



TÂRGOVIȘTE

TÂRGOVIȘTE CITY HALL

LOCAL AGENDA 21 – Local Plan for Sustainable Development of Târgoviște Municipality

TÂRGOVIȘTE

2004

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T Â R G O V I Ş T E

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 summit promoted LA21 as the principal instrument for use in achieving the well-being of the world's population. Aimed at local administration, LA21 promotes, through public participation, a delicate balance between economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection.

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

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Office in Romania actively promotes sustainable development through its support of the project "Building Local Capacity to Implement the Local Agenda 21 in Romania." The project was implemented in nine pilot cities during 2000–2002, and in an additional thirteen cities, during 2003–2004. The project covers a new set of cities every year, under the coordination of the National Centre for Sustainable Development, the UNDP 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 the challenge and their collective efforts have produced 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



MUNICIPALITY



TÂRGOVIȘTE

Foreword

By the Mayor of Târgoviște

Târgoviște Municipality's inclusion in the second stage of Local Agenda 21 Project, promoted by UNO and supported by the United Nations Development Programme, represents a welcome opportunity for the public administration, citizens and the bodies involved to include it as a "zero degree" priority in terms of public concerns.

The success of this developing and future image asserting programme, which takes into account the history and the prestige of the city, is determined by community participation, by the promotion and exertion of decentralised development.

The Local Agenda 21 programme offers an integrated approach to social issues and issues relating to economic development and the direct impact on environment protection and conservation.

Implementation of the strategic objectives of Local Agenda 21, highlighted and adapted to real conditions and resources, must lead to practical action and measures that increase the welfare and coherent development of the community. In effect, this complex programme that includes the Local Strategy, Action Plan and Priority Projects proposes a concrete and specific economic development model. This model allows for the solving of social issues, effective use of resources and environmental protection.

The opportunity I spoke of above complements the general willingness and the measures taken – by complex means and by identification of opportunities

– leading to the development of Târgoviște, its monumental wealth, both built and natural, through attracting economic and community resources.

I am strongly convinced that the sustainable development of Târgoviște Municipality will be achieved through exploitation of the municipality's historical heritage in terms of cultural tourism. The co-ordinated actions of the local administration and citizens create the basis from which to achieve the objectives of the Implementing Frame Programme of Local Agenda 21.

On behalf of the local authorities and the Local Co-ordination Committee of Local Agenda 21 in Târgoviște, I wish to thank those citizens that have supported this programme and those that contributed to the drawing up of the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development.

This example consolidates in us the belief that future local development will be sustainable for all of us and for generations to come.

MAYOR,
Dipl. eng. Iulian Furcoiu

Short history of the city

Târgoviște Municipality has been part of Dâmbovița County since 1968. It was referred to in 1396 in the travel notes of John Schildberg. Târgoviște is a very important name in Romanian history and culture, having the extremely favourable location at the point of contact of the homonymous Piedmont Plain and the Sub-Carpathians on the right bank of Ialomița.

As the intermittent capital of Țara Românească between 1418 and 1713, Târgoviște was home to a total of 33 important voievods, including: Mircea cel Bătrân, Vlad the Impaler, Michael the Brave and Constantin Brâncoveanu. These rulers developed Târgoviște constantly such that it became an important European city. Travellers and diplomats frequently compared Târgoviște with the most famous cities in their times, calling it the “Florence of the Romanians”.

The feudal development of the city centred on an area around the Princely Court and the fortified systems (the Fortress Ditch) that began in semi-circular fashion on the Ialomița (between Teiș in the north and the present day Sârbi district in the south – the Bucharest Gate).

There were three main areas to the city: the Uptown area - Suseni to the north, northwest; the Princely

Court, in the central part of the city; and the Downtown area to the south, southwest. These areas gave the city an urban structure and texture that can be seen even today. Commercial activity was the major role of the city, owing to its role as capital and its geographical position on important European and eastern trade routes. Noteworthy here is the role of the central market and periodical fairs that stimulated important changes in Romanian-foreign trade. Demographically, there were important variations: while there were some 60,000 inhabitants during the reign of Matei Basarab, there were only 7,812 inhabitants in 1900; and there were some 100,000 inhabitants in 1989, though a little less today.

Târgoviște Municipality falls into the medium size category for cities and has a predominantly industrial function: there is a heavy industry platform to the south, southwest (C.O.S.T., Oțelinox, Erdemir, Saro, Romlux) and a light industry platform (bakeries, storehouses for vegetables, fruit, cereals and dairy produces etc.) situated to the north of the city; while the interior has Upet and Supermarket XXL, which at present are surrounded by residential areas.

Apart from industry, the city also has a touristic function given its wide variety of tourist sites, many of which are connected to the historical past of the city.

I. ASSESSMENT OF THE PRESENT DAY SITUATION

I.1. NATURAL CAPITAL

I.1.1. Geographical data

Location and relief

The Târgoviște Municipality is located within the sub-hilly plain that bears its name and is part of the high piemountain plain, close to the 45° parallel. The hills in the vicinity of the city reach 425 m, the whole hilly zone being characterised by torrent dug valleys. The relief is slightly vaulted on the western side of Târgoviște forming the inter-river threshold between the Ialomița and Dâmbovița. The city hearth lies at 10-15 m above the Ialomița holm, and is delimited to the east by the river Ialomița.

Climate

Târgoviște enjoys a pleasant climate due to its geographical position and its relief, one of the most favourable in the country. The climate is characterised by yearly average temperatures of 9.9°C and a thermal amplitude of 22°C. The yearly value for radiation balance is 50 kcal/cm. The area sees north-westerly, north-easterly and westerly winds, with yearly average wind speeds between 2.1 and 3.2 m/s and monthly average speeds between 0.9 m/s and 4.2 m/s. Rainfall reaches values between 450-780 mm yearly within the municipality, although extreme values have also been recorded.

I.1.2 Primary and secondary resources

A. Water resources

The hydrographic network

The river Ialomița is the main running water that crosses the territory of Târgoviște NW to SE, with an average flow of 9-13 cm/s and a water speed of between 0.75 m/s and 8.4 m/s. The brook Ilfov flows 3-4 km to the west of the Ialomița valley and the brook Milioara (Mierea) flows within the territory of the city. This brook has been transformed into a channel and deviated towards the Ilfov brook. The phreatic layer lies at an average depth of 3-5 m on the terrace of Ialomița, and in the high holm of Ialomița and the holm of Ilfov and Milioara at the depth of 1.5-3 m.

Drinking water resources

Drinking water is collected from six sources: 5 underground sources at 10-20 km from Târgoviște Municipality, and a surface source:

- The Dragomirești North Source, 32 drillings, $V_{\text{yearly}} = 7,884$ thousands cm;
- The Hulubești-Butoiu Source, 17 depth drillings, $V_{\text{yearly}} = 3,154$ thousands cm;
- The Mănești Source, 22 drillings, $V_{\text{yearly}} = 3,730$ thousands cm;
- The Lazuri-Văcărești Source, 34 drillings, $V_{\text{yearly}} = 9,460$ thousands cm;
- The Metropolitan Seat Park Source, one drilling, in preservation, $V_{\text{yearly}} = 365$ thousands cm.

- The surface source COS Târgoviște takes water from the river Ialomița, which is then made into drinking water at the Târgoviște South Treatment Plant, $V_{\text{yearly}} = 4,730$ thousands cm, (at present in preservation) and is used when demand for water from the underground source is not met.
- The low pressure water supply network (1-3.5 bar), including supplies, is 140 km long, of which 41 km were rehabilitated in 2000-2002 by a BERD loan. The medium pressure drinking water network (3.5-10 bar) is 400 km long. There are 4 storage tanks, with a total capacity of 16,000 cm and 35 network pressure stations for enhancement of the safety of the drinking water supply system. Out of the theoretical amount of drinking water resources (total authorised water volume being 30,375 thousand cm/year) a volume of 9,352 thousand cm was collected in 2002.

Industrial water resources

Industrial water for the city is collected from the Ialomița river, with a yearly authorised volume of 30,207 mln cm. Large consumers of industrial water have their own underground industrial and drinking water sources.

B. Soil

Târgoviște Municipality has an administrative territory of 4,681 ha, of which 1,966 ha is built-up area and 100.7 ha is green area. The territory can be categorised as follows:

- agricultural - 2,141 ha (arable - 917 ha, vineyards and orchards - 20 ha, pastures and hay fields - 204 ha);
- forests and other forest lots – 1,035 ha,
- land with waters and waters with reed - 102 ha,
- communicating roads and railroads -153 ha,
- built-up areas and courtyards– 1,248 ha,
- degraded and unproductive land - 2 ha.

Soils in the Târgoviște area are a brown-reddish clay-alluvial soil, with a humus layer of 20-40 cm that has good fertility for culture plants. The soil suffers the

effects of urbanisation and industrial activities, especially in the southern part of the city.

In terms of mineral resources, gravel and sands exist in the strong alluvial area, while oil and gas is exploited in the Târgoviște Oilfield and coal (lignite) is exploited in the vicinity of the municipality.

C. Landscape– biodiversity (vegetation, fauna)

Green areas in Târgoviște correlate to 11.26 m²/inhabitant and represent 5.12 % of built-up areas; they cover an area of 100.7 ha, of which 57.7 ha is parks and leisure areas. Forests in the proximity of the municipality are not only valuable in terms of landscape, they can also be used as rest and leisure areas.

The forest species of the area are those specific to sylvo-steppe: the alder tree, the poplar, the willow, the elder tree, the hawthorn, the locust tree, the wild cherry tree, the hornbeam, the oak, the common oak, etc. On Monastery Hill, destruction of vegetation is taking place, especially of forest and pine plantations on the north-northwest slope, due to deforestation and grazing. This causes disappearance of habitats of the area leading to landslides.

The most frequent grassy plants: purslane, twitch and clover. In the May-June period, many flowers bloom on the meadows: dandelion, camomile, daisy, crowfoot and marigold. Spring in the forests sees: violets, dog's tooth violet, hollowwort, passion flower, primrose, and also the rare plant that is protected by law, *Crucea voinicului* (*Hepatica transilvanica*). In the vicinity of the lake in the Ilfov and ponds, paludous and aquatic vegetation can be found.

Fauna is diverse and specific to plain and hilly areas.

Related problems:

- Destruction of vegetation in areas close to the municipality (The Dealu Monastery) by anthropic activities, deforestation and grazing;
- Lack of protected natural areas (natural monuments, nature reserves) in the administrative territory of Târgoviște Municipality.

I.1.3. Quality of the environment

Târgoviște Municipality falls into the category of a medium polluted area. The main pollution sources are industry (metallurgic, chemical, machines construction and equipment, food industry, electricity and heat production, oil and natural gas extraction), road traffic and domestic activity. The majority of the pollution sources are located within Târgoviște municipality, while others are to found in adjacent areas (oil and natural gas extraction – The PETROM Târgoviște Branch or the power industry – The Electrical Plant Doicești). These can effect the environment in the Târgoviște area in terms of distance pollution.

Polluting economic units in the area include: S.C. COST S.A., S.C. UPET S.A., S.C. Romlux S.A., W.T.S.-S.A., S.C. Erdemir S.A., S.C. Victoria S.A., S.C. Sorpau S.A., S.C. Termica S.A.. In certain atmospheric conditions the dust generated by U.E. Doicești can cause suffering.

Road traffic, as a diffuse pollution source, is a strong factor in the pollution of the atmosphere due to car exhaust fumes (CO, NO_x, HC, dust, smoke, and lead) and in terms of the dust deposited on roads.

A. Air quality

Atmospheric pollution in the Târgoviște area in terms of suspension particles is due to the ferrous metallurgic industry (S.C. COS S.A.), which generates powders containing ferrous oxides and ferrous metals, and road traffic. Although there has been a reduction in exhaust fumes from industrial activities as a result of certain measures taken by economic units, the level of pollution in terms of suspension particles is still high and exceeds the yearly maximum admissible concentration (MAC=0.075 mg/cm). The Environmental Protection Inspectorate of Târgoviște measures the level of suspension particles at three fixed points; in 2002, average concentrations in 24 hours exceeded MAC (0.15 mg/c.m.) at all three points, with an exceeding frequency of 13.94% and a maximum value of 0.267 mg/c.m.

Depositing particles fell within the normal limits and did not exceed the maximum admissible concentration of 17g/sm/month.

Concentrations of the gaseous pollutants SO₂, NO₂ and NH₃ also did not exceed MAC for 24 hour or annual measurements, but continued to be present.

B. Water quality

The quality of river water

The water of the river Ialomița falls under the first quality category, with the exception of the ammonia chemical indicator (NH₄), which is due to discharge of insufficiently treated waters from the Târgoviște South treatment plant, and iron (Fe). Both indicators were measured upstream of Târgoviște and the main pollution source was S.C. COST S.A. The water of the brook Ilfov, measured in the Colanu section, also falls under the first quality category.

The quality of underground waters

The quality of underground waters is satisfactory and meets drinking conditions. Târgoviște's drinking water supply uses a centralised system. 99% of housing in the city is connected to the public network, while in the adjacent rural area 70% of housing is connected. The drinking water network is monitored by IPM at 5 fixed measurement points.

The admissible limits for chlorides were exceeded in the areas adjacent to the municipality due to salted water pollution from the Târgoviște Oilfield.

The disposal of domestic, industrial and meteoric waters (waste water treatment)

About 50% of the total volume of waste water generated by industrial and domestic activities requires treatment. Industrial and domestic waste water and pluvial water is collected in the sewerage system operated and maintained by R.A.G.C. Târgoviște. and thereafter treated at the Târgoviște South and Târgoviște North treatment plants.

The municipal sewerage system has 120 km of pipelines, 2 treatment plants with a treatment capacity of 960 l/s, a re-pumping station for domestic and industrial waste waters in the industrial area to the south and 5 overflows for pluvial waters that discharge

in the Ialomița river. The system was designed and manufactured as a mixed system. The waste water collection system is available to 95% of housing in the municipality. The sewerage network also needs to be extended to those areas lacking such a system in order to prevent pollution of the phreatic layer and soil.

The treatment plants were constructed between 1972 and 1992 and the equipment they use was produced in the 1970s and 1980s and is obsolete and of low efficiency.

The Târgoviște South treatment plant, located on the right bank of the river Ialomița at some 500 m from the minor riverbed, provides treatment of waste waters and pluvial waters from the residential and industrial areas of the city. The plant has mechanical and a biological stages, but frequently discharges insufficiently treated water into the river Ialomița. Chemical quality indicator limits as set by NTPA 002/2002 are frequently exceeded: ammonia (17.1 mg/l as compared to 3.0 mg/l in 2002), detergents (1.32 mg/l as compared to 0.5 mg/l), and suspensions (65.4 mg/l as compared to 35 mg/l). This is the result of the wearing out of the equipment, malfunctions of installations and equipment, and exceeding treatment capacity.

The Târgoviște North treatment station provides mechanic-biological treatment of the waste waters from the industrial and residential areas on the left bank of the river Ialomița. At present, it runs at a decreased treatment capacity for industrial and domestic waste waters, locally pre-treated waters and waters resulting from the Târgoviște North industrial platform. There has been no significant exceeding of the quality factors, with the exception of ammonia at 5.76 mg/l as compared to 3.0 mg/l.

The inadequate treatment of waste waters has a major impact on the quality of the river Ialomița and indirectly on aquatic flora and fauna. However, not all waste waters are discharged into the sewerage system, and much reaches the natural emissary directly. Related problems: the size of the sewerage network is not sufficient to handle all municipal waste waters and some areas of the city have water supply only and no network to take away waste water.

C. The quality of soil and vegetation

The polluting of soil and vegetation by local anthropic causes is clearly visible in the areas in which are

located the industrial waste landfills (Udrești, Lucieni) and urban waste landfills (Aninoasa). These unarranged landfills that were built without observing ecological criteria pollute and degrade the soil of the areas on which they are located. These areas require ecological reconstruction before they can be put back to normal use. The physical-chemical analysis carried out by I.P.M. in the vicinity of the industrial platform concluded that the soil is neutral and has a fertility of medium to high, which offers the best conditions for the development of vegetation specific to plain and hilly areas.

D. Noise pollution

The most important source of noise pollution in the urban environment of the Târgoviște area is road traffic, especially during day time. Values registered for the equivalent noise level fall generally under the admissible noise level, excepting the serving and connecting (>65 dB). Some industrial sources, especially S.C. UPET S.A. located in the centre of the city, generate noise pollution. Limitation of this is achieved by insulation of the equipment.

E. Waste management

The main waste categories in Târgoviște Municipality are industrial and urban waste.

The average composition of *urban waste* is: organic 70%, paper and cardboard 10%, plastics 7%, glass 3%, metals 3%, textiles 2%, others 5%. Waste management companies units collect, transport and dispose of the solid urban waste at the Aninoasa city dump.

The main producers of *industrial waste* in Târgoviște Municipality are: S.C. COST S.A (casting slag, sludge, waste oils, graphite electrodes, refractory materials, used batteries and storage batteries, copper, bronze, brass, and alumine), S.C. OȚELINOX S.A. (sludge, paper and cardboard, ferrous waste), S.C. W.T.S. S.A., S.C. ERDEMIR S.R.L. (ferrous waste), S.C. ROMLUX S.A. (glass shards), S.C. UPET S.A (burned sand, ferrous waste), S.C. CROMSTEEL S.A. (ferrous waste), S.C. COMPAN S.A. (bakery specific waste), S.C. MECANICA ROTES S.A (non-ferrous shavings, ferrous waste 12 t utilised REMAT), SC MONTEBIANCO SA (paper and cardboard).

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Utilisation of industrial waste is carried out in terms of recycling of industrial waste (ferrous, non-ferrous, cardboard, paper, used tyres, used batteries and storage batteries) at specialised units and at a proportion of 66 %, and the re-use of industrial waste in the technological processes of other units (S.C. COS S.A uses about 34 % of the ferrous waste produced within the county; re-cycling of the steel slag by S.C. AMSI Romania SRL to obtain products for use in construction – road platforms, dam fillings, and the recycling of iron). *Hazardous waste* generated in the municipality includes: galvanic sludge, used oils, used batteries and storage batteries, equipment containing PCBs, and hospital waste. Some of this (used batteries and storage batteries) is utilised by specialist units: other waste, such as galvanic sludge, is deposited at hazardous waste deposits. Hospital waste is collected selectively and incinerated in standard incineration units in hospitals.

Silt from the city treatment plants, including the silt from septic pits, is disposed of on the dehydration platforms and stored at the un-arranged waste deposits in the municipality

Waste deposits

The urban waste deposit in Târgoviște municipality is un-arranged and not equipped with environmental protection systems, thus endangering the soil and the surface and phreatic waters by the leavitation of the toxic substances therein contained: nitrogen compounds, chloride compounds, organic compounds and heavy metals. At the same time, waste is one of the most important mediums for the spread of infectious diseases due to the pathogen agents it contains. The deposit covers over 12.6 ha and some 9,800 cm. of waste is discharged yearly.

