

**LOCAL AGENDA 21 - LOCAL PLAN FOR  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
OF MIHAIL KOGĂLNICEANU COMMUNE**

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## Foreword

by the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative in Romania

Local Agenda 21 (LA21) was developed and adopted at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 as a vehicle for promoting sustainable development. Ten years later, in Johannesburg in 2002, the second global summit promoted LA21 as the principal instrument to use in achieving the well-being of the world's population. Aimed at local administration, LA21 promotes, through public participation, a real 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 to the project "Building Local Capacity to Implement the Local Agenda 21 in Romania." The project was successfully implemented in nine pilot cities during 2000–2002. Since 2003, the project covers a new set of cities every year, under the coordination of the National Centre for Sustainable Development, UNDP's implementing agency for LA21.

This has been a unique participatory process, stimulating the energy of citizens, businesses, academics, NGOs, and local authorities. They all rose to this challenge and their collective efforts contributed towards drafting this document. This report grew out of local needs and ideas and is a tribute to their efforts, energy and enthusiasm. Whether by giving information, offering technical assistance or through their participation, the whole community has made an enormous contribution to its success.

The result is a coherent strategy with a concrete action and implementation plan. Both offer a concrete certification that the project can meet the needs of the community and represent 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







## FOREWORD,

By the Mayor of Mihail Kogălniceanu

Motto:

“Without the rural, there can be no agriculture.  
But agriculture is not enough for rural development.”

After having gained significant ground in Europe, the importance of local communities, in which cohesion elements and cultural differences converge, is becoming a goal in Romania as well. Communities are in a position to promote increasingly harmonised actions, in response to the diverse needs that states, with their centralised dimension, no longer seem to be able to meet, but also in order to stimulate the emergence of networks made up of various local stakeholders working together at a local level.

The implementation of the Local Agenda 21 Programme is based on the core principles of sustainable development—interconnection, innovation and subsidiarity—in an integrated territory management approach. Thus, according to the principle of subsidiarity, each decision ought to be made at the organisational level the closest to citizens.

Local Agenda 21 is the expression of the social-economic element of local development, introducing local autonomy as a community management model, as projects are proposed, analysed and accepted by all stakeholders. The latter have understood their role and are no longer waiting for others to make decisions for them, therefore public institutions this time acted as a support provider, rather than as a higher-rank actor.

The public administration thus understands that local development must be approached in a new framework (based on grassroots principles), whereby strategy planning and programming are based on the involvement of civil associations, NGOs, business operators and producers.

In this one-year effort to draw up the Local Plan for Sustainable Development, the public administration in Mihail Kogălniceanu commune, directly in charge with the management of local resources, relied on the ties between the various institutional levels (central, county and local) and non-institutional actors (NGOs, the civil society).

Based on both competence and skills centred on identifying and analysing the local potential, the Local Plan for Sustainable Development of Mihail Kogălniceanu commune has involved and mobilised energies focused on the social-economic context and weaknesses, which defined an exceptional profile of the rural community.

By designing a complex strategy, the Mihail Kogălniceanu local community proves able to create comprehensive or specific projects to access the funds earmarked for sustainable rural development (structural, cohesion funds, etc.).

On behalf of the Local Council and the Mayoralty, I would like to thank the working groups and citizens who drew up the Local Agenda 21, who proved to be team-players and to keep a fair balance between the priorities and expectations of all community members.

This has been a beginning, an outcome of democratic cooperation and a foundation of local community wellbeing.

Mayor of Mihail Kogălniceanu  
Valer Iosif Mureșan,





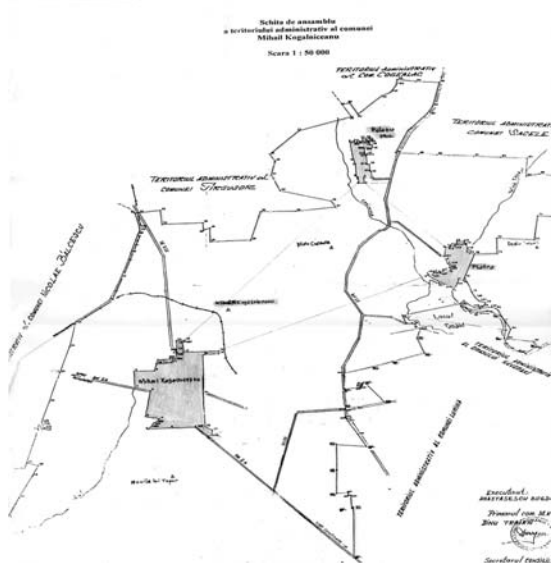
# A. OVERVIEW

## I. NATURAL CAPITAL

### I.1. Historic and geographic data

Mihail Kogălniceanu commune, as an administrative-territorial unit in Constanta County, was established under Law No. 2 of December 20, 1968 on the administrative organisation of the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and is made up of the following villages: Mihail Kogălniceanu (administrative centre), Palazu Mic and Piatra, as well as of the communities which make up the Sibioara Social Group and “Ceres” Social Group.

The first records on today’s administrative centre of the commune date back to the 1<sup>st</sup> Century BC. During the Roman occupation, the village was named **Vicus Clementianensis**; in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> Century, under the Ottoman occupation, it was named **Kara Murat**; in the 1930s - **Ferdinand I**; only in 1948 was the commune given the name **Mihail Kogălniceanu**.



Mihail Kogălniceanu commune, a fourth-rank administrative-territorial unit, is located in south-east Romania, on the Central Dobrogea Plateau, the eastern slope of the Medgidia Valley, in a typical plain area.

Mihail Kogălniceanu is 26 km from Constanța city, and neighbours the following localities: Lumina and Corbu to the east; Castelu, Cuza Vodă, Nicolae Bălcescu to the west; Târgușor and Cogeașlac to the north; Ovidiu and Lumina to the south.

Distances from other major cities in Romania are as follows: Constanța–26 km; Bucharest–226 km; Tulcea–110 km.

### I.2. Sub-units

Mihail Kogălniceanu commune is made up of three villages: Mihail Kogălniceanu–administrative centre, with 3,067 households and a population of 8,437, Palazu Mic with 150 households and 330 inhabitants, and Piatra, with 240 households and 1,347 inhabitants.

### I.3. Climate

A distinctive feature of the Dobrogea climate is the high rate of drought recurrence, triggered by the lowest amounts of precipitation reported on Romanian territory.

The climate is classified as BS (steppe climate), with warm dry summers and cold winters.

Mihail Kogălniceanu commune (44°02” northern latitude, 28°27” eastern longitude), located approx. 15 km from the Black Sea and at 150 m altitude, combines continental and maritime climate features, as the sea influences the climate of a 10-20 km wide strip towards inland Dobrogea.

The climate is temperate-continental, with maritime elements, and is defined by the frequency of drought occurrence.

Climate elements can be summarised by warm and dry summers and cold winters; minimum and maximum temperatures range from -15°C to +35°C, allowing for the diversification of crops, mechanisation and irrigation in farming.

The annual average precipitation is 250-380 mm.

## I.4. Flora

Dobrogea as a whole is a typical dry steppe region, with grass and shrub vegetation, adapted to xerophytic conditions.

Naturally occurring flora elements are specific to the Black Sea region, and are represented by species such as: *Botriochloa ischaenum*, *Festuca vallesiaca*, *Agropyrom cristatum*. Patches of woody vegetation are represented by bushes in the old bramble forests: *Quercus pubescens*, *Prunus mahaleb*. Shrub and subshrub species make up a mix of Mediterranean, Black Sea-Mediterranean and sub-Mediterranean native species: *Jasminum fruticans* (yellow jasmine), *Cotinus coggyria* (Eurasian smoketree), *Crataegus monogyna* (common hawthorn), *Paliurus spina-christi* (Jerusalem thorn).

## I.5. Fauna

The fauna is represented by a large variety of species, with Mediterranean native species prevailing, along with Balkan and Black Sea indigenous species.

Given the climate features, mammals are less common, in terms of the number of species; the more frequent include: *Sus scrofa* (wild boar), *Lepus europaeus* (brown hare), *Vulpes vulpes* (fox), *Apodemus sylvaticus* (wood mouse); there are also less common species: *Vulpes melanogaster* (black-bellied fox) and *Vormela peresguna* (European marbled polecat).

The bird species to be found in the Mihail Kogălniceanu area ecosystem, and approved for hunting, are: *Phasianus colchicus* (common pheasant), *Perdix perdix* (grey partridge), *Coturnix coturnix* (common quail), *Fulica atra* (Eurasian coot), *Gallinula chloropus* (common moorhen), *Vanellus vanellus* (northern lapwing).

In the Mihail Kogălniceanu area, Tașaul Lake is a site of outstanding importance in terms of the bird and animal population, with a considerable number and diversity of bird species. Worth mentioning in this respect are *Tadorna tadorna* (common shelduck), *Ardea purpurea* (purple heron), *Egretta garzetta* (little egret), *Branta ruficollis* (red-breasted goose).

## I.6. River basin

The commune does not have a significant river basin. Nonetheless, the existing river basin is made up of:

Casimcea river, which goes across Palazu Mic village, Agi Cabul stream, crossing Mihail Kogălniceanu commune. Also, part of the Tașaul lake is found on commune territory.

The water area totals 398 ha, and is the public property of the Romanian State.

Groundwater is typically found at depths of 1.5–3.0 m, which maintains soil humidity and a humid vadose zone regime. There are also several local depressions (valleys, hollows), where rainwater and heavy summer precipitation collects, and which have resulted in solidification.

One distinctive feature of groundwater in the Mihail Kogălniceanu commune area is its low-sulphur salinity, which has led to secondary soil salination.

The sub-surface river in Peștera de Cristal (“Crystal Cave”) in Piatra village, is another water resource that may be capitalised on.

## I.7. Geological structure

The commune territory is located on the Central Dobrogea platform, made up of a bedrock of crystalline medium-grade metamorphic schists (mica-schists, amphibolites, quartzites), covered by a green schist deposit. On this platform, which is more elevated than the rest of southern Dobrogea, a sedimentary layer was deposited (partly weathered away already), made up of Jurassic, Cretaceous and Sarmatian rocks, all covered by a loess layer.

## I.8. Soil

The territorial distribution of the main types and sub-types of soils was shaped by ecological factors particular to Central Dobrogea, as well as by a number of local factors, such as the water table conditions, which have led to soil moisture and low salination of certain soils.

The parent material for the soils is represented by soft, loess-like rocks, most of them restructured, considering the fine middle texture (mud – argillite structure) of most soils analysed so far. This is owing to the surplus of precipitation typical to the area (partly due to the forests spreading a relatively large area near the commune limits), which led to the levigation of carbonates and to the emergence of Cambian chernozems on most of the area.

## M. KOGĂLNICEANU

The main soil types are the chernozem, cambic chernozem and their subtypes. Given their physical-chemical features, these soils have high production capability.

