed income
- Law 116/15.03.2002 regarding the social exclusion prevention and fighting
- Assistance center for Romany population
- Establishment of a night shelter
- Shelter home for old people
- Shelter home for persons with no income
- Shelter home for young persons over 18 leaving the children's care centers
- Program Manager: Direction for Local Public Administration, Galati City Hall in cooperation with Non-Governmental Organizations active in this field
- Galati City Hall departments responsible for the program implementation: Direction for Local Public Administration
- Description of technical assistance from external sources:

The technical assistance for this program is assured by cities twinned with Galati (e.g. Pessac, France)
- Social impact and/or impact on environment quality: Poverty reduction
- Influence of program implementation on the local, regional and/or national economy:
 - Reduction of the impact of poverty
 - Improvement in living standards
 - Improvement of quality of services
 - Reduction of criminal activities
- Potential users/beneficiaries of the program: all disadvantaged social categories
- External financial resources:
 - Donations from twinned cities

- Donations from companies and/or private persons
- Donations from NGOs active in the social field
- Location of the investment to be realized:
The assistance centre, homes and shelters for the disadvantaged social categories shall be located on Cosbuc and Zimbrului streets in Galati

B. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROJECT

- Cost estimation: 60,000,000,000 lei (buildings and related work)
- Division of the financing proposal, with source indication:
 - National Agency for Housing – 80%
 - Galati City Council – 20%.
- Type of financing: public and private financing (or partnerships, donations, sponsoring, etc.)

C. REGULATIONS

- National Anti-Poverty Plan.
- HCL (Local Council Decision) 328/30.10.2001 – approval for emergency grant assistance
- HCL 53/28.03.2002 – participation of the Local Council in the implementation of the project: "Training and Professional Reorientation Centre - Galati".

D. REALIZATION DEADLINE: 2004

III.6. FORESTATIONS AND GREEN SPACES IN GALATI CITY

A. SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT :

- Goals of the project:
 - The planting of a tree protection curtain between the industrial area of ISPAT-SIDEX and the residential areas of the city with a total area of 80 ha

- The creation of public parks in Seromgal (Micro 13B), C.F.R., Libertatii and Rizer;
- The creation of the Danube sloping banks towards Braila
- The creation of vertical systems and green areas in the residential districts of the city

- Project manager: Galati City Hall
- Galati City Hall department of responsible for the project implementation: Direction for Patrimony Management, Galati City Hall.
- Social impact and/or impact on the environment:

The impact on the environment is evident due to the significant increase of green areas in the city and the improvement in the protection of local inhabitants' from emissions from ISPAT-SIDEX. From a social point of view it is worth mentioning that there will be a larger number of recreation places for the inhabitants and new jobs will be created (maintenance personnel for the parks).

- Potential users/beneficiaries of the project: The local community

B. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROJECT :

- Cost estimation: 3,000,000 Euro
- Division of the financial proposal, with source indication:
 - Galati City Council
 - ISPAT – SIDEX S.A.
 - External financing programs

C. REGULATIONS

HCL (Local Council Decision) 49/01.03.2001 – Modification of HCL no. 187/ 14.12.2000 regarding the withdrawal from the agricultural circuit, an area of 34.81 hectares of degraded arable land with the purpose of creating a protective curtain with trees.

D. DEADLINE FOR REALIZATION: 2004

IV. ANNEXES

IV.1 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES – IDENTIFIED PROJECTS

GO1 – Basic Infrastructure Development

Specific Objectives Depressurising the level of the underground water through the implementation of specific measures		Project Title Lowering the Underground Water Level within the Area of Galati (land improvement down the Tiglina Valley)		Estimated Value € 54,000
Duration: 10 years	Partnership	–		Financing: City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	Investments Office Technical Department	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall – Technical Department	

Specific Objectives Development and modernization of the roads for public transportation		Project Title “Reshaping the Route and Pedestrian Flows in Galati Municipality” – a traffic survey		Estimated Value € 20,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	Galati City Hall Traffic Police	Financing:	Galati City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	Galati City Hall - The City Planning Dept.	Monitoring / Evaluation	Galati City Hall	

Specific Objectives Implementation of a fast transport means on the Galati - Braila route		Project Title “MONORAIL”: “Study on Setting up a Monorail”		Estimated Value € 1,000,000
Duration: 5 years	Partnership	Ray Consulting LLC Austria City Hall	Financing:	City Hall Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall The City Planning Dept.	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall The City Planning Dept.	

Specific Objectives To make parking spaces below and/or above the ground as well as lateral oblique parking spaces, while maintaining the green spots along the street verge		Project Title Tiered parking spaces		Estimated Value € 105,500
Duration: 5 years	Partnership	–	Financing:	City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	Investments Office Technical Department	Monitoring / Evaluation	Technical Department	

Specific Objectives To cut down unreasonable consumption, to cut waste		Project Title Upgrading of Public Lighting in the Galati Municipality		Estimated Value Non-estimated
Duration: 1.5 years	Partnership	–	Financing:	City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	Technical Department Bids Office	Monitoring / Evaluation	Technical Department	

Specific Objectives To develop and modernize routes		Project Title Street Modernization		Estimated Value € 770,000
Duration: 20 years	Partnership	Relevant firms	Financing:	City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	Investments Office Technical Department	Monitoring / Evaluation	Technical Department	

Specific Objectives To develop and modernize routes		Project Title Study on the Green Light Traffic		Estimated Value € 738
Duration: 2 years	Partnership	–	Financing:	City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	Technical Department Investments Office	Monitoring / Evaluation	Technical Department	

GO2 – Environmental Protection

Specific Objectives Modernisation of the water supply and sewerage networks, and the building of a wastewater treatment plant in Galati		Project Title Modernisation of the water supply and sewerage networks, and the building of a wastewater treatment plant in Galati – Technical assistance with documents related to ISPA application form.		Estimated Value € 800,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	Local Council Apaterm	Financing:	ISPA – 75% Local Council - 25%
Institutions / Departments in charge	Local Council Apaterm	Monitoring / Evaluation	European Community Ministry of Finance Local Council	

Specific Objectives Modernisation of the water supply and sewerage networks, and the building of a waste water treatment plant in Galati		Project Title Modernisation of the water supply and sewerage networks, and the building of a wastewater treatment plant in Galati – Project implementation with structural funds		Estimated Value € 146,650,000
Duration: 4 years	Partnership	Local Council Apaterm	Financing:	ISPA – 75% Local Council - 25%
Institutions / Departments in charge	Local Council Apaterm	Monitoring / Evaluation	European Community Ministry of Finance Local Council	