The non-hazardous industrial waste deposits in Târgoviște municipality are the slag waste dump of S.C. COST S.A. located in Lucieni (currently closed) and Udrești - Ulmi (processed by S.C. AMSI Romania S.R.L.), the slag waste dump of S.C. UPET S.A., the non-hazardous waste deposits (sludge) of S.C. OȚELINOX S.A. and the sludge decantation pond belonging to S.C. ERDEMIR Romania S.R.L.

Waste management uses processes and methods that do not endanger public health and the environment, do not create noise pollution or disagreeable odours, and do not affect landscape or protected areas.

Accordingly the “The Rehabilitation of the Collection, Transport, Treatment and Controlled Depositing of Solid Waste in Dâmbovița County” project was created. It proposes modernisation of the pre-collection system and the collection, transport, treatment and depositing of urban waste in ecological deposits. The project was submitted to the European Union Commission for financing by ISPA Programme. The main objectives of the project are:

- protection of public health in Dâmbovița County and adjacent counties
- improvement of county landscape,
- increasing the comfort of the population,
- increasing the attractiveness of the area for visitors,
- reduction in use of resources by sorting and recycling municipal waste etc.

I.2. ANTHROPIC CAPITAL

I.2.1. Urban infrastructure

Street network

At present, the street network in Târgoviște has a length of 114,723 km, of which 86.5% represents modernised streets (asphalt – 83,976 km, concrete – 15,213 km, paved – 0.310 km, ballast – 15,224 km), including the ring road that ensures deviation of heavy traffic. Around 80% of streets ensure disposal of meteoric waters.

Drinking water supply

The water-sewerage service is operated by Târgoviște Communal Administration (RAGC), and is confronted by a decrease in production, due to the decrease in the consumption following introduction of metering and reduction of losses within the transport and supply network.

Water supply in the Târgoviște Municipality comes only from underground sources, the quality and quantity of which is greater than demand. The drinking water is supplied permanently, the sewerage system is continuous, and the cost is lower than in the majority of cities. Rapid repairs to the water-sewerage networks are carried out according to service contracts. Metering as of July 2002: connection of apartment blocks/stairs – 98.5 %; apartments – drinking water - 89 %; apartments – hot water - 58 %; houses - 90 %.

The quality of the water supplied is supervised by the Dâmbovița Public Health Department, which, according to the current data, considers that the water supply meets the valid sanitary norms, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Related problems:

- Some areas of the city are not connected to the sewerage system (e.g. Priseaca);
- Losses within the transport and supply network;
- Poor security at the collection and treatment stations (enclosures, insufficient personnel).

Electricity supply

Târgoviște Municipality is supplied with electricity by the National Energetic System through three joint transformer stations of 110 / (6 kV, 20 kV) and one subscriber station of 110/6 kV. In recent years, the number of subscribers to SDFEE Târgoviște has increased for all the consumer categories. 32,400 domestic consumers, 2,300 small consumers and 24 great consumers are registered in the area. SDFEE Târgoviște administers 390 km of above ground and under ground electrical lines and 161 supply points and transformer stations. Average consumption is 80 kWh/inhabitant/month, and in 2002 losses were estimated at 19.9 %. The increased rhythm of urban construction and industrial development prospects has created grounds for extension of the electricity supply network and the increase in consumption in Târgoviște.

Heating supply

S.C.Termica S.A. provides heating to the municipality by means of a centralised system and from the following sources:

- C.T. Târgoviște Sud, with a capacity of 100 Gcal/h;
- 5 quarter thermal units, with a capacity of 27.3 Gcal/h.

The system supplies 16,678 apartments (88% of local consumption) and 370 economic units (12% of total consumption), of which 28 are schools and kindergartens.

The supply of thermal energy to the 32 thermal supply points and 10 individual consumer points takes place over 17.3 km of transport network (thermal channel), and the heating supply network from the thermal points to the consumer is 42 km (thermal channel) in length. The heating supply networks are standard network, with 25% on the ground and 75% underground, and have been in service for some 18 years. The supply networks have been in service for over 20 years, 40% of which was rehabilitated in 1992–2002 as part of an ongoing programme. The 32 thermal points of Termica S.A. have been upgraded and adjustment of the necessary flow was automated according to external temperature.

Hot water consumption at connection level (apartment block stair) is 100% metered. Heating consumption is 80.9% metered, and this metering process will be completed in 2004.

In terms of heating supplied by the centralised system, registered specific annual average consumption has a total of 9.052 Gcal/apartment, of which ACM is 3.456 Gcal/apartment and heating is 5.596 Gcal/apartment.

Improvement of the heating production process and reduction of specific consumption of electricity and methane is an aim.

Târgoviște Municipal Council has drawn up feasibility study for construction of a co-generation unit for effective production of electricity and heat and the rehabilitation of the existing heat sources and networks.

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Related problems:

- the Târgoviște heating supply system are currently at the limit of providing the necessary urban consumption, however the sources and networks have been in service for over 25 years and require upgrading;
- disconnection from the centralised heating system leads to imbalances in the networks and increases consumption for apartments supplied by centralised system.

The natural gas supply

The natural gas supply system in Târgoviște has a length of 160 km, of which some 95% is of steel and 5% of polyethylene. Although the number of consumers is increasing (approx. 22,250 household consumers and 629 economic units) a decrease in the consumption has been observed. In the last three years, a significant increase in the number of individual thermal unit users has been noticed.

Approximately 57% of the natural gas supply network has exceeded the normal length of service. The ongoing projects for the rehabilitation of the gas supply network are concerned with its extension and the replacement of pipelines and connections.

Housing fund

Housing estates in Târgoviște Municipality as per the 2002 census:

- number of housing units - 33,239
- number of rooms - 82,198

• habitable surface – m ²	- 1,231,021
• average number of rooms per housing unit	- 2.5
• average number of inhabitants per housing unit	- 2.7
• habitable surface (m ²) per:	.
- housing unit	- 37
- room	- 15
- inhabitant	- 14

Out of personal or attracted sources in 2002-2003 a total number of 419 apartments were made available for utilisation, of which:

- social housing - 68 apartments;
- rental housing units for youth, constructed by ANL - 325 apartments,
- housing for youth, constructed according to OG 19/1994 - 26 apartments

In 2003-2004, there were 170 apartments for youths guaranteed by mortgages in the first stage, while 207 further apartments followed in the second stage.

I.2.2. Economic activity and the business environment

Overall, there are many companies active in every field and the turnover/field and number of employees in these companies illustrates *economic activity* in Târgoviște Municipality:

Field	No. of companies 2000	Turnover (thousand lei)	No. of employees	No. of companies ... with ... employees				No. of companies 2003
				0 - 9	10 - 49	50-249	Over 250	
Extractive Industry.	9	155,810,687	1,121	4	1	2	2	11
Primary prod. and energy Industry	32	235,150,740	1,101	21	7	3	1	49
Metallurgic and metallic Constructions Industry	44	2,945,006,302	7,408	32	7	2	3	71
Machines, equipment and transport means Construction Industry	21	513,234,796	4,521	13	3	2	3	57
Light Industry	14	13,789,760	158	12	1	1	0	14
Ready-made clothes	35	85,577,544	1,816	23	6	4	2	63
Leather goods	7	4,995,679	23	7	0	0	0	8

Field	No. of companies 2000	Turnover (thousand lei)	No. of employees	No. of companies ... with ... employees				No. of companies 2003
				0 - 9	10 - 49	50-249	Over 250	
Wood, cellulose and paper	23	80,719,080	491	15	4	4	0	47
Furniture	22	42,843,530	143	18	3	1	0	23
Food	56	367,988,664	1,641	34	15	5	2	128
Beverages and tobacco	5	134,725,297	143	2	1	2	0	26
Agriculture	12	5,777,727	89	9	3	0	0	58
Forestry	3	6,444,679	81	2	0	1	0	10
Constructions	95	812,533,210	3,775	57	22	11	5	212
Wholesale trade	192	1,078,397,208	1,047	166	21	5	0	375
Retail trade	1,620	1,537,766,251	3,086	1,569	46	4	1	1,325
Tourism – hotels and restaurants	72	36,485,494	297	63	8	1	0	119
travel agencies	4	10,393,980	12	4	0	0	0	23
Transport	48	166,465,659	889	39	5	3	1	132
Professional Services	120	142,374,398	1,200	98	14	8	0	273
Information and advertising	9	7,414,173	58	7	2	0	0	31
General Services	72	109,431,826	466	65	3	4	0	139
Social services	174	63,875,572	594	166	4	4	0	127
Publishing houses, printing works, recording on props	10	10,745,954	83	7	3	0	0	33
TOTAL	2,699	8,567,948,210	30243	2,433	179	67	20	3354

By June 2003, 3427 legal persons with headquarters in Târgoviște were registered with the Dâmbovița Trade Registry, having a total social capital of 3,443,730,831,059 lei. Of these, 245 firms with headquarters in Târgoviște have one shareholder / associate with headquarters or residence abroad. The complete list contains 37 countries, including Romania.

In the coming years, the local public administration should focus on attracting investors and supporting the development of economic units within its jurisdiction so as to ensure the budgetary resources needed for development of the municipality.

SWOT Analysis of economic life in Târgoviște Municipality:

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Road and railway network diversified in all directions; aerial relation - Bucharest; Ground resources (forests, waters) and underground (oil, gas), well known leisure and recreational areas; Diversified industry (metallurgy, chemistry, furniture, textiles, construction materials); High level of urbanisation; Developed banking and services network; Population with tradition in industrial activity, intensive agriculture and a high level of cultural activity; Inexpensive, well trained labour force; Dense and diversified educational network at all levels;	Reduction of activity at industrial platforms (metallurgy, oil equipment, chemistry, tool machines, bulbs); Low modernisation of existing industry; Lack of business infrastructure.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Large number of trade SMEs; Existence of land that may attract new investors; Willingness of public administration towards leasing land.	
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Developed infrastructure could promote new enterprises at low cost; Proximity to the capital – where there is a concentration of investment and increase in labour costs – could provide investment alternatives; Increase in importance as tourism and permanent recreational area (holiday homes) for population from Bucharest; The possibility to access grants.	Unstable legislation; Continuous fall in standard of living; Labour force migration.

The sustainable development strategy should take into account the following:

1. The organising of the community and establishment of a Public-Private Partnership. The public sector, private sector and the civic society, i.e. public administration representatives, businessmen and personalities from the local community, form the main three groups involved in the development process that could be profitable to the whole community. Each of these three groups makes its specific contribution:

- The public sector: services, public works, land and building administration, financial resources;
- The private sector: capital, funds and resources that use the insufficiently utilised public resources, expertise in professional planning of businesses, innovation and creativity, enterprise spirit, competitive attitude;
- Civic society: the balancing of conflicting interests, credibility in the eyes of the authorities, representativeness towards citizens, access to international financing.

2. The support and the extension of businesses in order to make them more competitive and create the opportunity for them to continue their activity and generate income for the local community. Effectiveness can be improved by:

- creation of managerial training programmes;
- identification of capital resources to satisfy local business needs and promotion of large capital disposability for small businesses;
- continuous formation;
- improvement in the general abilities of local employees through professional instruction and assistance services;

- improvement of the quality of public services.

3. The improvement in the ability to hold incomes in the local economy by acquiring goods and local services within the community, by creatively utilising resources:

- identification of local market potential by test and analysis;
- co-ordination of the business sector;
- support for the improvement of the quality of products and services;
- creation of a strategy for community marketing;
- re-vitalising the central areas, as commercial and leisure areas.

4. The attraction of employees from other localities:

- creation of industrial parks, identification and inventorying, analysis of adaptive use alternatives;
- creation of facility package for investors creating jobs.

5. The attraction of financing in regional, national and international structures:

- the identification of local programmes and projects that meet the eligibility criteria for financing institutions;
- identification of existing financing sources;
- creation of partnerships for project promotion;
- obtaining of governmental financing for the extension of infrastructure.

The support of the SMEs sector, as major objective in local sustainable development, must take into account the following two major components:

1. Observance of the requirements of the *acquis communautaire* at local level – related to free Circulation of Services (chapter 3 of the negotiation) and Small and Medium sized Enterprises (chapter 16 of the negotiation) – in order to prevent local issuing of requirements that could impede the activity of SMEs. These feature are aimed mainly at administration of the following laws that affect SME development:

- Law no.133/1999 regarding the encouraging of private entrepreneurs to create and develop small and medium sized enterprises, as well as the Law regarding encouraging creation and development of SMEs (in parliamentary debate)
- Law no.507/2002 regarding the organising and progress of economic activities by physical persons, as well as the Law regarding authorising and registering with the trade registry of physical persons and family associations carrying out independent economic activities (in parliamentary debate)
- Law no.650/2002 regarding the marketing of market products and services and the application of methodological norms for their implementation.

2. The development of partnerships for the priority projects identified by Local Agenda 21 for local SMEs. Regional Development Agencies may be involved in these partnerships together with representative associations of SMEs, including the territorial representations of CNIPMMR, in order to:

- achieve consultancy of the regional responsibility factors by actualising the Development Strategy for the SME sector in 2004-2008;
- develop local and regional programmes to ensure the sustainable development of regions and strengthen SME competitiveness;
- develop local networks for warranty funds;
- support SME access to consultancy and information services;
- ensure the sustainability of industrial parks and business incubator;
- support business transfer related to small and medium sized enterprises;
- support SME access to public utilities;
- modernise local public administration departments in order to increase their effectiveness with entrepreneurs;
- initiate a permanent dialogue between ANIMMC, mayoralty and the prefecture in respect of the problems generated by relations

with the entrepreneurs when applying the Methodological norms;

- organise themed seminars to find the best solutions in terms of sustainable development and prevent introduction of artificial barriers to business development.

I.3. SOCIAL CAPITAL

I.3.1. Evolution of the population and the main demographic phenomena

On 18 March, 2002, according to the census, *the stable population* of Târgoviște Municipality numbered 89,930 persons, 8,187 or 8.3% less than in the 1992 census.

In the last 10 years, decrease in the *female population* (-6.4%) was smaller than that in the *male population* (-10.4%), which led to accentuation of disparity between the sexes. Thus, in 2002 there were 1,082 females for every 1,000 males, as compared to 1,035 females to every 1,000 males in 1992.

This differing evolution was also influenced in the last decade by the changes in migratory fluxes. From 1995 onwards, *the migratory flux* became negative, and this trend is also maintained today.

The birth rate decreased between 1990 and 1996, however there was a slight recovery in the birth and fertility rates after 1997. There were 929 births in 2001, representing a decrease of 383 as compared to 1991. The birth rate decreased from 9.6 live births per 1,000 population to 9.4 in 2001.

The death rate has remained roughly stable over the last 10 years at 6 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. Evolution of the birth and death rates shows positive *natural growth* for period analysed, however it decreased from 704 persons in 1991 to 338 persons in 2001.

In terms of the lives of *couples* over the last 10 years, a continuous decrease in the number of marriages and a continuous increase in the number of divorces was recorded. There were 6.8 marriages per 1,000

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inhabitants (7.5 in 2000), and the divorce rate increased from 2.69 to 3.72 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The demographic ageing process was accentuated by the increase in the number of adult and elderly persons, especially of those over 60 years of age, in parallel to the decrease in number and proportion of persons younger than 15 years of age. Thus, the proportion of the population between 0 and 14 years of age decreased from 28.2% in 1992 to 17.2% in 2001, and the proportion of the population between 15 and 59 years of age increased from 65.0% in 1992 to 73.5% in 2001, while the proportion of the population of 60 years and over increased from 6.8% to 9.3%.

Demographic ageing is more accentuated in the male population than among females. The proportion of elderly women (10.4%) is greater than that of the same masculine population (8.1%), and the number of elderly women is 35.9% greater than that of elderly men. The accentuation of the demographical ageing process will have negative consequences both for the future evolution of population and in terms of the economic and social problems that will be faced by society. These are highlighted also by the *dependency ratio* (the ratio of the adult population of 15-59 years and the population below and over these age limits). In 2001, there were 361 youths and elderly persons per 1,000 persons, as compared to 533 in 1992.

The census of March 2002 recorded 30,815 *households* with 88,017 persons. In the last decade, the number of households increased by 317. This upward trend, correlated with the decrease in population, has led to the decrease in the average number of persons per household from 3.15 in 1992 to 2.86 in 2002.

I.3.2. The structural status of socio-professional categories

Employment

According to population census in 2002, the *currently active population* of Târgoviște Municipality is 40,835 persons, 45.4% of the total population; the currently inactive population was 49,095 persons (54.6% of total).

The *global activity rate* (the ratio between the active population and the total population) was 45.4% as

compared to 50.1% in 1992, and the *employment rate* (the ratio between the number of employed and the total population) was 38.9% as compared to 47.0% in 1992.

In 2002, 33% of the population was retired and 43.5% were pupils and students of inactive persons, with the remainder being supported by other persons, public and private institutions, housewives or persons with other sources of income (interest, leases, rent).

In 2002, the *economic dependency rate* (the ratio between the inactive and the active population) was 1,202 inactive persons per 1,000 active persons, as compared to 996 in 1992.

In 2001, the number of employees in Târgoviște was 41,394.

The active population evolution on activity fields is the following:

- increases in the number of employed were registered in the following fields: health and social assistance – 14.7 %, industry – 9.5 %, of which a greater proportion was the processing industry, education – 7.58 %, public administration – 4.82 %.
- decreases in the number of employed persons were registered in the following fields: financing/banking and insurance – 17.43%, trade – 13.04 %; construction – 3.93 %, agriculture – 2.27 %, transport, depositing, mail, communications – 0.39 %, electricity and heat, gas and water – 0.25 %.

Unemployment

Of the currently active population, 34,963 persons were *employed* in the week prior to the census, and the number of persons declaring themselves *unemployed* and in search of employment was 5,872, representing a proportion of 14.4% of the total active population, as compared to the 10.6% that for the county. 47.8% of the unemployed were declared to be in seeking employment – these were represented mainly by graduates of higher education, high school, or vocational education that had not been able to find employment after graduation.

The number of unemployed seeking employment was 3,068 (52.2% of the total unemployed). Distribution by sex shows a predominance of male unemployment (60.8%).

Active measures for the reduction of unemployment: The Labour Force Redistribution Programme (LFRP), financed by the International Bank and the Unemployment Insurance Budget and supported by the Labour Department of the USA through USAID, occupancy-move services through "Back to work" and "The Chindia Tower" associations.

Retired persons

The number of retired persons in Târgoviște Municipality with cash rights evolved constantly. Recently there has been an increase in the number of persons retired due to age and invalidity, and a decrease in the number of those benefiting from pensions.

I.3.3. Assessment of education system

In recent years, the number of *education units* in Târgoviște Municipality has held relatively constant.