Chernozems and cambic chernozems are included in the phaeozems class, which accounts for approx. 97.05% of the total soil area and which covers the compact area of Mihail Kogălniceanu commune. Such soils are characterised by a well-developed, dark, humus horizon, of a fine middle texture, with carbonates either in the topsoil or levigated (in cambic chernozems). A particular feature of the cambic chernozems in the Mihail Kogălniceanu area, found on site and analytically demonstrated, was the resurfacing of calcium carbonate.

The gleysols class was only identified in one are. Such soils are closely tied to the excessive moisture in the valley to the south of the commune.

Regosols are to be found in the eastern part of the commune, at the boundary with Sibioara, and are formed on a limestone bedrock. Such soils have low production capability, are less fertile and may be used for pastures and orchards.

### I.9. Natural habitats

Protected areas are a snapshot of the current state of natural ecosystems. They are increasingly necessary, insofar as natural ecosystems are the key components of the natural capital, and are intended to provide the resources and assets which are the very basis of the social-economic development.

### I.10. Cultural assets

The following archaeological findings have been reported on the commune territory, which represent cultural assets of the community:

Name	Location
The Sitorman neolithic settlements (part of the Hamangia and Gumelnița archaeological cultures)	Piatra
The Sitorman Roman vicus (pits)	Piatra
The "Ratarie" Site (on the eastern shore of Tașaul Lake)	Piatra
The Catholic Church (built in 1897 in the Gothic style, a monument of remarkable historic value)	Mihail Kogălniceanu
Orthodox Church (built in 1934 in the Byzantine style)	Mihail Kogălniceanu
The Aromanian Ethnography Museum	Mihail Kogălniceanu
The aqueduct system	Piatra
Eolian formations on Sitorman Hill	Piatra
Orthodox Church	Palazu Mic
Mosque	Piatra

Through their features, natural habitats may serve as laboratories, where the necessary knowledge can be acquired for facilitating the transition to sustainable development.

In late 2005, Mihail Kogălniceanu commune submitted two applications for Natural 2000 sites: Tașaul Lake (validated) and Palazu Mic-Vest (pending for validation).

The Tașaul Lake site was proposed as a special bird and fauna protection area, for the conservation of wild bird species. At present it is validated at a national level, and will be included in the Natura 2000 European ecological network.

The Palazu Mic-Vest site was proposed as a special area for the protection of natural habitats, of wild flora and fauna. At present it is considered for national validation.

#### I.9.1. Water habitats

This type of habitat is represented by Tașaul Lake, a Natura 2000 site.

Taşaul Lake, formed on the Casimcea Valley, is a river-maritime cove, fuelled by surface waters and groundwater.

The structure of the phytoplankton biocoenosis is largely dominated by the Cyanophyta group, while the bioplankton biocoenosis by groups Rotatoria, Copepoda (source: D.A.D.L Constanța).

Name	Location
Muslim Cemetery	Piatra
Muslim Cemetery	Mihail Kogălniceanu

## I.11. Environment

### *I.11.1. Air quality*

There are no environment factor monitoring programmes carried out in Mihail Kogălniceanu commune.

Air quality, as a specific environment factor, has been measured in the Mihail Kogălniceanu International Airport area, and concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, PM10 particulates, TPM (total particulate matter), sulphates have been identified. One-hour averaged values were used in all measurements.

As compared to the maximum accepted concentrations, stipulated under Order 592/2002, no gaseous pollutant ceilings have been exceeded.

As regards noise pollution, the Mihail Kogălniceanu International Airport is subject to provisions of the European Framework Directive on Environmental Noise. Thus, indicative measurements of the noise level found the following average values: on B737 aircraft landing, the noise level is 55.7 dB, while on take-off it reaches 59.4 dB. On concurrent landing of one B737 and one EC155 aircraft, the noise value reaches 79.4 dB. The ceiling according to Standard 10009/88, is 90 dB.

### *I.11.2. Soil quality*

Biologic tests on soil samples revealed no significant changes for the following indicators: bulk density, cation-exchange capacity, forms of N.

Farmland in Mihail Kogălniceanu is affected by a number of processes, among which the carbonate regrading, i.e. resurfacing of calcium carbonates, which triggers a crusting tendency.

Another distinctive feature of the Mihail Kogălniceanu soils is the low salination (S<sub>2</sub>) process.

The crop range recommended for Mihail Kogălniceanu commune is quite broad, as soils are favourable to most crops.

### *I.11.3. Water quality*

#### **I.11.3.1. Groundwater**

As much as 90% of the total drinking water used by commune inhabitants comes from groundwater sources. The quality of groundwater is subject to testing carried out by the Dobrogea Coast Water Management Directorate (D.A.D.L.).

According to D.A.D.L. measurements, Mihail Kogălniceanu commune is rated as a critical area in terms of nitrate pollution (over 50 mg/l).

#### **I.11.3.2. Wastewater**

The treatment rate calculated for 2005 in the Mihail Kogălniceanu treatment plant indicates efficiency rates of 48% for MSS, 47% for CBO<sub>5</sub>, and 50% for CCO-Cr. These values prove that, in terms of technology, the local treatment plant is obsolete.

Quality indicators for collected wastewater are as follows:

Indicator	UM	NTPA 002/2006 ceilings	Average annual value						
			2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (Jan.- Jul.)
pH	pH unit	6.5–8.5	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8
Suspended solids (MSS)	mg/l	350	316.5	390.2	375.2	387.0	333.9	581.2	724.3
Chemical Oxygen Demand (CCO-Cr)	mg/l	500	775.5	543.2	510.9	562.9	427.9	1092.3	1016.7
Biochemical oxygen demand (CBO <sub>5</sub> )	mg/l	300	321.5	262.5	314.8	380.0	292.5	475.2	493.6
Total extractable matter (SET)	mg/l	30	38.8	41.2	59.8	27.0	28.4	68.2	23.2
Ammonium (NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> )	mg/l	30	-	-	-	-	-	43.5	54.7
Nitrites (NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	0.67
Nitrates (NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	4.0
Total phosphor (P)	mg/l	5	-	-	-	-	-	23.1	21.0
Anionic surfactants	mg/l	25	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	5.0
Phenols	mg/l	30	-	-	-	-	-	0.319	0.136
Clorures (Cl)	mg/l	-	169.5	172.2	182.0	182.6	185.2	191.4	192.4
Filterable residue after evaporation at 105 °C	mg/l	-	754	996	1166	989	1051	1397	1306

(Source: Constanța County Water Corporation)

### I.11.3.3. Surface water

#### a) Tașaul Lake

The overall water quality corresponds, in chemical terms, to the water quality class III. Average total mineral nitrogen (4.887 mg/l), total phosphor values (0.1568 mg/l), and phytoplankton biomass values (20.428 mg/l) define Tașaul Lake waters as hypertrophic.

Physical-chemical measurements indicated a high value of total nitrogen (5.965 mg/l), reported in the Sibioara Farm area. This is the consequence of the operation of an animal farm nearby.

Biological measurements:

Item no.	Waterbed	Total phosphor (mgP/l)	Total mineral nitrogen (mgN/l)	Phytoplanktonic biomass (mg/l)	Overall quality class
1.	Taşaul Lake	0.1568	4.887	20.428	V

(Source: D.A.D.L. Constanța)

As the aforementioned indicator values prove, in 2005 the Tașaul Lake water quality was rated as class V, which indicates a poor ecological state.

## b) Agi Cabul River

Physical-chemical measurements define river waters as overall quality class V waters, according to Order 1146/2002.

Indicator	Average value 2000 mg/dm <sup>3</sup>	Average value 2001 mg/dm <sup>3</sup>	Average value 2002 mg/dm <sup>3</sup>	Average value 2003 mg/dm <sup>3</sup>
Clorures	116	156.4	145.4	158.3
Undissolved (resistant) substance	1295	1360	1095	1111
Sulphate	165	204.6	109.6	205.1
Calcium	115,8	63.9	95.2	75.2
Magnesium	99,8	56.6	85.2	78.8
Dissolved oxygen	9,7	8.6	7.1	6.8
CBO <sub>5</sub>	3	5	2.3	14.3
CCOMn	8,3	16.4	10.1	50.4
Ammonium	0,09	0.38	0.29	3.73
Nitrites	0,65	0.36	0.45	0.61
Nitrates	17,1	12.8	16.01	16.2

(Source: D.A.D.L. Constanța)

Biological tests on phytoplankton indicated an acceptable ecological status, with moderate to critical impurity concentrations, the overall water quality rated as class III.

### I.11.4. Parks and urban green space

Green space is a functional category within and outside commune limits, which includes:

- a natural vegetation component, forest belts, managed by ROMSILVA.
- a developed component, made up of facilities and equipment designed for citizen open-air activities: leisure, culture – education, sports.

The commune also administers one park, named “Parcul Tineretului” (Youth Park) located nearby the forest area and spreading 3.2 ha. The park includes playgrounds and more densely vegetated areas (trees, shrubberies, flower beds).

Also, in the residential area there is one playground, with an 800 sq m area.

There are inadequate recreational and leisure facilities in the commune.

Parks are maintained and managed by the Public Communal Administration and Service Provision Department, which is in charge with (re)planting, pruning, trimming.

### I.11.5. Waste recovery and re-use

In the commune, waste is mostly accounted for by domestic waste, collected from local households, and organic waste generated by the animal breeding sector. The commune does not have an ecological landfill and does not use kerbside collection methods; waste is deposited on a 5-ha plot outside commune limits.

The waste generated by the animal breeding sector is partly re-used as natural fertilizer.



## SWOT Analysis – Natural capital

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● special bird and fauna protection area: Taşaul Lake, Palazu Mic-Vest sites</li> <li>● existence of green space and forests spreading approx. 300 ha</li> <li>● low air and soil pollution</li> <li>● natural resources of crystalline schists and limestone</li> <li>● high farming potential, soild favourable to intensive agriculture</li> <li>● agritourism potential, traditional multi-ethnic households</li> <li>● well preserved natural habitat</li> <li>● fisheries and game resources</li> <li>● areas with forestation potential</li> <li>● groundwater resources in the Piatra – Taşaul Lake area, which may support farming in the area</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● limited water resources</li> <li>● drought year alternation</li> <li>● irregular distribution of water resources</li> <li>● poor quality of groundwater and surface water</li> <li>● inadequate use of renewable energy resources (solar energy, wind power, biomass)</li> <li>● poor condition of water habitats</li> <li>● slow soil decay process, caused by salination and carbonate regrading</li> <li>● lack of an integrated domestic waste management system</li> <li>● lack of a kerbside collection system</li> <li>● deficit of forest flora in certain areas</li> <li>● lack of a monitoring programme for drinking water quality</li> <li>● insufficient financial and human resources for protected area management</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● financing sources for sustainable rural development</li> <li>● availability of European environment action plans</li> <li>● European environment policies which support business operators's investments in non-polluting equipment and technologies</li> <li>● World Bank programmes for the rural water sector</li> <li>● business opportunities for foreign companies, investments in water sector</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● over-use of conventional energy resources</li> <li>● inadequate development of soil and subsoil resources</li> <li>● rise in pollution rates, with negative effects on the environment</li> <li>● lack of funding for environment conservation and protection</li> <li>● desertification</li> </ul>

## II. HUMAN RESOURCES

### II.1. General demographic outline

Mihail Kogălniceanu commune has a considerable development potential, both in terms of natural resources, and of human resources, as follows:

### II.2. Structure by employment status

- economically active population	3,726
- employed population	2,812
- unemployed	914
- pensioners	1,656

### II.3. Structure by age groups

Age groups	0-14 years	15-59 years	Over 60
No. of inhabitants	2,023	6,621	1,428

### II.4. Structure by ethnic groups

<b>Total population</b>	10,072 (100%)
of which:	
<b>Romanians</b>	9,314 (92.5%)
<b>Tartars</b>	335 (3.3 %)
<b>Turks</b>	106 (1.0%)
<b>Rroma</b>	269 (2.7 %)

Human resources are the driving force of economic and civilising progress. The level and means of their development have a vital impact on the development of the community.

