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**IAȘI CITY HALL**

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

**IAȘI  
2002**

**UNDP Project ROM 98/012**

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**Foreword**

by UNDP Resident Representative in Romania

**L**ocal 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.

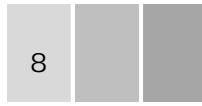
The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Office in Romania actively promotes sustainable development through its support of the project "Building Local Capacity to Implement the Local Agenda 21 in Romania". The project is currently being implemented in nine pilot cities under the coordination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



**MUNICIPALITY**



**I A Ş I****Foreword Address**

by the Mayor of Iaşi Municipality

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Country Office of Romania, launched in March 2000 the Project "Local Agenda 21" ROM/98/012.

The Project is addressed to the local public administrations and is implemented in nine pilot cities, including Iaşi. The other pilot cities are Giurgiu, Galaţi, Oradea, Miercurea Ciuc, Baia Mare, Tirgu. Mureş, Râmnicu Vâlcea and Ploieşti.

Local Agenda 21 is a Plan for Development at local level, endorsed by the United Nations in 1992 at the World Summit for Environment and Development, in Rio de Janeiro. Local Agenda 21 promotes the principles of Sustainable Development at the level of local administrations, and is currently being implemented in more than 3,000 cities throughout Europe. The success of this Programme is related to the participation of the local community and to the promotion of decentralised development, providing an integrated approach to social, economic and environmental problems. The implementation process of Local Agenda 21 has to provide the clear establishment of objectives, policies and actions which should increase local welfare and development.

The Local Agenda 21 Project is executed by the National Centre for Sustainable Development (NCSD) – Bucharest, which coordinates the activities related to organisation, monitoring and consulting at national level.

Iaşi Municipality has received financial support from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to implement Local Agenda 21. The International Institute for Sustainable Development

(IISD) provided technical assistance and expertise for the Project.

The local managerial structures of Local Agenda 21 have been: the Local Steering Committee, composed of representatives of public institutions and Civil Society, and chaired by the deputy mayor – Ph.D. Vasile Munteanu; Working Groups composed of local experts and the Local Agenda 21 office composed of two officers – Ph.D. Anca Tompea, from the Petre Andrei University and Diana Lina from the Iaşi City Hall.

The Local Agenda 21 document has received technical and informational support from the local governmental and non-governmental institutions, research and academic community. The wide public consultation process at local level was the main tool used for finalising the Local Plan for Sustainable Development.

The Iaşi City Hall would like to thank all the people of Iaşi, who have contributed to the drawing up of the Local Plan for Sustainable Development. I would also like to thank the National Centre of Sustainable Development as well as the International Institute for Sustainable Development for their support and for their continuous coordination to achieve Local Agenda 21!



**Conf. Dr. Constantin Simirad**  
**Mayor of Iaşi Municipality**



# A. LOCAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

## Introduction

**T**he city of Iaşi was developed historically as a result of its strategic location by feudal lords before the establishment of the medieval kingdom of Moldavia.

It is not by sheer chance that this city became an important post for merchants trading on the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea and Constantinople and those that fostered commercial relations between the more developed Transylvania and the Tartar Khanate. It was this good location that influenced the development of the city and eventually, the establishment of the capital of Moldavia in Iaşi.

After the Union between Walachia and Moldavia, the city became less important, but it maintained its international vocation. Thus, between the two World

Wars, Iaşi was a cosmopolitan city, with three consulates and 38 banks for a population of less than 100,000 inhabitants; it was known for its varied and excellent services as well as for the quality of the urban landscape, harmoniously integrated within the natural environment. During the communist period, the forced industrialisation, achieved at the expense of the traditional structures and of the efficiency principles, still made the city the second most important urban centre after Bucharest.

Today, the city benefits from a strategic European location, which cannot however be fully developed due to the lack of communication with Central Europe. But human factors and the community's abilities have helped to accomplish commonly held development objectives, supported by efforts to capitalise on an exceptional location and historical heritage. Iaşi is attempting to lead its way out of isolation and regain its international perspective.

# PART I - BASIC FACTS

## Chapter 1 THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

### 1.1. The Natural Environment

Iași lies at the heart of historical Moldavia, within a hilly region that assigns the city a particular urban personality. At the same time, the area is prone to major natural hazards, especially earthquakes and unstable mountainsides. The city has several nature reserves, dendrological parks, and forest areas for protection and leisure. These are currently inadequately preserved and expanded forests and green areas are required.

### 1.2. Land and Urban Landscape

The urban surface area of the city is 9,527 ha, comprising of 3,979 ha of agricultural land (41.7% of the total surface area) and 5,548 ha of non-agricultural land (58.3% of the total surface area of the city). Due to natural and artificial limitations, the land reserves cannot ensure the long-term development of the city. The legal status of the real estate is not finalised and unsystematic parcelling of the built-in areas usually does the appropriations.

### 1.3. Water

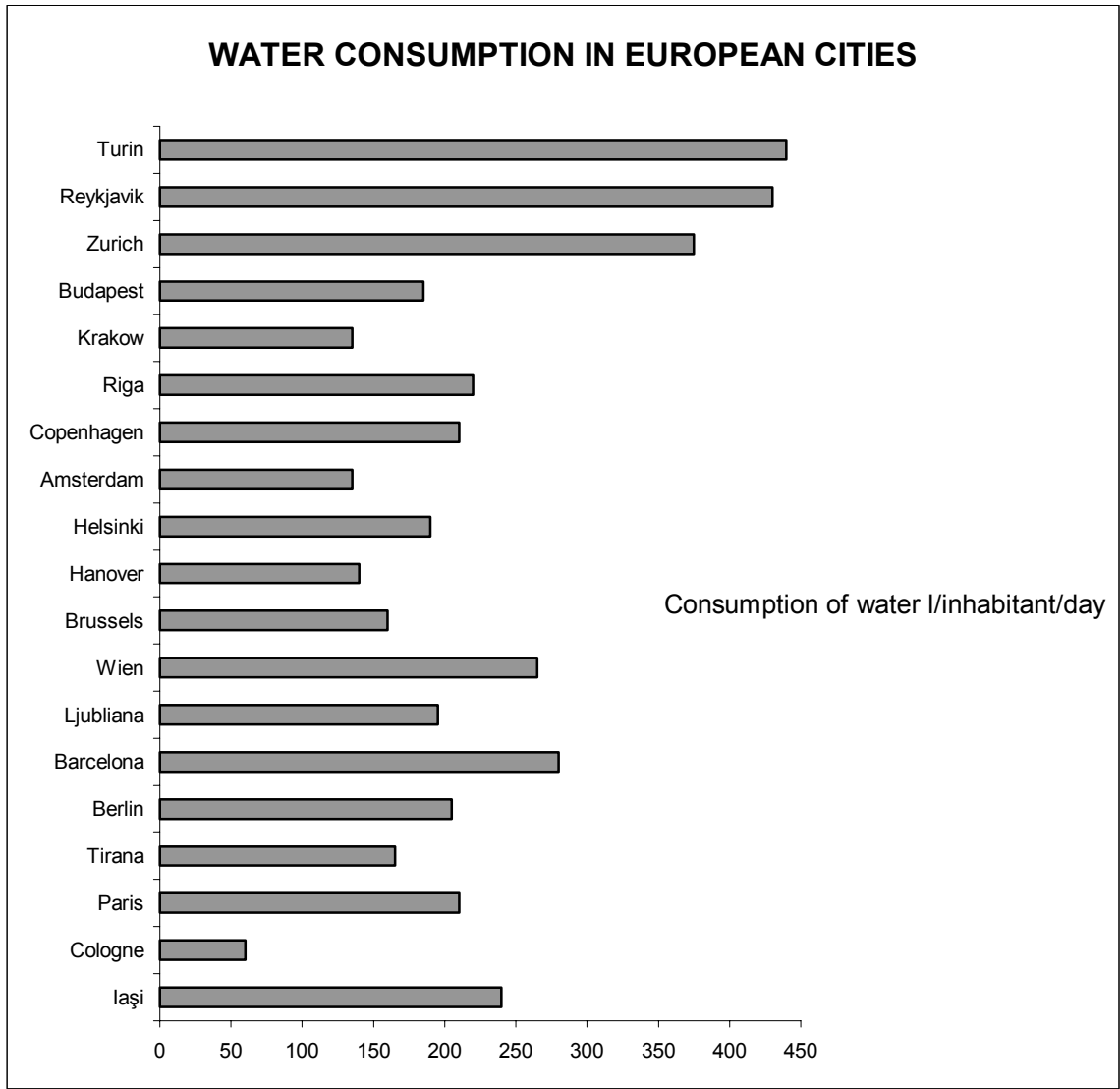
The water supply of the city is secured from: surface water streams (the Prut river), underground water streams (Timișești) and local sources, totalling about 3,500 l/s, which ensures the medium term development needs of the city. The water consumption per capita is 245 l/day, including the unfortunate network losses due to old infrastructure (table 1)

**Table 1 The growth of water volumes provided by the main sources, domestic consumption and of the metering system in Iași**

Year	Water supply from the Prut river Thousand m <sup>3</sup>	Water supply from Timișești water stream Thousand m <sup>3</sup>	Growth of household consumption l/inhabitant/day	Growth of the water metering system %
1987	88,141	45,956	426	34.5
1988	89,944	46,133	446	47.34
1989	61,787	45,184	346	68.21
2000 (I-VIII)	26,803	26,825	245	75.36

The domestic water consumption in Iași is still quite high compared to similar consumption in some European cities (see Table 2)

Table 2



The quality of the drinking water depends on the quality of the environment in the upstream basin of the river Prut.

Iaşi is crossed by the polluted Bahlui and Nicolina rivers; despite the fact that their minor riverbeds are monitored, they are not integrated in the urban landscape.

Water accumulations are particularly important. Chiriţa accumulation is important because part of the Prut

water stream passes by here before it is used as household and industrial water supply in the city. Cîrc acumulations – Dorobanţi-Aroneanu-Cîrc I, II, III, lakes are surface streams with 3<sup>rd</sup> category water quality. The microbiological parameters do not allow for bathing, although the entire network of lakes makes is a traditional leisure area for the inhabitants of the city.

There are various medicinal waters in Iaşi:

- Nicolina waters with insufficiently exploited balneological properties;
- Phreatic waters used as medicinal waters in the past (e.g. in Breazu area);
- A spring with oligo-mineral, carbonated hydrogen, magnesium and calcium is currently exploited in the Botanical Garden area, with a daily bottled quantity of about 50,000 l/day.

#### 1.4. Underground Resource Exploitation

The only exploitable resource is clay; a reserve of 18,414 thousand tons has been identified. Of this reserve, a yearly volume of 180,000 tons is exploited in the Vlădiceni Quarry area (Tomești village) for ceramic manufacturing.

#### 1.5. Air Quality

Following the inventory of the air polluting emissions, it has been concluded that the air pollution in the city is not critical. The major source of pollution is road traffic (vehicle exhausts).

#### 1.6. Waste Management

Solid wastes (about 0.8 kg/capita/day) are collected in controlled landfill situated in the Tomești area; the capacity of the landfill is almost used up.

#### 1.7. Conclusions

- Iași is located in an attractive natural environment, prone to earthquakes and landslides;
- The insufficient land urges a policy to include neighbouring localities in urban landscape of the city, as a solution for long term development;
- Iasi has poor exploitable mineral resources;

- The surface and drinking water quality, as well as their inadequate management, leaves room for major improvement;
- There is air and noise pollution;
- Municipal waste management does not comply with European Union standards.

## Chapter 2 LOCAL COMMUNITY

### 2.1. Population

**The total population (permanent and temporary residents)** of Iași was 347,606 inhabitants on 1 July 1999, representing 41.7% of the overall county population and 82.9% of the urban population, of which 167,382 were males (48.2%) and 180,224 were females (51.8%).

Since 1989 the population of the city has increased by 5.3%, while the county population has only increased by 2.9%, which means that almost 75% of the county population growth rate occurred in Iași. Compared to the national situation, the overall population fell by 2.4% and the urban one increased by 3.2% for the same period.

**The legal population (permanent residents)** as of 1 July 1999 was 327,227 inhabitants, with 20,379 temporary residents. In 1989 there were 32,035 in this category a reduction of 10.9%, this can be credited to the freedom of movement since 1989. Before which Iași was a "closed" city.

**By age groups**, the composition of the population is the following: 15-59 years (the working population) - 66.3% in 1992 and 71.1% in 1998, 0-14 years (24.3% in 1992 and 21.3% in 1998) and over 60 years (9.3% in 1992 and 11.4% in 1998).

**The adult population** (15-59 years) increased from 228,502 persons in 1992 to 247,319 persons in 1998, as the young population from this period (1992-1998) advanced to superior age groups.

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**The senior population** (60 years and over) increased from 32,177 persons in 1992 to 39,609 persons in 1998, against the overall national ageing trend.