Specific Objectives Reduction of waste generated in Galati		Project Title Establishment of a service for collection and evaluation of recyclable waste - ZERO PAPER WASTE		Estimated Value € 100,000
Duration: 9 months	Partnership	RER Ecologic Service, Galați SEMSI Denver, Colorado, USA	Financing:	U.S. Government - 50% RER – 15% SEMSI – 35%
Institutions / Departments in charge	RER Ecologic Service, Galați SEMSI Denver CCEG Galați Eco-Cycle USA	Monitoring / Evaluation	REC Romania USAID	

Specific Objectives To expand and rehabilitate the green spaces inside the municipality		Project Title Environmental Rehabilitation of the parks in Galati Municipality: The Unicom and Rizer Parks		Estimated Value € 400,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	Public Domain Administration (PDA) City Hall	Financing:	Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	PDA City Hall		Monitoring / Evaluation	PDA City Hall

Specific Objectives To plan and implement the management of the municipal waste flow		Project Title Study on a Potential Solution to the Municipal Waste Screening and Processing Station		Estimated Value € 300,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	IDOM Spain City Hall	Financing:	The Spanish Government
Institutions / Departments in charge	IDOM Spain LC Ecosal Prest S.A.		Monitoring / Evaluation	Ecosal Prest S.A.

Specific Objectives To plan and implement the management of the municipal waste flow		Project Title Achieving an Integrated Management of the Municipal Waste (municipal waste screening and processing equipment)		Estimated Value € 35, 000, 000
Duration: 3 years	Partnership	LC Trading companies	Financing:	ISPA (75%) LC (25%)
Institutions / Departments in charge	Ecosal Prest S.A. City Hall		Monitoring / Evaluation	Ecosal Prest S.A.

Specific Objectives To create a green shield on the western side of the Galati Municipality		Project Title Rehabilitation and Expansion of the Green Barriers of the City of Galati		Estimated Value € 100, 000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	City Hall PDA Forestry Department ISPAT SIDEX S.A.	Financing:	City Hall ISPAT SIDEX S.A.
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall PDA		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

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Specific Objectives To plan and implement the management of the municipal waste flow		Project Title Modernization of the Municipal Waste Dumping Ground (in order to turn it into an environmentally friendly dump)		Estimated Value
Duration: 8 years	Partnership	SC Ecosal Prest SA	Financing:	City Hall Foreign programs
Institutions / Departments in charge	Technical Department Bids Office	Monitoring / Evaluation	Technical Department	

Specific Objectives To improve the system of integrated monitoring of the air, an environmental element		Project Title Creation of an Regional Independent Centre on the Environmental Quality Control (with the mission to monitor, train and upgrade the specialists in the field)		Estimated Value € 1,500,000
Duration: 2 years	Partnership	Agenda 21, "Dunărea de Jos" Galati (European Excellence Centre on Environmental Policies, EECEP)	Financing:	30, 000 - by the City Hall Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	European universities and the USA City Hall	Monitoring / Evaluation	Inspectorate on Environmental issues in Galati	

Specific Objectives To improve the system of integrated monitoring of the air, an environmental element		Project Title Identification of the Main Sources of Industrial Pollution (as well as the costs needed to bring them up to the European norms) "Identification of the municipal IPPC Equipment (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, Directive 96/61/EC) Choosing the required BAT (Best Available Technologies)"		Estimated Value € 20,000
Duration: 4 years	Partnership	"Dunărea de Jos" Univ., Galati EECEP County Inspectorate for Environmental Protection	Financing:	City Hall - 50% Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	CEEPM IPM Galați	Monitoring / Evaluation	IPM Galați	

Specific Objectives To improve the system of integrated monitoring of the air, an environmental element		Project Title Making Use of the Artificial Intelligence in order to Establish the Toxic Impact of Pollutants on the Population.		Estimated Value € 150,000
Duration: 3 years	Partnership	MEC	Financing:	City Hall 20,000 Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	Agenda 21 "Dunărea de Jos" Univ. – EECEP	Monitoring / Evaluation	Local Agenda 21 "Dunărea de Jos" Univ. – EECEP	
Remarks:	Interaction with the following projects: RCEM – (Regional Centre based on Computerized Assistance for Environmental Monitoring in the Program for Science and Technology for the Sustainable Development of the CEI countries), Partners from Italy, Bulgaria, Slovenia PHYTIA (Pollution Knowledge Analysis for Real Time Hybrid and Distributed Artificial Intelligence Approaches)			

Specific Objectives To undertake complex studies on the relation between air pollution and the human health in the Municipality of Galati		Project Title The Accurate Evaluation of the Impact of the Environmental Factors on the Life Quality of the Citizens in Galati - an epidemiological study on the impact of pollutants		Estimated Value € 30,000
Duration: 5 years	Partnership	County Public Health Dept. EECEP	Financing:	City Hall - 10,000 Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge		Monitoring / Evaluation		

Specific Objectives Organizing tourism for hunting and fishing		Project Title Ecological rehabilitation and tourism planning of „Vanatori” Lake area.		Estimated Value € 20,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	Environmental Protection Inspectorate Centre for Ecological Consulting – Galati „Perspective” Magazine	Financing:	City Hall Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	Administration of Public Domain Department of Urbanism and Physical planning	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall	

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Specific Objectives To transform the City of Galati into an important university centre		Project Title Treatment of polluted soils. International training course		Estimated Value € 300,000
Duration: 3 years	Partnership	Institutions from France, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Italy.	Financing:	City Hall Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall „Dunărea de Jos” University	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall	

Specific Objectives To transform the City of Galati into an important university centre		Project Title International Conference on pollution, treatment and analysis of polluted systems, organized under the NATO aegis.		Estimated Value € 160,000
Duration: –	Partnership	Tufts University (SUA), Army Corps of Engineers (USA),	Financing:	City Hall Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	Agenda 21 Galaţi Universitatea “Dunărea de Jos” (CEEPM)	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall	

Specific Objectives To transform the City of Galati into an important university centre		Project Title Establishment of the Department of Environmental Sciences within “Dunărea de Jos” University of Galaţi		Estimated Value
Duration:	Partnership	Local Council “Dunărea de Jos” University	Financing:	not necessary
Institutions / Departments in charge	“Dunărea de Jos” University	Monitoring / Evaluation	“Dunărea de Jos” University	

Specific Objectives		Project Title		Estimated Value
Duration:	Partnership	–	Financing:	
Institutions / Departments in charge		Monitoring / Evaluation		

GO3 – Urban Regeneration

Specific Objectives To improve the recreation areas and the travelling spots of a cultural nature		Project Title Setting up and Developing the Ethnographic, Folklore and Historic Centre for the Conservation of the Old and Genuine Traditions of the Geographical, Historic, Trade and Cultural Area of Galati Municipality - "Traditional Households, Still Functional"		Estimated Value € 3,000,000
Duration: 3 years	Partnership	City Hall The "Dunarea de Jos" Cultural Centre	Financing:	City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	Patrimony Department City Planning Department Technical Department		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall "Dunarea de Jos" Cultural Centre

Specific Objectives To set up technological and scientific parks		Project Title Pre-Feasibility Study on the Organization of the Technopol Co. in Galati		Estimated Value
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	City Hall EWEN Ministry of European Integration Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	Financing:	City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	Office for the Local Sustainable Development Legal Department		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

Specific Objectives To organize the recreation, hunting and fishing tourism		Project Title Environmental Rehabilitation and Improvement for Tourism Purposes of the "Vanatori" Lake ("Hunter's Lake") – the New "Vânători" Lake		Estimated Value € 20,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	Environmental Protection Inspectorate Environmental Consulting Centre "Perspectives", a magazine in Bucharest on environmental issues	Financing:	City Hall Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	PDA City Planning Dept.		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall PDA and City Planning Dept.