Education units	School units	
	2001-2002	2002-2003
Total	46	45
Kindergartens	17	17
Schools of the primary and gymnasium education	14	13
High school, high school colleges, school groups	14	14
Pupils' Clubs	1	1
Pupils' Sports Clubs	1	1
Helping Schools	1	1
Universities	1	1

School population evolution as per education level:

Education level	School population		Difference +/-
	2001-2002	2002-2003	
Total	48,342	45,634	-2,708
Pre-school	2,295	2,251	-44
Primary	4,477	3,985	-492
Gymnasium	6,997	6,527	-470

Education level	School population		Difference
	2001-2002	2002-2003	
Primary and gymnasium (total)	11,474	10,512	-962
High school	8,738	8,960	222
Vocational, complementary and apprenticeship	2,605	2,719	114
Post high school, technical and for foremen	1,278	482	-796
Higher education	10,478	10,198	-280

During the last decade, significant changes were recorded in population education. The 2002 census data, as compared to 1992, highlights the increase in the number of graduates from higher education, post high school and foremen education, and, within secondary education, high school and vocational education. Concomitantly, there has been a decrease in the number of graduates from primary and gymnasium education, highlighting an improvement in the level of instruction. The most important increases are those in the number of higher education graduates (+40.5%), high school graduates (+27.6%) and post high school and foremen education (+9.9%). At the same time, the number of gymnasium graduates has decreased by 4,134 (-20.7%).

A. Pre-college education

During the school year 2002-2003, pre-college education had 2,638 teachers, distributed as follows: pre-school – 163, primary – 210, gymnasium – 551, primary and gymnasium – 761, high school – 671, vocational and apprenticeship – 382, post high school and foremen education – 10.

Material basis: Level of education	Class rooms		Laboratories		Workshops	
	2001-2002	2002-2003	2001-2002	2002-2003	2001-2002	2002-2003
Total	713	690	86	87	90	87
Primary and gymnasium education	497	481	16	19	35	34
High school	216	209	70	68	55	53

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Objectives of pre-college education:

- increase the effectiveness of education allotted resources;
- improve and the develop communication flows;
- use of IT equipment;
- optimisation of school spaces and their adequate equipping;
- openness to community, local authorities, NGOs or economic units.

B. University education

The “Valahia” University in Târgoviște has 9 faculties and 3 university colleges with varied profiles and specialisations: university college, faculty, masterate, doctorate. There are accredited research centres, a continuous education centre and distance education for some specialisations.

Number of students enrolled in two consecutive years:

Specialisations	2001-2002	2002-2003
Total general	11,520	10,198
Faculties –total	9,797	8,978
Technical	2,269	2,252
Economic	2,556	2,377
Law	1,898	1,662
Classical studies	1,743	1,524
Art	41	56
Theology	1,290	1,107
Colleges –total	1,723	1,220
Technical	433	349
Economic	656	436
Pedagogy	634	435

“Valahia” University had 326 teachers in the university year 2001-2002, and 349 the following year.

It has: laboratories – 122, libraries – 11, beds in hostels / students from outside the locality – 1,436 / 5,596, class rooms and amphitheatres – 81.

Related problems: lack of sports hall, student canteen and insufficient accommodation in hostels.

“Valahia” University has the following objectives:

- modernisation of the education process;
- development of scientific research;

- development of data processing and communication support for the university and implementation of the informational flux for instruction, education, administration;
- modernisation of concept in respect of utilisation of personnel involved in the forming and research process;
- implementation of global financing system promoted by higher education reform;
- modernisation of services offered to students in the education process and their integration in the social environment;
- protection of heritage and the development of “Valahia” University infrastructure.

I.3.4. Social protection

Social protection is performed by specialised institutions in terms of categories and social fields:

Child protection

Institution	Capacity	No. of persons	
		2002	April 2003
Placement centre for boys	300	142	117
Placement centre for girls	300	68	65
Family type placement centre	16	14	15
Emergency admittance and assessment centre	16	-	13
Centre for prevention of domestic violence	70	-	4
Day centre for children with disabilities	100	96	120
Maternal centre	12	9	6 children / 6 mothers
Romanian children Alliance	20	16	17
“Dănuț” community services centre	20	21	20
Total	854	366	377

A low degree of occupancy of the total of available places is observable at 42.85% in 2002 and 44.14% up to 30 April 2003.

Counselling services	No. of persons	
	2002	April 2003
Service for preparing the integration/reintegration of children in family	220	-
Service for counselling of women in pre-conception period	181	17
Service for counselling of the pregnant woman with child abandon risk	92	13
Service for counselling parents and children	30	10
Total	523	40

The number of persons benefiting from counselling services at the beginning of 2003 significantly

decreased as compared to the previous year, 92.35%. The is due to weak advertising and to the low interest shown by the population.

Handicapped persons protection

During the 12 years of its operation, continuous fluctuation in the number of persons registered by the National Agency for Handicapped Persons can be observed. A more balanced situation can be noted for minors, with 88.64% of these leaving the handicapped persons record.

Handicapped persons benefit from exemption from radio/television/telephone taxes, free local and partially free intercity transport. Also adults with no income benefit from handicapped indemnities.

Evolution of registered handicapped:

Year	Adults with indemnity		Pensioners		Minors	
	Admitted	Leaving	Admitted	Leaving	Admitted	Leaving
1992	49	-	14	-	16	-
1993	248	3	94	4	202	3
1994	132	26	122	23	138	46
1995	57	44	85	54	73	51
1996	19	62	24	85	45	43
1997	43	22	40	24	78	43
1998	39	36	29	20	57	60
1999	36	24	53	20	29	103
2000	28	34	30	29	32	70
2001	56	21	70	28	42	41
2002	64	31	79	34	42	63
June 2003	55	95	21	91	12	156
Total	826	398	661	412	766	679

Social assistance

Social assistance activity is complex and is carried out in many forms, as follows:

Social relief office

Evolution of the average number of families benefiting from social relief and the guaranteed minimum income:

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	May 2003
No. of families benefiting	601	506	388	359	372	636	610

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Evolution of the average number benefiting from social relief:

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	May 2003
No. of families benefiting	550	600	650	639	625	524	550

The social relief canteen offers two warm dinners daily to approximately 550 persons, of which 81% are children from very poor families, 14% adults with major health problems, and 5% elderly people unable to move and who receive food at home.

Social centres: hostels and day centre, for persons without shelter, family or income, open 24 hours and with a capacity of 37 persons/day in cold seasons and 27 persons/day in warm season.

Consultation room, which provides primary medical assistance to persons with no income or on social relief.

Related problems:

- no solutions were found for the support of youths in state institutions by granting social housing, jobs or monitoring;
- failure to establish a Social Centre for street children;
- no centre for prevention and fight against drugs;
- street social agent not established through the trade classified list for combating begging by children;
- active measures of social protection (creation of jobs, training) not taken according to demand of labour market, creating the risk that the socially assisted become socially dependent.

It is necessary to establish institutions that include: old people's home, centre for the prevention of family violence, centre for care and social assistance, centre for recovery and rehabilitation, centre for integration by occupational therapy and day centre for disabled people, social centre for youths leaving protection institutions.

At present, "The Integrated Social Centre Saint Mary" is run as part of the industrial restructuring and professional reconversion RICOP – RO 9904 – component 5. The project's objectives are: construction of the centre, providing services and psychological and legal counselling, services at home, emergency help, sheltering and employment, 78% for RICOP personnel made redundant.

Proposed projects (or in assessment):

- The Social Settlement Priseaca –improvement of the quality of life of elderly people that lack family support or come from low income families that can not support them;
- Social assistance services for youths leaving protection institutions;
- The Social Centre Solidarity – providing of daily meals for minimum 100 persons in the High school no. 3 canteen and the provision of a services system that supports social inclusion, the decrease of poverty and effective integration in the labour market;
- The Social Centre Philanthropy" – the extension of the social canteen micro VI;
- The Social Centre for elderly people "St. Helen";
- rehabilitation of the interior sanitation in the social housing belonging to the Târgoviște Mayoralty;
- The Social Centre "Omenia"– provision of daily meal, social reinstatement for elderly and disabled persons;
- The re-equipping of the Social Centre in micro V (hostel) and equipping with furniture and the necessary apparatus.

I.3.5. Religion and ethnicity**Religion**

The structure of the population from the point of view of religion according to the 2002 and 1992 censuses:

Religion	2002		1992	
	Persons	%	Persons	%
Total	89,930	100.0	98,117	100.0
Orthodox	86,681	96.4	94,797	96.6
Evangelical	974	1.1	90	0.1
Roman-	529	0.6	692	0.7

Religion	2002		1992	
	Persons	%	Persons	%
Catholic				
Pentecostal	491	0.5	354	0.4
7th Day Adventist	460	0.5	435	0.4
Christians after Gospel	450	0.5	1,310	1.3
Baptist	61	0.1	43	*
Greek-Catholic	50	0.1	79	0.1
Lutheran	37	*	36	*
Other	155	0.2	75	0.1
Atheist	33	*	92	0.1
None	9	*	114	0.1

* less than 0,1%

Ethnicity

The structure of population in terms of ethnicity according to the 2002 and 1992 censuses:

Ethnicity	2002		1992	
	Persons	%	Persons	%
Total	89,930	100.0	98,117	100.0
Romanian	86,873	96.6	96,203	98.0
Rroma (gypsies)	2,555	2.8	1481	1.5
Bulgarian	226	0.3	75	0.1
Hungarian	88	0.1	145	0.1
German	49	*	62	*
Greek	33	*	11	*
Serbian	17	*	79	0.1
Turkish	17	*	2	*
Italian	16	*	-	-
Ukrainian	10	*	6	*
Other	46	*	53	*

I.3.6. Health

Reform in the sanitary field have generated changes in the organisational structure of this system. The public health care network in Tîrgoviște for 2001 and 2002 was as follows:

Specification	Year		Difference
	2001	2002	
Number of beds in County Hospital	1,375	1,321	-54
Number of beds in Municipal Hospital "Dealul Monastery"	460	440	-20
Specialist hospitals	2	2	-
Private polyclinics	5	4	-1
Territorial consultation rooms	1	1	-
Private consultation rooms	45	50	5
Private dental consultation rooms	36	45	9
Private pharmacies	27	30	3
Private pharmaceutical points	10	11	1
Pharmaceutical storehouses	2	1	-1
Medical laboratories	1	1	-
Dental technique laboratories	21	21	-
Public physicians (hospitals)	197	200	3
Private physicians	10	20	10
Family doctors consultation rooms (commodatum)	33	32	-1
Dentists	35	36	1
Public dental consultation rooms + commodatus	30	32	2
Chemists in public sector	6	9	3
Chemists in private sector	44	44	-
Auxiliary medical staff in public sector	1,068	988	-80
Auxiliary medical staff in private sector	85	70	-15

The number of health units providing primary assistance has decreased due to their transformation into individual consultation rooms where family doctors carry out their activity.

In 2002, there was an average of 22 physicians, 4 dentists and 109 auxiliary medical staff per 10,000 inhabitants. There was one physician per 445 inhabitants, one dentist per 2,472 inhabitants and one auxiliary medical employee per 90 inhabitants.

Individual consultations rooms are adequately equipped, the vast majority of physicians investing in the arrangement of spaces and purchasing medical equipment: electrocardiographs, echographs, glucometers etc.

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Population health

The main health indicators are birth rate, general death rate, natural surplus, infant mortality and morbidity.

The *birth rate* has decreased alarmingly (701 live births in 2002) due to economic and social causes. To improve this indicator requires modern family planning, reduction of abortion, protection of families and pregnant women and optimum conditions in maternity hospitals and paediatric services.

There has been an unwanted increase in the *general death rate*, mainly due to heart disease, neoplasm and respiratory diseases. This hierarchy held true in the last 5 years, with slight decreasing tendencies for each category and fits into the same hierarchy on a national scale. According to the Dâmbovița Public Health Department, the causes for this are: non-observance by patients of physician's prescriptions, insufficient education for health activity performed by family doctors, and the population's low level of resorting in adequate time to the health services.

Infant mortality (death at 0 – 1 years), as a major indicator of health, quality of living and material and cultural level, is increasing, and fits in with the national trend. The main causes for this are the lack of periodical checks of pregnant women, insufficient education of the fertile population leading to the neglect of pre-birth control, home births unassisted by qualified medical staff, birth of children with malformations or prematurely born due to the hard work conditions to which pregnant women are exposed.

Morbidity:

Chronic patients by disease category	2001	2002
Heart diseases	4,920	5,762
Ulcer, cirrhoses and chronic hepatitis	1,746	1,989
Neuro-psychic diseases (epilepsy, mental disorder)	734	883
Obstructive chronic pulmonary diseases	652	778
Urinary calculosis	400	555
Anaemia	367	321
TB	212	156
Congenital malformations	99	96
Kidney insufficiency	64	94
Malnutrition and rickets	22	31

New cases of infectious diseases	2001	2002
Influenza	68	500
Acute diarrhoea	479	495
Chicken pox	677	462
Epidemic parotiditis	364	207
TB	118	131
Streptococcic angina	172	89
Syphilis	77	72
Gonorrhoea	74	48
Viral hepatitis	67	43
Rubella	37	41
Scab	39	28
Food toxoinfections	17	20
Scarlet fever	33	14
Erysipelas	7	5
Dysentery	0	3
Salmonellosis	0	3
HIV + AIDS	2	2
Leptospirosis	0	2
Measles	1	1
Trichinosis	5	0
Whooping cough	4	0
Viral meningitis	4	0

The Health Ministry, through the Dâmbovița P.H.D. runs a series of programmes aimed at improvements in health and quality of life. Programmes co-ordinated by Dâmbovița P.H.D. are:

- The Community Programme for Public Health with 6 sub-programmes that provide surveillance and control of transmissible diseases such as HIV/AIDS infections, tuberculosis, assess health status and risk factors, as well as promote health and education for health;
- The Programme for the Prevention and Control of Non-transmissible Diseases, with 14 sub-programmes;
- The Programmes for Child and Family Health, organised into 14 types of interventions;
- The Reform, Health Policies and Sanitary Administration Programme.

I.3.7. Public order and civilian protection

Ensuring public order

The Târgoviște Municipality Police performs its duties within the co-ordinates established by “The outlook for service for community and ensuring of public order”, and the Priority Programmes. The priority programmes are: “The consolidated strategy for public security, for community together with the citizens”, “Quiet streets, safe city”, “For the safety of the rural community”, and deal with the diversity and the dynamics of operative situations and phenomena relating to offences.

During the first half of 2003, the Municipality Police members carried out activities related to the awareness of the population, as the most dynamic element of the operative situation based on “The Measure Programme S/56.696/2002”. This programme was established for the prevention of offences and increasing safety within Târgoviște Municipality, and was approved and co-ordinated by the inspectorate command.

The measures taken to achieve the proposed objectives resulted in a decrease in the number of offences, thus leading to a transformation of the criminal policy of the state and also more effective prevention.

According to operative analysis of the first half of 2003, the number of *offences* is decreasing, the delinquency rate being *780 offences per 100,000 inhabitants* for the period analysed.

In terms of prevention, at sub-unit level, 14 raids and 561 police actions were carried out and performed to meet different objectives, locations, environments and lines of work. Criminal and minor offences were prevented, especially those involving violence, against heritage sites, theft, destruction and fraud.

In terms of *road police*, the operative situation is influenced by the continuous increase in the size of the car fleet, the number of citizens with driving licences, the lack of discipline among drivers, the inadequate road infrastructure and lack of parking lots. In terms of road education, 106 instruction activities were performed at units belonging to field and there were 124 television broadcasts, of which 120 were local and 4 were on “Antena 1” Târgoviște. The members of road traffic police perform their tasks

according to the programmes “The consolidated strategy for public safety” and “Safer road traffic”.

In respect of *systematisation* - road signage - the street network of the municipality was verified together with mayoralty representatives, and the number of signposts was established and marks were drawn.

Related problems:

- Târgoviște Municipality Police are lacking 40 policemen when taking into account the size of the municipality and population density – one policeman per 556 inhabitants;
- the Police operate from two buildings of inadequate space; for this reason, two operative teams carry out their activity from the county police headquarters and this hinders the efficiency of activity;
- lack of IT and telecommunications equipment, obsolete cars leading to use of empirical means of performing police work and delaying the solving of police problems etc.
- Târgoviște Municipality Police does not have its own budget, and that of the County inspectorate is extremely low;
- there is a lack of parking lots, thus blocking traffic in the municipality due to cars being parked in the most intensely circulated areas;
- it is necessary to install decorative fences at crossroads and in the vicinity of education units, especially schools located in the areas of heavy traffic.

Prevention and extinguishing of fire

The Fire brigade “Basarabi” Dâmbovița and the Fire Department Târgoviște perform their activity according to the prerogatives established by national and international standards and by the priority programmes: “Ensuring the integrity of public and private heritage by preventing and fighting fire” and “For community – Together with the citizens – All against disasters”. All these aim to provide qualified and timely intervention to ensure protection of goods and valuable materials in cases of civil emergency.

According to the operative situation in 2002, and in the first half of 2003, there was a decrease of over 30% in the number of fires in Târgoviște Municipality, and therefore indirectly in the amount of material losses.

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Related problems:

- low number of prevention inspectors (2 inspectors per 100,000 inhabitants);
- non-involvement of decision making factors in the local administration bodies and the management of economic units in respect of observing legal obligations regarding prevention and extinguishing of fire;
- prevention component not organised in Târgovişte according to minimum performance criteria regarding organising and operation of public civilian fire services;
- The spoiling of street hydrants by theft of the fixed connections and rendering more difficult the intervention in case of fire.

Civil protection

In Târgovişte the civil protection structure numbers 899 persons. According to Instructions M 20/84, service sub-units are organised in 12 economic units. Protection plans and intervention in case of disaster in the municipality and at 8 economic units were established while taking into account the 54 sources of risk. "The outlook for the public alarm drill in Târgovişte Municipality" has been drawn up.

Related problems:

- the major overhauls of the civilian protection shelters built between 1974 and 1981 and affected by the sewerage system has not been performed;
- covers built by Landlords Associations are susceptible to hazardous weather phenomena;
- Some economic units do not observe the civilian protection measures stipulated by law and there is no legal ground for taking coercive measures.

I.3.8. Mass media

Local mass media has the following components:

- Printed press (dailies): Journal of Dâmboviţa, Dâmboviţa;

- Information weeklies: Law of Ţepeş, Impact, Raid;
- Radio broadcasting: Radio Minisat, Radio D, Radio Puls FM;
- Local television: Antena 1 Târgovişte, Alpha TV Târgovişte.