For the younger population there is a certain balance between sexes (51% males and 49% females as of 1 July 1998), females take up a larger share for the adult and senior populations (51.5% and 57.9% respectively) compared to males (48.5%, 42.1% respectively).

### 2.2. Nationalities

Iasi used to be a cosmopolitan city in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and even in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century; nevertheless, the current structure of the population by nationalities points to a majority of 99.2% Romanians.

**Conclusions: the demographic features** that may favour the development of the city are:

- The balanced sex ratio, with a slight female surplus, which will not significantly influence the marriage and birth rates;
- The migration growth rate has a climbing trend due to the national urbanisation tendency that was 52.7% in 1990 and should be about 61% in 2005.

### 2.3. Health

#### 2.3.1. Health Indicators for Iaşi City/County

- BIRTH RATE (county, 1998) – 13.8%, higher than the national birth rate (10.5%); falling trend for the past 30 years.
- DEATH RATE (county, 1998) – 99%, below the national rate (12%), rising trend for the past 10 years.
- GROWTH RATE (county, 1998) +3.9%; the national rate for 1992 is negative (1998 - 1.5%)
- DEATH RATE by class of diseases: cardiovascular diseases rank first, followed by cancer and diseases of the digestive system.
- LIFE EXPECTANCY (county)
  - \* 1996-1998: males 65.64 years

females 72.77 years

- MORBIDITY (county, 1998) – high incidence of tuberculosis, viral hepatitis and syphilis compared to national values

The city has 13 hospitals with 7,500 hospital beds and 4 diagnosis centres. There are 418 family physicians for the overall population of the city (813 patients for each family physician).

#### Conclusions:

- Iaşi currently has better demographic indicators (birth, death, growth rates) than the national averages but with unfavourable growth tendencies;
- The picture of morbidity, points to a high incidence of tuberculosis, and to a negative aspect of public health;
- The city needs a regional medical centre, but lacks the appropriate means to fulfil this requirement.

#### 2.3.2. Health and the Quality of Environmental/Living Factors

- The residential areas situated in the vicinity of S.C. ANTIBIOTICE IAŞI (Rediu, Letcani, Miroslava), in the Movileni area (1998) display a high incidence of pharyngo-tonsillitis, asthmatic bronchitis, skin diseases (eczema, rashes), conjunctivitis and discomfort due to unpleasant smells;
- In the Tomeşti area – situated near the municipal waste landfill, people complain about disagreeable smells, insects and rodents;
- A possible connection between the state of health and the water quality is hard to prove; nevertheless, water certainly causes discomfort when it comes to taste, smell, colour and turbidity (especially in the areas supplied with water from the Prut river).

#### Conclusion:

- Some diseases and discomfort symptoms can be connected to the quality of the environment (air, water).

## 2.4. Housing

Traditional housing (houses with gardens and small collective residences) has been radically altered in the last 50 years, being replaced by big collective residences grouped in large residential areas, which lack the infrastructure necessary for an autonomous functioning as well as urban and architectural identity. This negatively impacts on the physical and spiritual health of the inhabitants. Over 85% of the city population live in such apartments, which have become properties of the former tenants. A situation has lately occurred where most of these owners cannot afford the maintenance charges on the houses they own. Here are several aspects of the current housing situation:

- Lack of financial means for the regular functional and esthetical refurbishment of the blocks of flats; the terraces of these flats are mostly degraded;
- Incapacity of the owners to pay maintenance charges, especially heating and hot water, which are quite expensive due to the centralised system with its low performance infrastructure monopolised by the autonomous heat supplying body;
- A noteworthy apartment exchange process: poorer families move to smaller apartments, thus lowering the quality of the houses;
- There is a significant number of people that own many apartments and rent them more or less legally;
- More and more apartments are turned into offices and commercial areas (especially those on the ground floor).

### Conclusions:

- The growth of the population and people's reduced means to solve housing problems point to a housing crisis in the city, this cannot be overlooked;
- A special housing rehabilitation policy as well as the building of new apartments is required.

## 2.5. Labour Force

The city of Iași is situated in an area with a high population growth rate.

The average employment rate fell from 143,083 persons in 1992 to 126,887 persons in 1998 (-16,196 persons, respectively -11.3%).

According to the census of 7 January 1992, the **active population** was 159,136 persons (52.4% males and 47.6% females); the overall active population rate being 46.2% and that of the labour resources, 69.6%; the employed population was 95.9% of the active population and the unemployment rate was 4.1%. In 1998, the **overall active population rate** fell to 43.8%, due to a decline of the employed persons figure (by 13,500 persons) and increased unemployment (+ about 8,500 persons)

The inactive population (as of 7 January 1992 census) was 185,289 persons (53.8% of the overall population of the city, out of which 45.5% were males and 54.5% were females) as follows: pupils and students (49.6%), retired persons (23.4%), house persons (5.7%) and persons provided for (21.3%). Between 1992-1998, the inactive population fell by about 9,000 persons (+5%) due to an increased number of unemployed, retired persons or persons that do not work.

The **employment** is structured in the following ways (152,595 persons, 52.4% males and 47.6% females as of 7 January 1992) by economic activities was the following: 50.9%; construction 7.4%; transportation and telecommunications 6.2%; trade and food public services 8.4%; agriculture 2.2%; education 7.5%; health 6.5%, administration 2.7%; finance-banking 0.6% and others 7.6%. Of the overall employment figure, 145,519 persons (95.4%) were employees and 7,076 persons (4.6%) freelancers, unpaid family workers, employers, etc.

The employment structure as of 1992 places Iași among the more industrial cities; most people are employed in the secondary sector (industry and construction) at the expense of the tertiary sector.

The changes in the structure of the labour force reveal a fragile development of the tertiary sector; there is still no demand resulting from the development of the other productive sectors and a low level of population consumption (which is barely above the survival necessities).



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**Conclusions:** taking into account the demographic features of the city population:

- A high rate of the labour force is predicted to be maintained (active population over 15 years);
- The labour force lacks the ability to adapt to the economic restructuring process;
- There is a daily fluctuation of the labour force to and from the neighbouring localities;
- The labour force is rather conservative ( people laid off from the industrial sector do not migrate to the tertiary sector);
- The main problems of the economic restructuring and development of the city is the contrast between its tertiary vocation and the predominance of the inefficient industrial sector.

### 2.7 Social Assistance

**Social assistance services** provided by the Iaşi City Hall:

The average number of people receiving social benefits increased from 1,600 in 2001 to 3,300 on 28 March 2002. Iaşi county ranks first among the counties with many persons receiving this kind of benefit, which points to a high poverty level in this area.

The social canteen provided services to 362 persons/families as of 28 March 2002, compared to 850 persons/families in 2001. The social services provided within the two homes for senior citizens financed by the municipality are insufficient for the number of people that need this kind of assistance.

**Women** take up 47.6% of the total active population (as of the 1992 census). Following the analysis of the layoffs and of the employment structure for the past couple of years, one may note that even if the number of layoffs has fallen and employment has increased by 14.1%, there are still a significant number of unemployed women, especially among those over 35 years old.

Certain employers refuse to hire women over 35 years old claiming that they do not perform according to the standards imposed by the workplace and by the working schedule.

Women over 45 years old are in an even more difficult position, as they are refused employment, being considered “physically unable to meet the requirements of the job”.

Measures and programmes promoting women (only 16% of the local council members are women) and fighting against the discrimination they face in trying to find an appropriate job in relation to their professional training and personal choices are necessary.

#### **Disabled Persons**

There are 6,980 disabled persons registered at the Inspectorate for the Protection of the Disabled, of which 813 severely disabled persons (level I of disability), benefit from the services of a companion. Ensuring accessibility to services (technical arrangements and adequate equipment) is still a current issue.

#### **Conclusions:**

- The high level of poverty urges sustained social policies at the central level (Government, ministries);
- Support and promote women and fight their discrimination in finding a job;
- Promote social assistance policies for disabled or disadvantaged persons.

### 2.7. Reference Terms for Community Security

Iaşi is confronted with growing delinquency. One policeman ensures security for 673 inhabitants, which is way below the national average (1 policeman/500 inhabitants). Alcohol abuse, poverty, unemployment, lack of jobs, and inflation are several of the many causes of crime at the local level. Most crimes take place due to alcohol.

#### **Conclusions:**

- Educational programmes are needed in order to prevent and fight delinquency;
- Adequate staffing and equipment are required to ensure citizen security

## 2.8. Civil Protection

The Inspectorate for Civil Protection is prepared to act in the case of: earthquakes, floods, landslides, industrial and nuclear accidents.

## 2.9. Civil Society

**T**enants' associations, trade unions and non-governmental organisations represent the civil society in the city (over 600 NGOs). Public institutions do not adequately support the NGO activity, but there are also many such organisations whose activity has nothing to do with the purposes for which they were created.

**Conclusion:** It is necessary to initiate partnerships with efficient NGOs and stimulate the initiatives of those functioning in fields important to the community.

## 2.10. Education

### 2.10.1. IASI – University City

**T**he city of Iași is one of the oldest and greatest cultural and educational centres of Romania. At present, there are both public universities in the city (5) and private ones.

**Al. I. Cuza University**, founded in 1860, currently has 14 faculties and 4 university colleges training (in 1999-2000 university year) approximately **13,000 undergraduate students** and 2,000 doctoral students in 50 specialisations. The academic staff is made up of about 900 professors. The university has 9 buildings, 11 libraries, 15 reading rooms as well as research units located not only in Iași (in the Botanical Garden, Natural Science Museum, Communications Centre) but also in the country (Marine Biological Research in Agigea, Biological Research Centre at Potoci – in the Carpathian Mountains).

**Gh. Asachi Technical University**, autonomous since 1937, currently has 10 faculties and 3 university colleges, 1,200 professors and researchers training (in 1999-2000 university year) approximately **11,000**

**students**. It has a rich central library and another 5 faculty libraries, totalling about one million books. The communication centre of the Technical University coordinates the university computer network made up of ten local networks (one for each faculty and located in different buildings) and the Tudor Vladimirescu University campus. It also maintains a connection with the other universities, several high schools and Gh. Asachi Library.

**Gr. T. Popa University of Medicine and Pharmacy**, founded in 1879, has 4 faculties and 4 university colleges. It has 800 professors, approximately **9,000 students** and 7 specialisations, out of which 4 are in a new field to Romania – bio-engineering. Continuous training is provided by the postgraduate education (over 90 graduate courses/year) to over 3,500 graduate students. Given the importance of continuous training, several distance learning courses have been initiated as well. The university has a Central Medical Library with over 470,000 volumes, computers, on-line access to information, libraries for each discipline, reading rooms, and 28 laboratories.

University medical practice and clinic research takes place in the 55 clinics organised in 12-university clinic hospitals, in 2 university polyclinics, the Cardiology Centre (the only one in Moldavia) as well as in the Dialyse Centre.

**Ion Ionescu de la Brad Agronomic University**, which functioned since 1912 within Al. I. Cuza University, and became autonomous in 1948, offers 5 undergraduate specialisations (4 long-term and 1 short-term) as well as postgraduate studies for **2,000 students**. The premises necessary to the educational act are ensured by a library with over 110,000 volumes, a computer network with Internet access and a significant number of laboratories.

**George Enescu Arts Academy** is the first arts academy in Romania, dating from October 1860. It trains 800 students each year in 3 faculties covering 18 specialisations. The academic staff is made up of 130 professors.

#### Conclusions:

- The University City benefits from a significant educational potential, covering a large number of fields;
- The universities are confronted with an acute need for study places, campuses, student housing and leisure areas (sports complexes, swimming pools);

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- There are not enough modern and equipped conference rooms;
- The role of the city's universities in building up the international vocation of the city has to be consolidated and developed.

### 2.10.2. The School System

The school system comprises of:

#### **A number of educational institutions:**

53 kindergartens, 15 school complexes, 3 special education institutions, 14 high schools, 30 secondary schools, 1 post high school, 7 primary schools;

#### **The number of pupils enrolled in the education system of Iasi:**

TOTAL 83,500 out of which: 8,500 are in kindergartens, 54,000 are in primary and secondary schools, 21,000 are in high schools and industrial school complexes, 6,000 are in vocational and apprenticeship schools, 100 are in technical schools for foremen and 3,700 are in post high schools.

**Teaching staff:** in pre-school education – 550; primary education – 1,000, secondary education – 1,400; high school education – 2,200; vocational – 200; post high school education – 249; the average number of staff in the education system is 13,700.

#### **Conclusions:**

- Few teachers compared to the number of pupils;
- Educational institutions are inadequately equipped to provide modern education.

### 2.11.3 Private Education

Private education in Iasi represents an alternative to the public education system on all levels and comprises of: 9 kindergartens, 4 primary schools, 1 gymnasium, 1 high school, 8 universities, of which 2 have been accredited so far (Petre Andrei University and Apollonia University).

Despite the existing scepticism, this type of education is in full swing.