Three abilities are seen as critical to human development:

- health
- knowledge
- access to resources.

Others still may be added:

- longevity
- education level
- living standards.

## II.5. Indicators of population health (life expectancy)

Life expectancy (longevity) is an indicator which reflects the overall economic, social, environmental and healthcare framework in which the population lives.

Life expectancy rates in the commune are as follows:

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Life expectancy	69 years	69 years	70 years	69 years	70 years

Over the past 5 years, the average life expectancy has been 69.4 years, which is below the national average (71 years).

## II.6. Human development indicators (education level, literacy rate)

### II.6.1. Indicators for education access and participation

The school enrolment rate in 2002 was 94.5%, which is above the national average (70.2%).

The dropout rate was 1.38%

Pass rate

- 98.5% primary school
- 93.98% middle school
- 95.56% high school

#### II.6.1.2. Education

##### a) Pre-school

Kindergartens	8
Children enrolled	249
Teaching staff	15

##### b) Primary and middle school

Schools	5
Students	555
Teaching staff	
primary school	22
middle school	39

##### c) High school

High Schools	1
Students	200
Teaching staff	15

#### d) Vocational and complementary school, apprenticeship

<b>Students</b>	32
<b>Teaching staff</b>	15

In 2002, the structure of the population aged over 10 by education level was as follows:

<b>Education level</b>	<b>Higher education</b>	<b>Post-secondary school</b>	<b>Secondary school</b>	<b>Primary + middle school</b>	<b>No school</b>
<b>Population over 10 years of age</b>	254	189	5,943	2,026	495

An analysis of the data above indicates a small share of higher education graduates (2.9 %, as against 7.1 % at a national level), whereas the share of people having attended no school is identical to the 5.5 % national average.

A substantial difference is reported for the percentage of secondary education graduates, as compared to the same indicator at a national level.

The literacy rate for the population over 10 years of age is 97.4%, close to the 97.1% national average.

All these indicators recommend the commune as an attractive area in terms of employment and human resource potential.

## II.7. Demographic indicators (natural growth rate, population density)

According to the 2002 population census results, the population of Mihail Kogălniceanu commune includes:

<b>Localities</b>	<b>No. of families</b>	<b>No. of persons</b>	<b>Over 60</b>	<b>Ill</b>	<b>Students</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Teaching staff</b>	<b>Medical staff</b>	<b>Structure by sex</b>	
									<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
Mihail Kogalniceanu	2755	7736	1275	985	982	600	54	15	3818	3918
Piatra village	270	1351	150	172	192	54	3	-	667	684
Palazu Mic village	127	339	58	43	26	12	-	-	167	172
Sibioara Social Group	125	200	8	26	-	32	1	-	99	101
Ceres Social Group	135	446	34	57	30	11	-	-	220	226
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3412</b>	<b>10072</b>	<b>1525</b>	<b>1283</b>	<b>1230</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4971</b>	<b>5101</b>

The natural growth rate has negative values, on a significant upward trend.

Data supplied by A.J.O.F.M. Constanța indicate that, in terms of mobility, one of the major trends refers to labour migration, which in the long run will have a negative impact on the local economic development.

The population density is 62.6 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>, on a downward trend since the previous population census in 1998, an occurrence triggered by the massive redundancies in the national defence sector.

### II.7.1. Medical staff

An analysis of the number of physicians and dentists, as well as of the number of pharmacists, reveals that in 2002-2006 the number of healthcare professionals has remained constant, as follows:

4 family physicians

4 dentists

3 pharmacists

4 nurses

3 pharmacy assistants

**No. of inhabitants per physician** 2.528 persoane

**No. of inhabitants per dentist** 3.371 persoane

**No. of inhabitants per pharmacist** 1.686 persoane

## II.8. Labour and unemployment

### II.8.1. Share of the unemployed in total population in July 2006

No. of registered unemployed	Population aged 18-62	Share of unemployed in total population (%)
	01.01 2006	
120	6,629	1.8

(Source: A.J.O.F.M. Constanța)

### II.8.2. Economically active population

<b>Economically active population</b>	3726
<b>Employed population</b>	2812
<b>No. of unemployed seeking employment</b>	807

### II.8.3. Not economically active population

<b>Student population</b>	1,230
<b>Pensioners</b>	1,656

## SWOT Analysis – Human resources

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● highly skilled and trained agriculture labour</li> <li>● low unemployment rate</li> <li>● professional mobility of human resources</li> <li>● improvement in the education and culture level among the population up to 30 years of age</li> <li>● increase in the number of graduates</li> <li>● inter-ethnic solidarity</li> <li>● well-balanced structure by sex</li> <li>● relatively young population</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● decline in demographic indicators</li> <li>● population ageing</li> <li>● low percentage of graduates</li> <li>● inadequate entrepreneurship education</li> <li>● temporary labour migration</li> <li>● negative population growth rate</li> <li>● inadequate labour market insertion</li> <li>● inadequate development of adult training services (initial and continuing education)</li> <li>● large number of personnel made redundant</li> <li>● small share of population in TVET system</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● availability of human resources to increase agriculture productivity</li> <li>● openness to the development of a volunteer and home-assistance network</li> <li>● services for the establishment of dynamic healthcare assistance</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● low motivation for working, generated by the social protection policy</li> <li>● lack of a coherent professional training policy in high schools and higher education</li> <li>● mismatch between labour market needs and school curricula</li> <li>● graduation certificates inconsistent with the acquis communautaire</li> </ul>

## III. INFRASTRUCTURE

### III.1. Passenger and cargo transport infrastructure

The locality is within short distance from the following communication axes:

- 2 km from the Poarta Albă–Midia Năvodari Canal
- 20 km from the Bucharest–Constanța Motorway
- 26 km from Constanța Port
- Mihail Kogălniceanu International Airoport – within commune limits
- 9 km from the Medgidia–Tulcea railway route

#### III.1.1. Road network

The main road routes crossing the Mihail Kogălniceanu commune are: European road E60, ensuring the connection with Constanța, national road DN22, to Tulcea city, and county road DJ222 Mihail Kogălniceanu – Târgușor. The commune administrative centre is connected to subordinated villages by communal road DC80 Mihail Kogălniceanu–Palazu Mic, DC85 Mihail Kogălniceanu–Piatra and DC86 Mihail Kogălniceanu–Sibioara.

Streets within the Mihail Kogălniceanu administrative centre total 42.1 km, of which 30.89 km with asphalt surfacing and the balance with cobblestone surfacing. In Piatra village, the total street length is 8 km, and in Palazu Mic - 5 km; all streets have asphalt surfacing.

Most communal roads are in a poor condition (80%): the surfacing is worn and obsolete, in need of revamping works.

In 2004–2005, a 1.1-km section of Primăverii St. was upgraded and modernised, along with a 0.4-km section of Panduri St.

Road traffic indicators are within normal parametres, except for the summer season, when particularly busy traffic is reported for both automobiles and heavy weight trucks on European Road E60, which crosses Mihail Kogălniceanu via the village centre.

In terms of road traffic safety, electric traffic control mounting is not necessary.

The street width (6 m in average) does not allow for the arrangement of special lanes for cyclists.

The communal road and street network within locality limits is presented below.

#### Mihail Kogălniceanu

Item no.	STREET NAME	LENGTH KM	ASPHALT	MACADAM	CATEGORY
1.	TUDOR VLADIMIRESCU	3.475	3.475	-	I
2.	MIRCEA CEL BĂTRÂN	1.835	1.835	-	I
3.	LIBERTĂȚII	1.675	1.675	-	II
4.	PRIMĂVERII	2.110	2.110	-	II
5.	SPERANȚEI	1.730	1.730	-	II
6.	VIITORULUI	1.215	1.000	0.215	II
7.	OGORULUI	0.775	0.015	0.760	II
8.	PROPUSĂ(Iorgu Ghe.Ioan)	0.735	-	0.735	III
9.	OLT	0.235	-	0.235	III
10.	CĂLUGĂRENI	0.950	0.950	-	II
11.	UNIRII	1.250	1.100	0.150	II

Item no.	STREET NAME	LENGTH KM	ASPHALT	MACADAM	CATEGORY
12.	PANDURI	1.300	1.200	0.100	III
13.	PROGRESULUI	0.750	-	0.400	III
14.	SIRETULUI	0.475	0.242	0.233	III+IV
15.	VIIOR	0.460	-	0.460	III
16.	TÂRGUȘOR	1.100	-	1.100	II
17.	GRIVIȚEI	1.825 x 2	-	1.825	II
18.	VICTORIEI	2.065	1.800	0.265	II
19.	DACIEI	2.450	2.450	-	II
20.	DOROBANȚI	2.000	2.000	-	II
21.	TRANSILVANIEI	1.975	1.975	-	II
22.	NICOLAE BĂLCESCU	2.000	2.000	-	II
23.	ALEEA DOBROGEI	0.150	0.150	-	III
24.	GRĂDINILOR	0.200	0.200	-	II
25.	DOBROGEI	0.320	0.320	-	II
26.	KARAMURAT	0.520	0.520	-	II
27.	ȘCOLII	0.210	0.040	0.170	III
28.	MUNTENIEI	0.435	0.435	-	III
29.	MORII ALEE BL.U;T;S;	0.300	0.220	0.080	III
30.	VASILE LUPU (PLOPILOR)	0.165	0.165	-	II
31.	TOMIS + PRELUNGIRE	0.830	0.230	0.500	III
32.	CARPAȚI	0.270	0.270	-	III
33.	DECEBAL PRELUNGIRE	0.795	0.283	0.270	III
34.	MOLDOVEI	0.200	-	0.200	III
35.	PĂDURII+PRELUNGIRE	0.380	-	0.320	III
36.	INTRARE FOST C.A.P.	0.575	0.575	-	III
37.	CIMITIR ORTODOX-CARB.	1.500	-	1.500	III
38.	STADION	0.400	-	0.400	III
39.	VICTORIEI PRELUNGIRE C	0.180	-	-	II
40.	DACIEI PRELUNG. ZONA C	0.130	-	-	II
41.	DOROBANȚI PREL.ZONA C	0.130	-	-	II
42.	TRANSILVANIEI PREL. C	0.130	-	-	II
43.	N.BĂLCESCU PRELUNG. C	0.130	-	-	II
44.	PARALELĂ STADION	0.340	-	0.340	III
45.	BONCOTĂ VASILE	0.575	-	0.575	III
46.	IORGU GHE. IOAN	0.575	-	0.300	III
47.	ALEE BL.B;B1;	0.150	0.150	-	III
48.	ALEE BL.C7;D8;	0.150	-	0.150	III
49.	ALEE HOTEL -"CAS"	0.120	0.120	-	III