I.3.9. Culture

Târgovişte's monuments are diverse, and include 40 monasteries and churches. Each monument represents the foundation of a ruler and is of historical relevance: the Princely Court, with the Chindiei Tower; the second Princely House and the Great Church of the Court; the Dealu Monastery, which has a major cultural centre; the Androneşti Church – built in Byzantine-Wallachian style in 1527-1528; the Stelea Monastery, erected in 1645 on the ruins of a sixteenth century church and a sign of the reconciliation between Vasile Lupu and Matei Basarab (and which was home to a Greek school for the first half of the nineteenth century, the place of learning of Vasile Cîrlova, Grigore Alexandrescu and Ion Heliade Rădulescu).

This rich endowment is today under the care of the National Museum Complex "The Princely Court" and is complemented by the museum group that includes the Dâmboviţa Writers Museum in the house of I.A.I. Brătescu-Voineşti and the Printing and Old Romanian Book Museum. The Stelea Galleries, used for art exhibitions, can also be found in the vicinity. Târgovişte Municipality is also home to the memorial homes of important art and cultural creators: the Museum-houses of Gheorghe Petraşcu, Vasile Blendea and Pârvulescu. The Archaeology Museum was inaugurated in 1944 and houses the "Lapidariu" collection, containing architectural elements and gravestones dating from the seventeenth century. Also of importance are the museum groups that include the History Museum, the Monastery Dealu Museum and the Romanian Police Museum.

The old trade centre is also of great architectural value, having taken shape in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. This centre is situated close to Târgovişte City Hall and is the work of the Italian architect Vignóna.

Cultural life in Târgoviște continues the tradition specific to old cultural centres, by means of complex events related to national, religious and local festivities, and also festivities organised and supported by the Local Council and Târgoviște Mayorality together with the following cultural organisations:

- the municipal Culture House “Ion Gh. Vasiliu”, under the patronage of Târgoviste Mayorality;
- the municipal theatre “Tony Bulandra”, inaugurated 30 January 2002, in celebration of 150 years since the birth of I. L. Caragiale. The theatre shares the same building with the municipal Culture Hall (ex-“Oil Club”) and has space problems;
- the Popular Art School, with 4 instrumental music societies and 6 societies for collective disciplines, offering semester and year ending shows;
- RASM – the Romanian Astronomical Society for Meteorites, which made an important contribution to promoting and observing the total eclipse of the sun of august 1999, and which organises astronomical observations and scientific lectures;
- painting, graphic and sculpture exhibitions of artists from Târgoviște and their guests, pupils from the Popular Art School and the Music and Fine Arts High School are varnished several times a year;
- fine arts exhibitions with religious themes and sacred music concerts take place in some religious spaces (Stelea Monastery, the Great Church of the Princely Court etc.);
- fine arts and photography exhibitions are organised at the “I. H. Rădulescu” library and the History Museum.

I.3.10. Leisure and sport

Leisure

Târgoviște Municipality posses an entertainment park that stretches over 14 ha and a sports area with an area of 19.8 ha. The “Chindia” Park lies in the vicinity

of the river Ialomița and includes green areas, an artificial lake for leisure, a clay court tennis complex and a zoo of 3.9 ha.

The “Central” Park is located in the centre of the city and has green areas and recreational spaces.

The “Crizantema” leisure grounds stretch over 22 ha and have a seasonal character. It is located in close to the river Ialomița and has sports and recreational apparatus, such as swimming pools, clay court tennis, handball, basketball, and volleyball grounds – partly arranged; beaches with sand and turf, park with arranged areas, football fields clay and turf with stands, a swimming area and a natural lake for leisure, commercial spaces and discotheque, and parking lots.

The terrace of the river Ialomița could become a recreational and rest area by planting trees and shrubs and herbs on a river area within the built-up area of Târgoviște.

Târgoviște has 2 hotels of three stars (Valahia Hotel and Dâmbovița Hotel), with an accommodation capacity of approximately 370 persons (apartments, double and single rooms), and 2 pensions with 18 places.

Sports

The sports facilities of the municipality include a sports hall of 2,500 seats and a stadium for local, national and international contests.

Related problems:

- financing of all sportsmen and women is not possible due to lack of funds,
- reconditioning of the heating and lighting system of the Sports Hall not achieved
- only a small number of youth associations (SAT) requested financing and Târgoviște Centre for Youths was not establish.

I.4. SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p>Modern city, with complex functions, and historical heritage; Favourable climate and natural conditions; Advantageous geographical placement, at the crossing of 3 national roads, relatively close to the capital of the country; Ground resources (forests, waters) and underground (oil, gas); The area has well developed east-west north-south connections, a very well structured urban network, in the proximity of air-railway and road internal and international connections; Urban attractions (old architecture, cultural events); Diversified industrial structure: metallurgy, machine construction, chemistry, furniture, textiles, construction industry, food industry - would prove lucrative if supported by adequate management and advertising; Well trained labour force for the technical, economic and humanist fields, trained at the city's own university; Great potential for vegetable growing due to traditional trade of the Bulgarian (and Serbian) minority; Urban Data Bank which functions in the local public administration; High level of urbanisation and density of population; Existence of a great number of SMEs in all fields, predominantly trade; Well developed banking network and services; Touristic development, in the vicinity of Pucioasa spa; Population with tradition in industrial trade, agriculture and increased cultural level; Dense and diversified educational network, for all levels; Vicinity of the Bucharest University Centre; Existence of available grounds that could attract new investors; Inexpensive and well-trained labour force, accustomed to activity in modern industry; Relatively large number of technical staff with medium level and higher education; Willingness of public administration to lease lands.</p>	<p>Difficult access to railways and roads (it is not a railway junction); The reduction of activity of enterprises with well trained labour force: COST, SARO, Upet, I.L.F.; Quality of living (qualitative and quantitative deficiencies of urban equipment); Quality of environment (degrading of all components, especially air); Lack of available grounds; Negative urban image, related to the lack of protection of protected heritage; inadequate implants in the historical area; Low amount of available accommodation (quantitatively and qualitatively); Quality of services; Reduction of activity at the industrial platforms (metallurgy, drilling equipment, chemistry, tool machines, bulbs); Low degree of modernisation of existing industry; Lack of business infrastructure; City with large enterprises (with over 1,000 employees); Necessity of re-organising these enterprises; Increase in unemployment due to restructuring of enterprises; Decrease in purchasing capacity for members of the community; Lack of competitiveness of local manufacturers; Lack of a labour culture for employer and employee.</p>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Amplifying of perennial functions: trade, industry, transport, education and culture, church, army; Development of research in high technologies field; Development of tourism in the valleys of Ialomița, Dâmbovița, Prahova with the capital of the country; Organising of goods transport – performance of zonal and inter-zonal services;</p>	<p>The creation of a small enterprise nucleus; The possibility to obtain grants; Degradation of environment; Infrastructure degradation due to lack of investment; Degradation of built heritage in need of protection;</p>

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Local public administration responsible for applying the resolution to improve the decision making process;</p> <p>The BERD programme for rehabilitation of water supply and sewerage systems which started in 1997;</p> <p>Good geographical position (85 km - Bucharest, 50 km - Ploiesti, 60 km - Sinaia, 90 km - Pitești);</p> <p>Developed infrastructure could encourage establishment of new enterprises at low costs;</p> <p>Vicinity to capital – where investments are concentrated and the labour costs are increasing – could offer alternatives for investments;</p> <p>Increase significance of permanent tourism and recreational area (holiday homes) for people from other localities;</p>	<p>Increase in unemployment among the trained labour force due to economic reorganisation - negative impact on quality of living;</p> <p>Legislation unstable and subject to interpretation;</p> <p>Continuous degradation in the standard of living;</p> <p>Migration of trained labour force to other communities;</p> <p>Low level of civic culture</p>

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II. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

II.1. PRINCIPLES

The strategy for the development of the city must lead to a general balance, diminishing the effects of weaknesses and amplifying strengths, removing predictable risks and taking opportunities into account. Future programmes must assess the importance of necessary relationships for development and avoid solutions that could generate problems.

The complex economic profile of the locality offers the basis for the setting up of the development strategy.

The main idea is to encourage activities that play key roles in the development of the local economy without harming the living standards.

Three projects were identified that are important to the global strategy projection, viewed as sub-strategies within the frame of the same *general scenario*:

- TÂRGOVIȘTE as living space – improving access to housing and the quality of housing;
- TÂRGOVIȘTE as polarising economic centre – the need to develop the secondary and tertiary sectors as a main strategic pole of the county, with the development of the city retaining the main services;
- TÂRGOVIȘTE as touristic centre – exploiting the tourist potential and relying on the quality of the environment.

II.2. GENERAL OBJECTIVES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TÂRGOVIȘTE MUNICIPALITY

1. **The development of infrastructure and provision of access by the population and economic units to this infrastructure** (water, electricity, gas supply, transport ways);
2. **Environment protection**
3. **Urban regeneration** (urban development: construction, access to housing and the encouragement of economic activity)
4. **Improvement of standard of living and social protection** (reduction of poverty, public health, education)

II.3. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The specific objects support the general objectives and aim to solve concrete problems. The following contains a list of objectives and proposed actions including expected time frame for accomplishment: (some have already been achieved or are in progress)

Development of basic infrastructure and provision access by the population and economic units to this infrastructure

The street network and public transport:

- Organising of traffic in the central area so heavy traffic avoids residential areas.
- New sections of the ring road on the perimeter of the administrative area of the municipality.
- Retraction of buildings to street alignment on the main arteries.
- Streets and markets/squares cleaning and equipping with adequate urban furniture.
- Rehabilitation and optimisation of public street lighting.
- Rehabilitation of public transport by utilising ecological transport and upgrading of the car fleet.
- Rehabilitation of the bridges over Ialomița at Teiș.
- Rehabilitation of the bridges over Ialomița at Valea Voievozilor.
- Rehabilitation of the bridge Mihai Bravu.
- Rehabilitation of the superior passage “Gară Târgoviște Sud”.
- Rehabilitation of the superior passage Târgoviște South (Combined Works).

Water supply and disposal of waste waters:

- Rehabilitation and extension of drinking water supply within the municipality.
- Rehabilitation and upgrading of the water storage tank and fire reserve – Priseaca.
- Rehabilitation of the Dragomirești Nord, Mănești, and Gheboieni water sources.
- Providing security at the drinking water treatment plants.
- Rehabilitation of water treatment plants Târgoviște South and Târgoviște North.
- Rehabilitation and extension of the sewerage system within the municipality – installation of sewerage system in Priseaca district.

Electricity and heat supply:

- Construction of a co-generating power plant for heat and electricity and the afferent supply systems.
- Upgrading of the hot water boilers (2 of 25 Gcal/h and 1 of 50 Gcal/h) to provide heating.
- Upgrading of tanks for the supply of the boilers in C.T. Târgoviște Sud.
- Upgrading of the thermal networks in primary and secondary circuits.
- Upgrading of the thermal power points.
- Creation of a 110 kV “ring” on the perimeter of the municipality for electricity supply.
- Electricity supply in district extensions (Micro II and III, Sagricom, Cal. Ialomiței), the future university campus and the southern industrial area.

Natural gas supply:

- Rehabilitation of the gas supply network by replacement of pipelines and connections that have overrun their service lives.
- Extension of natural gas supply network.

Environmental protection

Air quality protection:

- Reduction/removal of industry exhaust fumes (especially by S.C. COST S.A.) by modernising filtering equipment and providing installations for collection–transport–treatment–disposal of fumes through stacks for all exhaust fume sources.
- Decreasing the impact on environment, especially air, by production and supply of heat (the reduction of exhaust fumes that generate the greenhouse effect: CO₂, CH₄, NO_x) through the municipal co-generating project, rehabilitation of thermal power plants and upgrading of thermal networks in Târgoviște municipality.

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- Information and public awareness programme on the impact on the environment, including electronic display of pollution levels in the centre of the municipality.
- Improvement of integrated monitoring system for air: equipping environment laboratory of Târgoviște I.P.M. with high standard apparatus – exhaust analysers, installations for suspension particles in small fractions, chromatograph gas, spectrophotometer with atomic absorption.
- Obligatory self-regulation of air pollution sources.

Water quality protection:

- Rehabilitation of the complex system for the collection, transport and supply of drinking water in Târgoviște Municipality.
- Consolidating of banks and the regularisation of the river Ialomița in the Teiș bridge sector, upstream of the leisure area Crizantema.
- Cleaning and regularisation of Morilor Pond.
- Obligatory self-regulation of water pollution sources.

Waste management:

- Establishment of ecological landfill in Târgoviște Municipality.
- Selective collection and recycling of urban waste.
- Rehabilitation of the collection, transport and depositing of solid waste in Dâmbovița, including Târgoviște Municipality.
- Processing of slag from the waste dumps of Udrești and Lucieni of S.C. COST S.A. and transformation of agricultural land, an activity performed by S.C. AMSIROMANIA S.R.L.
- Information and public awareness campaigns regarding selective waste collection.

Green areas:

- Development and rehabilitation of green areas, protective curtains and alignments (I.P.M. requires the planting of a minimum of 3 saplings in the city for every tree cut).
- Involvement of landlord associations in the rehabilitation and maintenance of the green areas in the vicinity of apartment blocks.

- Supporting of schools in arranging green areas.
- Strengthening local legislation for the protection and administration of green areas.
- Protection of secular trees and those belonging to protected species (identified and positioned with the GPS equipping I.P.M.), their declaration as natural monuments by proposal to the Romanian Academy, the Commission for Natural Monuments.
- Conservation of natural heritage of Târgoviște municipality and its surroundings (Voievozilor hill, Chindia Park, Mitropoliei Park, the Park of the Museum of writers in Dâmbovița that could be declared a dendrological park, Priseaca Forest, and leisure area Crizantema etc.)
- Information and public awareness action for the protection and conservation of green areas, and natural heritage of Târgoviște Municipality.

Urban regeneration

Sustainable urban administration (development):

- Drawing up/re-establishment of the General Urban Management Plan (PUG).
- Implementation of the geographical informational system (GIS).
- Territorial extension of Târgoviște Municipality by creation of a metropolitan area.

Housing:

- Construction of apartments for youths based on mortgages.
- Organising and equipping of the agri-food markets with adequately equipped spaces: technical equipment, specific places for waste collection, public toilets.
- The improvement in the heating of existing buildings in order to decrease energy consumption.
- Energy management of public and residential buildings of the municipality.
- External networks for apartment blocks for youths.
- Rehabilitation of existing buildings, sanitation of buildings and basements.

Re-launching of the local economy:

- Identification of capital resources for financing of local businesses and the promotion of capital in small businesses.
- Creation of industrial parks by identifying and attracting investors from other localities.
- Attraction of financing from regional, national and international structures.
- Establishment of a conference centre permitting the creation of tourist packages (conference/symposium + transport, accommodation, tourism in Târgoviște, Valea Ialomiței, and Bucegi).
- Construction of the Târgoviște leisure area (as prolongation of the Crizantema leisure area) offering services mainly to tourists from other localities (also with accommodation).
- Establishment of a tourist information centre.

The conservation and development of the cultural identity of the municipality:

- Restoration of the ambience of the old trade centre of Târgoviște.
- Restoration and the utilisation of the old defences – the ditch and the wall of the fortress.
- Conservation and restoration of architectural monuments and their utilisation in cultural functions.
- Establishment in Târgoviște of the headquarters for “The National Association of Historical and Art Cities and Regions”.
- Support of cultural institutions in Târgoviște (The “Tony Bulandra” Theatre, the Culture Hall, cultural associations).

Sports and leisure:

- Construction of a covered swimming pool.
- Construction of a skating rink.
- Construction of a carting track.
- Restoration of equipment in the Sports Hall.
- Modernisation of the Crizantema leisure area.

Improvement of living standards and social protection***The reduction of poverty******Education – pre-college education***

- Increase in effectiveness of material resources allotted to pre-college education through managerial training of school directors.
- Optimisation of school spaces and equipping with new furniture.
- Increase in the rate of utilisation of information technology in the education process, by equipping the 14 gymnasium/general schools with computers and Internet connections.
- Openness to community – local authorities, NGOs, economic entities – by establishing partnerships.
- Arrangement of a car track for the Transport School Group.

Education – university education:

- Construction of the already initiated university campus.
- Modernisation of the teaching process by reshaping the specialisation list and teaching plans, organising a transferable credits system, development of doctoral training and promotion of a broad continuous forming spectrum.
- Development of scientific research by diversifying research directions and creating a network of laboratories and accredited research centres.
- Development of informational and communication support of the university and implementation of the information flow for instruction, education and administration.
- Implementation of the global financing system promoted by the higher education reform.
- Modernisation of services offered to students through of creation info laboratories for continuous access to information, creation of a

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students' club, profitable operation of student hostel, provision of accommodation and services at optimal standards, and support of student associations.

- Protection of heritage and development of the infrastructure of "Valahia" University by creating investment programmes for development and repair of the buildings.

The forming of anthropic resources, increase in employment and decrease in un-employment:

- Drawing up together with the employers of professional forming strategies for the better social integration of students.
- Development of business programmes for youths.
- Training of the labour force in accordance with the demands of the labour market through courses organised by AJOFM and other organisations.
- Identification of vacant jobs and the support of economic units in creating new jobs.
- Employment of unemployed persons by community public services.

Responsibility towards disadvantaged persons:

- Opening of the Integrated Social Centre "St. Mary" to provide medical, psychological and legal counselling services, services at home, emergency help and shelter for disorganised or single parent families or families in difficult circumstances, for children with school integration difficulties, unassisted persons and persons with health problems.
- Establishment of a home for elderly persons.
- Establishment of a centre for the prevention of violence in families.
- Creation of a centre for street children.
- Establishment of a centre for care and social assistance of disabled persons.

- Establishment of a centre for the recovery and rehabilitation of disabled persons.
- Establishment of an integration centre for disabled persons using occupational therapy.
- Establishment of a day centre for disabled persons.
- Establishment of a social centre for youths leaving protection institutions.
- Establishment of a club for retired persons.

Health:

- Decrease infant mortality by improving medical assistance to pregnant women and infants and development of sanitary education programmes.
- Decrease infectious diseases by integral immunisation of the infant population.
- Public Health Community Programme – the supervision and control of transmissible diseases.
- Programme for the prevention and control of non-transmissible diseases.
- Programme for family and child health.
- Adequate equipping of individual consultation rooms.

Public order and civilian protection:

- Renovation and extension of current headquarters of the Municipality Police or construction of a new one.
- Equipping of the Municipality Police with information and communication techniques.
- Renewal of transmission techniques of the Municipality Police.
- Co-operation with the community and development of programmes for prevention of offences.
- Rehabilitation of shelters for civilian protection.



MUNICIPALITY

III. LOCAL ACTION PLAN FOR TÂRGOVIȘTE MUNICIPALITY

General observations

The Local Action Plan (PAL) – as a planning and implementing instrument – includes a set of policies that apply within a determined period of time for the accomplishment of the general objectives of a strategy. This time frame for accomplishment of the Local Strategy Plan must meet the term of 10-20 years established for the accomplishment of Sustainable Development Local Strategy (LSD).