**Conclusion:** It is compulsory to find a way to encourage private education.

### 2.10.4. Sports

Leisure and sports complexes in Iasi are far from meeting the current needs and requirements of those that wish to do sport. Some educational institutions and worse, sports fields are located in the vicinity of pollution (especially noise) sources, which make the didactic process more difficult.

There are several private complexes that provide fitness, aerobics and body building services. Even if they are adequately equipped, they are situated in inappropriate locations (hotel rooms, etc).

It is the sports that need little financial investment that have been developed (chess, individual sports). Team sports are less significant due to the lack of funds.

#### **Conclusions:**

- Sports complexes need to be improved, additional school gyms, sports grounds with minimum equipment in the residential districts, a swimming pool and an indoors skating rink have to be built;
- Performance sport has to be supported, thus promoting the image of the city with sports tourism at the national and international level;
- A sports infrastructure with minimal standards necessary for the organisation of international sporting competitions.

## 2.11. Cultural Infrastructure of Iaşi

**T**he city has an important historical, architectural and cultural heritage.

### 2.11.1. Monuments and Museums

The city has a varied patrimony.

In the central area of the city there are several patrimonial buildings, such as the *Metropolitan Cathedral*, *Sturdza Palace*, *Roznovanu Palace*, the *Metropolitan Palace and Chancellery*, the *Old Metropolitan Seat*, *Vasile Alecsandri National Theatre* inaugurated in 1896, *Trei Ierarhi Monastery* – founded by prince Vasile Lupu (built between 1637-1639), *Sf. Nicolae Domnesc Monastery* (1492), founded under the reign of King Stephen the Great, *Dosoftei House*,

formerly a part of Sf. Nicolae Domnesc church (1492), *The Palace of Culture* – one of the latest and most important neo-gothic Romanian buildings (built between 1906-1925), currently housing the *History Museum of Moldavia*, the *Ethnographic Museum of Moldavia* and the *Polytechnic Museum*.

Another series of patrimonial buildings is made up of: *Barnovschi Church* (1627-1633), *Sf. Sava Church* (1583), the *Armenian Church* (14<sup>th</sup> century), *Barboi Church* (1611-1615), *Golia Monastery* (16<sup>th</sup> century) and *Sf. Spiridon Church* (1752).

The third important architectural group comprises of Cetățuia Monastery (1669-1672), Galata Monastery (1579), Frumoasa Monastery (1586), Bucium Monastery and Vlădiceni Monastery.

The city has 47 orthodox churches, 7 monasteries, 3 catholic cathedrals, one Lipova church, one Armenian Church and one synagogue.

There are **12 museum complexes** (including memorial houses) that belong to the Romanian Literature Museum and 10 museum complexes belonging to the History Museum. There is also a Natural Science Museum and the Moldavia National Museum Complex (the Palace of Culture), which comprises of four sections (ethnographic, history, art and polytechnic).

**Conclusions:** The historical and architectural patrimony of the city is insufficiently protected and capitalised. The reconsideration and the capitalisation of this patrimony are the most important ways to increase the city's prestige and attractiveness, which underlies future economic development.

### 2.11.2. Professional Arts Institutions

- Vasile Alecsandri National Theatre – the building of the National Theatre also houses the Romanian Opera of Iași;
- Luceafarul Theatre for children and youth;
- Moldova Philharmonic.

#### Conclusions:

- These institutions are confronted with material problems, depreciated equipment, lack of adequate props as well as the lack of an audience;

- A policy to improve the quality of performances and enhance the number of culture consumers is compulsory, in order to consolidate the city's cultural prestige.

### 2.11.3. Amateur Arts Institutions

Students' Culture House, Army's Culture House, CFR Club, Trade Unions' House, and the Art School are institutions traditionally housing shows of amateur artists. They are confronted with a lack of necessary equipment and a drop in the size of their audience.

#### Conclusion:

- Supporting amateur artists as a complementary policy must be mandatory in order to enhance the citizens' cultural level.

### 2.11.4. Libraries

Mihai Eminescu Central University Library has the status of a national library and has been a "university" library since 1860, when the first university in the country was established. Like the libraries in Bucharest, Cluj and Timișoara, it is an encyclopaedic library, primarily open to the academics, but also to the rest of the community.

Iași has 75 libraries (1 public library, 63 specialised libraries, 5 university libraries, 1 private library, 4 libraries of the Cultural Centres), 2 Culture Houses (Trade Unions', Youth and Students'), 5 foreign Cultural Centres (French, German, British, Greek, Italian), 4 cinemas, 4 theatres, 19 museums and 21 publishing houses.

All the libraries in Iași lack the means to buy books as well as the place to shelve them; the computerisation process is also quite slow.

**Conclusion:** Solutions are needed to modernise the library system in Iași.

### 2.11.5. Media

is represented by 6 local radio stations, 2 regional and national radio stations, 4 local and national TV stations, 4 local daily newspapers and 2 regional ones and 2 local weekly newspapers. There are also 4 cultural magazines (Cronica, Timpul, Convorbiri

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literare, Dacia literară) and magazines belonging to national minorities.

**Conclusion:** Media institutions are sufficiently developed to secure free access to information and can be involved in promoting the city image at the local, national and international level.

## Chapter 3 ECONOMY

### 3.1. Transportation and Communications

#### 3.1.1. Transportation

The important strategic location of the city (near the western boundary of the European Community) is not supported by a satisfactory communication system.

a) There are poor **road** connections with Transylvania; the city is quite isolated with respect to the medium and long-term programme of achieving development corridors (highways);

b) The **railway** connection with Transylvania is also poor; hence the impossibility to properly develop the logistic platform at Cristeşti, the railway-exchanging node between the two-major European centres.

c) Concerning the freight **water transport**, the projects dating from before the Great World War and aimed to turn the Prut river into a navigable waterway and, consequently, to built a port at Iaşi, were not accomplished, despite the benefits of such a project;

d) Iaşi airport is currently modernised and will be turned into an international airport; nevertheless, at present it does not ensure fast transport of persons and goods between the developed areas in the country and the West.

e) Regarding city infrastructure, the following aspects should be pointed out:

- The lack of a ring road forces heavy transportation to cross the city, creating a series of inconveniences;

- The railway crosses the city including the urban railways, which causes severe and multiple problems;
- The high percentage of non-modernised streets, especially in the suburbs and the lack of means to develop these streets in order to build new residential areas;
- Deficient public transport;
- Lack of a modern central ring to take the main traffic flow out of the historical centre.

#### Conclusions:

- The National Landscaping Master Plan has to consider the capitalisation of Iaşi's strategic location by means of achieving the proper regional and national connections;
- The local administration does not have the necessary means to properly modernise the urban infrastructure.

#### 3.1.2. Telecommunications and Post

At present, there are 91,286 (fixed) telephone subscriptions.

There are 13 post offices providing a wide range of traditional post services, rapid post, (Prioripost, Ultrapost, EMS), sales (Postmesager, Infadres, Promoplic, Postafis) as well as electronic services (foreign currency transfers, on-line money orders) at the computerised desks of Post Office No.1.

#### Conclusions

- Telecommunications are well developed to support data and information transfers.

### 3.2. The Primary Sector

#### 3.2.1. The activities pertaining to the primary sector

concern three distinct areas:

a) Activities performed within the built-in area, taking up an important share in the existing semi-rural households of: Obreja, Bucium, Moara de Vânt, and Tătăraşi. They mainly comprise of animal farming, fruit tree growing and viticulture;

b) Agricultural activities in the neighbouring agricultural areas (Dancu and Tomești neighbouring villages and the administrative territory of Iași). These areas are:

- The immediate source supplying the city with fresh vegetables;
- Supply source for the food industry;
- Animal products supply source by means of Lețcani, Dancu and Tomești farms.

c) The agricultural activities of the extractive, forestry and fish industries in the peri-urban areas supply:

- Raw matter for local industries: textile, furniture, wood processing, footwear and leather goods;
- Raw matter for some branches of the food industry and part of the fresh products supplied on the local market;
- The clay exploited from the Vlădiceni area is used for brick manufacturing.

The agricultural land in the city is 3,779 ha. The city has arable land with categories II-III fertility and cultivable lands with categories II-IV fertility. The vineyards benefit from categories II-IV fertility and the pastures and hay fields from categories IV-V. The existing potential allows for the development of an efficient agriculture in technologically controlled conditions.

### 3.2.2. Agricultural Production

As the municipality of the county and an important urban agglomeration with a developed industry, the city of Iași provides the necessary conditions for processing significant amounts of agricultural products. Thus, it has capabilities for: milling and bakery, edible oil production, wine making, milk processing, and meat products.

#### Conclusions:

- The primary sector lacks modern technologies and efficient organisational structures;
- This sector has the potential to become an active element of development;
- All requirements for performing an ecological agriculture are met;

- Agriculture efficiency in the area depends on the climate; there is no developed irrigation system.

### 3.3. Secondary Sector (Industry and Construction)

The secondary sector (comprising of industry and construction) generates the most powerful problems of the urban agglomeration. Most of the existing enterprises were artificially “grafted” onto the city after 1960, then artificially maintained and today are badly affected by the transition. The economic future of the city heavily depends on restructuring the secondary sector. This restructuring process suggests economic re-conversion from the secondary sector and the existing profiles, towards activities with advanced technologies performed in small and medium enterprises, which are more flexible and more adapted to the market economy, and towards production and distribution activities.

#### 3.3.1. Industry

Industrial production fell by over 50% between 1990-1998, due to:

- The reduced capacity to adapt to the changes in the structure of the internal and external markets;
- Inefficient management;
- Low technological level and the use of non-competitive technologies;
- Heavy decapitalisation due to rising inflation, devaluation of the national currency, low investment volume, etc;
- Slow privatisation and restructuring;
- Unstable and incoherent legislative framework, which has not stimulated foreign and national capital.

The most affected industries at the local level are:

- Metallurgy and metal processing;
- Metal engineering and metal products;
- Electronic engineering;
- Rubber and plastics processing;

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- Synthetic fibres;
- Several sectors of the food, beverages and tobacco industry or the textile industry.

The most viable or potentially viable industries are those drawing on local/county resources, especially parts of the pharmaceutical industry, furniture, food and beverage, construction materials industry, parts of textile and ready made clothes industry, certain sectors in the machinery and mechanical engineering.

### Conclusions:

- Due to the loss of the traditional markets, and the privatisation without capital investments and new technologies, the local industry is now a failure;
- Industrial infrastructure conveniently located within the urban area may offer the proper conditions for intensive development based on new technologies, and the attraction of new investments in the fields of production and services.

## 3.4 Tertiary Sector

**D**uring its economic development over the past 50 years, the city's role has been artificially changed, which brought about problems in the urban organism as well as most of the problems related to the built-in area. Although the gradual removal of this problem and the regeneration of the tertiary sector will not completely do away with the structural problems of the industrial system, the overall conditions will improve.

### 3.4.1. Trade

The most dynamic local sector after 1989 is trade. The rapid privatisation in the commercial sector determined a growth in the number of retail trade companies in the city.

The lack of proper commercial locations and investments has led to the development of a transitory uncivilised trade (kiosks and stalls).

### Conclusions:

- Policies to turn the transitory trade into permanent structures;

- Anticipate infrastructure development in the field so as to ensure appropriate development of well-defined interest points in the city.

### 3.4.2. Tourism

Tourism is a profitable activity on the global level, which has a favourable impact on local economies. In Iaşi this economic activity is insignificant. Although recognised, the city's rich historical, arts, cultural, educational, research, and science heritage is insufficiently exploited.

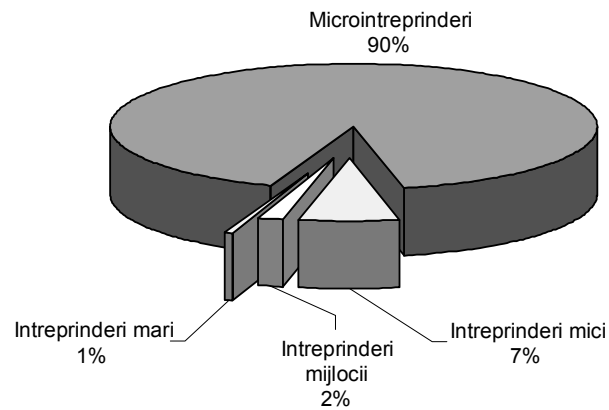
### Conclusions:

- Local tourism operators should import more services into this field;
- There are no concerns to produce varied tourism programmes to attract foreign tourists;
- Local services are not properly developed and diversified in line with the global tendencies (cultural tourism, eco-tourism, agricultural tourism, wine tourism, etc);
- There are no concerns to promote and capitalise local traditions.