Item no.	STREET NAME	LENGTH KM	ASPHALT	MACADAM	CATEGORY
50.	ALEE BL.V1;V2;V3;	0.100	0.100	-	III
51.	ALEE BL.V4;V5;	0.110	0.110	-	III
52.	ALEE BL.CERES; O; R;	0.100		0.100	III
53.	ALEE BL.M	0.060		0.060	III
54.	ALEE BL.L13	0.100	0.070	0.030	III
55.	ALEE BL.H; F1; G10; F9;P	0.500	0.350	0.150	III
56.	ALEE CĂMIN CULTURAL	0.050	0.035	0.015	III
57.	ALEE DOROBANȚI-TRANS.	0.085		0.085	III
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>42.725</b>	<b>31.002</b>	<b>11.723</b>	

#### Piatra village:

Item no.	Street name	Comments
1.	MARE	-
2.	ȘCOLII	-
3.	FERMA PIATRA	-
4.	CIMITIR PIATRA	-
5.	APUSULUI	-

#### “Ceres” Social Group:

Item no.	Street name	Comments
1.	FLACĂRA	-
2.	ORIZONT	-

### III.1.2. Railway transport

Mihail Kogălniceanu locality is not serviced by a passenger railway network, but it does have a cargo railway network connecting the Mihail Kogălniceanu International Airport to the Constanța–Medgidia–Tulcea network.

The nearest passenger railway station is 9 km from the commune, in Nicolae Bălcescu locality, and ensures the connection to Constanța, Medgidia and Tulcea municipalities.

### III.1.3. Air transport

Within commune limits there is the Mihail Kogălniceanu International Airport, which operates as a back-up facility for the Henri Coandă-Otopeni International Airport, and which provides air connection to all major cities in Europe during the summer.

The airport has a 3,500.00-m landing-take off runway and an operation capacity of 6 aircraft per hour.

### III.2. Telecommunication infrastructure

The commune is connected to the national landline network, and has a telecommunication system which provides services similar to those available in the European Union.

The classical analog network has been replaced by a digital network, with fiber-optic cables introduced on a 30-km distance.

All mobile telephony operators which provide mobile services at a national level have mounted signal amplifiers within commune limits, thus covering 90% of the area. In villages Piatra and Palazu Mic there is no landline network.

Over the past year Internet services have also developed, with local public institutions currently benefiting from these services.

### III.3. Utility infrastructure

#### III.3.1. Electricity supply infrastructure

The electricity distribution and supply is handled by SC Electrica Dobrogea SA, through its Constanța branch. The length of the low-voltage network is 49 km, and the total number of consumers is 3,200, of which 3,026 households.

The electricity supply network is 51.27-km long, and structured as follows:

- 33.67 km classical overhead powerline;
- 15.6 km overhead twisted pair powerline;
- 2 km underground direct-buried cable network.

The public lighting network is made up of 1,345 lights, consuming a total 404,388 kwh/year.

Since 2004, the network has been undergoing upgrade and extension works, which are scheduled to complete in December 2006. The costs of the works have been covered from the local budget.

#### III.3.2. Natural gas supply infrastructure

In Mihail Kogălniceanu commune, natural gas supply services are provided by S.C. CONGAZ S.A.

Works on the natural gas supply networks were initiated in 2004 and are scheduled to complete in 2008, when the distribution network will service 80% of the households.

The main indicators in this respect are:

Length of gas distribution pipes (medium pressure)	4.8 km
Length of gas distribution pipes (low pressure)	20 km
Total no. of users	3,026

#### III.3.3. Water supply and sewerage infrastructure

In Mihail Kogălniceanu, water supply services are provided by the Constanța County Water Corporation, subordinated to the Constanța County Council.

##### Natural water sources include:

- groundwater - 12 wells (10-23 m deep), only 9 of which are operating. The groundwater is nitrite polluted, and as such it requires costly additional treatment;
- cota 20 Ovidiu pumping station - only for the block of flats area. It is a source which fails to ensure the necessary pressure in the system and to measure actual flow rates at commune entry point.

##### Structural elements of the supply network:

- 2 pipes, Dn 200 mm, total length = 500 m, from the 12 wells, in a serious wear condition, which causes massive losses;
- 2 pipes, Dn 250 mm and 300 mm, total length = 11.5 km from the Ovidiu station, in a serious wear condition, which causes massive losses.

Also, there are:

Storage facilities - two 300-mm water tanks (one underground, one semi-buried), insufficient.

One non-automated pumping station.

One low-capacity chlorination station, unable to maintain chlorine residuals at network end side.

Transport and distribution networks of 110mm in

diameter and 13,800 m in total length, out of the approx. 41 km of street; most are made of asbestos-cement (few of them of steel), which are both improper materials; in a serious wear condition.

**The sewerage and treatment system is made up of:**

- B250-300 mm sewers, totalling 4,650 m in length, collecting domestic sewage from the block of flats area, households and public utilities in the area.
- a pumping station for the sewage transport to the treatment plant, with a  $Q_{maxh} = 16.7$  l/s flow rate, servicing the collection area.
- one treatment plant with mechanical treatment and biological treatment equipment, for a  $Q_{max/zi} = 37.5$  l/s flow rate, servicing the residential area, S.C. DORNA S.A., S.C. ADILAU, S.C. CARGOROMENA, the MIHAIL KOGĂLNICEANU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, the Veterinary Clinic.

## III.4. Institutional infrastructure

### III.4.1. Education infrastructure

In the Mihail Kogălniceanu commune there are as many as 14 public education units, as follows:

- eight kindergartens, four of them in Mihail Kogălniceanu locality and one each in villages Piatra and Palazu Mic, Sibioara and "Ceres" social groups;
- five primary schools, of which two in Mihail Kogălniceanu locality and one each in villages Palazu Mic and Piatra, and in the "Ceres" Social Group;
- The Mihail Kogălniceanu High School, in Mihail Kogălniceanu locality.

The education infrastructure has been undergoing revamping works since 2004. Three kindergartens in the locality have been revamped and equipped to European standards.

In 2006, the buildings of the Piatra Primary School and Mihail Kogălniceanu High School saw the launch of a renovation project, due to complete in late 2007.

The elementary school in the "Ceres" Social Group (grades 1-4) is to be revamped as soon as the judicial status of the respective plot is settled.

### III.4.2. Healthcare infrastructure

Healthcare services in Mihail Kogălniceanu commune are provided by:

- four family physician units;
- three dental care units;
- one private general practice;
- one private dental care unit.

All these units operate within the Mihail Kogălniceanu General Outpatient Clinic.

Pharmaceutical services are provided by two units in the administrative centre of the commune; subordinated villages do not have pharmaceutical access points.

In 2004-2006, the building hosting the Mihail Kogălniceanu General Outpatient Clinic was renovated, and natural gas supply services piped-in. The electric wiring system was also replaced.

The new facility meets the operation standards of a permanent health care centre.

### III.4.3. Culture and sport infrastructure

Cultural activities in the commune are carried out in the buildings of the Mihail Kogălniceanu locality and Piatra village Cultural Centres.

Also operating in the commune is a public library with 18,000 volumes.

The commune does not have an infrastructure for sports activities.

## SWOT Analysis – physical infrastructure

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● access to modern transport corridors</li> <li>● area crossed by European road E60</li> <li>● international airport located within commune limits</li> <li>● railway route 9 km from the commune, ensuring connection to neighbouring municipalities</li> <li>● plots privately owned by the Local Council, available for foreign investments</li> <li>● availability of areas favourable for residential developments</li> <li>● availability of areas favourable for industrial and farm development</li> <li>● feasibility studies drawn up for the water supply and sewerage infrastructure</li> <li>● feasibility studies drawn up for road and pedestrian traffic infrastructure</li> <li>● finalisation of natural gas supply works for household and industrial users</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● communal roads lacking modernised asphalt surfacing</li> <li>● undersized, worn water network, which does not cover the entire area of Mihail Kogălniceanu locality</li> <li>● lack of water supply and sewerage networks in subordinated villages (Piatra and Palazu Mic)</li> <li>● worn sewerage network, only covering 30% of the commune area</li> <li>● undersized treatment plant, affected by wear and obsolescence</li> <li>● lack of farming support infrastructure (irrigation system, road network in farm area)</li> <li>● lack of healthcare infrastructure in subordinated villages (Piatra and Palazu Mic)</li> <li>● lack of sports infrastructure</li> <li>● pedestrian infrastructure in serious wear condition</li> <li>● insufficient space for department operation in the Mayorality building</li> <li>● underdeveloped tourism support infrastructure in Piatra and Palazu Mic areas</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● financing sources for sustainable rural development</li> <li>● area with significant development prospects, due to the American military basis</li> <li>● extension and modernisation of the Constanța metropolitan area</li> <li>● capitalising on the Mihail Kogălniceanu International Airport as a route and vector of economic growth</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● inadequate administrative capacity to implement post-accession commitments and legislation</li> <li>● inadequate capacity to manage and co-fund pre-accession and accession projects</li> <li>● complexity of structural fund accessing procedures and of the European legislation on public-private partnerships.</li> </ul>

## IV. ECONOMY OUTLINE

### IV.1. Economy overview

#### IV.1.1. Structure of the economic system in Mihail Kogălniceanu locality

	No. of companies	Turnover 2005	No. of companies	Turnover 2004	No. of companies	Turnover 2003	No. of companies	Turnover 2002
<b>Total</b>	141	51426799	137	39323841	123	36958956	110	25328907
<b>Agriculture</b>	14	3115562	15	2927896	12	2221764	24	4221939
<b>Trade</b>	69	23026146	73	21986424	72	20301457	65	11113556
<b>Tourism</b>	13	2632197	12	1425094	8	950841	9	703168
<b>Other services</b>	45	22652894	37	12984427	31	13484894	21	9290244

(Source: Constanța Directorate General for Public Finances)

#### IV.1.2. Structure of employed population by sector

Economic sector	No. of employees
<b>Agriculture–forestry</b>	923
<b>Industry</b>	279
<b>Construction</b>	120
<b>Wholesale, retail</b>	362
<b>Hospitality</b>	87
<b>Transport and storage</b>	290
<b>Services</b>	798

(Source: Constanța County Statistics Directorate)

In terms of the share of population employed, the leading sectors of the local economy are agriculture and services. The population employed in agriculture accounts for 33% of the total, a value close to the 31.9% national average.

The services sector employs 30% of the total population, on an upward trend facilitating the shift to a service-based economy.