The Local Action Plan is the result of a participatory process that utilises the available resources for reaching limited goals, in a well-defined area. For this reason, the Local Action Plan must be revised periodically so that its targets take into account national macroeconomic evolution, the regional and national economy and public opinion of its implementation. The shorter the revision interval, the smaller the error in evaluating the resources. Given that the variables of the socio-economic system multiply with the advance of time, it is recommended that the Local Action Plan be revised once every two years (even if it is designed for 10 years). The Action Plan has the following features:

- It is oriented towards implementation;
- It approaches the problems within a well established timetable;
- It refers to a well-defined area;
- It is innovative, anti-routine;
- It must be assumed by all involved;
- The problems approached must be legitimate;
- It is based on available, realistic resources;
- Those involved can learn from this process.

III.1. PRINCIPLES AND CONDITIONS

The Local Action Plan appeals to the local community, the reason why the measures, their number and priority, as well as the institutional mechanisms of applying must heed the interests of this community, of businessmen associations, unions, charity associations and foundations, cultural and patrimony protection associations, association for environment/animal protection, religious congregations.

In the LAP each measure that materialises in a programme, sub-programme or project must take into account:

- the consistency between the goals stated by programmes, sub-programmes and projects with the general objectives in the Sustainable Development Local Strategy;
- the existence of limited financial resources - the condition that influences the mode of financing and the legal mechanisms that support a programme, sub-programme or project;
- the shunning of the eviction effect (as economic notion) according to which public expenditure generates a decrease in consumption and private investments, when resources are limited; the public authority must permanently assess the opportunity of investments, not only in relation to the available investments, but future ones, as well as the options of the population, so that it encourages community

and individual responsibility and partnerships for implementing the local development projects;

- the degree of popularisation (public awareness) of a programme, sub-programme, and project, by disseminating the information within the local community. Thus, the LAP must include the public debate mechanism that analyses the programmes and sub-programmes to be implemented;
- the involvement of those concerned in the drawing up of a programme, sub-programme or project;
- settlement norms versus self-settlement norms. The local authority must take into account the possibility that the non-profit organisations or the professional associations of businessmen establish voluntary norms without the intervention of public authority. That is why is best to avoid over-regulating. Also, there are cases when public authority settlements combine with voluntary ones to implement a project, especially in the case of public-private partnerships.

III.2. MEASURES FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

III.2.1. The training of human resources

In order to achieve the proposed objectives, the Mayorality of Târgoviște Municipality, the autonomous administrations and the commercial companies subordinated to the Local Council must strengthen the institutional capacity at each level of decision making and implementation. This not only involves the attraction of financial resources for investments, but also the training of human resources, identification of the most effective communication mechanisms and the reshaping of the framework for allotting attributions and responsibilities.

In this respect, the local authority has concerned itself with the participation of its employees in training courses. Those that took place in 2003, included:

Organiser	Course Denomination	Duration	No. of participants
INA or qualified institutions	The cognition of ISO 9000 standards and of specific of quality in services	2 days	10
INA or qualified institutions	Public-private partnership, auctions, programmes and projects	3 days	2
INA or qualified institutions	Internal auditors of the Quality Management System	3 days	2
INA or qualified institutions	Drawing up and management of projects	5 days	3
INA or qualified institutions	Urbanism and territory arrangement	5 days	4
INA or qualified institutions	Management of local taxes and charges	5 days	8
INA or qualified institutions	Settlements regarding the new book-keeping in the public institutions	5 days	4
INA or qualified institutions	Administration and the pursuit of matters subject to taxation	5 days	2
INA or qualified institutions	Control of the legality of administrative papers	5 days	3
INA or qualified institutions	Heritage management	5 days	5
INA or qualified institutions	Other training courses	5 days	13
PHARE-RICOP Programmes	Initiation in computers		9
PHARE-RICOP Programmes	English language course		18
PHARE-RICOP Programmes	Improvement of competitiveness and transparency of procedures for granting the contract for public acquisitions		4
Mayorality in the Local Development Centre	English language courses	120 hours	57
Mayorality in the Local Development Centre	Strategic planning and project management	60 hours	12
Mayorality in the Local Development Centre	Computer operation	120 hours	57

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In 2004, 90 officers of the mayoralty and subordinated offices will attend a primary training programme to acquire the basis knowledge for the operation and use of computers according to ECDL standards. The “Practical Course for Writing Financing Applications” will take place at the Local Development Centre for 12 officers of the Mayoralty, RAGC and Termica.

The process of instruction will continue. The local authority envisages two main directions:

- continuous training of all officers in at least one course per year;
- establishment of public-private and public-public partnerships to organise courses.

III.2.2. Surveys and projects

The Urban Management Plan of Târgoviște Municipality was approved in 1997 and is valid for 10 years, until 2007 when it will be revised.

In terms of Zonal Management Plans, at present, the plans for the Central Area, Teiș and Central Cemetery - Eroilor Blvd have been drawn up. The other areas of the city must also be covered. In establishing priorities for the drawing up of ZMPs, the protection and utilisation of existing historical monuments and sites was taken into account, and also the specifics of the built-up areas (residential areas, mainly commercial areas, protected areas, areas with building restrictions etc.), the necessity to extend the built-up area to ensure harmonious development of constructions, the integration of major investments that are in progress. The following aims have been proposed:

- The protection and the urban and touristic capitalisation of the defence Ditch and Wall Fortress – protected historical site, registered in

the Historical Monuments List of Dâmbovița County;

- The area between Tudorică Popescu Street, the Ditch and Wall Fortress, the Suseni Cemetery Suseni and the C.F. line Bucharest – Pietroșița along Eroilor Boulevard;
- The extension of the built-up area of Târgoviște Municipality between the Priseaca district and Priseaca Forest, on both sides of DN 72, at a depth of about 100 m;
- The Ialomiței Road, on the NW and SW side, ensuring connection to the “Crizantema” Leisure Area;
- The extension of the built-up area of Târgoviște Municipality in the southern area, by ensuring of connection of oblique road broad of about 200 m within the southern industrial area;
- The Prepeleac Area – project in process of being drawn up;
- The built-up area on SE side between the irrigation channel, Silviu Stănculescu Street and the Sagricom limit.

In the near future, two further studies are to be drawn up:

- “Study of the opportunity for administrative-territorial reorganisation and the organisation of the metropolitan area of Târgoviște Municipality”, which is necessary for defining the long-term development perspectives;
- “The arrangement of the course of the river Ialomița and the adjacent area for a modern urban development along the river course” - a study that will also contribute to solving ecological requirements (protection of surface water quality and regularisation of the river Ialomița within Târgoviște Municipality).

III.3. FINANCIAL PROJECTION 2002 – 2007

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Crt. No.	Indicator Denomination	Budget 2002	Budget 2003	Budget 2004	Estimate 2005	Estimate 2006	
Local budget incomes							
1	Own income	153,023,544	187,605,880	371,952,500	168,830,750	185,592,825	204,152,106
1.1.	Current income	118,897,544	158,405,880	196,907,500	167,857,250	184,521,975	202,974,171
1.2.	Capital income	4,026,000	2,600,000	885,000	973,500	1,070,850	1,177,935
1.3.	Special destination income	30,100,000	26,600,000				
1.4.	Shares distributed from income tax			169,000,000			
1.5.	Sums allotted by the County Council for the counter balancing of local budgets			5,160,000			
2	Sums distributed from income tax for the counter balancing of local budgets			23,100,000			
4	Sums distributed from VAT for local budgets			326,314,000			
5	Draws from state budget	404,359,834	536,868,538		932,784,903	1,080,720,493	1,322,197,453
6	Subsidies	20,198,000	44,296,722	41,337,800			
7	Loans	20,854,000	50,000,000	-		-	
	TOTAL INCOME	598,435,378	818,771,140	762,704,300	1,101,615,653	1,266,313,318	1,526,349,559
Local budget expenses							
1	General public services	31,605,187	22,414,000	28,371,573	28,990,800	32,988,960	38,786,752
2	Social – cultural expenses	295,582,334	380,617,144	372,146,232	580,555,516	697,196,619	818,130,213
2.1.	Education	245,674,660	285,719,665	286,841,000	461,017,676	562,501,211	658,841,453
2.2.	Health	3,039,800	3,700,000	5,501,000	4,400,000	4,530,000	5,396,000
2.3.	Culture, religion and sports and youth activities	12,241,500	16,600,000	27,180,700	17,500,000	19,000,000	20,000,000
2.4.	Social assistance, subsidies, pensions, benefits and indemnities	34,626,374	74,597,479	52,623,532	97,637,840	111,165,408	133,892,760
3	Services and public development, housing, environment, water	230,397,857	354,381,156	260,371,931	451,829,337	523,839,739	657,086,994
4	Economic activity	5,050,000	4,400,000	55,240,003	0	0	0
4.1.	Agriculture and forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.	Transport and communication	5,050,000	4,400,000	55,240,000	0	0	0
4.3.	Other economic activity	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Other activity	2,200,000	224,840	1,500,000	0	0	0
6	Warranty and redistribution funds	2,500,000	2,250,000	11,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
7	Loan reimbursements	0	20,854,000	25,008,000	25,000,000	0	0
8	Interest on local public debt and other expenses	1,000,000	7,030,000	8,066,564	3,000,000	0	0
9	Reserve funds	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	0
10	Special destination expenses	30,100,000	26,600,000		240,000	288,000	345,600
	TOTAL EXPENSES	598,435,378	818,771,140	762,704,300	1,101,615,653	1,266,313,318	1,526,349,559
	<i>Excess</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Deficit</i>		0	0	0	0	0

III.4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND IDENTIFIED PROJECTS (*)

a. Infrastructure and housing

Crt. No.	Specific objectives	Financing: Mayorality Other sources	Title of project	Estimated value of project - €	Duration of project	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring, evaluation
1	Increasing citizen safety at night and reduction of cost of public lighting	Mayorality The Romanian Agency for Energy Conservation Non-reimbursable Sources	Making public lighting effective	610,000	24 months	Programmes for Local Development Department		Târgoviște Mayorality
2	Rehabilitation of public transport and reduction of car exhaust pollution	Mayorality SC Transport Public SA Attracted sources	Rehabilitation of public transport by utilising ecological means of transport	2,000,000	2 years	Târgoviște Mayorality SC Transport Public SA		Mayorality SC Transport Public SA Environment Protection Agency
3	Rehabilitation of road and railway network	Mayorality PHARE	Rehabilitation of the bridge over Ialomița at Teiș	765,307	18 months	The Technical and Urban Administration Office – Mayorality	Unemployed Persons Support Association Dâmbovița	Târgoviște Mayorality
4		Mayorality Attracted sources	Rehabilitation of the bridge over Ialomița at Valea Voievozilor	214,000	12 months	The Technical and Urban Administration Office – Mayorality		Târgoviște Mayorality
5		Mayorality Attracted sources	Rehabilitation of the Mihai Bravu bridge	160,000	12 months	The Technical and Urban Administration Office – Mayorality		Târgoviște Mayorality
6		Mayorality Road Special Fund	Rehabilitation of the superior passage Gară Târgoviște Sud	670,000	15 months	The Technical and Urban Administration Office – Mayorality		Târgoviște Mayorality
7		Mayorality Attracted sources	Rehabilitation of the superior passage Târgoviște Sud (Combined Works)	891,000	18 months	The Technical and Urban Administration Office – Mayorality		Târgoviște Mayorality
8	Extension of the road transport network	Mayorality Road Special Fund Attracted sources	Accomplishment of ring road of the municipality in the development perspective by 2020	3 mill. /km	2 years	The Technical and Urban Administration Office – Mayorality		Târgoviște Mayorality
9	Ensuring basic infrastructure in new districts	Mayorality Attracted sources	Roads in the Sagricom district	800,000	8 months	The Technical and Urban Administration Office – Mayorality		Târgoviște Mayorality
10	Rehabilitation of road surfaces	Mayorality Attracted sources	Restoration of road surfaces on streets in Târgoviște Municipality	1,000,000	periodically	The Technical and Urban Administration Office – Mayorality		Târgoviște Mayorality
11	Providing water supply to inhabitants and economic entities according to current quality standards	Mayorality Non-reimbursable Sources	Rehabilitation and extension of water supply networks in Târgoviște Municipality	5,266,355	36 months	Mayorality RAGC		Târgoviște Mayorality
12	Ensuring drinking water reserve	Mayorality Attracted sources	Rehabilitation of reservoir 5000 cm for storage and reserve for fire - in Priseaca	170,000	12 months	Mayorality RAGC		Târgoviște Mayorality

Crt. No.	Specific objectives	Financing: Mayorality Other sources	Title of project	Estimated value of project - €	Duration of project	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring, evaluation
13	Ensuring drinking water reserve	Mayorality Attracted sources	Rehabilitation of collecting front Dragomirești Nord, Mănești, Gheboieni	265,770	12 months	Mayorality RAGC		Târgoviște Mayorality
14	Adequate housing for all the citizens in the municipality	Mayorality Non-reimbursable Sources Attracted sources	Rehabilitation and extension of the sewerage system in Târgoviște Municipality	6,500,000	18 months	Mayorality RAGC		Târgoviște Mayorality
15	Providing necessary thermal energy; Reduction of exhaust fume pollution	Own capital Attracted sources	Municipal co-generation Târgoviște	36,050,000	2 years	Mayorality SC Termica SA	Mayorality – Termica – Specialised firm	Mayorality SC Termica SA
16	Rehabilitation of the centralised heating supply system for provision of effective heating and reduce costs	Mayorality Attracted sources	Modernisation of thermal power points, III-rd step - Târgoviște	695,000	2years	Mayorality SC Termica SA		Mayorality SC Termica SA
17		Mayorality The Romanian Special Fund for Energetic Efficiency	Modernisation of thermal networks, IV-th step - Târgoviște	11,327,000	8 years	Mayorality SC Termica SA		Mayorality SC Termica SA
18		Mayorality Non-reimbursable Sources Attracted sources	Modernisation of thermal networks, V-th step - Târgoviște	14,400,000	8 years	Mayorality SC Termica SA		Mayorality SC Termica SA
19	Rehabilitation of the centralised heating supply system to provide effective heating and reduce costs	Mayorality Non-reimbursable Sources Attracted sources	Modernisation of the hot water boiler of 50 Gcal/h, to provide thermal energy - Târgoviște	600,000	1 an	Mayorality SC Termica SA		Mayorality SC Termica SA
20		Mayorality Non-reimbursable Sources Attracted sources	Modernisation of the hot water boiler of 25 Gcal/h, to provide thermal energy - Târgoviște - 2 boilers	405,000	1 year	Mayorality SC Termica SA		Mayorality SC Termica SA
21		Mayorality Non-reimbursable Sources Attracted sources	Modernisation of the hot water boiler of 10 t/h, 15 bar, to provide thermal energy - Târgoviște - 2 pieces	200,000	1 year	Mayorality SC Termica SA		Mayorality SC Termica SA
22		Mayorality Non-reimbursable Sources Attracted sources	Modernisation of boilers for supply with steam of boilers in CT Târgoviște Sud	600,000	1 year	Mayorality SC Termica SA		Mayorality SC Termica SA
23		Local budget Non-reimbursable Sources	Modernisation of thermal network in primary circuit - Târgoviște	13,965,000	8 years	Mayorality SC Termica SA		Mayorality SC Termica SA
24	Increase quality of housing	Mayorality	Extension of gas networks Priseaca district	240,000	3 years	Mayorality		Mayorality
26	Provide utility network within the new districts	PHARE Mayorality	External networks for the NHA blocks –Tineretului district (stage I)	368,500	12 months	The Technical and Urban Administration Office – Mayorality	RAGC Târgoviște	Târgoviște Mayorality
27	Provide housing according to current comfort standards	National Housing Agency Mayorality	Rented houses for youths - Tineretului district (stage I – 170 apartments)	1,906,985	22 months	NHA Mayorality		NHA Târgoviște Mayorality

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Crt. No.	Specific objectives	Financing: Mayorality Other sources	Title of project	Estimated value of project - €	Duration of project	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring, evaluation
28		National Housing Agency Mayorality	Rented houses for youths - Tineretului district (stage II – 146 apartments)	2,875,000	22 months	NHA Mayorality		NHA Târgoviște Mayorality
29		National Housing Agency Mayorality	Rented houses for youths - Tineretului district (stages III and IV – about 200 apartments)	3,955,479	24 months	NHA Mayorality		NHA Târgoviște Mayorality
30		National Housing Agency Mayorality	Houses on mortgages – Tineretului district (33 individual houses)	1,550,000	12 months	NHA Mayorality		NHA Târgoviște Mayorality
31		State budget Local budget Contributions from future lodgers	Block G9 – 55 apartments for youths (bought in instalments over 25 years)	1,442,000	18 months	Târgoviște Mayorality		Târgoviște Mayorality
32		State budget Local budget Contributions from future lodgers	Block 19 – 26 apartments for youths (bought in instalments over 25 years)	601,000	15 months	Târgoviște Mayorality		Târgoviște Mayorality
33	The quality of housing and services	Local budget	Arrangement of “1 Mai” Market	500,000	8 months	Târgoviște Mayorality		Târgoviște Mayorality
34	Improvement in decision making capacity in urban development	Mayorality Non-reimbursable Sources	Implementation of municipal GIS system	150,000	12 months	Mayorality (Serv. Urban management, Local Development, Informatics and Serv. Charges and Local Taxes)		Târgoviște Mayorality
35	Improvement of residential and public buildings	Non-reimbursable Sources Mayorality	Energy management of public and residential buildings in Târgoviște Municipality - Study	312,000	3 months	Mayorality Termica SA The Association for Energetic Efficiency Dâmbovița		Mayorality The Association for Energetic Efficiency Dâmbovița
36		Mayorality Private funds	Thermal improvement of existing buildings by decreasing energy consumption (for towns in the county)	21,000,000	5 years	Local Councils Târgoviște, Fieni, Găești, Moreni, Pucioasa, Titu		Local Councils Târgoviște, Fieni, Găești, Moreni, Pucioasa, Titu

*If not otherwise specified, the estimated value of project is in Euro

b. Environmental protection

Crt. No.	Specific objectives	Financing: Mayorality Other sources	Title of project	Estimated value of project - €	Duration of project	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring, evaluation
37	Improvement of the efficiency of waste water treatment Improvement of surface water quality	Mayorality RAGC Attracted sources	Modernisation and extension of the treatment station Târgoviște Sud	9,266,355	36 months	Mayorality RAGC	Mayorality – Termica – Specialised firm	Mayorality RAGC Environment Protection Agency
38	Reduction/ removal of industrial exhaust fume pollution	Private	Modernisation of treatment installations for burned gases from the 10 t combustion units in OE1	1,100,000 USD	1 year	SC COS SA Târgoviște		SC COS SA Tgv APM Dta APAPS