## 3.5. Small and Medium Enterprises

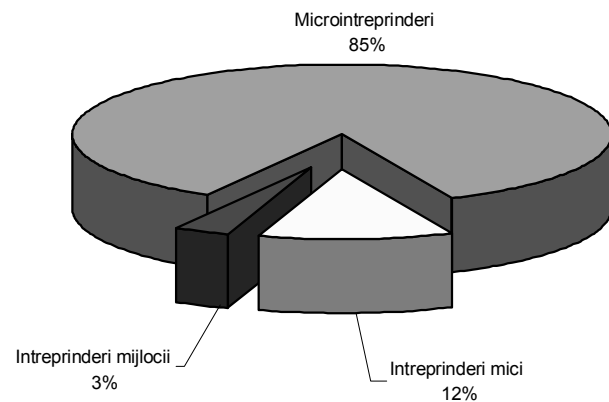
**T**he number of small and medium enterprises in the city is above the national average, proof of a local entrepreneurial potential that might be capitalised on. Due to their variety and the quality of their production, these enterprises have succeeded in covering regional, national and international market segments.

In 1999 there were 12,997 companies registered in Iaşi, of which 9,573 regularly submit their balance sheet. Here are the enterprises in Iaşi by size:



Only part of these benefit from the provisions of SMEs law – Law no.133/1999:

### SME Structure



At present, the most important problems of SMEs are:

- Lack of capital;
- Difficulties in accessing technology and the lack of technological collaboration, and the inadequate use of the local research potential;
- Lack of managerial experience;
- Insufficient support for marketing, publicity and market research activities as well as prospecting for potential markets;
- Difficult access to basic infrastructure (physical infrastructure);
- Low number and quality of activities in the entrepreneurial associations.

### Conclusions:

- SMEs are not developed enough to absorb the labour force from secondary sector layoffs;
- SMEs activities take up a relatively small share of the productive activities;
- An economic evolution underlies sustainable development of the city. It envisions the mutation from an economic system based on heavy industrial production to the following system:
  - Services based on new, intelligent technologies;
  - Development of small and medium industries, including high technology industries;
  - Special services provided by supra municipal, decentralised institutions, pertaining to international and national requirements, and which will define the influence of the city on a larger scale;
  - More sophisticated services ensuring a broader distribution of goods (wholesale trade, and transfer areas).



# PART II - LOCAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

## STRATEGIC TRENDS, OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

Iasi aims to become a city of culture and science with a competitive, dynamic and innovative economy, a quality living environment based on sustainable development principles and a polarising role in the region of Moldavia.

Strategic intentions which lead to the achievement of the above mentioned objective:

- I. **Support Iasi as an economic regional and national centre through its development in accordance with the major trends of the European Community;**
- II. **Develop basic infrastructure;**
- III. **Consolidate the city's identity as a traditional, multicultural and spiritual space;**
- IV. **Provide improved and diverse services, and improve the urban framework in order to increase the citizen's quality of life accordingly to European standards;**
- V. **Protection and preservation of natural and urban environment according to sustainable development requirements.**

### I. Support Iasi as an economic regional and national centre through its development in accordance with the major trends of the European Community;

Objectives	Measures
I.1.Improve the business environment; encourage the establishment and development of SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Simplify and increase the efficiency of the administrative system;</li> <li>- Increase the coherence of SME related policies as well as the capacity to produce and implement local policies and programmes supporting SMEs;</li> <li>- Develop services facilitating business;</li> <li>- Facilitate SMEs' access to finance (credits and financial support);</li> <li>- Encourage SMEs to take part in community programmes for SMEs.</li> </ul>
I.2 Economic revitalisation of local industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accelerate the restructuring and privatisation process of enterprises;</li> <li>- Support the industries with potential for economic growth financially;</li> <li>- Stimulate the more efficient use of existing capabilities.</li> </ul>
I.3 Establish new tertiary institutions and functions in order to place the city in the regional and international circuits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Infrastructure development;</li> <li>- Increase the quality of services provided;</li> <li>- Promote the information technology within the economic sectors and at all levels of society;</li> <li>- Identify, establish and promote cooperation opportunities with local administrations from the Republic of Moldova;</li> <li>- Stimulate the establishment of mixed companies.</li> </ul>

Objectives	Measures
I.4 Develop the labour market and improve its mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage human resources in the reform programmes, regardless of the field;</li> <li>- Ensure constant training – permanent education of the labour force;</li> <li>- Form adapting and competitiveness abilities;</li> <li>- Teach organisational culture;</li> <li>- Use the excellence centres and the efficient sectors in order to transform the entire society;</li> <li>- Have the local community monitor its own human resources.</li> </ul>
I.5 Promotion of Iasi as a national and international tourist centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support projects that highlight the cultural heritage of the city;</li> <li>- Complete projects focused on the upgrading and extension of the leisure areas;</li> <li>- Improve and develop marketing activities promoting tourism;</li> <li>- Adapt the tourism services to the actual worldwide trends: cultural tourism, eco-tourism, rural tourism.</li> </ul>
I.6 Economic zoning and structuring of the urban area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formulate the legal framework of the urban area;</li> <li>- Infrastructure development for the urban area;</li> <li>- Complementary development of the urban zones.</li> </ul>
I.7 Revitalise the food industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase production and economic performances of the food industry;</li> <li>- Modernise the processing units in the food industry;</li> <li>- Intensive development of the peri-urban villages according to agricultural production zoning;</li> <li>- Revitalize the promotion of specific local products.</li> </ul>

## II. Develop Basic Infrastructure;

Objectives	Measures
II.1 The development of infrastructure and the upgrading of transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create a system of roundabout routes for heavy transportation;</li> <li>- Modernise the degraded streets;</li> <li>- Improve urban traffic by widening certain streets, by extending the banks of the Bahlui river, etc;</li> <li>- Eliminate the problems of the street network;</li> <li>- Secure traffic flow;</li> <li>- Provide efficient public transport;</li> <li>- Build road connections with other areas of the country.</li> </ul>
II.2 Modernise and expand utility networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upgrade and expand heat and power supply networks;</li> <li>- Improve services to the beneficiaries;</li> <li>- Reshape and increase the efficiency of the heating system.</li> </ul>

## III. Consolidate the city's identity as a traditional multicultural and spiritual space;

Objectives	Measures
III.1 Preserve, rehabilitate and capitalise the city patrimony and increase its functionality and utilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Refurbish and preserve the existing cultural heritage;</li> <li>- Increase the capacity to organise high quality artistic and cultural events.</li> </ul>
III.2 Develop the international cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote co-operation (twinning) with other cities all over the world;</li> </ul>

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Objectives	Measures
vocation of the city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create a market for cultural services;</li> <li>- Strengthen international relationships related to cultural cooperation;</li> <li>- Develop the cultural connections with local administrations from the Republic of Moldova.</li> </ul>
III.3 Ensure permanence of the city as a pilgrimage centre in the national ecumenical circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote a favourable context to religious pluralism;</li> <li>- Recognise the role of religion as an important partner for a democratic society.</li> </ul>

**IV. Provide improved and diverse services, and improve the urban framework in order to increase the citizen's quality of life accordingly to European standards;**

Objectives	Measures
IV.1 Design the infrastructure for medical assistance in order to sustain the role of Iasi as a regional medical centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop the necessary infrastructure for medical assistance;</li> <li>- Create an informational system and a database for the biological growth of the citizens: natality, morbidity, mortality, etc;</li> <li>- Establish a Centre of Excellency for health risk assessment.</li> </ul>
IV.2 Local infrastructure development for education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitate the existing utilities and educational infrastructure development;</li> <li>- Extend the usage of IT systems within the educational units;</li> <li>- Establish an appropriate framework for the education of people with disabilities.</li> </ul>
IV.3 Effective turning to value of human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen the individual's motivation for education;</li> <li>- Link the human resources level of education with the opportunities provided by economic and social development;</li> <li>- Establish Centres of Excellency on the priority domains;</li> <li>- Sustain the research-development (RD) system, through valuation of the local resources;</li> <li>- Develop an information system monitoring employment;</li> <li>- Apply the principle of gender equality within the process of employment.</li> </ul>
IV.4. Increase the role played by the Iasi universities in promoting the national and international prestige of Iasi Municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support the establishment of new domains within the academic curriculum;</li> <li>- Adapt the specialities to the labour market's needs;</li> <li>- Improve the accommodation conditions for students;</li> <li>- Strengthen international partnerships.</li> </ul>
IV.5. Set up minimum conditions enabling Iasi inhabitants to get access to sources of permanent and upward trend incomes, as an essential condition to improving living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Set up a monitoring system of the people who are living below the poverty limit and adapt the social policies to the current national legal framework;</li> <li>- Develop services for qualifying, counselling, information and mediation, and organise job fairs.</li> </ul>
IV.6. Design specific social policies, aimed at granting support to disadvantaged persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial assistance and counselling for young mothers with the goal of social reintegration and employment;</li> <li>- Combat the "streets children" phenomenon, by providing counselling and social integration for those children;</li> <li>- Create a "social map" of Iasi;</li> <li>- Provide the necessary assistance for persons with disabilities and ensure their access to different services through the creation of required facilities;</li> <li>- Set up centres for counselling, treatment and medical assistance for persons who are in the final phase of terminal diseases (AIDS, leukemia).</li> </ul>

Objectives	Measures
IV.7 Complete the infrastructure needed to carry out sports activities, which will allow the development of mass sports activities and of professional, performing sport events. Secure the needed equipment to allow the Iasi Municipality to enter the international sports events circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitate the infrastructure needed to carry out sports activities;</li> <li>- Build sports facilities in the colleges of Iasi;</li> <li>- Build an in-door swimming pool and ice skate rink;</li> <li>- Develop a special complex for organising international sports competitions.</li> </ul>
IV.8 Initiate partnerships with representatives of the civil society, aimed at promoting the initiatives that are beneficial to the local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organise public debates regarding the issues of common interest and identify the projects of common interest.</li> </ul>
IV.9 Promote a special policy aimed at enhancing the existing housing fund, together with building new dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate the access to a decent dwelling for disadvantaged social categories;</li> <li>- Ensure an appropriate framework for private investments in building of dwellings.</li> </ul>
IV.10 Prevent and combat crime by developing community security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify and act in order to combat the conflicts generated by consumed alcohol and drugs;</li> <li>- Increase the number of police workers and improve specific police facilities, especially in the neighbourhoods with high delinquency rates;</li> <li>- Provide information and education regarding the current legislative framework in order to prevent delinquency;</li> <li>- Establish and develop a network of social assistance for persons with psychological diseases and risk assessment.</li> </ul>

#### V. Protection and preservation of the natural and built-in environment according to sustainable development requirements;

Objectives	Measures
V.1 Mitigate the impact on surface and subterranean waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continue to work at the treatment plant of the city (ISPA programme);</li> <li>- Rehabilitate the pre-treatment plants of certain companies (SC Antibiotice SA, SC Unirea SA etc.);</li> <li>- Rehabilitate and expand the sewerage system in Valea-Lupului, Antibiotice, Metro, Bucium-Repedea, Ciric, Miroslava, Spancioc, and Gloriei areas and rehabilitate the existing sewerage system;</li> <li>- Regulate waterways and cleanse some of the polluted watercourses;</li> <li>- Re-arrange or create new watercourses.</li> </ul>
V.2 Prevent the negative consequences of natural hazards (earthquakes, landslides, floods)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Refurbish the buildings of cultural heritage, blocks of flats and houses with increased seismic risk;</li> <li>- Restructure the drains and fortify the mountainsides;</li> <li>- Fortify the areas most exposed to landslides;</li> <li>- Extend the sewerage system in the industrial area for an efficient catchment of pluvial waters.</li> </ul>
V.3 Mitigate the impact of road and rail traffic on public health and on the integrity of the cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build ring roads around the city;</li> <li>- Reduce transportation needs by establishing commercial and leisure complexes in all residential areas;</li> <li>- A more efficient and ecological public transport (extension of the transportation network – introduction of vehicles powered by direct-current motors or</li> </ul>