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Specific Objectives To take steps for the renovation of houses and places inhabited by the Romany population, to appropriate social lodgings to the Romany families in difficulty		Project Title Rehabilitation of Lodgings for the Romany Population		Estimated Value € 150,000
Duration: 2 years	Partnership	AUR (Romany Association in Romania)	Financing:	City Hall Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall of Galati SC Constructions and Repairs SA		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

Specific Objectives To organize the cruise and sports tourism		Project Title Improvement of the Port of the "Danube" Beach area – The "Craft Port on the Danube"		Estimated Value € 100,000
Duration: 2 years	Partnership	PDA - City Hall AFDJ	Financing:	City Hall Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	AFDJ		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall - PDA

Specific Objectives To purchase buildings in decay for repair and distribute to persons in difficulty in order to resolve their social problems		Project Title "Measures for the Consolidation of the Social Security of the Romany Population" - a project whereby the Romany citizens will be issued identity documents and legal status certificates		Estimated Value € 10,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	The Municipal Police Department	Financing:	City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

Specific Objectives To foster the image of the city through specific activities – tourism, culture, sports		Project Title "Doina Covurluiului" International Festival		Estimated Value € 50,000
Duration: 6 months	Partnership	CCDJ City Hall of Tecuci CJG	Financing:	CCDJ Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	CCDJ		Monitoring / Evaluation	CCDJ

Specific Objectives To set up master and craftsmen schools and to revive the trades that have become extinct		Project Title Measures intended to boost the old trades specialized on the restoration of buildings and historical monuments listed on the patrimony – “Centre of the Historic Monuments Restorers”		Estimated Value € 50,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	AJOFM DMSS	Financing:	Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall PDA		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

Specific Objectives To set up master and craftsmen schools and to revive the trades that become extinct		Project Title Centre for Training and Qualification in Local Folk Art and Tradition (traditional weaving, tailoring and hand-made embroidery courses) “ Tradition and Social Re-Integration		Estimated Value € 40,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	City Hall of Galați Bishopric Chamber of Commerce	Financing:	Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	CCDJ		Monitoring / Evaluation	CCDJ

Specific Objectives To improve the recreation areas and the travelling spots of a cultural nature		Project Title Restoration and Opening of the Archaeological Sites to the Public –vacation brochures of all the sightseeing spots in Galati as well as of the archaeological sites listed on the historic patrimony of Galati		Estimated Value € 15,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	History Museum County Council in Galati	Financing:	Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

Specific Objectives To set up recreation parks/sport grounds, to inv igorate sports events		Project Title “Sports Events Fostering Council”		Estimated Value € 5,000
Duration: 6 months	Partnership	Sports and Tourism Local Dept., Galati (STLD) Economic units	Financing:	City Hall Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall of Galati Municipality STLD, Galati		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall STLD

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Specific Objectives To foster the image of the city through specific activities in the tourism, culture and sports area		Project Title The summer edition of the EARTH AND SOUL Program, dedicated to launching Galati on the national system of traditional events and getting the youth in direct contact with the perennial values of the Romanian spirituality		Estimated Value € 75,000
Duration: 6 months	Partnership	Folk artisans NGOs Media	Financing:	Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	CCDJ	Monitoring / Evaluation	CCDJ City Hall	

Specific Objectives To foster the image of the city through specific activities in the tourism, culture and sports area		Project Title Fostering Sports along with the Image of Galati – the “Tour of Galati – a National Cycling Competition”		Estimated Value € 50,000
Duration: 6 months	Partnership	STCD (Sports and Tourism County Dept.)	Financing:	City Hall Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall County Council of Galati	Monitoring / Evaluation		

Specific Objectives To foster the image of the city through specific activities in the tourism, culture and sports area		Project Title Organizing a cultural and entertainment event of magnitude on the 15 th of August – “The Marine Day”		Estimated Value € 50,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	Naval League NGOs	Financing:	City Hall Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall CCDJ	Monitoring / Evaluation	CCDJ City Hall	

Specific Objectives To foster the image of the city through specific activities in the tourism, culture and sports area		Project Title Organizing a Fair on ready-made clothes, cosmetics, equipment, fashion show, apparel collections, openings, etc. Such as “The Euro-Regional Fashion Show”		Estimated Value € 30,000
Duration: 6 months	Partnership	CCIA	Financing:	Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	CCDJ CCIA	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall CCJ	

Specific Objectives To foster the image of the city through specific activities in the tourism, culture and sports area		Project Title Promoting the summer cultural traditions of the Downstream Danube; e.g. shows under the name of "Down the Danube River on Saint John's Day"		Estimated Value € 75,000
Duration: 3 months	Partnership	NGOs Folk artisans Folk Art School	Financing:	Other Sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	CCDJ	Monitoring / Evaluation	CCDJ	

Specific Objectives To foster the image of the city through specific activities in the tourism, culture and sports area		Project Title "On the Downstream Danube" Music Fair		Estimated Value € 75,000
Duration: 6 months	Partnership	CCDJ	Financing:	Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall of Galati Municipality Sound recording studio	Monitoring / Evaluation		

Specific Objectives To foster the image of the city through specific activities in the tourism, culture and sports area		Project Title Organizing a Book Fair during the Euro-Regional Days, with national participation of representatives from the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine – The "Books of the Danube"		Estimated Value € 30,000
Duration: year	Partnership	CCDJ	Financing:	CCDJ Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	CCDJ	Monitoring / Evaluation	CCDJ City Hall	

Specific Objectives To foster the image of the city through specific activities in the tourism, culture and sports area		Project Title "Feasts of Galati" - A traditional cultural and artistic event of Galati held during the celebration of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Galati		Estimated Value € 300,000
Duration: 6 months	Partnership	CCDJ Public institutions NGOs	Financing:	City Hall Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall	

Specific Objectives Urban development: Galati – Braila Megalopolis		Project Title Galati – Braila Megalopolis “Study on the Urban Development of Galati Municipality”		Estimated Value € 200,000,000
Duration: 10 years	Partnership	City Hall of Galati City Hall of Braila Funding banks	Financing:	City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Planning Department Technical Department	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall	