Crt. No.	Specific objectives	Financing: Mayorality Other sources	Title of project	Estimated value of project - €	Duration of project	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring, evaluation
39		Private	Modernisation of for treatment installation for burned gases from no. 7 combustion unit from OE2	4,200,000 USD	3 years	SC COS SA Târgoviște		SC COS SA Tgv APM Dta APAPS
40		Private	Completion of the installation for collection of burned gases from EBT combustion unit from OE2 with absorption hood	500,000 USD	3 years	SC COS SA Târgoviște		SC COS SA Tgv APM Dta APAPS
41	Waste management	County Council Local Councils ISPA Grant	Rehabilitation of collection, transport, treatment and supervised depositing of solid waste in Dâmbovița county	24,054,000	4 years and 6 months	Mayorality County Council The Implementing Authority to be	Association formed by the Local Councils in Dâmbovița	Târgoviște Mayorality Dâmbovița County Council
42	The improvement of the urban environment by reducing water, soil and air pollution in the districts	Mayorality Non-reimbursable Sources Private	The ecological arrangement of districts in Municipality	3,700,000	2 years	Târgoviște Mayorality - DAPP	Mayorality – Landlords' Associations	Târgoviște Mayorality

*If not otherwise specified, the estimated value of project is in Euro

c. Economy

Crt. No.	Specific objectives	Financing: Mayorality Other sources	Title of project	Estimated value of project - €	Duration of project	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring, evaluation
43	Development of tourism and conservation of the cultural identity of the municipality	Mayorality Grant Non-reimbursable Sources Private Funds	Restoration and utilisation of the defence works Târgoviște – Ditch and Wall of the Fortress – section I	424,723	24 months	Târgoviște Mayorality – Urban Management		Târgoviște City Hall
44		Mayorality Non-reimbursable Sources Private Funds	Restoration of Târgoviște old centre environment	1,390,000	12 months	Târgoviște Mayorality – Urban Management		Târgoviște Mayorality
45	Introduction of Târgoviște to the national and European touristic circuits	SC Fond Târgoviște Local Council Ministries Private sources	Târgoviște Leisure Area	27,757,700 USD	24 months	Târgoviște Mayorality		Târgoviște Mayorality
46		Mayorality Non-reimbursable Sources Credit	The Tourist Development Centre	270,857	24 months	Târgoviște Mayorality		Târgoviște Mayorality
47		Mayorality Culture and Cults Ministry	Art Museum - renovation	380,000	24 months	Târgoviște Mayorality The National Museum Complex "Princely Court"		The National Museum Complex "Princely Court"

*If not otherwise specified, the estimated value of project is in Euro

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d. Social

Crt. No.	Specific objectives	Financing: Mayorality Other sources	Title of project	Estimated value of project - €	Duration of project	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring, evaluation
48	Improvement to the conditions in which teaching is carried out	International Bank Local Budget	Consolidation and extension in tiers of School no. 2 "I.A. Brătescu-Voineşti"	201,000 USD	12 months	MECT – UMP school rehabilitation Mayorality		MECT School Inspectorate Dâmboviţa
49		National Investment Company Mayorality	Gym Normal School	173,000	12 months	National Investment Company Mayorality		National Investment Company Mayorality
50		National Investment Company Mayorality	Gym "Spiru Haret" High school	173,000	12 months	National Investment Company Mayorality		National Investment Company Mayorality
51		Mayorality Attracted sources	Rehabilitation of sportsgrounds of schools and high schools	150,000	4 months	Mayorality School Inspectorate		Mayorality School Inspectorate
52		Mayorality Attracted sources	Modernisation of basic material of schools and high schools	120,000	8 months	Mayorality School Inspectorate		Mayorality School Inspectorate
53		Mayorality Attracted sources	Equipping of all general schools with computers	110,000	12 months	Mayorality School Inspectorate		Mayorality School Inspectorate
54		Mayorality Attracted sources	Rehabilitation and extension of Kindergarten no. 9 Târgovişte	339,243		Mayorality School Inspectorate		Mayorality School Inspectorate
55	Promotion of sports "for all" and of high performance sports	National Company for Investments Mayorality	Multifunctional sports hall	3,448,000	15 months	Târgovişte Mayorality		National Company for Investments Mayorality
56	Integration of Roma children from disadvantaged families into the education system	Interbalkan Co-operation (Greek NGO) Mayorality	Integrated centre for counselling and education of Roma children (micro XI) – kindergarten Prepeleac	190,000	12 months	Interbalkan Cooperation (Greek NGO) Mayorality	Alliance for peace Romania	Interbalkan Cooperation (Geek NGO) Mayorality
57	Providing better conditions of medical assistance	Mayorality Non-reimbursable Sources Attracted sources	Consolidation of pavilion B – Municipal Hospital "M. Dealu" Târgovişte	293,000 USD	6 months	The Technical and Urban Administration Office – Mayorality		Mayorality DSP Dâmboviţa
58	Providing better conditions of medical assistance	Mayorality Non-reimbursable Sources Attracted sources	R.K. – Drinking water supply system, II-nd stage – Municipal Hospital "M. Dealu" Târgovişte	333,000	6 months	The Technical and Urban Administration Office – Mayorality		Mayorality DSP Dâmboviţa
59		Mayorality Non-reimbursable Sources Attracted sources	Rehabilitation of the central heating unit and the internal heating network – Municipal Hospital "Dealu Monastery" Târgovişte	758,000	6 months	The Technical and Urban Administration Office – Mayorality		Mayorality DSP APM
60		Mayorality Attracted sources Non-reimbursable Sources	Municipal Hospital	4,800,000	28 months	Mayorality DSP Dâmboviţa		Mayorality DSP Dâmboviţa

Crt. No.	Specific objectives	Financing: Mayoralty Other sources	Title of project	Estimated value of project - €	Duration of project	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring, evaluation
61	Development of infrastructure for specialised social services and social assistance system for target group	Mayoralty PHARE	Assistance services for youths leaving protection institutions	216,104	16 months	Programmes for Local Development Department	The International Federation for the Economic Development of Romania	Târgoviște Mayoralty
62	The improvement of living standards for senior citizens	Mayoralty Non-reimbursable Sources	Social Settlement Lăculețe	800,000	12 months	Programmes for Local Development Department		Târgoviște Mayoralty
		Mayoralty Non-reimbursable Sources	Social Settlement Priseaca	3,000,000	3 years	Programmes for Local Development Department		Târgoviște Mayoralty
63	The improvement of social assistance services	Mayoralty PHARE	Rehabilitation of Social Centre micro V and its equipping	147,578	18 months	Programmes for Local Development Department	Red Cross-Ro Assoc. „Back to work”	Târgoviște Mayoralty
64	Temporary emergency accomodation, medical counselling, assistance at home for elderly persons	Mayoralty PHARE	Social centre for senior citizens “St. Helen”	176,530	18 months	Programmes for Local Development Department	Red Cross-DB The Association for supporting of Unemployed Persons	Târgoviște Mayoralty
65	Social inclusion, reduction of poverty and effective integration into the labour market of disadvantaged persons	Mayoralty Non-reimbursable Sources	Social centre “Solidaritatea”	225,100	12 months	Programmes for Local Development Department		Târgoviște Mayoralty
66	Rehabilitation and extension of Social Canteen micro VI	Mayoralty Non-reimbursable Sources	Social centre “Filantropia”	136,768	12 months	Programmes for Local Development Department		Târgoviște Mayoralty
67	The improvement of social assistance services for elderly and disabled persons	Mayoralty Non-reimbursable Sources	Social centre “Omenia”	149,860	12 months	Programmes for Local Development Department		Târgoviște Mayoralty
68	The improvement of housing conditions for disadvantaged persons	Mayoralty Non-reimbursable Sources	Rehabilitation of the interior sanitary installations for the social houses of Târgoviște Mayoralty	278,628	2 years	The Technical and Urban Administration Office – Mayoralty		Târgoviște Mayoralty
69	The enrichment of spiritual and religious life Restoration of religious spaces of high artistic and historical value	Attracted sources	Renovation and restoration of the paintings of the “Sf. Nicolae Andronești” Church	2.5 billion lei	2 years	Târgoviște Archbishopric		Târgoviște Archbishopric
70		Attracted sources	Renovation and restoration of paintings of the “Sf. Dumitru Buzinca” Church	3 billion lei	3-4 years	Târgoviște Archbishopric		Târgoviște Archbishopric
71		Attracted sources	Renovation and restoration of paintings of the Church of Stelea Monastery and the construction of new sixteenth century style cells	4.5-5 billion lei	3-4 years	Târgoviște Archbishopric		Târgoviște Archbishopric
72	The enrichment of spiritual and religious life	Mayoralty Attracted sources	Renovation and restoration of paintings of the “St. Nicolae Geartoglu” Church	230,000	2 years	Local Council Târgoviște		Local Council Târgoviște

Crt. No.	Specific objectives	Financing: Mayorality Other sources	Title of project	Estimated value of project - €	Duration of project	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring, evaluation
73	Restoration of religious spaces of high artistic and historical value	Attracted sources	Renovation and restoration of the Church "Sf. Voievozi"	2.5 billion lei		County Military Centre M. Ap. N		County Military Centre M. Ap. N
74		Attracted sources	Renovation and restoration of paintings of the Church "Sf. Împăraţi Constantin şi Elena"	4.5 bln lei		Mayorality Târgovişte Archbishopric		Archiepiscopate Târgovişte
75		Attracted sources	Completion of the construction and the painting of the "Annunciation" Church	2.5 bln lei	2 years	Mayorality Târgovişte Archbishopric		Mayorality Târgovişte Archbishopric

*If not otherwise specified, the estimated value of project is in Euro

III.5. THE INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATING

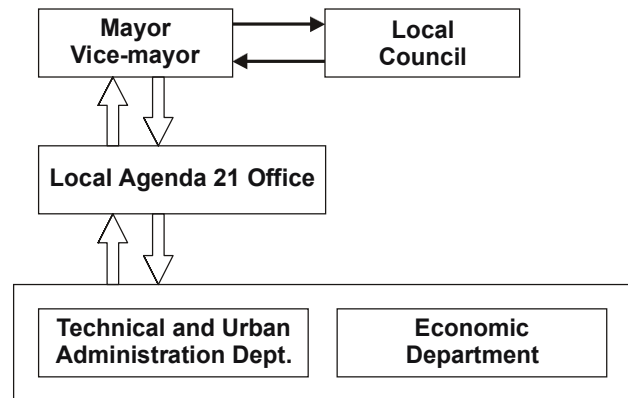
The Local Co-ordination Committee and Local Agenda 21 Local Co-ordination Office will monitor and assess the process of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Local Strategy and Local Action Plan. The **System of Indicators for Sustainable Development at local level** is the working instrument for monitoring and assessment.

The local administration must create a coherent system for supervising the accomplishment and the effects of these projects on the social and economic life of the community and monitor the progress made in implementing the Sustainable Development Local Strategy and Local Action Plan. This approach also requires the participation of other governmental and non-governmental institutions without whose contribution the monitoring process would not be complete.

The structures of the mayorality – departments, offices – will assess the programmes, sub-programmes and

projects, as well as the mechanism for their harmonisation with the regional, sub-regional and trans-frontier programmes and projects.

Structure of the decision making system (monitoring and assessment) of implementing Local Agenda 21 in Târgovişte Municipality:



The set of indicators of Sustainable Development provide the members of the local community with **permanently accurate and timely adapted information** regarding the process of transition to a sustainable socio-economic model.

Indicators of sustainable development adopted by the European Union in 2000 – common European indicators

Field	Indicator	Responsible institution – data source	
Socio-economic indicators			
Population	Total population, by sex and age groups	The County Office for Statistics (DJS)	
	Population under 16 years (%) and population over the average retirement age		
Ethnic Structure	Romanian Population (% of total)	The County Office for Statistics	
	Population of other ethnicity		
Structure of households	Total households	The County Office for Statistics	
	Average size of households		
	Households with one person (%)		
	Households with family (%)		
Labour force	Households of retired persons	County Agency for Employment	
	Total number of unemployed persons		
	Unemployment rate (by sex)		
	Unemployed men/women (%)		
	Unemployed persons for more than 1 year (%)		
	Unemployed persons under 25 years (%)		
Income of population	Active population (female, male, total)	The County Office for Statistics	
	Activity rate (female, male, total)		
	Average income per household		
	Income distribution (female/male)		
	Number of families with income over the average income necessary for acceptable living		
Housing	Number of families with income lower than the average income necessary for acceptable living	The County Office for Statistics	
	Households with income lower than the average income on economy		
	Households without car		
	Number of persons without house		The County Office for Statistics Patrimony Office
	Persons without house (% of the total population resident in the city)		
Housing	Ratio of average price of a house and yearly average income per household	Urban Management Office SDFEE Târgoviște, RAGC, Termica	
	Houses without basic infrastructure (electricity, heat, water, sewerage) (%)		
	Residents purchasing and detaining houses	The County Office for Statistics	
	Population living in social houses (%)		
	Population living in rented houses (%)		
	Housing	Number of conventional houses	Urban management Office
		Living in houses (%)	
		Lining in apartments (%)	
Living in other type of housing (%)			
Health	Housing surface per inhabitant (m2)	Public Health County Office	
	Life expectancy at birth (female/male)		
	Infant mortality rate		
	Mortality rate caused by heart and lung diseases for persons under 65 years		

Offences	Total number of registered offences per 1,000 inhabitants per year	Municipal Police
	Number of registered murders per 1,000 inhabitants per year	
	Number of registered commercial offences per 1,000 inhabitants per year	
	Registered thefts of/from cars per 1,000 inhabitants per year	
Employment	Labour force distribution (female/male) by sectors	AJOFM
Economic activities	PIB per inhabitant at local level	DJS
	Number of companies on Stock Exchange with headquarters in the municipality	Chamber of Trade, Industry and Agriculture
	Number of companies registered annually	Mayorality
	Vacant commercial spaces and offices	
	Number of tourists registered in accommodation units per year	IJT
Education units	Number of nurseries and kindergartens (public and private) per 1,000 inhabitants	School Inspectorate Dâmbovița
	Graduates of highschool education that passed the school leaving examination (%)	
	Graduates of highschool education that did not pass the school leaving examination (%)	
	Graduates of highschool education that attend higher education (%)	
	Number of places in universities and post-high school schools in the municipality per 1,000 residents	
Level of education and professional training	Graduates (male/female) of primary education (%)	School Inspectorate Dâmbovița The County Office for Statistics
	Graduates (male/female) of secondary education (%)	
	Graduates (male/female) of high school (%)	
	Graduates (male/female) of higher education (%)	
	Graduates (male/female) of post-college education (%)	
Culture and leisure	Number of theatres and annual show attendance rate	Culture and Heritage Office County Inspectorate for Culture
	Number of seats in cinemas and annual show attendance rate	
	Number of concert halls and spectators per year	
	Museums and number of visitors per year	
	Number of public libraries and books borrowed annually	Mayorality County Office for Youth and Sports
	Recreational facilities (per inhabitant) (parks, indoor and outdoor sports facilities)	
	Annual rate of recreational facility utilisation	
Environmental Indicators		
Quality of air and noise	Number of days in which SO ₂ concentrations exceed the maximum admissible value - 125μg/m ³ (average per 24h)	Environmental Protection Inspectorate (IPM)
	Number of days in which NO ₂ concentrations exceed the maximum admissible value - 200 mg/m ³ (average per 24h)	
	Number of days in which O ₃ concentration exceeds the maximum admissible value - 125μg/m ³ (average on 8h)	
	Population exposed to noise exceeding 65 db (average per 24h)	

Water	Number of measurements regarding the chemical parameters of drinking water taken during one year that exceed the values prescribed by international standards (OMS)	Public Health County Office
	Number of measurements of biological parameters of drinking water taken in one year that exceed the values prescribed by international standards (OMS and Directive 80/778/EEC)	
	Number of measurements of biological parameters of recreational water (for bathing) that exceed the values prescribed by international standards (OMS) taken in one year	
	Number of measurements of the chemical parameters of recreational water (for bathing) that exceed the values prescribed by international standards (OMS) taken in one year	
	Annual water consumption per inhabitant (m3)	Local Water Supply Company
	Houses connected to the drinking water supply network (%)	
	Houses connected to the sewerage network (%)	
Waste management	Solid waste quantity (domestic and industrial) collected annually (ton/inhabitant)	IPM Local Sanitation Service
	Solid waste (domestic, industrial) processed in garbage dumps, incineration and recycling units (%)	
Land utilisation	Green areas with public access (m2/inhabitant)	Urban management and territory arrangement Office
	Distribution of land utilisation (%) and non-utilised land (%) in the built-up area	
	Urban surface used for activities specific to territory arrangement and conservation (%)	
	Population density (inhabitant/km2)	
Transport	Distribution of utilisation of transport: buses, trolley-buses, cars, bicycles (%)	Local Company for Public Transport
	Transport features (purpose, distance and means of transport)	
	Number of cars registered locally per 1,000 inhabitants	Road Police
	Number of serious car accidents (deaths, serious injuries) per 1,000 inhabitants	
Energy	Total consumption by category of energy sources (coal, gas, electricity, oil)	CET, Power plants
	CO2 exhaust per inhabitant	IPM
	Annual consumption of electricity per inhabitant (kW/inhabitant)	SDFEE Târgoviște
	Annual consumption of natural gas per inhabitant (m3/inhabitant)	DISTRIGAZ
	Annual consumption of energy by field of activity (industry, transport, housing) (%)	DJS
Climate	Number of days of rainfall (annual average)	IPM
	Days with sun (annual average)	IPM
Civic involvement indicators		
Civic involvement	Voting population (%) - according to age	Mayoralty DJS
	Registered voting population (%)	
	Youth voters (under 25 years) and senior citizens (over retirement age) registered in the last local elections (%)	
	Percentage of women elected for Local Administration (%)	Mayoralty
	Annual expenses of municipality per resident and annual expenses of municipality per resident as percentage of PIB per inhabitant	
	Structure of municipality income (local taxes and charges, subsidies from state budget, other taxes and charges) (%)	

III.6. ANNEXES

III.6.1. Projects with external financing - in progress

- Heating supply to General School no. 5, All. Trandafirilor and Normal School, Micro XI
- Extension of sewerage networks in Târgovişte Municipality
- Water supply of Romlux district
 - within the framework of RICOP programme – Public Works component
- Centre for Local Development
 - within the framework of PHARE 2000 programme – Economic and Social Cohesion – “Resources Development within Industrial Reorganisation”
- Integrated Social Centre Saint Mary
 - within the framework of RICOP programme – Component 5 – Measures for Social Response MRS
- Rehabilitation of bridge over river Ialomiţa at Teiş – Târgovişte
- External networks of apartment blocks for youths – Sagricom area
 - within the framework of PHARE 2001 programme – Economic and Social Cohesion – “The non-reimbursable financing draft for small infrastructure projects”
- Social assistance services for youths leaving protection institutions
- Social Centre for elderly people “Saint Helen” – Târgovişte
- Rehabilitation of Social Centre Micro V and its equipping
 - within the framework of PHARE 2001 programme – Economic and Social Cohesion – “The draft for investing in Social services”
- Projects: - Modernisation and extension of the Târgovişte South treatment plant.
 - Rehabilitation and extension of the sewerage system within Târgovişte Municipality.
- The provision of necessary heating, economically and ecologically, in the centralised system.
- Projects: - Municipal co-generation Târgovişte.
 - Modernisation of thermal networks, V-th stage – Târgovişte.
 - Modernisation of the hot water boiler of 50 Gcal/h, to provide thermal energy– Târgovişte.
 - Modernisation of hot water boilers of 25 Gcal/h, to provide thermal energy – Târgovişte.
- The exploitation of historical and architectural monuments to encourage tourism and conserve the cultural identity of the city
- Projects: - Restoration and capitalisation of the Târgovişte defence works - Ditch and Wall of fortress - section I.
 - Restoration of the environment of the old commercial centre of Târgovişte.