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Objectives	Measures
	<p>compressed natural gas motors) versus individual transport means;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote alternative transports means, i.e. the bicycle, especially in the residential areas situated in the vicinity of the Bahlui river (rehabilitation and extension of the bicycle lanes in the industrial area);</li> <li>- Ensure fluent traffic and redirected road traffic from the central area then extend the pedestrian areas;</li> <li>- Provide the lab of the Inspectorate for Environmental Protection with performance equipment for the monitoring of vehicle exhaust;</li> <li>- Place phonetic-absorbing panels along the railway in the areas most affected by noise pollution;</li> <li>- Build roundabout railways for goods transportation;</li> <li>- Introduce measures to reduce night traffic.</li> </ul>
V.4 Improve water quality and supply in the city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure adequate protection of sources (Tg-Neamţ-Timişesti area and the Prut river);</li> <li>- Rehabilitate the water supply network and upgrade the water treatment plants;</li> <li>- Provide RAJAC and the Public Health Department laboratories with performance equipment for drinking water monitoring.</li> </ul>
V.5 Ensure efficient energy use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Optimise the centralised system for heat and power supply;</li> <li>- Promote efficient energy use programmes for various users;</li> <li>- Advance sustainable energy sources.</li> </ul>
V.6 Sustainable waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build a regional landfill for municipal waste coming from the city and the surrounding areas, complying with European Union's standards for environmental protection;</li> <li>- Create a selective waste collection network for recycling (paper, glass, plastic, metal);</li> <li>- Build an incinerator for the final disposal of toxic and hazardous waste (expired pesticides, waste resulting from galvanic covering, etc.)</li> </ul>
V.7 Preserve and expand the protected areas, dendrological parks, natural monuments as well as the green areas in Iasi and the surrounding areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide the legal statute of lands and ensure an adequate management and protection of the two nature reserves situated in the proximity of the city: Repedea and Fânețele Seculare from Valea lui David;</li> <li>- Inventory, mark and check the vegetation state of all the trees – the natural monuments in the city;</li> <li>- Ensure adequate preservation and management of the dendrological parks, green spaces and forests near the city (both on public and private properties) and extend them.</li> </ul>
V.8 More active and more efficient involvement of the civil society, local media and educational system in environmental protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organise educational and consultancy points for the environment and sustainable development within the universities of the city;</li> <li>- Start an awareness-raising campaign regarding sustainable development issues.</li> </ul>



## B. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

### CHAPTER I STRATEGIC TRENDS AND GENERAL GOALS INCLUDED IN THE LOCAL STRATEGY FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF IASI MUNICIPALITY

#### **I. Economic support granted to Iasi Municipality, to enable it to assert its role as a national and international centre by helping it to develop itself in accordance with the major requirements specified for entry into the European Community;**

##### **Goals**

- I.1 Enhance the business environment and create an image of excellence related to business promotion in Iasi Municipality;
- I.2 Economic restructuring of the industrial platforms;
- I.3 Develop the third party sector by setting up new third party roles and introducing the city into the regional and international circuits;
- I.4 Develop the labour market and enhance its mobility;
- I.5 Promote the Iasi Municipality as a national and international tourism centre;
- I.6 Divide the urban thron into areas and structure it from an economic standpoint;
- I.7 Revive the agri-food economy.

#### **II. Upgrade local infrastructure and communication with the other areas of the country;**

##### **Goals**

- II.1 Develop infrastructure and revamp the transportation activity;
- II.2 Develop and upgrade the networks used for supplying utilities.

#### **III. Strengthen the identity of the city and promote the Iasi Municipality as a multi-cultural, spiritual, and traditional area;**

##### **Goals**

- III.1 Protect, enhance and turn to value the patrimony of the city;
- III.2 Support culture and turn to value local traditions, on the national and international level;
- III.3 Strengthen the role of a religious national and international centre.

#### **IV. Enhance and diversify services, and improve the urban framework, to increase the quality of the inhabitants' livelihoods in accordance with European norms;**

##### **Goals**

- IV.1 Provide health care infrastructure to assuming and support the Iasi Municipality's role as a regional medical centre;
- IV.2 Enhance local infrastructure, for the development of the education system;

IV.3 Effectively turn to value human resources;

IV.4 Increase the role played by lasi universities in promoting the national and international prestige of lasi Municipality;

IV.5 Set up minimum conditions to enable lasi inhabitants to get access to sources of permanent, upward trend income, as an essential condition of improving their living standards;

IV.6 Design specific social policies, aimed at granting support to disadvantaged persons;

IV.7 Complete the infrastructure needed to carry out sports activities, which will allow for the development of mass sports activities and of professional, performing sport events. Secure the equipment needed to allow lasi Municipality to enter the international sports events circuit;

IV.8 Initiate partnerships with representatives of the civil society, aimed at promoting the initiatives that are beneficial to the local community;

IV.9. Promote a special policy aimed at enhancing the existing housing fund, together with building new dwellings;

IV.10 Prevent and combat crime by developing community security.

## **V. Ensure the protection and preservation of the natural and built environment, in accordance with the sustainable development requirements;**

### **Goals**

V.1 Enhance the quality of the surface waters and drinking water, and ensure their effective management;

V.2 Ensure the needed work to prepare for the risk factors of: earthquakes, landslides and floods;

V.3 Enhance the quality of the air and the living environment;

V.4 Ensure the effectiveness of energy consumption;

V.5 Ensure the sustainable management of waste in lasi Municipality;

V.6 Preserve and enlarge the network of the protected areas, dendrological parks, natural monuments and

green areas in lasi Municipality and in the surrounding areas.

## **CHAPTER II STEPS AIMED AT STRENGTHENING THE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY**

**T**he economic local development challenges that emerge during the transition demand an active approach to planning and urban management. The drafting of the development strategy for the city is a new practice which the public administration must deal with. It reunites these functions by focusing on the way in which the public sector can promote its strategic development goals by means of effective practices carried out by the public local administration. It reaches this goal through urban planning and the management of activities and of land plots, and by supplying the physical infrastructure and the social services, in collaboration with the private sector.

The strategic planning is one of the main instruments that local communities can use, to make certain that the projected policies and programmes answer citizens' expectations and local development needs. It is also used to assess whether the aforementioned steps fall within the restrictions imposed by the limited local resources that are available.

Within the process of drafting the Local Development Strategy, lasi Municipality City Hall benefited from the expertise acquired through the consultancy programme offered with USAID financing. This programme was developed through RTI and specifically assisted in the part concerning urban planning and economic development.

At the same time the strategy was being drafted, specific actions relating to the set goals were carried out. Among the positive results acquired at the institutional reform level, were the following:

### **1. Development of the Department for Strategies, Prognosis, Research and Development.**

This department has the following duties:



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1. Coordinate the process aimed at drafting the economic-social development programme for Iasi Municipality;
2. Coordination of management and the updating of the economic-social development programme for Iasi Municipality;
3. Draft the local development strategy;
4. Monitor the level of goal completion set in the local development strategy;
5. Draft local development policies;
6. Subject the local development policies to the endorsement of the Local Council board;
7. Monitor and implement the endorsed development policies in accordance with the social-economic development programme and with the development strategy;
8. Draft and propose the indicators that are specific for the development of the municipality for the endorsement of the Local Council board;
9. Take part in drafting local and regional surveys on economic-social development;
10. Coordinate, create, and update the database;
11. Supply logistic support to the inter-departmental teams;
12. Collaborate with all the departments within the City Hall and with their subordinated public corporations in order to draft the documents needed in the inter-municipality relationships;
13. Take part in and coordinate the preparation work for partnerships in collaboration with the departments involved in City Hall and monitor the develop the activity developed by these partnerships;
14. Draft prognoses and assist the investment departments, which benefit from financing, in the process of managing the investment plan;
15. Take part in monitoring and facilitating the implementation of projects;
16. Make proposals for professional training programmes, for the activities specific to the development activities;

**2. Set up the Public Relations and Communication Office;**

The Public Relations and Communication Office has the following duties: to communicate information of public interest (according to the provisions stipulated in article 5 in the Law 544/2001) by means of:

- Publishing and disseminating the City Hall newspaper, together with an annual report of activity;
- Displaying the information of public interest at the City Hall's headquarters, and on its own Internet site;
- Drafting answers to the citizen's letters and notes within the interval of time stipulated by the legislation in force;
- Making it possible for any citizen or institution to consult the normative deeds of public interest.

The following are considered to be information of public interest:

- a) The normative deeds that rule on the organisation and functioning of the public authority or institution;
- b) The organisational structure, department duties, working hours, and audience timetable of the public authority or institution;
- c) Full names of the persons leading teams within the public authority or institution and the civil servants who are responsible for the dissemination of public information;
- d) The contact data for the public authority or institution, which includes: name, headquarters address, phone and fax numbers, e-mail address, and web page address;
- e) Financial sources, budget, and accountancy balance sheets;
- f) The institution's own programmes and strategies;
- g) A list of documents of public interest;
- h) The list categorising the documents issued and/or managed, in accordance with the legal stipulations in force;
- i) The means to contest the decisions issued by the public authority or institution, if somebody considers that damages were brought to him/her in relation with the right of access to the requested information of public interest.

This office is meant to make it easier for citizens to access information of public interest. The activity carried out by the Public Relations and Communication Office contributes to improving the image of Iasi Municipal City Hall. It also ensures the transparency of all activities and initiatives developed by this institution. Last, but not least, it significantly curbs the interval needed to answer citizen request and notifications.

### **3. The endorsement of an internal proceeding on drafting, endorsing, and monitoring the investment plan.**

The investment plan is a multi-year planning document, which includes a general view of the current economic and social situation of the municipality, of the investment budget, and of the investment projects for the upcoming four years.

The investment plan is drafted in accordance with the strategic development plan.

The investment projects can be financed from local budget sources, grants, sponsorship, private investments, and special funds.

The investment plan is updated on an annual basis, for the upcoming 4 years.

The investments, and financial, research-development and strategies departments will ensure the adequate development of the process by granting much needed support to the Steering Committee, which is made up of directors and heads of departments.

The following factors may be involved in the process of drafting the Investment Plan: citizens, NGOs, businessmen, the City Hall, and the suppliers of public utilities.

According to the programme aimed at the implementation of the strategic development, the Steering Committee, made up of heads of departments and directorates in the City Hall, will be held responsible for the following:

- Drafting the general work plan;
- Revision of the first project/proposal for the Investment Plan;

- Planning the fiscal policy;
- Revision of the most recent draft/proposal for the Investment Plan;
- Making recommendations for the periodic updating of strategic development programme.

The following instruments are needed for the implementation of the Investment Plan:

- Annual report;
- Long-term financial prognosis (strategic financial planning model);
- The design of the investment projects;
- The design of the assessment models for the investment projects;
- Memorandum on the financial reliability/true existing conditions.

## CHAPTER III FINANCIAL PROJECTION

**T**he local authority must pay special attention to increase incomes within the local budget, through external sources. The current incomes are insufficient, considering several financial responsibilities (education, health) have been removed from the central budget to the local budget. As a result resources allocated for development become extremely weak.

The strategic position of the city as well as its location in an area with a high level of poverty, underlines the necessity to attract resources for development both at the local and central level.

The obstacles above mentioned are illustrated very clearly within the financial projection of the local budget, for the period 2002 – 2006.

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CHAPTER 4  
SPECIFIC GOALS AND IDENTIFIED PROJECTS

No.	Specific Goals	Financing:	Project Title	Estimated Value Project	Interval	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and Evaluation
		★ City Hall    ⊙ Foreign sources    ☒ Other Resources			Interval:    % short term    * medium term    ☒ long term			
1.	I.1	☒	Exhibition Centre	4,868 thousand euro	*	Iasi County Council	Iasi County Council Iasi City Hall	Iasi County Council
2.	I.1	★ ⊙	Setting up an "Urban Observation Centre" aimed at promoting local development programmes and projects	10 thousand euro	%	Iasi City Hall	Iasi City Hall Public local institutions NGOs	Iasi City Hall
3.	I.2	★ ⊙	Developing industrial platforms		*			
4.	I.3	Iasi County Council	Iasi Airport Cargo Terminal	7,676.8 thousand euro	*	Iasi County Council		Iasi County Council
5.	I.4	SC International Business Centre SA	Development of the activity of the Centre for Professional Training SC International Business Centre SA International SA	24 thousand euro	%	SC International Business Centre SA		SC International Business Centre SA
6.	I.5	Iasi City Hall Owners of existing spaces	Esthetical functional, and economic improvement of the dwelling at no. 8, Stefan Cel Mare and Sfint Street	2,985 thousand euro	%	Iasi City Hall Dept. for Strategies, Research-Development, Prognoses Dept. for Investments	Iasi City Hall, Private partners in the area	Iasi City Hall
7.	I.5	SC International Business Centre SA	Construction of a tourist and recreation facility	240 thousand euro	*	SC International Business Centre SA		SC International Business Centre SA
8.	I.5	Iasi City Hall Owners of existing spaces	Setting up a creation centre to turn to value the existing local artistic potential	50 thousand euro	*	Iasi City Hall Dept. for Strategies, Research-Development, Prognoses Dept. for Investments	Iasi City Hall, Private partners in the area	Iasi City Hall
9.	I.5	☒	Building a private cultural centre in the Lapusneanu Street Area	200 thousand euro	*		Private partners in the area	