Specific Objectives To turn the city of Galati into a strong academic city		Project Title Treatment of Polluted Soils. An international training course		Estimated Value € 300,000
Duration: 3 years	Partnership	Institutions in France, Germany, Holland, Great Britain, Italy	Financing:	City Hall – € 10,000 Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall “Dunarea de Jos” University	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall	

Specific Objectives To turn the city of Galati into a strong academic city		Project Title International Conference organized under NATO aegis on pollution, rapid methods of analysis and treatment of polluted systems		Estimated Value € 160,000
Duration: –	Partnership	Tufts University (USA), Army Corps of Engineers (USA),	Financing:	City Hall – € 10,000 Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	Agenda 21, “Dunărea de Jos” Univ. (EECEP)	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall	

Specific Objectives To turn the city of Galati into a strong academic city		Project Title Introducing a New Course at “Dunarea de Jos” University in Galati: “Environmental Sciences”		Estimated Value
Duration:	Partnership	LC “Dunărea de Jos” Univ.	Financing:	
Institutions / Departments in charge		Monitoring / Evaluation		

Specific Objectives To cover the municipal pavements with a granite layer		Project Title Granite-covered pavements throughout the administrative territory of Galati Municipality		Estimated Value € 50,000
Duration: 3 years	Partnership	OJC	Financing:	City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Planning Patrimony Management Department		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

Specific Objectives To combine the commercial and financial areas within residential areas		Project Title "Commercial Urbanism" - A study on the distribution of facilities within the area of Galati Municipality		Estimated Value € 20,000
Duration: 3 years	Partnership	Relevant NGOs	Financing:	City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Planning Department		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

Specific Objectives To implement and expand the IT application		Project Title Public on-line e-SERVICES: on-line licenses on-line information on-line payments		Estimated Value € 200,000
Duration:	Partnership	Telecommunication operators	Financing:	City Hall – 50,000 Other sources – 150, 000
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

Specific Objectives To implement and expand the IT application		Project Title Computerized record of the population and of the legal status of the individuals		Estimated Value € 100,000
Duration: 2 years	Partnership	Police Department	Financing:	City Hall (50%) Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

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Specific Objectives To implement and expand the IT application		Project Title City Planning and Organization of the Territory and Patrimony Land registration, urbanism Farm Registry Public utilities management		Estimated Value € 300,000
Duration: 3 years	Partnership	Geo-systems Owners of networks Land Registration Office	Financing:	City Hall – 100,000 Other sources – 200,000
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall Owners of networks Land Registration Office	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall Owners of networks Land Registration Office	

Specific Objectives To implement and expand the IT application		Project Title Metropolitan Info-Kiosk Network		Estimated Value € 150,000
Duration: 2 years	Partnership	Telecommunication operators	Financing:	City Hall – 50,000 Other sources – 100,000
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

Specific Objectives To modernize and extend the technical and urban infrastructure		Project Title Systematizing Districts on the Vertical Re-dimensioning: - the pedestrian alleys - the drive alleys - the parking spaces		Estimated Value
Duration: 10 years	Partnership	Relevant firms	Financing:	City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	Investments Department Technical Department	Monitoring / Evaluation	Technical Department	

Specific Objectives Urban rehabilitation: construction of lodgings		Project Title Construction of dwellings – “A Lodging for Everyone”		Estimated Value
Duration: 5 years	Partnership	Private construction firms	Financing:	City Hall State budget
Institutions / Departments in charge	Technical Dept. Economic Department	Monitoring / Evaluation	Technical Dept.	

Specific Objectives To build the “Galati-Braila –Megalopolis” in the metropolitan area		Project Title “A Study on Co–Urbanization in the area of Galati Municipality”		Estimated Value
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	City Hall	Financing:	City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Planning Dept. Office for Local Sustainable Development	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall	

Specific Objectives To upgrade the plan designed to improve the municipal territory		Project Title Introduction of the General Land Registration Inside and Outside the Inhabited Area of Galati Municipality		Estimated Value € 600.000 – 900.000
Duration: 3-5 years	Partnership	I.G.F.O.C.O.T. I.J.C.G.C. City Hall	Financing:	City Hall Other resources
Institutions / Departments in charge	Patrimony Dept. City Planning Department Data Processing Department (GIS)	Monitoring / Evaluation	I.G.F.O.C.O.T. I.J.C.G.C. City Hall	

Specific Objectives Urban rehabilitation: construction of lodgings		Project Title Construction of Dwellings with NHA (National Housing Agency) support for young people On a rental basis With a mortgage		Estimated Value € 21,000,000
Duration: 3-5 years	Partnership	NHA. – MPWTH (Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing)	Financing:	NHA – MPWTH Local budget (utilities) Other resources
Institutions / Departments in charge	Patrimony Dept. City Planning Department Technical Dept.	Monitoring / Evaluation	NHA – MPWTH City Hall	

Specific Objectives Urban rehabilitation: construction of lodgings		Project Title Construction of Social Lodgings – 500 apartments		Estimated Value € 9,000,000
Duration: 3-5 years	Partnership	City Hall MPWTH	Financing:	City Hall MPWTH (Government) Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	Patrimony Dept. City Planning Department Technical Dept.	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall MPWTH	

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Specific Objectives Urban rehabilitation: construction of lodgings		Project Title Construction of lodgings: For the Romany population For the revolutionaries For interventions - Duty lodgings Emergency lodgings		Estimated Value € 6,000,000
Duration: 3-5 years	Partnership City Hall	Financing: City Hall Other resources		
Institutions / Departments in charge	Patrimony Dept. City Planning Department Technical Dept	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall	

Specific Objectives To modernize and rehabilitate the existing urban fund		Project Title Demolition and Reconstruction of Buildings owned by the Municipality – “The Old and New City of Galati”		Estimated Value
Duration: 3 years	Partnership City Hall	Financing: City Hall Other resources		
Institutions / Departments in charge	Patrimony Dept. City Planning Department Technical Dept	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall	

Specific Objectives To modernize and rehabilitate the existing urban fund		Project Title Consolidation of the Buildings registered as private property and partial municipal property (or vice versa) – “Rehabilitation of 30 Buildings”		Estimated Value € 3,000,000
Duration: 3 years	Partnership City Hall Private firm in the field	Financing: City Hall Other resources		
Institutions / Departments in charge	Patrimony Dept. City Planning Department Technical Dept	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall A private firm in the field	

Specific Objectives To achieve the urban rehabilitation by delimitation of the historic district of the city and its reconstruction		Project Title Conservation of Monuments and Buildings listed as architectural monuments with a historic and cultural value, “An Architectural Reservation”		Estimated Value € 1,500,000
Duration: 1-3 years	Partnership City Hall the County Dept. of Culture	Financing: City Hall		
Institutions / Departments in charge	Patrimony Dept. City Planning Department Technical Dept	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall The County Dept. of Culture	