Priority projects:

- The making effective of public lighting systems in Târgovişte Municipality.
- Rehabilitation of controlled collection, transport, treatment and depositing of solid waste in Dâmboviţa County.
- Rehabilitation of public transport by using ecological means of transport.
- The ecological arrangement of the districts in Târgovişte Municipality.
- The thermal improvement of existing buildings to decrease energy consumption.
- The implementation of municipal GIS system.
- The Târgovişte leisure area.
- The Priseaca social settlement.
- Rehabilitation of the infrastructure of the municipal hospital “Dealul Monastery”.
- Rehabilitation of the ring roads of the municipality in the development perspective by 2020.
- Emergency Municipal Hospital.
- Technology incubator.

III.6.2. Programmes, sub-programmes and projects (chapter IV – Priority projects)

Priority programmes and projects include:

- Modernisation and extension of collection and treatment of waste water

III.6.3. Bilateral agreements with mayoralities in the country and abroad

Târgoviște Municipality co-operates with the following foreign cities:

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------------|---|
| • Trakai | Lithuania | Fraternity Protocol | Cultural exchanges |
| • Targovishte | Bulgaria | Fraternity Protocol | Cultural exchanges |
| • Santarem | Portugal | Fraternity Protocol | Cultural exchanges |
| • Chişinău | Moldova | Fraternity Protocol | Cultural exchanges |
| • Corbetta | Italy | Fraternity Protocol | Cultural exchanges |
| • Orvault | France | Friendship Protocol | Cultural exchanges |
| | | | Experience exchanges for: green areas, European integration, urban management |
| • Chinon | France | Co-operation Protocol | Co-operation: administrative problems; protection of architectural and historical patrimony |

Fraternity protocols are also prepared with: Tlaxcala – Mexico, Mohammedia – Marocco, Fuxin – China, Mosul- Irak, Eilat and Herzlya – Israel and Vellinge – Sweden, and Ereglic – Turkey.

■

IV. PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR TÂRGOVIȘTE MUNICIPALITY

IV.1. The making effective of the public lighting system in Târgoviște Municipality (Pr 1)

Description of project

Project Manager: Vice-mayor dipl. eng. Dorel Bondilă

Responsible Department in the Mayoralty: Local Development Programmes Department

Social impact: the increase of safety at night time of inhabitants and persons in transit, pedestrians or drivers.

Impact on local economy: reduction of costs during operation of street lighting.

Potential users/beneficiaries: population in Târgoviște Municipality and persons in transit.

External financing resources: 50%

Distribution channels: public lighting is and will be administered by the Public Domain Office, Târgoviște Mayoralty.

Location of investment: 40 streets in Târgoviște Municipality

Financial requirements of project

Cost estimate: 625,000 Euro

Financing structure (proposal):

- Local budget – 50%
- Attracted sources – 50%

Financing type: public funds (public-public)

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- Investment costs and annual costs,
- efficiency;
- tariffs.

Settlements

- The Romanian Standard SR 13433/1999 regarding the lighting of traffic roads based on the technical reports of the International Lighting Commission 115 – 1995 and 88 – 1990;
- Law 199/2000 on energy efficiency;
- Law 137/1995 on environmental protection;
- Ordinance 42/2003 – organising and operation of lighting;
- Sustainable Development Strategy for Public Lighting Services – “Romania 2025” – project.

Accomplishment term

24 months, in two stages.

Programme: Modernisation and extension of waste water collection and treatment system (Pg 1)

IV.2. Modernisation and extension of the Târgoviște South treatment plant (Pg 1 - Pr 2)

Description of project

The aim of this project is to increase the performance of waste water treatment by rehabilitation and extension of the Târgoviște South treatment plant currently functioning with 1980s technology, the time when it was built.

The project includes:

- Rehabilitation of the primary and secondary decantation apparatus and the upgrading of equipment;
- Rehabilitation of the longitudinal decantation apparatus and replacement of the travelling cranes with modern cranes;
- The introduction of biological treatment lines;
- Rehabilitation of silt treatment line;
- Rehabilitation and putting into function of production and exploitation of biogas;
- Replacement of the hydraulic, pneumatic, electrical installations and automation of processes.

Project/programme Manager: The Technical and Urban Administration Office, Târgoviște Mayoralty, RAGC Târgoviște

Responsible Department in the Mayoralty: The Technical and Urban Administration Office, RAGC Târgoviște

Technical assistance from external resources: Romanian and foreign companies specialised in equipment and technologies for waste water treatment.

Impact on environment: decrease in pollution of the natural receiver – Ialomița river – by increasing the performance of waste water treatment; reduction soil and phreatic layer pollution; reduction of biological contamination risk of vegetables grown in the area.

Potential users/beneficiaries: population of Târgoviște Municipality, the population that lives in Ialomița valley upstream of Târgoviște and uses water from this river.

External financial resources: multilateral financing sources (PHARE, Life, BERD, and BEI)

Distribution channels: Sewerage Service – RAGC Târgoviște

Location of investment: the treatment plant Târgoviște South is located to the southeast outside the built-up area of the municipality, between DN 1A and the right bank of the river Ialomița.

Harmonisation/integration of project with the territory arrangement project: the placement of the treatment plant is included in the Territory Arrangement Plan (1996), in a protected area according to sanitary norms.

Financial requirements of project

Cost estimate: 9,766,500 Euro

Financial structure (proposal):

- Own contribution (Local Council budget) - 10%
- Non-reimbursable sources (UE), attracted sources – 90%

Financing type: public-public

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- investment cost and annual costs;
- tariffs;
- conditions for granting and reimbursement of credit;
- subsidies.

Settlements

- Law 458/2002 on drinking water quality;
- Law 137/1995 on environmental protection;
- HG 188/2002 for approval of norms regarding the discharging of waste waters in the aquatic environment.

Accomplishment term

36 months. Project will be accomplished in 2 or 3 stages, depending on financing.

IV.3. Rehabilitation and extension of the sewerage system in Târgoviște Municipality (Pg 1 - Pr 3)

Description of project

The goal of this project is to provide the integral collection and transport of waste and pluvial waters and to remove the negative impact on the living conditions of the population caused by inadequate functioning of the sewerage system, insufficient waste and meteoric water collection capacity.

Some houses are not connected to the sewerage system (about 3,000 inhabitants), about 20% of the existing sewerage networks are undersized, and some thoroughfares lack a pluvial water collection system.

T Â R G O V I Ş T E

The rehabilitation and extension of the system will be accomplished by:

- introduction of sewerage networks in areas not connected to the system;
- construction of pluvial collectors that will be connected to the system;
- adequate sizing of the sewerage networks that do handle waste water according to area requirements.

Project/ programme Manager: Technical and Public Management Office, RAGC Târgovişte

Departments in the mayoralty responsible for the project/programme: The Technical and Urban Administration Office, RAGC Târgovişte

Social impact/impact on environment:

- living conditions at present day standards for all the inhabitants in the municipality;
- removal of phreatic layer contamination.

Impact on local economy: providing better conditions for the development of businesses in areas connected to the sewerage system.

Potential users/beneficiaries: the citizens of the city living in houses not connected to the sewerage system, public administration.

External financing resources: multilateral financing sources (PHARE, BERD, BEI, and Life)

Distribution channels: RAGC Târgovişte

Location of investment: extension to Priseaca district (DN 72A) and Tineretului district (DN 71)

Harmonisation/integration of the project with the territory arrangement plan: the drawing up of ZUP is stipulated for these districts in 2004 or 2005.

Financial requirements of project

Cost estimate: 6,500,000 Euro

Financing structure (proposal):

- Local budget;
- Non-reimbursable external sources;
- Attracted sources (credits etc).

Financing type: public-public

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- investment costs and annual costs;
- tariffs;
- conditions for granting and reimbursement of credit;
- efficiency.

Settlements

- Law 137/1995 on environment protection;
- Law 326/2001 on Public Services for Communal Administration.

Accomplishment term

18 months (from the beginning of works). The project will be accomplished in 2 stages.

Programme: Provision of thermal energy, economically and ecologically, in the centralised system (Pg 2)

IV.4. Municipal co-generation Târgovişte (Pg 2 – Pr 4)

Description of project

The project will strengthen the heat supply capacity of Târgovişte Municipality, decrease current heat losses and support the production of electricity and heat at lower costs and causing less pollution.

The objectives of this project are:

- reduction of costs and impact of heat production and supply on the environment;
- cessation of interruptions to heat supply in Târgovişte Municipality;
- increase in the quality of services provided to consumers.

The concrete results of the project:

- reduction in CO2 exhaust fumes: 307.2 ktons/year;

- reduction in necessary heat: 273,715 GJ/year;
- reduction by 10% of losses in heat transport and supply;
- heat produced by co-generation: 658,060 GJ/year;
- heat produced in the hot water boiler: 280,392 GJ/year;
- electricity production of the co-generation plant: 147,127 Mwhe/year.

Project/programme Manager: The Technical and Urban Administration Office – dir. Bălașa Constantin

Departments in the Mayoralty responsible for the project:

- The Technical and Urban Administration Office;
- SC Termica SA.

Technical assistance from external resources: company specialised in specific equipment and technologies

Social impact/impact on the environment:

- Providing the necessary heat for houses, institutions and economic entities and ending of supply interruptions;
- Reduction of the quantity of noxious gases in atmosphere resulting from heat and electricity production.

Impact on local economy: reduction of heat production costs.

Potential users/beneficiaries: inhabitants of Târgoviște Municipality.

External financing resources: bilateral financing sources, multilateral financing sources, equity (capital fetching)

Distribution channels: SC Termica SA, SC Electrica SA –Târgoviște Supply Branch

Location of investment: North-West Industrial Area (CET Saro), Târgoviște Municipality

Financial requirements of project

Cost estimate: 36,050,000 Euro

Financing structure (proposal):

- Own capital.
- Attracted sources.

Financing type: public-private

Critical factors influencing the profitability:

- investment costs and annual costs;
- tariffs for services provided after the start of operation;
- conditions for granting credit.

Settlements

- National Development Plan – regional development approach;
- Law no. 199 from 2000 (republished) regarding the effective utilisation of energy that, according to Art.1, pursues the observance of the stipulations of Energy Chart Treaty, the Energy Chart Protocol regarding energetic efficiency and the aspects related to the environment and the principles of sustainable development.

Accomplishment term

2 years. Already carried out: Study of environmental impact, Pre-feasibility Study.

IV.5. Modernisation of thermal networks, V-th stage – Târgoviște (Pg 2 – Pr 5)

Description of project

The project aims to increase energy efficiency at transformer points and throughout heat networks by reduction of losses and noxious exhaust gases from thermal energy production sources. A reduction in electricity consumption by 15-30% and in thermal consumption by about 5% is foreseen.

The following is required: replacement of tubular heat exchangers by plate exchangers, replacement of pumping units by variable flow units, the automation of hot water supply and hot water production, the integral metering of energy fluxes, the monitoring and management of the process through the central dispatcher, as well as replacement of 12 km of thermal supply networks with a pre-insulated network.

Project Manager/programme: The Technical and Urban Administration Office – dir. Bălașa Constantin

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Departments responsible for the project in the Mayorality: The Technical and Urban Administration Office, SC Termica SA

Social impact/impact on the environment:

- Civilised living conditions with rewards for city inhabitants;
- Reduction of soil pollution;
- Reduction of noxious exhaust gases from thermal energy production sources.

Impact on local economy: decrease in production cost for thermal energy.

Potential users/beneficiaries: municipality inhabitants.

External financing resources: multilateral financing sources (PHARE, BERD, BEI)

Distribution channels: SC Termica SA

Location of investment: Thermal points and thermal supply networks in Târgovişte Municipality.

Financial requirements of project

Cost estimate: 14,400,000 Euro

Financing structure (proposal):

- Own contribution;
- Attracted sources.

Financing type: public-public

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- investment costs and annual costs;
- tariffs for thermal energy;
- conditions for granting and reimbursement of credit;
- investment efficiency;
- public service reform;
- subsidies.

Settlements

- The National Development Plan – regional development approach.
- Law no. 199 from 2000 (republished) regarding the effective utilisation of energy, which, according to Art.1, pursues the observance of the stipulations of Energy Chart Treaty, the Energy Chart Protocol regarding energetic

efficiency and the aspects related to the environment and the principles of sustainable development.

Accomplishment term

8 years (in 4 stages). This represents the fifth and final stage of the Project for rehabilitation of the centralised heating supply system in Târgovişte Municipality.

IV.6. Modernisation of the hot water boiler of 50 Gcal/h to provide heating - Târgovişte (Pg 2 – Pr 6)

Description of project

The project aims to increase output of the boiler of 50 Gcal/h, CAF 6 type, from 74% to 92%, and at the same time reduce fuel consumption by about 13,000 thousands Nm³/year NO_x exhaust fumes by 32,000 tons/year.

Combustion units and automation units will be replaced; the metering and monitoring installation for noxious gases will be mounted. The main technological parameters will be measured and transmitted for surveillance and control to the central Dispatcher. Adjustment of boiler load and the air-fuel rate will be automated. Consumption and the reduction of polluting exhaust fumes will be monitored.

Project/programme Manager: The Technical and Urban Administration Office – Bălaşa Constantin

Departments responsible for the project in the Mayorality: The Technical and Urban Administration Office, SC Termica SA Târgovişte

Social impact/impact on the environment: reduction of costs for thermal energy and decrease of quantity of noxious gases resulting from thermal energy production.

Impact on local economy: increase in the energy efficiency of heat production and the reduction of costs for thermal energy of economic entities.

Potential users/beneficiaries: inhabitants, institutions and the economic entities in Târgovişte connected to the municipal heat supply system.

External financing resources: multilateral financing sources (PHARE, BERD, and BEI)

Distribution channels: SC Termica SA

Location of investment: C.T. Târgoviște South

Financial requirements of project

Cost estimate: 600,000 Euro

Financing structure (proposal):

- Own contribution;
- Local budget;
- Other legally constituted sources.

Financing type: public-public

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- investment costs and annual costs;
- tariffs for thermal energy;
- conditions for granting and reimbursement of credit;
- investment efficiency;
- public service reform;
- subsidies.

Settlements

- The National Development Plan – regional development approach;
- Law no. 199 from 2000 (republished) regarding the effective utilisation of energy, which, according to Art.1, pursues the observance of the stipulations of Energy Chart Treaty, the Energy Chart Protocol regarding energetic efficiency and the aspects related to environment and the principles of sustainable development.

Accomplishment term

1 year, in a single stage. The feasibility study has been carried out.

IV.7. Modernisation of the hot water boilers of de 25 Gcal/h to provide thermal energy – Târgoviște (Pg 2 – Pr 7)

Description of project

The projects aims to increase the output of the boilers from 72% to 92% at the same time as reducing fuel

consumption by 6,600 thousand Nm³/year and NO_x exhaust fumes by 12,540 t/year.

The combustion units and the automation units will be replaced; the metering and monitoring installation for noxious gases will be mounted. The consumption and the decrease of polluting exhaust fumes will be monitored.

Project/programme Manager: The Technical and Urban Administration Office – Bălașa Constantin

Departments responsible for the project in the Mayoralty: The Technical and Urban Administration Office

SC Termica SA

Social impact/impact on the environment: reduction of costs for thermal energy and the reduction of noxious gases resulting from heat production will lead to an improvement of air quality.

Impact on local economy: increase in the energy efficiency of the production source that provides heating to urban subscribers and a reduction of costs for heating for all economic entities.

Potential users/beneficiaries: inhabitants, institutions, and economic entities in Târgoviște connected to the municipal heat supply system.

External financing resources: multilateral financing sources (PHARE, BERD, and BEI)

Distribution channels: SC Termica SA

Location of investment: C.T. Târgoviște Sud

Financial requirements of project

Cost estimate: 405,000 Euro

Financing structure (proposal):

- Own contribution;
- Local budget;
- Other legally constituted sources.

Financing type: public-public

Critical factors influencing the profitability:

- investment costs and annual costs;
- tariffs for thermal energy;
- conditions for granting and reimbursement of credit;
- investment efficiency;
- public service reform;
- subsidies.

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Settlements

- The National Development Plan – the regional development approach;
- Law no. 199 from 2000 (republished) regarding the effective utilisation of energy, which, according to Art.1, pursues the observance of the stipulations of Energy Chart Treaty, the Energy Chart Protocol regarding energetic efficiency and the aspects related to the environment and the principles of sustainable development;

Accomplishment term

1 year, in a single stage. The feasibility study has been carried out.

IV.8. Rehabilitation of collection, transport, treatment and controlled depositing of solid waste in Dâmbovița County (Pr 8)

Description of project

This project focuses on solid waste management in Dâmbovița County that currently does not observe national or EU legislation and is endangering the health of the population and the environment. It also affects adjacent counties through pollution of the three rivers crossing the county. Solid waste in rural areas is currently disposed of randomly, and waste from urban areas is disposed of in a basic way.

This project involves the construction of two ecological landfills by extension of the current placements: Aninoasa (the current deposit of Târgoviște Municipality) and Titu, to serve the whole county. The Aninoasa landfill has been in service for an estimated 24 years.

The main components of the project are:

- sorting and collection of solid waste;
- construction of the Waste Management Centre and Ecological Landfill Aninoasa;
- construction of Ecological Landfill in Titu;
- shutting down of uncontrollable deposits and garbage dumps and reclamation of the land;

- rehabilitation of waste pre-collection points and the construction of new ones, both in rural areas and the six towns of the county.

Full achievement of this project requires:

- implementation of a selective pre-collection system, both technically and financially, and an increase in awareness of waste producers as to the advantages of this system;
- development of an effective structure for waste collection and transport according to Romanian legislation and EU directives;
- development of solid waste treatment facilities to reduce the use of resources and the decrease of the quantity of waste that requires depositing.