No.	Specific Goals	Financing:	Project Title	Estimated Value Project	Interval	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and Evaluation
		★ City Hall    ⊙ Foreign sources    ☒ Other Resources			Interval:    ⌘ short term    ⌘ medium term    ☒ long term			
10.	I.5	SC International Business Centre SA	Building a touristic and recreation centre in Bucium area	230 thousand euro		SC International Business Centre SA		SC International Business Centre SA
11.	I.6	Iasi City Hall ⊙	Development of an urban audience		☒	Iasi City Hall		Iasi City Hall
12.	II.1	Ministry of Public Works ⊙	Oradea-Iasi Highway		☒	Ministry of Public Works	Ministry of Public Works Iasi City Hall	Ministry of Public Works
13.	II.1	Iasi City Hall Ministry of Public Works	Tatarasi Passage Way	26,000 thousand euro	⌘	Iasi City Hall Ministry of Public Works	Iasi City Hall Ministry of Public Works	Iasi City Hall Ministry of Public Works
14.	II.1	Ministry of Public Works Iasi County Council Iasi City Hall	Building a roundabout passage	30,000 thousand euro	⌘	Ministry of Public Works Iasi County Council Iasi City Hall	Ministry of Public Works Iasi County Council Iasi City Hall	Ministry of Public Works Iasi County Council Iasi City Hall
15.	II.1	R.A.T.C.Iasi Iasi City Hall	Modernisation of the infrastructure for tramway rails	44.000 thousand euro	⌘	R.A.T.C.Iasi Iasi City Hall		R.A.T.C.Iasi Iasi City Hall
16.	II.2	RADET Iasi Iasi City Hall	Automation and monitoring of central heating distribution units	2,117 thousand euro	2002-2004	RADET Iasi Iasi City Hall		RADET Iasi Iasi City Hall
17.	II.2	RADET Iasi Iasi City Hall	Enhancement of outer networks for the heat distribution	10,755 thousand euro	2002-2004	RADET Iasi Iasi City Hall		RADET Iasi Iasi City Hall
18.	II.2	RADET Iasi Iasi City Hall	Installing metres for hot water consumption to be used for household purposes and thermal energy consumption at the Iasi Municipality level	4,278 thousand euro	⌘	RADET Iasi Iasi City Hall	RADET Iasi Iasi City Hall Dwelling owners' associations Regular persons	RADET Iasi Iasi City Hall
19.	II.2	Iasi City Hall ⊙	Enlargement of the municipality sewage system (districts Tatarasi, Manta Rosie, Nicolina, and Galata)	640.4 thousand euro	⌘	Iasi City Hall RAJAC Iasi		Iasi City Hall RAJAC Iasi
20.	III.1	Iasi City Hall ⊙	Redrafting inventory lists of the existing cultural patrimony		⌘	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony Iasi City Hall	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony Iasi City Hall	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony Iasi City Hall
21.	III.1	Iasi City Hall ⊙	Enhancement of the Turkish Bath Architectural Complex	1,073 thousand euro	⌘	Iasi City Hall	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony Iasi City Hall	Iasi City Hall

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No.	Specific Goals	Financing:	Project Title	Estimated Value Project	Interval	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and Evaluation
★ City Hall    ⊙ Foreign sources    ☒ Other Resources						Interval:    % short term    * medium term    ☒ long term		
22.	III.2	Plastic Artists' Union – Iasi Branch Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony National Museum Complex Moldavia Iasi ⊙	"A Century of Paintings" – exhibition, symposium and an album	25 thousand euro	%	Plastic Artists' Union – Iasi Branch Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony National Museum Complex Moldavia Iasi	Plastic Artists' Union – Iasi Branch Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony National Museum Complex Moldavia Iasi	Plastic Artists' Union – Iasi Branch Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony National Museum Complex Moldavia Iasi
23.	III.2	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony The centre to support local culture ⊙	The Moldavian Halls Exhibition of Naïve Painting	2 thousand euro	%	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony The centre to support local culture	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony The centre to support local culture	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony The centre to support local culture
24.	III.2	The Museum of Romanian Literature Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony ⊙	The Festival of Poetry	1.5 thousand euro	%	The Museum of Romanian Literature Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony	The Museum of Romanian Literature Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony	The Museum of Romanian Literature Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony
25.	III.2	Iasi Municipality City Hall SC SEDCOM LIBRIS S.R.L. The Museum of Romanian Literature Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony	The Fair of Latin Books "Librex"	2 thousand euro	%	Iasi Municipality City Hall SC SEDCOM LIBRIS S.R.L. The Museum of Romanian Literature Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony	Iasi Municipality City Hall SC SEDCOM LIBRIS S.R.L. The Museum of Romanian Literature Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony Iasi Municipality City Hall Iasi	Iasi Municipality City Hall SC SEDCOM LIBRIS S.R.L. The Museum of Romanian Literature Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony
26.	III.2	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony Iasi Municipality City Hall Iasi County Council	Fair of Romanian Ceramics "Cucuteni 5000"	3 thousand euro	%	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony Iasi Municipality City Hall Iasi County Council	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony Iasi Municipality City Hall Iasi County Council	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony Iasi Municipality City Hall Iasi County Council
27.	III.2	Ministry of Education and Research – Children's Palace Iasi Municipality City Hall Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony A centre to support local art and culture.	International Folklore Festival for Children and Youth "Catalina".	1,000 euro	%	Ministry of Education and Research – Children's Palace Iasi Municipality City Hall Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony A centre to support local art and culture.	Ministry of Education and Research - Children's Palace Iasi Municipality City Hall Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony A centre to support local art and culture.	Ministry of Education and Research - Children's Palace Iasi Municipality City Hall Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony A centre to support local art and culture.

No.	Specific Goals	Financing:	Project Title	Estimated Value Project	Interval	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and Evaluation
		★ City Hall    ⊙ Foreign sources    ☒ Other Resources			Interval:    ⌘ short term    ⌘ medium term    ☒ long term			
28.	III.2	National Ballet Foundation Iasi Municipality City Hall Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony	International Ballet Festival "Eurodans"	1.5 thousand euro	⌘	National Ballet Foundation Iasi Municipality City Hall Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony	National Ballet Foundation Iasi Municipality City Hall Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony	National Ballet Foundation Iasi Municipality City Hall Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony
29.	III.2	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony The centre for turning to value popular creations Patrimony Iasi Municipality City Hall Iasi County Council	National Folklore Festival "Rose From Moldavia"	50 thousand euro	⌘	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony The centre for turning to value popular creations Iasi Municipality City Hall Iasi County Council	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony The centre for turning to value popular creations Iasi Municipality City Hall Iasi County Council	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony The centre for turning to value popular creations Iasi Municipality City Hall Iasi County Council
30.	III.2	Plastic Artists' Union - Iasi Branch Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony National Museum Complex Moldavia Iasi Municipality City Hall	Professional beaux arts fair "ARTIS" 2002	35 thousand euro	⌘	Plastic Artists' Union - Iasi Branch Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony National Museum Complex Moldavia	Plastic Artists' Union - Iasi Branch Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony National Museum Complex Moldavia	Plastic Artists' Union - Iasi Branch Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony National Museum Complex Moldavia
31.	III.2	The centre for turning to value popular creations Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony Iasi Municipality City Hall Iasi County Council	National Festival of Customs and Specific Winter Traditions	30 thousand euro	⌘	The centre for turning to value popular creations Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony Iasi Municipality City Hall Iasi County Council	The centre for turning to value popular creations Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony Iasi Municipality City Hall Iasi County Council	The centre for turning to value popular creation Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony Iasi Municipality City Hall Iasi County Council
32.	III.2	A centre to support local art and culture. Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony	The Brass Bands Festival	750 euro	⌘	A centre to support local art and culture. Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony	A centre to support local art and culture. Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony	A centre to support local art and culture. Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony
33.	III.2	Plastic Artists' Union - Iasi Branch Iasi County Council Iasi County's Education Inspectorate School of Beaux Arts	National Competition of the Theodor Pallady School of Beaux Arts	300 euro	⌘	Plastic Artists' Union - Iasi Branch Iasi County Council Iasi County's Education Inspectorate School of Beaux Arts	Plastic Artists' Union - Iasi Branch Iasi County Council Iasi County's Education Inspectorate School of Beaux Arts	Plastic Artists' Union - Iasi Branch Iasi County Council Iasi County's Education Inspectorate School of Beaux Arts

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No.	Specific Goals	Financing:	Project Title	Estimated Value Project	Interval	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and Evaluation
		★ City Hall    ⊙ Foreign sources    ☒ Other Resources				Interval:    % short term    * medium term    ☑ long term		
34.	III.2	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony V. Alecsandri National Theatre Iasi County Council Iasi Prefect's Office	Organising a tour of the V. Alecsandri National Theatre and of the Lucafarul Theatre for Children and Youth	5 thousand euro	%	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony V. Alecsandri National Theatre Iasi County Council Iasi Prefect's Office	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony V. Alecsandri National Theatre Iasi County Council Iasi Prefect's Office	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony V. Alecsandri National Theatre Iasi County Council Iasi Prefect's Office
35.	III.2	S.C. International Business Centre SA	Increasing the capacity to attract artistic and cultural events and activities	60 thousand euro	%	SC International Business Centre SA		SC International Business Centre SA
36.	III.3	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony	The list of the wooden churches in Iasi County 28 wooden churches – inventory list and the description of the monument, icons, furniture, and old books	50 thousand euro	%	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony	Dept. for Culture, Religious Cults, and National Cultural Patrimony
37.	IV.1	Ministry of Health And Family	Licensing the laboratories of the institute by implementing a system to ensure the good quality of their specific activities	150 thousand euro	2001-2004	Institute for Public Health		General Directorate for Public Health in the Health and Family Ministry
38.	IV.1	Institute for Public Health	The evaluation of the pollution degree of the recreational areas in Iasi Municipality, aimed at assessing the risks faced by frequent visitors	5 thousand euro	2 years	Institute for Public Health		Institute for Public Health
39.	IV.2	⊙	Introducing the evaluation of medical services on the basis of statistical data records	142.6 thousand euro	2000-2002	C.A.S. Iasi	AOK Federal-Germany Ministry of Health And Family C.N.A.S (National Health Insurance Fund)	Evaluation Company E.M.G. Belgium
40.	IV.2	School no. 11	Equipping Computer Science Laboratories	600 euro	%	County Education Inspectorate School no. 11		County Education Inspectorate School no. 11
41.	IV.3	Iasi City Hall	Creation of a system for the civil servants' continuous training	50 thousand euro	%	Iasi City Hall FEAA IRMED	Iasi City Hall FEAA IRMED	Iasi City Hall FEAA IRMED
42.	IV.3	SC International Business Centre SA	Giving momentum to the development of the labour force in the tourism field	18 thousand euro	%	SC International Business Centre SA		SC International Business Centre SA

No.	Specific Goals	Financing:	Project Title	Estimated Value Project	Interval	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and Evaluation
★ City Hall    ⊙ Foreign sources    ☒ Other Resources			Interval:    ⌘ short term    ⌘ medium term    ☒ long term					
43.	IV.6	Iasi County Council	Creation of a centre to grant assistance and support for the youth over 18 who leave the Centres for Placement and do not have any support	300 thousand euro		Iasi County Council	Iasi County Council	Iasi County Council
44.	IV.6	Iasi City Hall F.A. Petre Andrei	Survey to take into account factors that have an impact on the population excluded from the urban areas social map of Iasi Municipality	23 thousand euro		Iasi City Hall F.A. Petre Andrei	Iasi City Hall F.A. Petre Andrei County Police Inspectorate	Iasi City Hall F.A. Petre Andrei
45.	IV.6	Iasi City Hall F.A. Petre Andrei	Euro-Atlantic Documentation Centre	200 thousand euro	Iasi City Hall F.A. Petre Andrei	Iasi City Hall F.A. Petre Andrei		Iasi City Hall F.A. Petre Andrei
46.	IV.6	Petre Andrei University	Multimedia Centre Documentation Information Statistical Data processing	350 thousand euro		Petre Andrei University		Petre Andrei University
47.	IV.8	Iasi City Hall Iasi City Hall ⊙	Publishing an Information Guide about The City Hall and County Council's Prerogatives	5 thousand euro		Iasi City Hall	Iasi City Hall	Iasi City Hall
48.	IV.10	Iasi City Hall ⊙	Setting up and monitoring the Anti-Crime Committee	3 thousand euro		Iasi City Hall County Police Inspectorate Education Inspectorate	Iasi City Hall County Police Inspectorate Civil Society	Iasi City Hall County Police Inspectorate Education Inspectorate
49.	IV.10	Iasi County Council	Setting up a centre to help delinquent children with social-medical educational problems to reintegrate into society	85 thousand euro		Iasi County Council	Iasi County Council Iasi City Hall County Police Inspectorate	Iasi County Council
50.	IV.10	LINK Foundation Romania Iasi Branch	"Richer, healthier, cleaner, without smoking Mai" anti-smoking campaign	6 thousand euro		LINK Foundation Romania Iasi Branch	LINK Foundation Romania Iasi Branch FoundationEuro Iasi City Hall	LINK Foundation Romania Iasi Branch
51.	V.1	C. C. Iasi/RAJAC Iasi	Upgrading constructions and auxiliary installations of the Iasi Municipality Sewage System, Iasi County	39,275 thousand euro	2005-2010	RAJAC Iasi/tender	C. C. Iasi / RAJAC Iasi / Iasi Municipality City Hall	RAJAC Iasi / IPM Iasi / NC "Romanian Waters" AD Prut Iasi
52.	V.1	SC ANTIBIOTICE SA Iasi	Resizing and reconstruction of the waste water pre-filtering Station SC ANTIBIOTICE SA Iasi	4,000 thousand euro	2002/2004	SC ANTIBIOTICE SA Iasi	SC ANTIBIOTICE/ RAJAC IAȘI	RAJAC Iasi / IPM Iasi / NC "Romanian Waters" AD Prut Iasi
52.	V.1	Iasi Municipality City Hall/IPM Iasi	Managerial strategies on the integrated monitoring of the water quality with an impact on the area surrounding the Iasi Municipality	222 thousand euro	2007	Iasi Municipality City Hall	Iasi Municipality City Hall/IPM Iasi	IPM Iasi/NC "Romanian Waters" AD Prut Iasi
	V.1	NC "Romanian Waters" AD Prut Iasi	Monitoring the Prut River and protecting it against accidental pollution	440 thousand euro	2010	NC "Romanian Waters" AD Prut Iasi	C. C. Iasi/NC "Romanian Waters" AD Prut Iasi	IPM Iasi