GO4 – POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Specific Objectives To develop programs for the social integration of orphans, old people, persons with a criminal record, the Romany population, as well as homeless people		Project Title Developing a Regional Network of Out-Door Health Care Nurses		Estimated Value € 20,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	NGOs focused on social issues	Financing:	Prefecture of Galati Municipality Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall of Galați - DAPL Prefecture of Galați County Town Halls DMSS, AJOFM		Monitoring / Evaluation	

Specific Objectives To extend the social assistance services in order to cover all the social categories of the community		Project Title “Social Emergency Centre”		Estimated Value € 50,000
Duration: 2 years	Partnership	Health Dept. HIF (Health Insurance Fund) Various foundations	Financing:	HIF Other resources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall Galați - Local Government Dept. (LGD) DMSS		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall of Galați LGD DMSS

Specific Objectives To extend the social assistance services in order to cover all the social categories of the community		Project Title Diagnosis, Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre		Estimated Value € 100,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	HIF	Financing:	Health Dept. Other resources
Institutions / Departments in charge	Health Dept. City Hall of Galați Doctors' Association in Galați Municipality		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall Health Dept.

Specific Objectives To extend the social assistance services in order to cover all the social categories of the community		Project Title "Centre for Mentally Ill People"		Estimated Value € 150,000
Duration: 1.6 years	Partnership	"Elena Doamna" Municipal Hospital	Financing:	Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall Health Care Centre (56 ISTPH)	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall	

Specific Objectives To extend the social assistance services in order to cover all the social categories of the community		Project Title MEDICAROM – Diagnosis and Treatment Centre		Estimated Value € 200,000
Duration: 2 years	Partnership	Medicarom	Financing:	City Hall Other resources
Institutions / Departments in charge	Health Dept.	Monitoring / Evaluation	Health Dept.	

Specific Objectives To extend the social assistance services in order to cover all the social categories of the community		Project Title "Quality of Services and Improvement Methods"		Estimated Value € 15,000
Duration: 6 months	Partnership	NGOs focused on social issues	Financing:	City Hall Other resources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall of Galaţi ISTPH DMSS	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall	

Specific Objectives To extend the social assistance services in order to cover all the social categories of the community		Project Title "Alternative Therapeutic Measures"		Estimated Value € 10,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	NGOs focused on social issues	Financing:	City Hall ISTPH
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall ISTPH	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall ISTPH	

Specific Objectives To extend the social assistance services in order to cover all the social categories of the community		Project Title "Dialogue among Generations"		Estimated Value € 12,000
Duration: 2 years	Partnership	DJPDC ISTPH CJG	Financing:	City Hall Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall of Galați The Old People Homes	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall	

Specific Objectives To extend the social assistance services in order to cover all the social categories of the community		Project Title "Renovation and Sanitary Conditioning of the Social Welfare Units"		Estimated Value € 40,000
Duration: 2 years	Partnership	Social Welfare Units	Financing:	City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall	

Specific Objectives To extend the social assistance services in order to cover all the social categories of the community		Project Title "Social Welfare Control System"		Estimated Value € 3,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	DMSS ISTPH	Financing:	City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall of Galati	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall of Galati	

Specific Objectives To develop programs for the social integration of orphans, old people, persons with a criminal record, the Romany population, as well as the homeless		Project Title Setting up a Network of 3 Daytime Care Centres for the Old People		Estimated Value € 100,000
Duration: 2, 6 years	Partnership	Social Welfare Units	Financing:	Other sources City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall	

Specific Objectives To establish valid partnerships among the public administration, the private sector and the civil society with a view to developing a program line for a successful informal education		Project Title Professional Education and Training		Estimated Value € 50,000
Duration: each year	Partnership	NGO University	Financing:	City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

Specific Objectives To extend the social assistance services in order to cover all the social categories of the community		Project Title Setting up the Body of the Social Workers – a service of social welfare of the City Hall		Estimated Value € 5,000
Duration: 2 years	Partnership	DMSS	Financing:	City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

Specific Objectives To extend the social assistance services in order to cover all the social categories of the community		Project Title Ensuring Out-Door Assistance to Bed-Ridden Old People, under the Law 17/2000, based on a Convention with the “Community Nursing Foundation”		Estimated Value € 12,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	Community Nursing Foundation	Financing:	City Hall Community Nursing Foundation
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall Community Nursing Foundation

Specific Objectives To extend the social assistance services in order to cover all the social categories of the community		Project Title Providing Social Assistance to Old People, under Law 17 / 2000 and Ensuring the Activities Carried Out at the Daytime “Hope Centre” - Convention concluded with the Foundation for Support to Elderly People		Estimated Value € 24,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	FSEP (Foundation for Support to Elderly People)	Financing:	City Hall FSEP
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall FSEP

Specific Objectives To develop programs for the social integration of orphans, old people, persons with a criminal record, the Romany population as well as the homeless		Project Title Subsidy Granting under the provisions of Law 34 / 1998 "St. Basil the Great Charity Home for Girls"		Estimated Value € 33,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	"St. Basil the Great Charity Association"	Financing:	City Hall of Galati "Dunarea de Jos" Bishopric
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall "St. Basil the Great Charity Association"

Specific Objectives To set up offices for information and counselling on various issues		Project Title Setting up a hot-line for suicide cases, for abused women and children, for intoxication and drug overdose cases "High Emergency Line" – hot line numbers at the shelter home		Estimated Value € 15,000
Duration: 2 years	Partnership	ROMTELCOM	Financing:	Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall NGO		Monitoring / Evaluation	NGO

Specific Objectives To set up offices for information and counselling on various issues		Project Title "Information, Counselling and Family Planning Centre"		Estimated Value € 25,000
Duration: 2 years	Partnership	NGOs	Financing:	DJPDC City Hall Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall DJPDC		Monitoring / Evaluation	DJPDC

Specific Objectives To extend the social assistance services in order to cover all the social categories of the community		Project Title "Shelter Home / Centre for Counselling and Support to the Victims of Domestic Violence"		Estimated Value € 50,000
Duration: 2 years	Partnership	NGOs Municipal Police Dept.	Financing:	City Hall Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall		Monitoring / Evaluation	NGOs

Specific Objectives To set up offices for information and counselling on various issues		Project Title "Information Centre for Old People"		Estimated Value € 3,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	NGO	Financing:	City Hall Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

Specific Objectives To extend the social assistance services in order to cover all the social categories of the community		Project Title Centre for the Information and the Temporary Health Care of Disabled Persons		Estimated Value € 10,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	NGO	Financing:	City Hall SSPH Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall		Monitoring / Evaluation	NGO

Specific Objectives To encourage volunteer work		Project Title "Volunteer Work Centre"		Estimated Value € 3,500
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	NGO	Financing:	Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