### IV.2. Agriculture

Considering the natural and socio-economic characteristics of Mihail Kogălniceanu commune, as well as the population structure and employment rate, agriculture and the farm product processing industry will continue to be the main activities contributing to the economic growth of the locality.

The local agriculture is characterised by mixed activities, vegetable and animal farming, as indicated by the farmland structure as well: 86% of the farmland area is arable land, with vineyards and orchards accounting for a very small share (0.9%) of the total.

As for the forestry fund, it accounts for a limited share (1.4%) of the total farmland. Forest areas are publicly owned by the State and administered by the Constanța Forestry Directorate.

Of the total forestry area, 189 ha are under adult forest, with the main species including:

- oak (35%)
- ash tree (25%)
- manna ash (15%)
- black locust (10%)
- honeylocust (15%)

Also, 12 ha are under saplings and poles, particularly manna ash and honeylocust, with forestation works carried out in the autumn of 2006 on another 15 ha.

#### IV.2.1. Farmland by use category on December 31, 2004

MIHAIL KOGĂLNICEANU COMMUNE	-HA-	% OF TOTAL AREA	% OF FARMLAND
<b>Total area</b>	16097	100	
<b>Farmland, of which privately owned</b>	13970 12727	86 79	100 91.1
<b>Farmland by use category:</b>			
- arable	12838	79.9	91.8
- pastures	1016	6.3	7.2
- vineyards, orchards	154	0.9	1.1
<b>Forest</b>	234	1.4	1.6

(Source: Constanța Land Survey and Real Property Bureau)

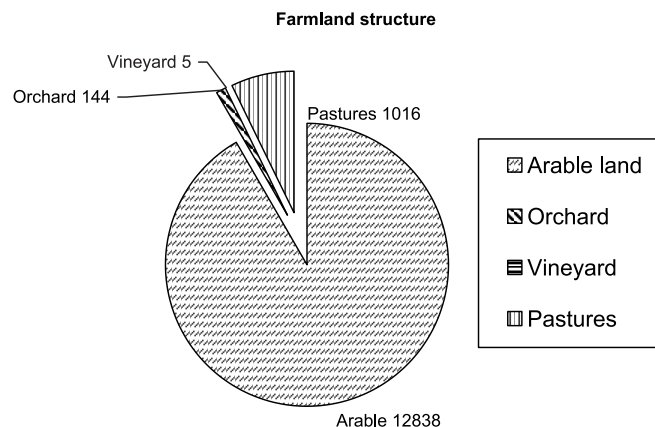
While 86% of the commune total land area is farmland, which explains the sizeable share of the agriculture sector in the employment structure, this is not an indicator of competitive or efficient modernity in the sector. The same is revealed by average yield per ha figures, as compared to other regions.

As for the ownership form in the agriculture sector, 91.1% of the yield is generated by private farms.

Farmland in Mihail Kogălniceanu commune is affected by a number of processes, such as the carbonate regrading and the low salination processes, which have been reported for all soil types.

As much as 80% of the farmland has not been subject to soil chemical fertilisation processes, which allows for the development of organic farming.

## IV.2.2. Farmland structure by use



As for the farming association forms, there are three entities in the commune set up in conformity with Law no. 36/1991, having a total area of 1,519 ha (11.8%), 20 entities set up in conformity with Law no. 31/1990, having a total area of 4,313 ha (33.5%), 16 family associations and self-employed individuals, operating a 2,197.48-ha area (17.1%) and a total 5,766.56 ha in individual households (44.9%).

Given the excessive fragmentation of farmland into small-sized property, we cannot talk about the implementation of modern farming technologies, in line with European Union standards.

Association forms must be developed, such as farmer associations, small and medium enterprises providing related services and processing farm products, in order to better capitalise on the agricultural yield.

## IV.2.3. Vegetable yield

The analysis of the structure of vegetable farm areas indicates a considerable share of grains in the total crop structure (over 44.7%), at the expense of other crop types.

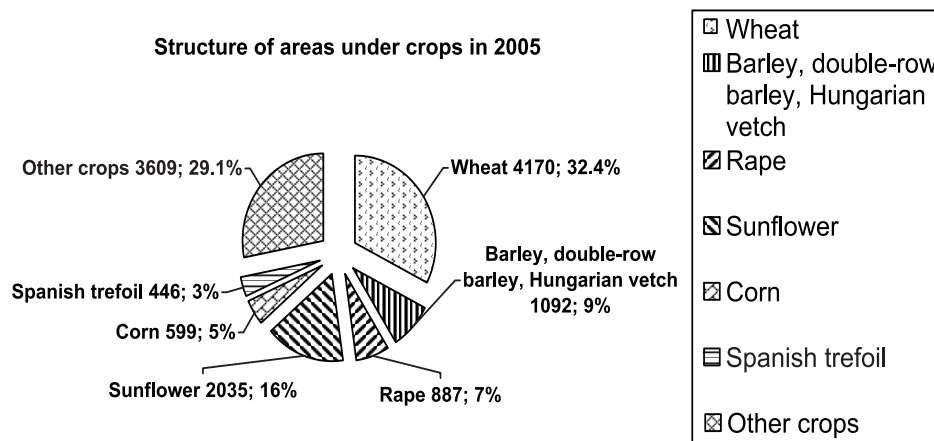
### IV.2.3.1. Farmland structure by crop, 2003–2005

Total area under crops, of which	2003		2004		2005	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
		12,838	100	12,838	100	12,838
<b>Wheat</b>	3,700	28.8	3,290.7	25.6	3,170	24.6
<b>Barley – two-row barley, Hungarian vetch</b>	1,515.01	11.8	2,090	16.8	2,577	20
<b>Rape</b>	290	2.2	887	6.9	887	6.9
<b>Sunflower</b>	3,112.14	24.2	2,600	20.2	2,035	15.8
<b>Corn</b>	1,889	14.7	1,720	13.3	599	4.6
<b>Spanish trefoil</b>	410,4	3.1	365.5	2.84	446	3.4
<b>Other</b>	1,921.4	14.9	1,884.8	14.6	3,124	24

(Source: Constanța Directorate for Agriculture and Rural Development)

Since 2003 there has been an increase in the area under rape. The rape crop area increased from 2.2% in 2003, to 15.3% in 2006, with yield levels close to the national average figures, which indicates the interest of local farmers in technical plants as an alternative to traditional crops.

As for the areas under sunflower and corn, a decrease of the interest in these crops has been reported. Thus, while in 2002 they accounted for 40.8% of the total area, in 2005 the percentage had dropped to 20.5%.



An analysis of average yield per ha points to an 8% decrease in 2004 as against 1990 for the wheat crops, a 77.14% decrease in the double-row barley yield and a 75% decrease in the Spanish trefoil and Hungarian vetch yields. This was triggered both by natural causes, and by farmers' failure to comply with farming technology recommendations.

#### IV.2.3.2. Farm implements

In terms of the use of farming equipment, a limited number of tractors as against the farmland area has been reported, with one tractor covering 106 ha. The reported distribution of other farm implements is no more favourable either; the following are currently in use:

- 17 combines;
- 87 chisel ploughs;
- 46 disk harrows;
- 32 broadcast seeders;
- 23 seed drills;
- 6 mowers;
- 8 balers;
- 34 tractor cargo carts.

#### IV.2.4. Animal breeding

The animal breeding segment is a problem for the commune agriculture sector. A decrease in livestock has been reported for sheep, goats and pigs, and the downward trend has remained constant. Thus, the sheep stock decreased by 79% as compared to 2000.



**IV.2.4.1. Trends in livestock data**

Item no.	Livestock	2000	2003	2004	2005
1	Poultry, of which female (thousand capita)	17,000	19,646	20,646	21,896
		16,000	18,690	12,646	18,000
2	Sheep, of which female (capita)	18,154	17,903	14,479	14,502
		10,956	10,340	9,950	9,806
3	Pigs, of which female (capita)	6,310	6,479	5,501	5,600
		510	500	500	500
4	Cattle, of which female (capita)	1,425	1,398	1,458	1,543
		935	910	879	895
5	Honey bees (colonies)	400	480	480	1,335

*(Source: Constanța Directorate for Agriculture and Rural Development)*

The primary goal of the animal husbandry sector in Mihail Kogălniceanu commune is the shift to the market economy and the adjustment of the sector to European Union requirements, through the development of modern animal breeding farms in the rural environment.

In conclusion, at a commune level small and medium-sized enterprises must be developed, to provide farm product processing services, in order to ensure better marketing of vegetable and livestock farm products.

## SWOT Analysis – Agriculture

### Strengths

- urban master plan already drawn up
- production potential in the vegetable and animal farming sector
- constant female livestock
- large sheep stock with high-quality genetic potential
- large farmland areas suitable for mechanisation and irrigation, which allow for crop diversification
- local traditions in animal husbandry
- soils favourable for intensive agriculture
- agriculture consulting service
- professional training services for accreditation, in line with the acquis communautaire
- short distance to urban sale markets
- good level of beekeeping education
- soil favourable to vegetable crops

### Weaknesses

- lack of farmers' associations
- uncompetitive farm products
- inadequate organisation of product supply chains and small number of product wholesale contracts
- farm implements affected by wear and obsolescence, which results in inefficient exploitation of farmland
- chemical fertilisation of soils practiced more extensively than natural fertilisation
- scarce investments in agriculture
- inadequate farm product marketing
- lack of an irrigation system
- low productivity
- absence of related services, to support farming activities
- long distance from the water resource used in irrigation
- imbalance between livestock size and the vegetable yield to support it

### Opportunities

- high demand in the farm product market
- large number of companies interested in investing in agriculture
- the European quota, which allows for an increase in output
- coherent European policy to ensure financial support for agriculture development

### Threats

- competition between Romanian products and products in the European market
- unfavourable prospects in terms of agriculture employment
- soil decay caused by pollution and inefficient exploitation

## B. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

For a 2025 time horizon, the goal of the sustainable development strategy of Mihail Kogălniceanu commune is an equitable and well-balanced economic development, as a component of the Constanța Metropolitan Area, by responsibly using material resources and creating a stable social environment, without categories subject to social exclusion.

### AXIS 1 – Enhancing competitiveness in the agriculture sector

#### Goal:

To develop a competitive agriculture sector, based on knowledge and private initiative, fostering environment conservation and compliance with European norms.