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No.	Specific Goals	Financing:	Project Title	Estimated Value Project	Interval	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and Evaluation
★ City Hall    ⊙ Foreign sources    ☒ Other Resources						Interval:    ⌘ short term    ⌘ medium term    ☒ long term		
53.	V.1	RAJAC Iaşi / NC "Romanian Waters" AD Prut Iaşi / IPM Iaşi	Impact triggered by obsolete equipment on the water pollution in Iasi Municipality and County	80 thousand euro	2010	RAJAC Iaşi/ NC "Romanian Waters" AD Prut Iaşi /IPM Iaşi	City Hall Iaşi/ NC "Romanian Waters" AD Prut Iaşi /IPM Iaşi	IPM Iaşi
54.	V.1	RAJAC Iaşi / NC "Romanian Waters" AD Prut Iaşi / IPM Iaşi	Repairing the sewage system for waste water in Ciric area, Iasi	300 thousand euro	2004	RAJAC Iaşi/NC "Romanian Waters" AD Prut Iaşi /IPM Iaşi	Iasi Munic. City Hall/ RAJAC Iaşi/Commercial companies with recreational water areas in the region	RAJAC Iaşi/IPM Iaşi/C NC "Romanian Waters" AD Prut Iaşi
55.	V.2	Iasi County Council/Research and Engineering Institute for IF Iasi Branch	Planning works on the hill sides to limit landslides and their impact on Iasi Municipality and County	40,000 thousand euro	2002/2010	Iasi County Council/Research and Engineering Institute for IF Iasi Branch	Iasi County Council/Research and Engineering Institute for IF Iasi Branch	Iasi County Council/Research and Engineering Institute for IF Iasi Branch
56.	V.2	Iasi County Council	Ecological installation for burning toxic and dangerous waste in Romania's northeastern development region	22,800 thousand euro	2002/2004	Iasi County Council	Iasi County Council/IPM Iaşi	IPM Iaşi
57.	V.3	IPM Iaşi	Automatic system to monitor the quality of the air and the environment's radioactivity in the north eastern area of Romania, Iasi Municipality, Iasi County	400 thousand euro	2002/2004	IPM Iaşi	IPM Iaşi	IPM Iaşi
58.	V.3	Iasi City Hall ⊙	Enhancing the functionality degree of the National College dwelling	12 thousand euro	⌘	Iasi City Hall ⊙	Iasi City Hall National College	Iasi City Hall
59.	V.3	Railway Regional Dept. Iaşi/Iasi City Hall	Curbing the level of urban noise generated by railway traffic in Iasi Municipality	200 thousand euro	2004-2005	Railway Regional Dept. Iaşi/Iasi City Hall	Railway Regional Dept. Iaşi/Iasi City Hall/IPM Iaşi	IPM Iaşi
60.	V.4	Iasi City Hall U.T. "Gh. Asachi" Iaşi	Construction of houses with effective energy isolation. Transfer of modern technology for construction materials	55,5 thousand euro	2002-2010	Iasi Municipality City Hall	Iasi Municipality City Hall/U.T. "Gh. Asachi" Iaşi	IPM Iaşi
61.	V.5	Iasi Municipality City Hall	Ecological storage facility for urban waste for Iasi Municipality and 16 communes in the area	21,470 thousand euro	2002/2004	Iasi Municipality City Hall	Iasi County Council / IPM Iaşi / Iasi Municipality City Hall	IPM Iaşi
62.	V.5	Iasi Municipality City Hall	Cutting solid waste in the municipality by recycling paper in Iasi	65 thousand euro	2002/2004	Iasi Municipality City Hall	Iasi Munic. City Hall/IPM Iaşi	IPM Iaşi
63.	V.5	Iasi County Council / IPM Iaşi	Turning to value worn out oils in Iasi Municipality	20 thousand euro	2002/2003	Iasi County Council IPM Iaşi	Iasi County Council / Iasi City Hall / IPM Iaşi / SNP Petrom-Peco Iaşi	IPM Iaşi
64.	V.6	IPM Iasi	Management of bio-diversity in protected areas and in dendrological parks	25 thousand euro	2003-2005	Romanian Academy, Iasi Branch/IPM Iasi	IPM Iasi	IPM Iasi
65.	V.6.	IPM Iasi	Ecological survey of the Prut Valley – to base facts for the cross border reservation, a component part of the Danube Delta biosphere Reservation	84 thousand euro	2002-2004	IPM Iasi	Romanian Academy, Iasi Branch/IPM Iasi	IPM Iasi

No.	Specific Goals	Financing:	Project Title	Estimated Value Project	Interval	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and Evaluation
		★ City Hall    ⊙ Foreign sources    ☒ Other Resources						
					Interval:    ⌘ short term    ⌘ medium term    ☒ long term			
66.	V.6	iasii County Council / IPM Iasi / Al. Cuza University Iasi / NGOs	Ecological reconstruction through forest plantations in the Prut water meadows	1,254 thousand euro	2010	Iasi County Council	Romanian Academy, Iasi Branch/IPM Iasi/Al. Cuza University Iasi/NGOs	IPM Iasi
67.	V.6	IPM Iasi/Al. Cuza University Iasi/NGOs	Planning the urban and peri-urban protected areas in Iasi Municipality aimed at developing eco-touristic activities	150 thousand euro	2003-2007	Romanian Academy, Iasi Branch/IPM Iasi/Al. Cuza University Iasi/NGOs	Romanian Academy, Iasi Branch/IPM Iasi	IPM Iasi
68.	V.6	Iasi County Council	Recycling package Materials used in the food industry Recycling PET containers	1,500 thousand euro	⌘	Iasi County Council	Iasi County Council City Hall IPM Iasi	Iasi County Council IPM Iasi

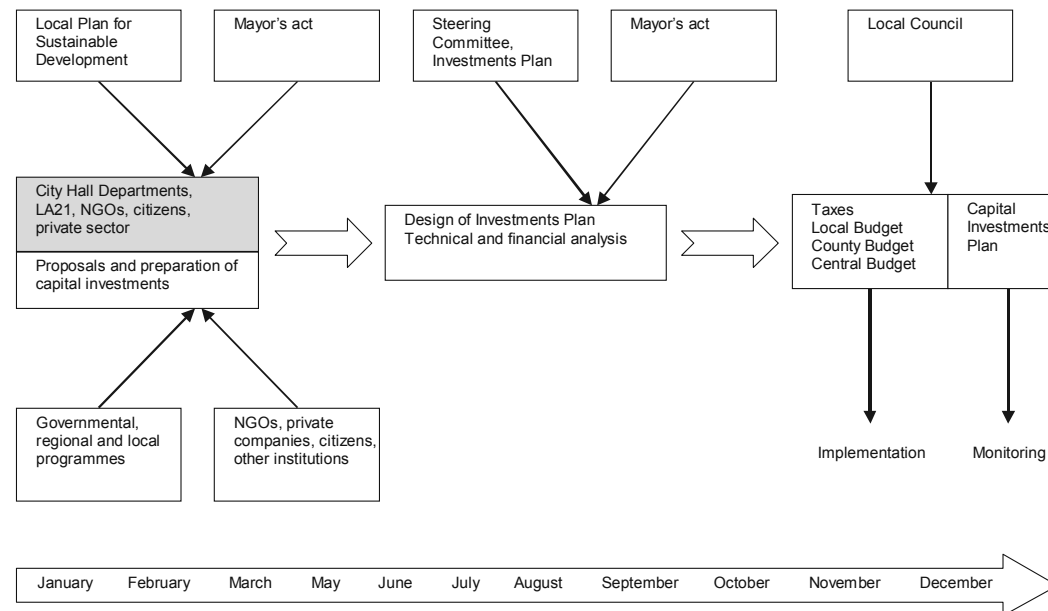
## CHAPTER 5. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

a coherent approach, focusing on the effects generated by the projects on the community.

The structure used as a tool for measurement and assessment of the Sustainable Development Strategy contains a Set of Indicators which allow the evaluation of the performance regarding the achievement of the goals proposed.

In order to monitor the implementation process of the identified projects, the local administration has to use

### The decision making flow related to the implementation of Local Plan for Sustainable Development



The structure of the decision making support system for the implementation of the projects identified within the Local Action Plan

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Sub-category	Indicator	Responsible for Data Source
<b>Development of Basic Infrastructure</b>		
<b>Water</b>	Dwelling units connected to the water supply system (%)	Apa Nova S.A.
	Dwelling units connected to the sewerage system (%)	Apa Nova S.A.
	Annual drinking water consumption (m <sup>3</sup> /per capita)	Apa Nova S.A.
	Industrial water consumption (m <sup>3</sup> /year)	Apa Nova S.A.
	Length of sewerage conduits proposed for upgrading (km)	Apa Nova S.A. Town Planning Dept. Public Utility Management Dept.
	Volume of investments in the reconstruction of the sewerage network	
	Quantity of water treated in the Filter Stations (m <sup>3</sup> /year)	Apa Nova S.A.
<b>Street Infrastructure</b>	Street length proposed for upgrading and reconstruction (km)	
	Street length and road length proposed for reconstruction (km/year)	
	Volume of investments in street reconstruction and maintenance works	
	Number of public parking lots	
<b>Energy</b>	Total consumption broken down by types of energy (coal, gas, electric power, petroleum)	CET (power station)
	Annual electric power consumption per capita (kw/per person)	R.A. CONEL
	Annual natural gas consumption per capita (kw/per person)	DISTRIGAZ
	Annual consumption of energy broken down by sectors of activity (industry, transport, housing) (%)	
	Quantity of energy produced locally (hydro-, thermal and electric power)	
<b>Transport</b>	Number of travelers using public/private means of collective transport (number of places/year)	Iasi Public Transport Corporation
	Vehicles using non-polluting fuels (%)	Mayoralty, Iasi Public Transport Corporation
	Volume of investments in upgrading the fleet for collective public transport	Mayoralty, Iasi Public Transport Corporation
<b>Environmental Protection</b>		
<b>Quality of Water</b>	Number of samplings for chemical parameters of drinking water taken within one year and which exceed international benchmarks (WHO)	IPM DJSP
	Number of samplings for biological parameters of drinking water taken within one year and which exceed international benchmarks (WHO)	IPM DJSP
	Number of samplings for biological parameters of recreational (swimming/bathing) water taken within one year and which exceed international benchmarks (WHO)	IPM DJSP
<b>Quality of Air</b>	Number of days in which the concentration of SO <sub>2</sub> exceeds the maximum admissible level (125µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	IPM

Sub-category	Indicator	Responsible for Data Source
	Number of days in which the concentration of NO <sub>2</sub> exceeds the maximum admissible level (200mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) (24 hour average)	IPM
	Number of days in which the concentration of O <sub>3</sub> exceeds the maximum admissible level (125µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) (8 hour average)	IPM
<b>Waste Management</b>	Quantity of solid wastes (individual households and businesses) generated within one year (tons/person)	IPM Local Sanitation Service
	Quantity of wastes collected from individual households and businesses within one year (ton/year)	IPM Local Sanitation Service
	Solid wastes recycled within one year (%)	IPM Local Sanitation Service
	Active dumping areas	Local Sanitation Service
<b>Health vs. Environment</b>	Infant death rate due to respiratory diseases	DJSP
	Death rate due to blood circulation diseases (all ages)	DJSP
	Death rate due to traffic accidents	DJSP
	Rate of injury by traffic accidents	DJSP
	Death rate among infants under 5 due to diarrhea	DJSP
	Rate of food poisoning	DJSP
	Death rate through chemical incidents	DJSP
	Number of children with normal weight at birth	DJSP
<b>Green Spots</b>	Area of green spots per capita (m <sup>2</sup> /person)	Mayoralty
<b>Urban Regeneration</b>		
<b>Urban Structure (land and buildings occupancy, construction of new housing)</b>	Developed area as a ratio of total town area	Town Planning Dept.
	Intra-town area compared to last year's figure	Town Planning Dept.
	Heritage construction developed for the national interest	Town Planning Dept.
	Number of historical sites	Culture and Heritage Dept.
	Expenses for the restoration of historical monuments and sites	Culture and Heritage Dept.
	Structure of the housing stock, broken down by age brackets	Town Planning Dept.
	Housing stock broken down by height	Town Planning Dept.
	Housing stock broken down by type of lodging (individual, collective – houses and apartment buildings)	Town Planning Dept.
	Dwelling units lacking basic conveniences	DJS
	Habitable area per capita (m <sup>2</sup> /person)	DJS
	Share of population holding personal residential property (%)	DJS
	Share of population living in rented dwellings (%)	
	<b>Economy</b>	Gross domestic product
Number of companies held by private and state capital		Chamber of Commerce
Business structure (turnover/sector)		Chamber of Commerce
Distribution of income (income itemized by economic sectors as a percentage of total income)		County Statistic Dept. (DJS)
Volume of investments by type of business/sector		DJS