Specific Objectives To establish partnerships between the local government and the NGO sector with a view to resolving matters of interest for the community		Project Title Identifying a space to be jointly used by the NGOs in Galati on different events, meetings, etc. "The Foundations' Home"		Estimated Value € 80,000
Duration:	Partnership	CJG	Financing:	City Hall Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

Specific Objectives Poverty alleviation		Project Title "Relief Collecting Centre"		Estimated Value € 5,000
Duration: 6 months	Partnership	NGO	Financing:	City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

Specific Objectives To extend the social assistance services in order to cover all the social categories of the community		Project Title Campaign in Favour of Equal Rights before Justice of poor families		Estimated Value € 3,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	NGO	Financing:	City Hall
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall Child Protection Authority Disputed Claims Office		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

Specific Objectives To set up offices for information and counselling on various issues		Project Title Campaign targeted to fostering the image on the social welfare structures and programs		Estimated Value € 15,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	Municipal Police Dept. DJPDC	Financing:	Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall of Galati NGO DMSS		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall DJPDC

Specific Objectives To develop programs for the social integration of orphans, old people, persons with a criminal record, the Romany population as well as the homeless, etc.		Project Title Active steps taken in order to making the institutions and the transports means accessible to disabled persons "Access for Disabled Persons"		Estimated Value € 20,000
Duration: 2 years	Partnership	NGO	Financing:	City Hall SSPH
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall NGO SC Constructions and Repairs SA		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

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Specific Objectives To develop support and guidance programs designed to preventing family abandonment		Project Title Daytime Centre for Children and Families in Distress		Estimated Value € 30,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	NGO	Financing:	City Hall DJPDC Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	DJPDC City Hall	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall DJPDC	

Specific Objectives To build partnerships between the APL and the private sector for the job integration of persons in difficulty		Project Title Support to Providers of Services to the Benefit of the Community		Estimated Value
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	AJOFM NGO	Financing:	City Hall AJOFM
Institutions / Departments in charge		Monitoring / Evaluation	AJOFM	

Specific Objectives To develop programs for the social integration of orphans, old people, persons with a criminal record, the Romany population as well as the homeless, etc.		Project Title Measures targeted to supporting the ethnic minorities in Galati (support for courses of language teaching, specific cultural events and to community-targeted activities). "The Ethnic Minorities' Open House"		Estimated Value € 80,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	Ethnic minorities in Galati	Financing:	City Hall Other resources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall	

Specific Objectives To set up offices for information and counselling on various issues		Project Title Program aimed at providing information and counselling to families with regard to children's rights and education on hygiene and sanitary issues. Campaign meant to assist, and to provide information and counselling to the Romany families of Galati Municipality		Estimated Value € 10,000
Duration: 6 months	Partnership	Sanitary Dept. NGO	Financing:	City Hall Other resources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall of Galati Apollo SA Other firms in Galati	Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall	

Specific Objectives To set up offices for information and counselling on various issues		Project Title Setting up an Information Office accessible by all the citizens, with the mission to provide information on the underground water, on soil settlement, pollution and other ecological indicators		Estimated Value € 15,000
Duration: 1 year	Partnership	A NGO dealing with environmental issues	Financing:	City Hall Other resources
Institutions / Departments in charge	City Hall NGO		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

Specific Objectives To foster the sustainable development concept and the Local Agenda 21 process		Project Title Building an integrated educational system directed at making the entire population aware about the need to observe the basic rules for the preservation and improvement of the quality of the environment – an Independent Committee on Environmental Issues		Estimated Value € 35,000
Duration: 10 years	Partnership	Holland, Denmark, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, the USA and Canada.	Financing:	City Hall – € 20,000 Other sources
Institutions / Departments in charge	Local administration, schools and high-schools, universities, NGOs etc.		Monitoring / Evaluation	City Hall

IV.2 BALANCE SHEET

1999 - 2002

ROL, thousand

ASSETS	1999	2000	2001	2002
A. CAPITAL ASSETS, PIECES OF LAND AND STOCK	273,322,700	493,789,182	692,571,414	702,890,151
B. MONEY ASSETS, SETTLEMENTS, MATERIAL EXPENSE	148,886,254	244,462,740	492,621,708	1,189,656,718
Local budget means	1,533,572	613,923	52,475,020	378,966,447
• Local budget liquidity	1,533,572	613,923	52,475,020	49,217,435
• Local budget expenditures	0	0	0	329,749,012
Budgets of institutions	147,352,682	243,848,817	440,146,688	810,690,271
• Disposable funds	474,201	704,630	2,578,684	4,738,453
• Money assets and other assets	210,103	174,782	322,629	1,597,543
• Settlements and debtors	13,677,896	8,367,368	30,736,020	47,337,881
• Expenditures	128,812,995	228,364,454	396,265,865	746,808,042
• Materials	4,177,487	6,217,583	10,243,490	10,208,352
TOTAL ASSETS	422,208,954	738,251,922	1,185,193,122	1,892,546,869

LIABILITIES	1999	2000	2001	2002
A. FUNDS	273,322,700	493,789,182	692,571,414	702,890,151
B. REVENUES, APPROPRIATIONS ON THE BUDGET, SETTLEMENTS AND OTHER RESOURCES	148,886,254	244,462,740	492,621,708	1,189,656,718
Sources for the local budget	1,533,572	613,923	52,475,020	378,966,718
Budgets of institutions	147,352,682	243,848,817	440,146,688	810,690,271
• Funding of institutions	81,633,859	158,351,382	209,407,853	521,554,781
• Revenues outside the budget	777,376	998,369	7,292,732	31,776,152
• Settlements, debtors and other sources	64,919,829	84,479,725	223,207,947	256,155,600
• Assets for special purposes and credits	21,618	19,341	238,156	1,203,738
• Assets for special purposes	21,618	19,341	238,156	1,203,738
• Bank credits	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES	422,208,954	738,251,922	1,185,193,122	1,892,546,869

IV.3 LIST OF INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES IN 2002

- In compliance with the methodological norms regarding the investments funding through the State's Treasury, approved by Order of the Finance Ministry No. 1169/6.12.1997).