#### Objectives:

- ✓ Restructuring and developing farms, through a shift from individual households to commercial farms
- ✓ Enhancing the competitiveness of farm products, by adjusting to market demands
- ✓ Developing and modernising the farm product processing sector
- ✓ Developing the agriculture-related service sector – product wholesale and storage

### AXIS 2 – Upgrading the physical infrastructure

#### Goal:

To revamp the physical infrastructure, in order to support economic growth and the development of human resources, and to raise living standards

#### Objectives:

- ✓ Revamping the water cycle infrastructure
- ✓ Revamping the public utility infrastructure
- ✓ Revamping the vehicle and pedestrian traffic infrastructure
- ✓ Developing the social and public service infrastructure
- ✓ Developing the education infrastructure
- ✓ Developing the tourism and business infrastructure
- ✓ Developing the business environment support infrastructure

### AXIS 3 – Improving the social-economic environment, with a view to raising living standards

#### Goal:

To develop the human resources and business environment, in view of ensuring sustainable employment, of raising living standards and of enhancing social cohesion

#### Objectives:

- ✓ Functional development, through promotion of non-farming activities
- ✓ Developing the service sector
- ✓ Ensuring the human resources needed for economic diversification and for provision of local services, by adjusting school programmes to labour market requirements
- ✓ Developing life-long training programmes
- ✓ Promoting social inclusion and equal opportunities, combating social discrimination

- ✓ Developing local tourism, by capitalising on the cultural heritage and natural tourism resources
- ✓ Strengthening the administrative capacity

## **AXIS 4 – Improving and promoting the quality of the environment**

### **Goal:**

To preserve the quality of the environment by keeping a balance between human activity and natural resource conservation

### **Objectives:**

- ✓ Responsible exploitation of farmland
- ✓ Conservation of natural habitats, of biodiversity, of the soil and water
- ✓ Promoting ecological waste recovery, recycling and re-use technologies
- ✓ Raising the public awareness on environment issues, by organising mass campaigns and events

# C. LOCAL ACTION PLAN OF MIHAIL KOGĂLNICEANU COMMUNE 2007–2013

## 1. Goals

### Axis 1 – Enhancing competitiveness in the agriculture sector

Goal – *To develop a competitive agriculture sector, based on knowledge and private initiative, fostering environment conservation and compliance with European norms*

### Axis 2 – Upgrading the physical infrastructure

Goal – *To revamp the physical infrastructure, in order to support economic growth and the development of human resources, and to raise living standards*

### Axis 3 – Improving the social-economic environment, with a view to raising living standards

Goal – *To develop the human resources and business environment, in view of ensuring sustainable employment, of raising living standards and of enhancing social cohesion*

### Axis 4 – Improving and promoting the quality of the environment

Goal – *To preserve the quality of the environment, by keeping a balance between human activities and natural resource conservation*

## 2. Measures to strengthen the institutional capacity

Reforming the institutional infrastructure and the local public administration

### PROGRAMMES

- Improving the management of the local administration and public institutions
- Enhancing the efficiency of organisational and operational structures
- Ensuring the professional development of local civil servants
- Enhancing the representation of the civil society

### PROJECTS

- Basing decisions on research and expert reports
- Decentralising public services through public-private partnerships

## 3. Budget projection, 2007-2013

2007 budget	10,856,653 RON
2008 budget	11,565,531 RON
2009 budget	12,028,152 RON
2010 budget	12,509,278 RON
2011 budget	13,009,649 RON
2012 budget	13,660,132 RON
2013 budget	14,343,139 RON

## 4.

**Axis 1 – Enhancing competitiveness in the agriculture sector**

**Goal – To develop a competitive agriculture sector, based on knowledge and private initiative, fostering environment conservation and compliance with European norms**

Item no.	Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value	Duration	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Restructuring and developing farms, through a shift from individual households to commercial farms	E.F. L.B.	Cadastral survey of farmland	3,500,000 €	2 years	Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Urban Planning Dept.	- Ministry of Transport, Construction and Tourism - A.N.C.P.I.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		E.F. L.B.	Establishing association forms and farmer groups	50,000 €	2 years	Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Agriculture Dept.	- A.P.I.A. Constanța - O.J.C.A. Constanța	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		E.F. L.B.	Pasture rehabilitation and improvement	300,000 €	4 years	Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Agriculture Dept.	- Trade associations - D.A.D.R. Constanța - ROMSILVA	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		Private investment E.F.	Setting up greenhouses, mushroom farms and conservatories	1,000,000 €	2 years	Business operators	- D.A.D.R. Constanța - A.P.I.A. Constanța - O.J.C.A. Constanța - D.S.V.S.A. - C.J.C.	- Business operators (private investors)
		Private investment E.F.	Converting vegetable farms to organic farming units	150,000 €	4 years	Business operators	- D.A.D.R. Constanța - A.P.I.A. Constanța - O.J.C.A. Constanța	- Business operators (private investors)
		Private investment E.F.	Cattle farms	200,000 €/farm	2 years	Business operators	- D.A.D.R. Constanța - A.P.I.A. Constanța - O.J.C.A. Constanța - D.S.V.S.A. - C.J.C. - Trade associations	- Business operators (private investors)
		Private investment E.F.	Specialised meat and wool sheep farms	200,000 €/farm	2 years	Business operators	- D.A.D.R. Constanța - A.P.I.A. Constanța - O.J.C.A. Constanța - D.S.V.S.A. - C.J.C.	- Business operators (private investors)
		Private investment E.F.	Meat and milk goat farms	200,000 €/farm	2 years	Business operators	- D.A.D.R. Constanța - A.P.I.A. Constanța - O.J.C.A. Constanța - D.S.V.S.A. - C.J.C.	Business operators (private investors)

## M. KOGĂLNICEANU

Item no.	Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value	Duration	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and assessment
2	Enhancing the competitiveness of farm products, by adjusting to market demands	E.F. L.B.	Establishing an Animal Exchange	1,000,000 €	3 years	Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Agriculture Dept.	- D.A.D.R. Constanța - A.P.I.A. Constanța - O.J.C.A. Constanța - D.S.V.S.A. - C.J.C.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		Private investment E.F.	TradeMark	20,000 €	1 year	- Business operators - C.L.C.A.	- O.S.I.M. - O.R.D.A. - C.J.C.	- Business operators (private investors)
		Private investment E.F.	Construction of an agrifood marketplace	Not budgeted	1 year	Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Agriculture Dept., Urban Planning Dept.	- D.A.D.R. Constanța - A.P.I.A. Constanța - O.J.C.A. Constanța - D.S.V.S.A.	- Business operators (private investors)
		E.F. L.B.	Promoting local brands in printed and virtual media – arts and crafts fair	10,000 €	Permanent	Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – PR Dept.	- D.A.D.R. Constanța - A.P.I.A. Constanța - O.J.C.A. Constanța	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
3	Developing and modernising the farm product processing sector	Private investment E.F.	Wool collecting and processing unit	1,000,000 €	3 years	Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Agriculture Dept., Urban Planning Dept.	- D.A.D.R. Constanța - A.P.I.A. Constanța - O.J.C.A. Constanța	- Business operators (private investors)
		Private investment E.F.	Milk collecting and processing unit	3,000,000 €	3 years	Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Agriculture Dept., Urban Planning Dept.	- D.A.D.R. Constanța - A.P.I.A. Constanța - O.J.C.A. Constanța. - D.S.V.S.A.	Business operators (private investors)
		Private investment E.F.	Slaughterhouse and meat processing unit	4,000,000 €	3 years	Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Agriculture Dept., Urban Planning Dept.	- D.A.D.R. Constanța - A.P.I.A. Constanța - O.J.C.A. Constanța - D.S.V.S.A.	Business operators (private investors)
		Private investment E.F.	Biomass production for energy and biofuel	5,000,000 €	3 years	Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Agriculture Dept.	- D.A.D.R. Constanța - A.P.I.A. Constanța - O.J.C.A. Constanța	- Business operators (private investors)
4	Developing the agriculture-related sector – product wholesale and storage	S.F.	Revamping the irrigation system	10,000,000 €	4 years	Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Agriculture Dept.	- D.A.D.R. Constanța - A.P.I.A. Constanța - A.N.C.A. - C.J.C. - S.N.I.F. - R.A.J.A.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		Private investment E.F.	Establishment of a Veterinarian Pharmacy	100,000 €	2 years	Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Agriculture Dept., Urban Planning Dept.	- D.S.P.	Business operators (private investors)

## Axis 2 – Upgrading the physical infrastructure

**Goal – To revamp the physical infrastructure, in order to support economic growth and the development of human resources and to raise living standards**

Item no.	Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value	Duration	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Revamping the water cycle infrastructure	E.F. L.B.	Extending and upgrading the drinking water supply network	6,000,000 €	2 years	- S.P.G.C.L.P.S. - Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty – Urban Planning Dept.	- C.J.C. - R.A.J.A.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty
		E.F. L.B.	Revamping, refurbishing and upgrading the sewerage and wastewater treatment system	9,000,000 €	2 years	- S.P.G.C.L.P.S. - Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty – Urban Planning Dept.	- C.J.C. - R.A.J.A.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty
2	Revamping the public utilities infrastructure	L.B.	Extending and upgrading the electricity supply network	500,000 €	ongoing	- S.P.G.C.L.P.S. - Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty – Urban Planning Dept.	- S.C. ELECTRICA S.A.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty
		L.B.	Revamping the street lighting system	300,000 €	ongoing	- S.P.G.C.L.P.S. - Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty – Urban Planning Dept.	- S.C. ELECTRICA S.A.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty
		L.B.	Extending the natural gas supply network	2,000,000 €	ongoing	- S.P.G.C.L.P.S. - Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty – Urban Planning Dept.	- CONGAZ	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty



## M. KOGĂLNICEANU

Item no.	Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value	Duration	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and assessment
3	Revamping the vehicle and pedestrian traffic infrastructure	E.F. L.B.	Construction of a by-pass route meeting county road standards	4,000,000 €	1 year	- S.P.G.C.L.P.S. - Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty - Urban Planning Dept.	- Ministry of Transport, Construction and Tourism - C.J.C. - R.A.J.D.P.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty
		E.F. L.B.	Revamping and extending the vehicle and pedestrian traffic infrastructure in Mihail Kogălniceanu locality	7,000,000 €	2 years	- S.P.G.C.L.P.S. - Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty - Urban Planning Dept.	- Ministry of Transport, Construction and Tourism - C.J.C. - R.A.J.D.P.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty
		E.F. L.B.	Revamping and extending the vehicle and pedestrian traffic infrastructure in Piatra village, Mihail Kogălniceanu commune	6,500,000 €	2 years	- S.P.G.C.L.P.S. - Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty - Urban Planning Dept.	- Ministry of Transport, Construction and Tourism - C.J.C. - R.A.J.D.P.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty
		E.F. L.B.	Revamping and extending the vehicle and pedestrian traffic infrastructure in Palazu Mic village, Mihail Kogălniceanu commune	3,000,000 €	2 years	- S.P.G.C.L.P.S. - Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty - Urban Planning Dept.	- Ministry of Transport, Construction and Tourism - C.J.C. - R.A.J.D.P.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty
		E.F. L.B.	Extending and revamping access roads to farms	2,000,000 €	1 year	- S.P.G.C.L.P.S. - Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty - Urban Planning Dept.	- Ministry of Transport, Construction and Tourism - C.J.C. - R.A.J.D.P.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty