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Sub-category	Indicator	Responsible for Data Source
	Volume of foreign investments	DJS Chamber of Commerce
	Active population (%)	DJS
	Active and passive labour force	DJS
	Income of the employed population by economic sectors	DJS
<b>Poverty Alleviation</b>		
<b>Labour Market, Unemployment, Population Income</b>	Number of the unemployed	County Workforce Employment Agency (AJOFM)
	Unemployment rate	AJOFM
	Unemployment by sexes (% female, % male)	AJOFM
	Unemployment among age group below 25 yrs (%)	AJOFM
	Persons who have been unemployed for more than 1 year	AJOFM
	Number of families with income above the average income providing a decent living standard	DJS
	Number of families with income below the average income providing a decent living standard	DJS
<b>Education</b>	Schooling rate	School Inspectorate
	Number of pupils that have graduated primary, secondary and high school courses	School Inspectorate
	Number of places in general schools, high schools, and colleges	School Inspectorate
	Number of places in higher education institutions	School Inspectorate
	Primary and secondary school graduates (females/males) (%)	School Inspectorate
	Higher education graduates (females/males) (%)	School Inspectorate DJS
<b>Culture and Recreation</b>	Number of theatres and annual rate of attendance of theatrical performances	Culture and Heritage Dept.
	Number of places in cinema halls and annual rate of cinema going	Culture and Heritage Dept. and County Culture Inspectorate
	Number of concert halls and spectators per year	Culture and Heritage Dept. and County Culture Inspectorate
	Number of museums and visitors per year	Culture and Heritage Dept. and County Culture Inspectorate
	Number of libraries and books borrowed annually	Culture and Heritage Dept. and County Culture Inspectorate
	Recreational facilities per capita (parks, indoor and outdoor sporting grounds)	Mayoralty, County Youth and Sports Dept. (DJTS)
	Annual rate of use of recreation facilities	Mayoralty, County Youth and Sports Dept. (DJTS)

I.P.M. – Environmental Protection Inspectorate

D.J.S.P. – County Public Health Department

DJS – County Statistic Department

DJTS – County Youth and Sports Department



## C. PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR THE PERIOD 2002 – 2012

### **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE:**

**E**nhancement of the business environment and the creation of an image of excellence related to business promotion in Iasi Municipality;

#### C.1. FAIR AND EXHIBITION CENTRE

**Responsible institutions:** Partnership between Iasi County Council, INCERC Iaşi and Iaşi City Hall

##### **A. Short description of the project:**

Development of the infrastructure for business through valuation of the current infrastructure and human resources of the city.

Location: INCERC main building in Iaşi, building area – 9,195 sqm. There is no feasibility study.

Objectives:

- Rehabilitation of the current infrastructure
- Setting up special areas designated for fairs
- Setting up offices for the Romanian Stock Exchange
- Technical characteristics:
- Technical stability
- Surface of parking areas: 600 sqm
- Access roads: 760 m.p.
- Green spots: 500 sqm

##### **B. Financial aspects of the project:**

Necessary amount 4,868,000 euro

### **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE:**

Develop the labour market and improve its mobility;

#### C.2. ENHANCING THE ACTIVITY OF THE CENTRE FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING – BUSINESS CENTRE

**Responsible institutions:** S.C. International Business Centre Iaşi

##### **A. Short description of the project:**

The aim of the project is the development of a professional training curriculum, accordingly to the new demands registered within the labour market. It would focus particularly on services as well as place approximately 65% of the human resources that are trained. The project tries to create a link between the providers of training and the beneficiaries – the SMEs that are at the beginning of their business ventures.

Activities:

- Selection and evaluation of the candidates
- Training through short-term courses
- Training on entrepreneurship
- Training evaluation and the issuance of diplomas

- Placement of the graduates and monitoring of their future professional career
- Support the graduates of the entrepreneurship courses in starting their business ventures

Direct beneficiaries:

- 40 persons qualified for the above mentioned courses
- 20 persons counselled and assisted in starting their own business.

Indirect beneficiaries:

- Local authorities
- Iași City Hall
- A.J.O.F.M. Iași
- Department for Labour and Social Protection
- Families of the trainees, through the increase of their income
- S.M.E.s.

Estimated results:

Following the presented activities, the Centre for Professional Training will ensure the placement of at least 65% of the persons who graduated from this programme. Through the establishment of the Incubator for Business, an expected result is the increased number of private investors.

#### ***B. Financial aspects of the project:***

Necessary amount 40,000 euro

#### ***C. Regulations***

The International Business Centre will provide 40% of the financial support for the Centre for Professional Training, the rest of the necessary amount (approximately 24,000 euro) will be provided by external sources. The duration of the Project is estimated to be 7 months, after the completion date. The Centre for Professional Training is designed to become self-sustainable.

#### **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE:**

Modernise and expand utility networks;

### C.3. MONITORING SYSTEM FOR HEATING PLANTS

**Responsible institutions:** R.A.D.E.T.

#### ***A. Short description of the project:***

Project's objectives:

- Modernise and expand the public utility services;
- Ensure the optimal parameters for the distribution of heating;
- Reduce losses within the process of thermal energy distribution;
- Decrease heating costs;
- Increase the quality of services provided;
- Direct impact upon the environmental factors through the reduction of noxes and consumption of resources.

There are 127 heating plants in Iași. Only 3 heating plants are already modernised and equipped with new installations and devices.

The project aims to cover the entire area of Iași territory. The automation and modernisation will be performed on the following parts:

- Domestic hot water – 100% - 127 heating plants
- Heating - 100% - 127 heating plants

Project beneficiaries:

- Citizens;
- Companies.

#### ***B. Financial aspects of the project:***

Necessary amount \$1,905,000

#### ***C. Regulations***

The essential conditions for providing quality services are issued within the 326/2001 Law, as follows:

- Ensuring the contractual quantity and quality;
- Adapt to the consumer needs;



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- Equal access to the public service, accordingly to the contract;
- Ensuring the conditions for public health and quality of life.

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE:**

Protection, enhancement and turning to value the patrimony of the city

**C.4. "LĂPUSNEANU STREET" -  
ECONOMIC AND FUNCTIONAL  
ENHANCEMENT OF THE AREA  
LOCATED BETWEEN  
INDEPENDENŢEI AVENUE,  
GAVRIIL MUZICESCU STREET AND  
ESPLANADA UNIRII**

**Responsible institutions:** Iaşi City Hall

**A. Short description of the project:**

The project's mission is to transform the Lapusneanu Street into an attractive area, through the development of its current functions as well as the creation of new ones, and through the valuation and rehabilitation of the historic heritage.

Objectives:

1. Dwellings:
  - Rehabilitation of dwellings.
2. Economic development and job opportunities;

3. Open spaces:
  - Increase the surface area of green spots;
  - Creating urban facilities and setting up areas for leisure.
4. Protection of the historical buildings:
  - Restoration and conservation of the historical heritage.
5. Tourism:
  - Enlarge the number of attractions;
  - Increase the quality of services.
6. Future framework:

At the completion of the Project, the area must be attractive accordingly to the strategic location within the City.

**B. Financial aspects of the project:**

Sub-projects and estimated costs:

- Rehabilitation of dwellings - \$280,000
- Setting up facilities for the protected area of Unirii Museum - \$7,000,000
- Restoration of the Bragadiru colosseum - \$3 million
- Cultural Centre - \$160,000
- Shopping galleries - \$1,060,000
- Setting up spaces for access - \$670,000
- Urban facilities - \$250,000

Total costs - \$11,360,000

**C. Regulations**

- Legislative framework of the public-private partnership O.G. 16/2002;
- Lack of financial resources.

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**M U N I C I P A L I T Y**

# ANNEX 1

## Decisions issued by the Local Council in relation to the achievement of the programmes and projects over 2000-2002

No/date LCD.	Title of the Local Council Decision
180/31.07.2000	Endorsing the technical project for the carrying out of the investment goal "Modernisation of Agri-food Commodities, Dacia - Compound IV"
181-185/31.07.2000	Endorsing the sewage system on the following streets: Obreja, Zborului, 7 Oameni, Dragoş, Ipsilanti by-street;
186/31.07.2000	Endorsing the feasibility study for the objective "Providing water supplies from the surface water layer of the Municipality Swimming Pool"
188/31.07.2002	Endorsing the technical project, the development details and organising the tender for the investment objective "Modernisation of the Agri-food market and planning traffic road streams in the Central Market Area"
189/31.07.2000	Endorsing the feasibility survey and the technical project for the investment objective "Modernisation of Pacurari Agri-food Market"
200-203/31.07.2000	Endorsing the pre-feasibility study and organising the tender for the engineering of the investment objects "Sewage system - Bas Ceaus Street", "Sewage system - Soficu Street", "Sewage system - Donos Street", and "Sewage system - Mizil by-street"
224/28.08.2000	Constituting and assuming the touristic patrimony for Iasi Municipality
234/28.08.2000	Setting up the Mihai Eminescu Municipality Museum in collaboration with the Museum of Romanian Literature, to carry out the specific activity of the museum
240/25.09.2000	Setting up the Sararie Agri-food Market in Iasi Municipality
301/30.10.2000	Granting finance to bl. 482D Canta IV Păcurari according to the stipulations of the Law 114/1996 which is to be used for social housing
321/29.11.2000	Endorsing PUD 17, Galaţii Road 17, bl. F1c aimed at reshaping the existing commercial venues
14/7.02.2001	Including bl. 1004 CUG in the list of blocks of flats with finance obtained according to the stipulations of the Law 114/1996, ensuring it is used for social housing
37/9.03.2001	Endorsing the programme to install meters for thermal energy by 2001
63/23.03.2001	Allotment of additional funds for sporting activities
77/4.04.2001	Endorsing "The Framework Programme for the Economic-Social Development" of Iasi Municipality
83/4.04.2001	Endorsing an investment made by Billa holding in Iasi Municipality
90/4.04.2001	Endorsing the twinning relationship with Athens, USA
94/4.04.2001	Endorsing the twinning relationship with Quebec, Canada
96/13.04.2002	Endorsing "The Urban Public Transportation Programme for Regular Rides"
131/23.05.2001	Endorsing the feasibility survey "The Consolidation of Vestiges Ştefan the Great and Saint"
175/13.07.2001	Acquiring land plots for the establishment of the Tehnopolis Technological Park
242/31.08.2001	Endorsing the Local Council's contribution to the setting up of the HECUBA kindergarten
278/9.10.2001	Endorsing the programme "Development and modernisation of public transportation"
281/9.10.2001	Endorsing the twinning relationship with the Greek town of Kalavrita

No/date LCD.	Title of the Local Council Decision
284/9.10.2001	Iasi Municipality accession to the Energie-Cites Association
363/19.12.2001	Endorsing PUD-housing constructions in Bucium area
374/19.12.2001	Endorsing the design of the "Breazu Recreational Complex" from the city hall's own sources
375/19.12.2001	Endorsing the Local Plan RROTH 2001-2004
19-27/4.02.2002	Endorsing the pre-feasibility surveys for the strengthening of the road system in various areas in the municipality
34/4.02.2002	Endorsing money aid as direct, individual subsidies
52/5.03.2002	Endorsing the pre-feasibility surveys for the Breazu Ecological Park
57/5.03.2002	Endorsing the allotment of sums necessary for the granting of programme assistance to young mothers
84/15.03.2002	Endorsing PUD Cargo Terminal-Iasi Airport
100/25.03.2002	Setting up the "Centre of Services for Mother and Child HECUBA"
119/25.03.2002	Granting facilities for carrying out tourism-related activities
172/29.04.2002	Administering and maintaining cleanliness in Iasi Municipality
203/27.05.2002	Endorsing the twinning relationship with the Greek town of Peristeri
205/27.05.2002	Endorsing and implementing the Programme "S.O.S. Public Transportation"

■