USD⁴, thousand

Objective Name	Total Expenditures in 2002	Financed		
		On the Local Budget	On Internal Sources ⁵	On External Non-Reimbursable Sources ⁶
Extension of the Gas Network	0	0	0	0
• Work under way	0	0	0	0
• New work	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	794	794	0	0
• Work under way	702	702	0	0
• New work	92	92	0	0
Apartment Blocks	847	0	847	0
• Work under way	847	0	847	0
• New work	0	0	0	0
Modernization of Streets, Infrastructure	3.523	3.523	0	0
• Work under way	3.436	3.436	0	0
• New work	87	87	0	0
Integrated Municipal Waste Management	0	0	0	0
• Work under way	0	0	0	0
• New work	0	0	0	0
Social Welfare – Total	11	11	0	0
• Work under way	7	7	0	0
• New work	4	4	0	0
Old People Home	1.3	1.3	0	0
• Work under way	0.2	0.2	0	0
• New work	1.1	1.1	0	0
Modernization of the Social Canteen	7	7	0	0
• Work under way	7	7	0	0
• New work	0	0	0	0

⁴ 1 USD = ROL 33,313 on June 1, 2002

⁵ Appropriations on the State budget, funds set up with the citizens' contribution

⁶ External non-reimbursable funds

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Objective Name	Total Expenditures in 2002	Financed		
		On the Local Budget	On Internal Sources ⁵	On External Non-Reimbursable Sources ⁶
Romanian Business School	0	0	0	0
• Work under way	0	0	0	0
• New work	0	0	0	0
Projects and Studies	132	132	0	0
Other Expenditures	5.610	5.610	0	0
TOTAL	10.917	10.070	847	0
• Work under way	4.992	4.145	847	0
• New work	183	183	0	0
Other investments	5.742	5.742	0	0

IV.4 ON-GOING PROJECTS CARRIED OUT WITH FOREIGN FUNDING

- Establishment of a "Training, Information and Counselling Centre for Youth over 18 Years Old From Foster Homes" (a project financed through the Ministry of Development and Prognosis under PHARE 2000 Program: the new Centre is scheduled for delivery on 12.7.2002)
- Establishment of a shelter for youth over 18 from Child Care Institutions (a project financed through the Romanian Social Development Fund – RSDF – the shelter is scheduled for delivery on 2.9.2002)
- TRAIN-GIS, training on the application of the GIS geographical information in Public Administration (a project financed by the LEONARDO DA VINCI – CITAF National Agency in Bucharest and by the City Hall of Galati Municipality; it was implemented between December 2000 – November 2002, with a total budget of EUR 16,060)
- Local Agenda 21, a program dedicated to fostering and enhancing the concept of sustainable development among the local ADMINISTRATION and the civil society of Galati (the program recommends the establishment of a sustainable development local strategy, along with the initiation and development of a dialogue between the administration and the citizens on issues such as environment, energy, local administration, social issues, civil society)

IV. 5 THE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

The public-private partnerships developed by the City Hall of Galati Municipality are mainly cultural (exhibitions, feasts, fairs, events organized for the celebration of special occasions)

Public-Private Partnerships (2001 – 2002)

EVENT	ORGANIZERS	PARTNERS
Poetry evenings organized by "Antares" magazine, May 2001	"Antares" FOUNDATION FOR CULTURE	Local Council of Galati And Others
"AEROMFILA" Show, June 2002	Philatelic Association of Galați	Local Council of Galati And Others
Feasts of Galati November 28 – 30, 2001	Local Council of Galati	DJTS Galați; School Inspectorate "Dunărea de Jos" Cultural Centre "Dunarea de Jos" Bishopric; CNIPMMR, Galati branch; Radio Galați SC Administration of Agro-Food Markets SA; SC Transurb SA SC Damen Shipyard; SC Vega 93
Teenager's Day, May 12, 2002	Local Council of Galati	DJTS; School Inspectorate "IKON" Foundation
International Childrens' Day, June 1, 2002	Local Council of Galati	DJTS; School Inspectorate "Licurici" ("Glow Wom") Foundation
"Earth and Soul – the Folk Artisans' Fair", 2 nd edition, June 21 – 23, 2002	"Dunărea de Jos" Cultural Centre"	Local Council of Galati SC Administration of Agro-Food Markets SA; SC Transurb SA And Others

Partnerships Approved by the Local Council of Galati

LCD ¹ No.	Title of the LCD	Remarks
116/4. 12. 1992	Approval to participate in a joint venture	Approval to set up a joint venture with the registered office in Galati, by association with the "Coca Cola" Co. for the purpose of establishing a factory having as line of business the production and supply of refreshments.
125/21.12. 1993	Approval to the affiliation of the Galati Municipality with the Federation of Municipalities in Romania	The affiliation of the Galati Municipality with the Federation of Municipalities in Romania was approved.

¹ LCD = Local Council Decision

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LCD ¹ No.	Title of the LCD	Remarks
1/21.1. 1994	Affiliation of the Galati Municipality to the International "Black Sea" Club.	The affiliation of the Galati Municipality to the International "Black Sea" Club (IBSC) was approved. The IBSC is an independent, non-governmental, non-profit organization with its headquarters in Varna, Bulgaria.
9/10. 2. 1995	Approval to bring up to date the study undertaken by IPTANA SA Bucharest on the construction of the Danube bridge in the area of Galati Municipality.	The approval was given to commission IPTANA SA Bucharest to bring up to date the 1991 pre-feasibility study regarding the construction of a bridge over the Danube in the area of Galati Municipality.
30/12. 5. 1995	Twinning between Galati Municipality and National City in California, USA	Approval on twinning and international cooperation between Galati and National City in California, USA in many areas: economic, social, cultural, etc.
37/10. 4. 1997	Approval to fund on the local budget the participation of Galati Municipality in the "URBAN" Project regarding the city planning and environmental control based on GIS and INCO COPERNICUS software programs.	Approval to fund on the local budget the participation of Galati Municipality in the "URBAN" Project regarding the city planning and environmental control based on GIS and INCO COPERNICUS software programs
39/10. 4. 1997	Approval to sign the European Cities Charter for Sustainable Development – named CARTA AALBORG, with a view to participating in the Campaign of the European Sustainable Cities.	The Mayor of Galati Municipality was empowered to sign the CARTA AALBORG, on behalf of Galati Municipality.
52/20. 5. 1997	Twinning between Galati Municipality and HAMMOND CITY in Indiana, USA (economic, cultural cooperation, etc.)	Approval of the twinning between Galati Municipality and HAMMOND CITY in Indiana, USA (economic, cultural cooperation etc.)
85/25. 4. 2000	Affiliation of the Local Council with the "Les Rencontres" Association ("Encounters") – Association of the cities and regions in Europe for culture.	"Les Rencontres" is the only European association trying to contact representatives of cultural issues, in the cities, regions and provinces of Europe.
7/25. 1. 2001	Approval of the objectives meant to facilitate the sustainable development of Galati Municipality.	Objectives meant to facilitate the sustainable development of Galati Municipality: I – construction of an airport within Galati – Braila area; II – rehabilitation of the water supply network, of the sewage system, of the district heating system and networks; III – systematising the collection, dumping and processing of municipal waste; IV – bridge construction in the Galati- Braila area.
142/17. 5. 2001	Approval on the cooperation between the Local Council of Galati and S.C. FIRST MEDIA INTERNATIONAL S.A.	Billboards placing
168/31. 5. 2001	Association between the LC of Galati and the LC of Braila for the setting up of a complex system of screening, and takeover of the waste removed from the two municipalities.	