Item no.	Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value	Duration	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and assessment
4	Developing the social and public service infrastructure	L.B.	Establishment of Round-the-Clock Healthcare Centre	100,000 €	ongoing	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty - Urban Planning Dept.	- C.J.C. - D.S.P.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty
		L.B. E.F.	Construction of the Mihail Kogălniceanu Retirement Home	100,000 €	1 year	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty - Urban Planning Dept.	- Roman Catholic Parish	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty
		L.B.	Establishment of healthcare and pharmaceutical access point in Piatra village	200,000 €	1 year	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty - Urban Planning Dept.	- C.J.C. - D.S.P.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty
		L.B. E.F.	Stadium construction	2,000,000 €	2 years	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty - Urban Planning Dept.	- Ministry of Transport, Construction and Tourism - C.J.C. - D.J.T.S.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty
		L.B. E.F.	Mayoralty building extension and renovation	200,000 €	1 year	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty - Urban Planning Dept.	- C.J.C.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayoralty

## M. KOGĂLNICEANU

Item no.	Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value	Duration	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and assessment
5	Developing the education infrastructure	E.F. L.B.	Construction of the Mihail Kogălniceanu High School Sports Facility	400,000 €	1 year	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality - Urban Planning Dept.	- I.S.J. - C.J.C. - D.J.T.S.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		L.B. E.F.	Rehabilitation of the Mihail Kogălniceanu High School Playing Field	100,000 €	1 year	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality - Urban Planning Dept.	- I.S.J. - C.J.C. - D.J.T.S.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		E.F. L.B.	Extension of the Mihail Kogălniceanu High School building to include: - one concert and conference hall - 4 classrooms - 2 library reading halls - 2 processing workshops	200,000 €	1 year	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality - Urban Planning Dept.	- I.S.J. - C.J.C.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		L.B. E.F.	Piatra Kindergarten renovation	120,000 €	ongoing	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality - Urban Planning Dept.	- I.S.J. - C.J.C.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		L.B. E.F.	Sibioara Social Group kindergarten renovation	50,000 €	ongoing	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality - Urban Planning Dept.	- I.S.J. - C.J.C.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
6	Developing the tourism and business infrastructure	Private investment E.F.	Piatra firshermen's village	3,000,000 €	3 years	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality - Urban Planning Dept.	- Ministry of Transport, Construction and Tourism - C.J.C.	- Business operators (private investors)
		Private investment E.F.	Golf course	2,000,000 €	1 year	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality - Urban Planning Dept.	- Ministry of Transport, Construction and Tourism - C.J.C. - D.J.T.S.	- Business operators (private investors)
		Private investment E.F.	Baseball field	2,000,000 €	1 year	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality - Urban Planning Dept.	- Ministry of Transport, Construction and Tourism - C.J.C. - D.J.T.S.	Business operators (private investors)
		Private investment E.F.	"Ion Celea" Aromanian Ethnographic Museum	500,000 €	2 years	- Business operators	- Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs - C.J.C. - "Mușata Armână" Foundation	- Business operators (private investors)

Item no.	Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value	Duration	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and assessment
7	Developing the business environment support infrastructure	Private investment E.F.	Industrial Park construction	7,000,000 €	3 years	- Business operators	- Ministry of Economy and Commerce - C.J.C.	- Business operators (private investors)
		Private investment E.F.	Agritourism boarding houses	300,000 €/boarding house	3 years	- Business operators	- Ministry of Transport, Construction and Tourism - C.J.C.	- Business operators (private investors)
		Private investment E.F.	Construction of a wind farm	Not budgeted		- Business operators	- Ministry of Environment and Water Management - Ministry of Economy and Commerce - Romanian Agency for Energy Conservation	- Business operators (private investors)
		Private investment E.F.	Biomass processing unit for energy and biofuel	Not budgeted		- Business operators	- Ministry of Environment and Water Management - Ministry of Economy and Commerce - Romanian Agency for Energy Conservation	Business operators (private investors)

## Axis 3 – Improving the social-economic environment, with a view to raising living standards

**Goal – To develop the human resources and business environment, in view of ensuring sustainable employment, of raising living standards and of enhancing social cohesion**

Item no.	Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value	Duration	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Functional development, through promotion of non-farming activities	Private investment E.F.	Developing osier land for commercial purposes	Not budgeted	Permanent	- Business operators	- D.A.D.R. Constanța - O.J.C.A. Constanța - D.S.V.S.A. - C.J.C.	Business operators (private investors)
		Private investment E.F.	Folk arts and crafts centre	Not budgeted	Permanent	- Business operators	- D.A.D.R. Constanța - O.J.C.A. Constanța - D.S.V.S.A. - C.J.C.	Business operators (private investors)
		Private investment E.F.	Hive product collection and sale centre	Not budgeted	Permanent	- Business operators	- D.A.D.R. Constanța - O.J.C.A. Constanța - D.S.V.S.A. - C.J.C.	Business operators (private investors)
2	Developing the service sector	L.B. E.F.	Home care service	Not budgeted	Permanent	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Social Assistance Dept.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - D.G.A.S.P.C. - I.S.J. - C.J.A.S.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
3	Ensuring the human resources needed for economic diversification and for provision of local services, by adjusting school programmes to labour market requirements	L.B. E.F.	School and the labour market – initial education and professional training	Not budgeted	Annual	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council	- M. Kogălniceanu High School - I.S.J.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		L.B. E.F.	E-School – Outfitting of physics, chemistry and biology laboratories	25,000 €	1 year	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council	- I.S.J.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		L.B. E.F.	School after school (vocational counselling)	10,000 €	1 year	M. Kogălniceanu High School	I.S.J. Constanța Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Asociația „Speranța”	

Item no.	Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value	Duration	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and assessment
4	Developing life-long training programmes	L.B. E.F.	Health education for children and youth	Not budgeted	2 years	- M. Kogălniceanu High School - D.S.P.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - D.G.A.S.P.C. - I.S.J.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		L.B. E.F.	Information and counselling centre for job-seekers	10,000 €	Permanent	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Social Assistance Dept.	A.F.O.F.M. C.J. Constanța	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		L.B. E.F.	Steps towards tolerance	20,000 €	4 years	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality	- I.S.J. - Speranța și Încredere Rroma Association	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		L.B. E.F.	We care (volunteer programme)	Not budgeted	Permanent	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality	- C.J.C.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		Private investment	Farmer for farmer	10,000 €	Permanent	- Business operators	- O.J.C.A. Constanța	Business operators (private investors)
5	Promoting social inclusion and equal opportunities, combating social discrimination	L.B. E.F.	One school for all, one opportunity for each	12,000 €	ongoing	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council	- I.S.J.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		E.F.	Together in Europe	25,000 €	3 years	- "Mușata Armână" Foundation	- Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs - Constanța County Council	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
6	Developing local tourism, by capitalising on the cultural heritage and natural tourism resources	L.B. E.F.	Maintenance and protection of the historic and cultural heritage	100,000 €	4 years	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality	- Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs - Constanța County Council	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
7	Strengthening the administrative capacity	L.B. E.F.	Social service map	10,000 €	1 year	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality	D.S. P. Social Assistance Dept.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality

## Axis 4 – Improving and promoting the quality of the environment

**Goal – To preserve the quality of the environment by keeping a balance between human activities and natural resource conservation**

Item no.	Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value	Duration	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Responsible exploitation of farmland	L.B. E.F.	Forestation of a 40-ha area in Mihail Kogălniceanu commune	1,000,000 €	4 years	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Agriculture Dept.	- National Forestry Corporation –Romsilva - D.A.D.R. Constanța - Ministry of Environment and Water Management - Environment Protection Agency	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
2	Conservation of natural habitats, of biodiversity, of the soil and water	L.B. E.F.	Monitoring water, air and soil quality	Not budgeted	Permanent	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Urban Planning Dept.	- Ministry of Environment and Water Management - Environment Protection Agency	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		L.B. E.F.	Rehabilitation of the Youth Park	300,000 €	2 years	- S.P.G.C.L.P.S. - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Urban Planning Dept.	- C.J.C. - Environment Protection Agency	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		E.F. L.B.	Levee construction on Agi-Cabul River	1,000,000 €	2 years	- S.P.G.C.L.P.S. - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Urban Planning Dept.	- C.J.C. - D.A.D.L. - Environment Protection Agency	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
3	Promoting ecological waste recovery, recycling and re-use technologies	E.F. L.B.	Construction of waste sorting line			- S.P.G.C.L.P.S. - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Urban Planning Dept.	- Ministry of Environment and Water Management - Environment Protection Agency	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		E.F. L.B.	Procurement of ecological waste containers			- S.P.G.C.L.P.S.	- Environment Protection Agency	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		Private investment E.F.	Building a biodegradable waste platform – compost, fertilisers			- S.P.G.C.L.P.S. - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Urban Planning Dept.	- Ministry of Environment and Water Management - Environment Protection Agency	- Business operators (private investors)

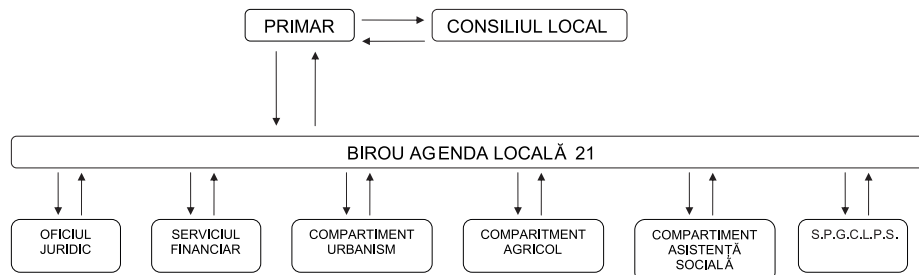
		Private investment E.F.	Setting up a kerbside collection centre	Not budgeted	1 year	- S.P.G.C.L.P.S. - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Urban Planning Dept.	- Ministry of Environment and Water Management - Environment Protection Agency	Business operators (private investors)
		L.B. E.F.	Procurement of waste collection vehicle	100,000 €		- S.P.G.C.L.P.S.	- Environment Protection Agency	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		L.B. E.F.	Procurement of special installation for domestic waste sorting and processing			- S.P.G.C.L.P.S. - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality – Urban Planning Dept.	- Ministry of Environment and Water Management - Environment Protection Agency	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
4	Raising the public awareness on environment issues, by organising mass campaigns and events	L.B. E.F.	Environment Day	10,000 €	Annual	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu High School	- Environment Protection Agency - I.S.J.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality
		L.B. E.F.	Earth Day	10,000 €	Annual	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu High School	- Environment Protection Agency - I.S.J.	- Mihail Kogălniceanu Local Council - Mihail Kogălniceanu Mayorality

## 5. Monitoring and assessment institutions

In view of overseeing the project implementation effects, the public administration must design a coherent and concrete system to monitor project implementation and, more importantly, to monitor the effects of these projects in the social and economic life of the community.

This approach however requires the involvement of other governmental and non-governmental institutions as well, without whose contribution the monitoring process cannot be completed.

The structure of the decision-making support system (monitoring and assessment) for the implementation of the local action plan in Mihail Kogălniceanu commune:





## ASSESSMENT –PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### AXIS 1 – ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

#### *Performance indicators*

Objective	Performance indicators
<b>Restructuring and developing farms, through a shift from individual households to commercial farms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- irrigated farmland (ha);</li> <li>- farmland under crops (ha);</li> <li>- number of commercial farms;</li> <li>- farmland use category /farm type;</li> <li>- value of agricultural yield;</li> <li>- number of business operators in the agriculture sector;</li> <li>- number of employees;</li> <li>- number of farming implements / ha;</li> <li>- number of farmers' associations;</li> <li>- number of refurbishing measures;</li> <li>- number of training programmes;</li> <li>- fertiliser consumption / ha.</li> </ul>
<b>Enhancing the competitiveness of farm products, by adjusting to market demands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- number of fliers;</li> <li>- number of participants in the events;</li> <li>- number of products launched in the market;</li> <li>- turnover of companies selling farm products.</li> </ul>
<b>Developing and modernising the farm product processing sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- annual vegetable and livestock output;</li> <li>- annual output for export purposes;</li> <li>- livestock structure (breed, productivity);</li> <li>- annual biomass output;</li> <li>- amount of products processed /year</li> </ul>
<b>Developing the agriculture-related sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- irrigated farmland (ha);</li> <li>- area subject to herbicide application</li> <li>- fertiliser amount / ha</li> <li>- livestock disease incidence</li> </ul>

## AXIS 2 – UPGRADING THE PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### Performance indicators

Objective	Performance indicators
<b>Revamping the water cycle infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- length of new / revamped water supply networks;</li> <li>- length of new sewerage networks;</li> <li>- number of households serviced;</li> <li>- number of days with inadequate water supply;</li> <li>- quality indicators for drinking water, wastewater, treated water</li> </ul>
<b>Revamping the public utility infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- number of households with utility services piped-in (electricity, natural gas, water, internet);</li> <li>- length of gas supply network (km)</li> </ul>
<b>Revamping the vehicle and pedestrian traffic infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- revamped road and sidewalk area (m<sup>2</sup>);</li> <li>- farm access roads (km);</li> </ul>
<b>Developing the social and public service infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- awards, medals won in cultural and sports competitions;</li> <li>- proceeds from cultural and sports activities;</li> <li>- number of senior citizens benefiting from social services;</li> <li>- number of citizens benefiting from around-the-clock healthcare services;</li> <li>- trends in the population health indicator;</li> <li>- number of medical equipment units</li> </ul>
<b>Developing the education infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- awards, medals won in curricular and extracurricular activities;</li> <li>- pass rate at a compulsory education level (%);</li> </ul>
<b>Developing the tourism and business infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- number of service providers;</li> <li>- number of beneficiaries;</li> <li>- number of services provided;</li> <li>- customer satisfaction quotient;</li> <li>- number of new permanent jobs;</li> <li>- number of new project-based jobs;</li> <li>- turnover of service providers;</li> <li>- number of tourists / season;</li> </ul>
<b>Developing the business environment support infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- number of service providers;</li> <li>- number of beneficiaries;</li> <li>- number of services provided;</li> <li>- customer satisfaction quotient;</li> <li>- number of new permanent jobs;</li> <li>- number of new project-based jobs;</li> <li>- turnover of service providers;</li> <li>- amount of energy and fuel produced by biomass processing on a 12-month basis;</li> <li>- amount of electricity (Mw/h), generated through the transformation of wind power;</li> </ul>

## AXIS 3 – IMPROVING THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT, WITH A VIEW TO RAISING LIVING STANDARDS

### Performance indicators

Objective	Performance indicators
<b>Functional development, through promotion of non-farming activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- area under osier (ha);</li> <li>- value of annual output;</li> <li>- turnover from non-farming activities;</li> <li>- number of business operators in the sector;</li> <li>- number of employees;</li> <li>- number of training programmes;</li> </ul>
<b>Developing the service sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- number of people with disabilities included in social programmes;</li> <li>- number of jobs created through project implementation;</li> <li>- number of charity events;</li> </ul>
<b>Ensuring the human resources needed for economic diversification and for provision of local services, by adjusting school programmes to labour market requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- pass rate (%) at a compulsory education level;</li> <li>- achievements in curricular activities;</li> <li>- number of graduates employed;</li> </ul>
<b>Developing life-long training programmes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- number of service providers;</li> <li>- number of adults in initial training schemes;</li> <li>- number of initial training programmes;</li> <li>- number of training certificate / diploma beneficiaries;</li> <li>- number of people with disabilities enrolled in initial training schemes;</li> <li>- number of Rroma in A.J.O.F.M. data bases;</li> <li>- number of Rroma enrolled in literacy programmes;</li> <li>- approach on work;</li> <li>- number of the unemployed resorting to counselling services;</li> </ul>
<b>Promoting social inclusion and equal opportunities, combating social discrimination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- number of people with disabilities included in social programmes;</li> <li>- number of jobs created through project implementation;</li> <li>- number of charity events;</li> <li>- number of people with disabilities;</li> <li>- number of Rroma in the A.J.O.F.M. database;</li> <li>- number of Rroma enrolled in literacy programmes;</li> <li>- approach on work;</li> <li>- number of the unemployed resorting to counselling services;</li> <li>- number of cultural events;</li> <li>- number of participants in cultural events;</li> <li>- % ethnic representation in cultural and sports activities;</li> </ul>
<b>Developing local tourism, by capitalising on the cultural heritage and natural tourism resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- condition of historic monuments</li> </ul>
<b>Strengthening the administrative capacity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- number of people with disabilities included in social programmes;</li> <li>- number of jobs created through project implementation;</li> <li>- number of charity events;</li> <li>- number of people with disabilities.</li> </ul>

## AXIS 4 – IMPROVING AND PROMOTING THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

### *Performance indicators*

Objective	Performance indicators
<b>Responsible exploitation of farmland</b>	- ha forested / year.
<b>Conservation of natural habitats, of biodiversity, of the soil and water</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- condition of natural habitats;</li> <li>- rehabilitated urban green space (m<sup>2</sup>);</li> <li>- urban green space / inhabitant (m<sup>2</sup>);</li> <li>- water consumption / network loss ratio;</li> <li>- % wastewater subject to primary treatment;</li> <li>- drinking water composition (pollution reduction rate);</li> <li>- air pollution reduction rate;</li> <li>- noise level;</li> <li>- soil pollution reduction rate;</li> </ul>
<b>Promoting ecological waster recovery, recycling and re-use technologies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- amount of waste collected / year;</li> <li>- amount of waste in kerbside collection system / year;</li> <li>- amount of waste recycled / year;</li> <li>- number of households serviced;</li> <li>- areas rehabilitated after unauthorized waste storage;</li> <li>- number of new jobs;</li> </ul>
<b>Raising the public awareness on environment issues, by organising mass campaigns and events</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- number of media campaigns on environment issues / number of fliers;</li> <li>- involvement of the civil society in actions aimed at promoting environment health;</li> <li>- number of participants in environment-related events.</li> </ul>

## D. PORTFOLIO OF PRIORITY PROJECTS

### PROJECT 1

**TITLE:** Extension and revamping of the drinking water supply network

**Goal:** To raise living standards by permanent drinking water supply to all inhabitants of Mihail Kogălniceanu commune.

**Objectives:**

- To extend the drinking water supply network by 19 km, of which: 10 km in Mihail Kogălniceanu locality, 6 km in Piatra village, 3 km in Palazu Mic village
- To revamp 20 km of drinking water supply network in Mihail Kogălniceanu locality
- To pipe-in drinking water supply services to 300 households in Mihail Kogălniceanu locality, 240 households in Piatra village, 150 households in Palazu Mic village
- To revamp the drinking water pumping system

**Estimated value:** 6,000,000 €

**Financing:** - public utility service management assignment

**Partners:** Business operators

**Duration:** 2 years

**Beneficiaries:**

- 10,072 inhabitants
- Business operators

### PROJECT 2

**TITLE:** Refurbishing, revamping and upgrading the sewerage and wastewater treatment system

**Goal:** To reduce soil and water table pollution, by collecting and treating the Mihail Kogălniceanu locality wastewater

**Objectives:**

- To upgrade 35 km of sewerage network in Mihail Kogălniceanu locality
- To extend the sewerage network by 10 km in Mihail Kogălniceanu locality
- To revamp and upgrade the wastewater treatment plant
- To upgrade the wastewater pumping system

**Estimated value:** 9,000,000 €

**Financing:** - public utility service management assignment

**Parteneri:** Business operators

**Durata:** 24 months

**Beneficiaries:**

- 3,067 households (8,437 inhabitants) in Mihail Kogălniceanu locality
- Business operators

## PROJECT 3

**Title:** Revamping and extending the vehicle and pedestrian traffic infrastructure in Mihail Kogălniceanu locality

**Goal:** To improve urban comfort and road traffic safety in Mihail Kogălniceanu locality

**Objectives:**

- To revamp and modernise 15 km of communal road in Mihail Kogălniceanu locality
- To extend the communal road network in Mihail Kogălniceanu locality by 7 km
- To revamp and modernise 80 km of sidewalks in Mihail Kogălniceanu locality

**Estimated value:** 7,000,000 €

**Financing:**

Local budget  
EU funds

**Partners:**

Constanța County Council  
Ministry of Transport, Construction and Tourism

**Duration:**

24 months

**Beneficiaries:**

- Local population (8,437 people)
- Business Operators

## PROJECT 4

**TITLE:** Revamping and extending the vehicle and passenger traffic infrastructure in Piatra village, Mihail Kogălniceanu commune

**Goal:** To revamp and extend the communal road network (Piatra village), in view of improving social comfort and of promoting Tașaul Lake as a tourism destination

**Objectives:**

- To revamp and modernise 8 km of communal road in Piatra village
- To extend the Piatra village communal road network by 5 km, in view of capitalising on the tourism potential of Tașaul Lake
- To extend the Piatra village communal road network by 2 km, in the new residential area
- To revamp and modernise 20 km of sidewalks in Piatra village

**Estimated value:** 6,500,000 €

**Financing:**

- Local budget
- EU funds

**Partners:**

- Constanța County Council
- Ministry of Transport, Construction and Tourism

**Duration:**

24 months

**Beneficiaries:**

- Local population (1,347 people)
- Business operators

## PROJECT 5

**TITLE:** Revamping and extending the vehicle and pedestrian traffic infrastructure in Palazu Mic vilage, Mihail Kogălniceanu commune

**Goal:** To revamp, modernise and extend the communal road network in Palazu Mic village, in view of improving the social comfort and of capitalising on the tourism potential of the Palazu Mic–Vest Natura 2000 site

**Objectives:**

- To revamp and modernise 5 km of communal road in Palazu Mic village
- To extend the communal road network in Palazu Mic village by 5 km, capitalising on the tourism potential of the Palazu Mic–Vest Natura 2000 site
- To revamp and modernise 10 km of sidewalks in Palazu Mic village

**Estimated value:** 3,000,000 €

**Financing:**

- Local budget
- EU funds

**Partners:**

- Constanța County Council
- Ministry of Transport, Construction and Tourism

**Duration:** 2 years

**Beneficiaries:**

- Local population (330 people)
- Business operators