LCD ¹ No.	Title of the LCD	Remarks
269/14. 8. 2001	Approval on the association between the LC of Galati and S.C. STARBOARD MEDIA S.R.L.	Billboards placing
270/14 .8 2001	Approval on the association between the LC of Galati and S.C. PUBLICITY SIGNUM PRODUCTION S.R.L.	Billboards placing
271/14. 8. 2001	Approval on the association between the LC of Galati and S.C. EUROMEDIA S.R.L.	Billboards placing
25/14. 3.2002	Affiliation of the LC of Galati to the SMEs Foundation, as a founding member.	
52/28. 3. 2002	Participation of the LC in the establishment of the Company for the Management of a "Software Park" in Galati	The software park is a partnership structure dedicated to bolstering the development and extension of the software activities, the development and implementation of the modern communication technologies, while providing access to production premises in exchange for low rental fees; it also provides implementation, quality certification etc.
53/28. 3.2002	Participation of the LC in the implementation of the project on the "Education and Re-training Through New Job Centres" in Galati	The project on the "Education and Re-training Through New Job Centres" is worth EUR 643,666 and is backed up by non-reimbursable Phare funding to the amount of EUR 300,000 under the Phare 2000 Program on Economic and Social Cohesion, Human resources Development in the context of industrial restructuring, implemented through the Regional Development Agency in Braila; the remaining EUR 343, 666 shall be incurred by the local budget.
55/28. 3. 2002	Approval on the association between the LC of Galati and S.C. VITRINA FELIX MEDIA S.A.	Billboards placing
56/28. 3.2002	Approval on the association between the LC of Galati and S.C. IVAS S.R.L.	Billboards placing
57/28. 3.2002	Approval on the association between the LC of Galati and S.C. DECROM CO S.R.L.	Billboards placing
58/28. 3.2002	Approval on the association between the LC of Galati and S.C. EFECT MEDIA S.R.L.	Billboards placing
59/28. 3.2002	Approval on the association between the LC of Galati and S.C. ROMANIAN BILLBOARD NETWORK S.R.L.	Billboards placing
60/28. 3.2002	Approval on the association between the LC of Galati and S.C. NEW AGE ADVERTISING AGENCY S.R.L.	Billboards placing
61/28. 3.2002	Approval on the association between the LC of Galati and S.C. ITINERIS MEDIA S.R.L.	Billboards placing
88/30. 4.2002	Approval for facilities for private entrepreneurs from Galați	
117/30. 5. 2002	Approval on the association between the LC of Galati and S.C. AMCO ADVERTISING MARKETING CONSULTING S.R.L. Brasov	Billboards placing

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LCD ¹ No.	Title of the LCD	Remarks
118/30.5. 2002	Approval on the association between the LC of Galati and S.C. WAY MEDIA S.R.L. Bucharest	Billboards placing
119/30. 5. 2002	Approval on the association between the LC of Galati and S.C. SANARA SHIPPING & TRADING S.R.L Braila.	Billboards placing
125/30. 05. 2002	Appropriation on the budget reserve for the purpose of co-funding the "Software Park" project.	
126/4. 6. 2002	Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on the implementation of the "East-West Economic Network" initiative.	
135/11. 7. 2002	Participation of the LC as co-organizer in supporting the issuance of the cultural magazine "ANTARES"	
137/11. 7. 2002	Distribution from the budget reserve of funds directed to co-financing the project regarding the "Centre for Information, Guidance and Counselling Provided to the Young People Leaving the Child Care Institutions"	

IV.6 LOCAL LEGISLATION

Decisions made by the Local Council of Galati underlying the achievement of programs, sub-programs and projects

- **LCD No. 7/25.1.2001** – regarding the approval of the objectives targeted to support the sustainable development of Galati Municipality.
- **LCD No.111/17.5.2001** – regarding funds from the local budget needed to co-finance the international TRAIN – GIS project.
- **LCD No. 258/14.8.2001** – regarding the study approval on the systematized and centralized removal, storage, processing and evaluation of municipal and industrial waste.
- **LCD No. 259/14.8.2001** – regarding the study approval on stabilizing and decreasing the level of the underground water, and the fight against

the overcrowding of buildings throughout the territory of Galati Municipality.

- **LCD No. 260/14.8.2001** – regarding the approval, amendment and completion of art. 1 of the LCD No.. 7/25.1.2001 (1. Airport construction in the area of Galati, Galati-Braila 2. Rehabilitation of the water supply network, of the sewage system, as well as of the district heating systems and networks 3. A systemized removal, storage and processing of municipal waste 4. Bridge construction in Galati and Galati-Braila area).
- **LCD No. 383/20.11.2001** – regarding the approval for technical and economic documentation for the construction of social lodgings in the Micro 1 3B area of Galati and near the Railroad Station of Galati.
- **LCD No. 384/20.11.2001** – regarding the approval of technical and economic documentation for the execution of works on the outside front of the social lodgings located in the Micro 1 3B area of Galati and near the Railroad Station of Galati.

- **LCD No. 52/28.3.2002** – regarding the participation of the Local Council in the setting up of the company assigned to manage the “Software Park” in Galati.
- **LCD No. 53/28.3.2002** – regarding the participation of the Local Council in the implementation of the project on the “Education and Retraining Centre” in Galati.
- **LCD No. 125/30.5.2002** – regarding the use of the budget reserve to co-finance the project on the “Software Park” in Galati.
- **LCD No. 126/04.6.2002** – regarding the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on the implementation of the East-West Economic Network initiative.
- **LCD No. 127/04.6.2002** – regarding the approval to get involved in the organization of the workshop on the “Improvement of the Democratic Governance on the Local Level”, a part of the project on the “Development of Local Policies”, set out by several local councillors.

IV.7 BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Bilateral agreements concluded by mayors in the country and abroad with a view to jointly achieving certain programs, sub-programs and projects of local, regional or sub-regional concern

- Galati – Piraeus (Greece): **Protocol of Cooperation** for the initiation of joint programs beneficial for both parties in the social, environmental, cultural, health, sports, tourism and educational areas, signed on January 12, 1994.
- Galati – Wu-Han (China): **Protocol on the Exchange and Cooperation between Galati and Wu-Han** in the following fields: economy, education, health care, culture and sports, signed on April 23, 1991.
- Galati – Pessac (France): agreements and partnerships of cooperation in the social welfare sector.
- Local Council of Galati, the County Council of Galati, the Changjiang Computer Group (Shanghai, China): **Economic Cooperation Agreement**, signed in June 2002.
- **Declaration of Helsinki** (3rd and 4th of June, 2002, Ljubljana, Slovenia) – the statement made by all the mayors in the world regarding a global dialogue of the cities on the Information Society.