Project/programme Manager: dipl. eng. Iulian Furcoiu – mayor of Târgoviște Municipality; Dâmbovița County Council is responsible for management of project and supervision during construction.

Departments responsible for the project in the Mayoralty: The Technical and Urban Administration Office, the Programmes for Local Development Department.

Technical assistance by external resources: a contracting party will be established.

Social impact/impact on the environment and economy:

- environmental protection (by the removal of soil, surface water and phreatic layer contamination) and protection of public health in Dâmbovița County and the coterminous counties;
- the improvement of the appearance of the county, increasing the comfort of population and contributing to the setting up of an attractive tourist area;
- reduction in use of resources through recycling;
- rehabilitation of land on which there are uncontrolled waste deposits, land that will be returned to agricultural and other use.

Potential users/beneficiaries: the county inhabitants and, by stopping river pollution with solid waste, the inhabitants of adjacent counties.

External financing resources: access to European funds

Distribution channels: commercial companies or autonomous administrations that will lease the collection, transport, treatment and depositing of solid waste and the recovery of reusable waste.

Location of investment: ecological landfills – to the north of Târgoviște Municipality, in Aninoasa and near the city of Titu, within sanitary protection areas; the waste management centre – in Aninoasa; platforms for pre-collection in all the towns and villages of the county.

Financial requirements of project

Cost estimate: 24,054,000 Euro – total project.

Financing structure (proposal):

- Contributions of the Dâmbovița County Council and of the Local Councils;
- Grant ISPA.

Financing type: public-public

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- investment costs and annual costs;
- tariffs charged by contracting companies;
- public service reform.

Settlements

- Law 137/1995 on environment protection;
- OG 21/2002.

Accomplishment term

The investment will become fully functional in June 2008

The feasibility study and impact study have been carried out.

IV.9. Rehabilitation of public transport by utilising ecological means of transport (Pr 9)

Description of project

The residue gases and dust resulting from combustion of car fuel is responsible for about 50% of atmospheric pollution in Târgoviște. To reduce the pollution caused by road traffic, this project proposes the rehabilitation of the car fleet for local public transport by replacing

existing transport means with ecological ones in accordance with EURO III norms.

Filters for the retention of fume particles and car exhaust fumes for public transport will be purchased and installed.

The rehabilitation of the car fleet for public transport will also be accomplished by purchasing 8 new ecological means of transport per year.

Project Manager: mayor I. Furcoiu, C. Bălașa – Mayorality of Târgoviște Municipality

Departments responsible for the project in the Mayorality: Department for Programmes for Local Development

Technical assistance from external resources: (if needed)

Social impact/impact on the environment: improvement of public transport in municipality, at the same time as reducing air and soil pollution and effects in a smaller degree on ornamental vegetation and protective curtains, will contribute to the increase in the quality of living and public health.

Impact on local economy: the increase in the number of travellers and a more rapid access to urban and peri-urban areas, increasing the attractiveness to investors.

Potential users/beneficiaries: the inhabitants of municipality, of peri-urban areas and persons in transit.

Distribution channels: SC Transport Public SA

Location of investment: Târgoviște Municipality

Financial requirements of project

Cost estimate: 2,000,000 Euro

Financing structure (proposal):

- Own contribution;
- Attracted internal/international sources.

Financing type: public-public

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- Investment costs;
- efficiency;
- public service reform;
- subsidies.

Settlements

- Law 137/1995 on environment protection;

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Accomplishment term

2 years. The feasibility Study has been carried out and a partnership protocol signed.

IV.10. The ecological arrangement of the districts of Târgovişte Municipality (Pr 10)

Description of project

The project is part of the urbanism policy of the local authority and takes environmental issues and public-private partnership into consideration.

Implementation of this project will result in:

- rehabilitation of green areas, by cutting perennial herbal material, according to climate;
- accomplishment of protective tree curtains along the major thoroughfares and street alignments;
- reclamation and arrangement of flooded basements by discharging of waste water, their sanitation and the restoration of drains;
- rearrangement of playing grounds for children and the creation of new ones, according to the number of inhabitants in the district, and the purchasing and installation of urban furniture.

Project Manager: The Technical and Urban Administration Office, Târgovişte City Hall

Departments responsible for the project in the Mayoralty: The Technical and Urban Administration Office, Communal Services Department

Social impact and **impact on the environment:**

- improvement of quality of living by improving of urban environment;
- reduction of water, soil and air pollution and the effects thereof in the districts of Târgovişte Municipality;
- the improvement of microclimate in Târgovişte Municipality by arranging the protective curtains.

Impact on economy: increase of economic activity by improving environmental comfort, especially for the development of small businesses.

Potential users/beneficiaries: the inhabitants of municipality, especially those in apartment blocks in apartment districts.

Location of investment: apartment blocks in apartment districts in Târgovişte Municipality.

Financial requirements of project

Cost estimate: 3,700,000 Euro

Financing structure (proposal):

- Own contribution (Local Council budget) - 10 %.
- Grant, attracted sources.
- Private sources (landowners' associations).

Financing:

- public-public
- public-private

Settlements

- Law 137/1995 on environment protection;

Accomplishment term

2 years. There is no feasibility study.

IV.11. The improvement of thermal comfort of the existing buildings for the reduction of energetic consumption (Pr 11)

Description of project

The Local Council of Târgovişte Municipality and the local councils of the towns Fieni, Pucioasa, Găeşti, Moreni and Titu will develop the project in partnership.

The objectives are:

- reduction of energy costs and increase in the quality of urban services;
- protection of the environment by reducing gas exhaust that generate the greenhouse effect (CO₂, NO_x), estimating a reduction in exhaust fumes of 1.8 tons CO₂/apartment per year;
- improvement in living standards by ensuring the economic development.

The project will be performed in stages, depending on the simple period for the recovery of investments, in the following manner:

- a) the increase global thermal insulation coefficient of buildings by reconditioning closing elements and insulation of construction elements;
- b) thermosetting of heating elements and deduction of individual consumption;
- c) metering and hydraulic balancing of the individual consumer with the restoration of the supply system.

The total number of individual houses included in this project is 39,977 apartments in collective housing in Târgoviște and the 5 towns of the county.

The time period for simple recovery of investment is 12.8 years.

The total decrease in CO₂ exhaust is 71,958 tons/year.

The decrease of fuel consumption at source level is 331,800 MWh/year, equivalent to 4.4 mln Euro/year.

Project Manager: vice-mayor dipl. eng. Dorel Bondilă, dipl. eng. Constantin Bălașa

Departments responsible for the project in the Mayoralty: The Technical and Urban Administration Office, the Urbanism and Territory Arrangement Department

Social impact/impact on the environment:

- improvement of living standards by decreasing heating expenses;
- improvement of air quality by decreasing CO₂ and NO_x quantities in the atmosphere generated by thermal energy production.

Potential users/beneficiaries: inhabitants in Târgoviște and the other 5 towns of the county.

Distribution channels: SC Termica SA

Location of investment: Târgoviște, Fieni, Pucioasa, Găești, Moreni and Titu, Dâmbovița County

Financial requirements of project

Cost estimate: 21,000,000 Euro

Financing structure (proposal):

- Minimum 20% of local sources;
- Grant;
- Credits;

- Private sources (Landlords Associations, landlords of buildings).

Financing type:

- public-public
- public-private

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- investment costs;
- efficiency;
- conditions for granting and reimbursement of credit, if resorting to credit;
- subsidies.

Accomplishment term

5 years, depending on financing. The project will be performed in three stages.

Existing preliminary studies:

- Study of the strategy for thermal energy supply of Târgoviște Municipality;
- Study of the thermal rehabilitation of residential buildings, to improve thermal comfort;
- Impact Study for establishing CO₂ levels in Târgoviște Municipality;
- Energy Efficiency Study for the reduction of CO₂ for public and residential buildings in Târgoviște Municipality.

IV.12. Implementation of municipal GIS system (Pr 12)

Description of project

The municipal G.I.S. system will unify data and information of the survey with data from the Economic Department – Local Taxes and Charges Office, facilitating access to information. The information concerns land – utilisation criteria and owner category (physical persons, legal persons, the state – public domain, private domain) and buildings – their use.

Further information will also be integrated in this system concerning the utilities infrastructure (networks of electricity, gas, water, sewerage, heat, and communication lines), transport, and social concern information.

The GIS system, once accomplished/implemented, will provide technical data administration for the real estate survey in the municipality.

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The framework of the project requires acquisition of specific equipment, specialised and database administration software, aerial photography of the municipality, digitised maps and the training of personnel handling the system.

Project Manager: The Local Co-ordination Office Local Agenda 21, the Technical and Urban Administration Office

Departments responsible for the project in the Mayoralty: The Technical and Urban Administration Office – the Urbanism and Survey Office, the Informatics Office

Technical assistance by external resources: firms/organisations specialised in implementing urban GIS systems.

Social impact/impact on the environment:

- up-to-date evidence of houses and utilisation of land, and prevention of illegalities during the real estate transactions;
- evolution of pollution in real time can be checked by comparing the urban GIS system and the pollution data of the Environment Protection Agency;
- effects of natural calamities can be predicted (co-operation with The National Society “The Romanian Waters”, the County Commission for Disasters Prevention).

Impact on local economy:

- identifying of propitious placements for different investments, feasibility studies, assessment of the heritage of institutions/societies;
- possibility to take correct decisions about utilities and transport infrastructure;
- improvement of the decision making capacity in terms of urban development of the city.

Potential utilisers/beneficiaries of project: the Municipality (the Technical and Urban Management Department, the Economic Department – the Local Taxes and Charges Office, the Social Assistance Office) and the providers of utilities.

External financing resources: financing programmes: U.E., the International Bank.

Location of investment: Mayoralty of Târgoviște Municipality

Modality of harmonising/integrating the project in the territory arrangement plan: the project will be

one of the components of this plan, when it will be revised.

Financial requirements of project

Cost estimate: 150,000 Euro

Financing structure (proposal):

- own contribution;
- attracted sources.

Financing type: public-public

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- format of the existing geographical data;
- existence of interdepartmental barriers;
- difficulty to quantify the benefits of the G.I.S. system;
- investment costs and annual costs.

Settlements

- Law of Survey and Real Estate Advertising no. 7 from 1996;
- Law concerning the legal circulation of land no. 54/1998;
- OUG no. 70/2001 concerning modification of the Law of Survey and Real Estate Advertising;
- The project concerning the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Survey field – “Romania 2025”, within the framework of the medium and long-term strategy.

Accomplishment term

1 year, in 2 stages (stage I – obtaining the digitised maps; stage II – development of database). Feasibility study not carried out.

Programme: Exploiting historical and architectural monuments to encourage tourism and preserve the cultural identity of the city (Pg 3)

This programme aims to develop cultural and religious tourism by capitalising the historical and architectural monuments of Târgoviște and the vicinity. Some of these are in need of restoration or conservation and

tourist facilities so as to include them in the tourist circuit.

The Great Princely Church is being restored within the National Museum Complex “The Princely Court”. The original mural painting of the Church “Sf. Vineri” has not yet been restored, but there is a plan to restore and exploit the “Brass House”, an architectural monument dating back to 1802 and existing in the precincts. Restoration works for the Art Museum, also administrated by the National Museum Complex “The Princely Court”, started in 1986 but were interrupted for lack of funds. By now, consolidation of the building has been accomplished –restoration of façades, interior finishing and external arrangements have been included in a project approved by the Ministry of Culture and Religion in 2001 and estimated at 380,000 Euro, with an accomplishment term of 24 months.

IV.13. Restoration and exploitation of the Târgoviște defence works– The Ditch and Wall of the Fortress - section I (Pg 3 – Pr 13)

Description of project

The project aims to restore and exploit the Târgoviște defence works– the Ditch and Wall of the Fortress – section I, and to equip functionally the tourist sites that will be arranged on the location. At the same time as developing tourism, the conservation of the local identity of the mediaeval settlement/fortress of Târgoviște is also an aim.

Project/programme Manager: mayor I. Furcoiu, V. Ionescu, Local Council Târgoviște

Departments responsible for the project in the Mayoralty: The Programmes for Local Development Department

Social impact/impact on the environment:

- creation of new jobs in services, trade and tourism;
- organised development of green areas in the tourist area.

Impact on local economy: development of local tourism and the opportunity to develop trade and services for tourists.

Potential users/beneficiaries: inhabitants of the city and other Romanian or foreign tourists.

Location of investment: Târgoviște, the Ditch and Wall of the Fortress, section I, from Poarta Bucureștilor to Upet SA.

Modality of harmonising/integrating the project with the territory arrangement plan: the investment will be accomplished in a protected historical area according to PATL from 1996.

Financial requirements of project

Cost estimate: 424,723 Euro

Financing structure (proposal):

- Local budget;
- Attracted sources.

Financing: public-public.

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- investment costs and annual costs.

Accomplishment term

24 months. There exists a feasibility study.

IV.14. Restoration of the environment of Târgoviște’s old commercial centre (Pg 3 – Pr 14)

Description of project

The project aims to restore the urban value of the old Commercial Centre, which mostly contains buildings that are historical monuments.

Restoration of the façades will be carried out, according to the original designs, and there will be restoration of the street environment, equipping with urban furniture and installations. Utility networks will be rehabilitated and placed underground, where possible.

Project Manager: mayor dipl. eng. Iulian Furcoiu, arch. Lenia Leca, Constantin Bălașa

Departments responsible for the project in the Mayoralty: The Technical and Urban Administration Office, Urbanism Department

Social impact/impact on the environment:

- improvement of habitation for people living in the houses in the old centre, by rehabilitating of utility networks;

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- The improvement of air quality, due to the transformation of this area exclusively into a pedestrian zone;

Impact on local economy:

Potential users/beneficiaries: inhabitants of the municipality and its visitors.

Location of investment: Old commercial centre of Târgoviște Municipality

Modality of harmonising/integrating the project with the territory arrangement plan: ZUMP Central Area

Financial requirements of project

Cost estimate: 1,390,000 Euro

Financing structure (proposal):

- own contribution;
- contributions of landlords of buildings;
- external sources.

Financing type:

- public-public;
- public-private.

Accomplishment term

12 months. There exists a feasibility study.

IV.15. Leisure Area Târgoviște (Pr 15)

Description of project

The leisure area will provide diverse tourist services: leisure and entertainment (shows, cabaret, discotheque, casino, sports, water leisure, drives with old minicars etc.), art and culture exhibitions, accomodation for all levels, fine cuisine, carriage rides, etc.

The park will be divided into functional zones: the entertainment zone, including a 4 star hotel and restaurant, casino, discotheques, beer festival, restaurants, art gallery, craftsmen's shops and commercial spaces); parks for children, with specific equipment; a zone with board and lodging villas and parking lots; a sports zone (open air swimming pools,

a covered swimming pool, tennis courts); a "mediaeval" park; administrative area, maintenance workshops, space for horse riding.

Project/programme Manager: dipl. eng. Iulian Furcoiu – mayor, dipl. eng. Constantin Bălașa

Departments responsible for the project/programme in the Mayoralty: The Technical and Urban Administration Office

Technical assistance from external resources: (if required)

Social impact:

- decrease in poverty, increase in population ability to pay for utility services;
- Creation of jobs for the labour force of the city and area of influence.

Impact on the environment:

- the vicinity of the Ialomița riverbed necessitates the starting of projects to arrange the major riverbed to prevent natural risks, but also for aesthetic reasons and to utilise this natural water course;
- reclaiming of Watermill Pond and its utilisation by organising local transport to the Princely Court and Dealu Monastery crossing Ialomița river;
- reclaiming and arrangement of the non-built up area between Chindia Park and Ialomița Valley as a consequence of tourist activity;

Impact on local and regional economy:

- This project will mark the launching of the first large-scale action for functional reconversion of Târgoviște Municipality by passing from the dominance of the secondary sector (industry) to the dominance of the tertiary sector (trade, services and transport) and quaternary (tourism).
- creation of the Leisure Area in Târgoviște Municipality will represent the appearance of a new product with great impact on internal and external tourism and also on the social and economic environment.
- The attraction of available funds for protection, conservation and restoration of historical monuments, the main riches of the city.

Potential users/beneficiaries: inhabitants and economic entities in Târgoviște Municipality, tourists from Romania or abroad.

External financing resources: Romanian and/or foreign investors

Location of investment: in the eastern part of the built-up area of the municipality, on the right bank of the river Ialomița. The surface of this area intended for this project (the enclosed area) is of 33.5 ha.

Modality of harmonising/integrating the project with territory arrangement plan: requires the drawing up of ZUMP.

Financial requirements of project

Cost estimate: 27,757,700 USD

Financing structure (proposal):

- SC FOND Târgoviște 8,369,800 USD
- Târgoviște Local Council and the Ministry of Tourism 912,800 USD
- MLPTL, MIR, MMAP 3,430,000 USD
- Private sources 15,045,000 USD

Financing type:

- public-public;
- public-private.

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- investment costs;
- efficiency.

Accomplishment term

24 months. There is a placement offer. There is no impact study or feasibility study.

IV.16. The social settlement Priseaca (Pr 16)

Description of project

The project proposes:

- improvement of the life of senior citizens that are not self-sufficient, with or without pensions, with or without family support;
- provision of acceptable conditions for pensioners wishing to leave the environment they live in and live in homes;

- provision of suitable accommodation for youths between 18-25 years after leaving social protection institutions or non-institutionalised, without family, house or maintenance possibilities.

To accomplish these objectives, requires the building of:

- a P+1 home with 40 places; 3 consultation rooms, one dining room, kitchen, club room, room with medical apparatus for recovery of elderly persons;
- a P+1 home with 60 places; 4 classrooms, laboratories, 2 consultation rooms, one dining room, library, club, sports room and 4 workshops- for youths;
- common utility spaces – drying room, washroom, thermal unit, warehouses, chapel, park etc.

Project Manager: mayor dipl. eng. Iulian Furcoiu; beneficiary – The Local Council Târgoviște

Departments responsible for the project/programme in the Mayoralty:

- The Technical and Investments Office, The Social Assistance Office – The Social Relief and Protection of Disadvantaged Persons Department;
- Possible partners: The Red Cross –Dâmbovița Branch, I.S.T.P.H. Dâmbovița, Labour Office, Child Protection Office
- **Social impact:**

This centre is necessary due to:

- The permanent increase in the number of elderly persons without family support, or leaving families with low incomes – capacity 30 places;
- elderly persons that have pensions and families, but want to leave the environment they lived in are also included– capacity 10 places;
- 60 youths aged between 18 and 25 years leaving social protection institutions or non-institutionalised, without financial support, home or maintenance means, will be trained;
- 70 jobs will be created by this project in administration, about 75% of these jobs will be granted to youth leaving social protection institutions, who will have permanent jobs and accommodation;

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Impact on local economy:

- creation of jobs;
- arrangement of the first home for senior citizens in Târgoviște Municipality;
- development of partnerships with NGOs and state institutions.

Potential users/beneficiaries:

- 40 senior citizens (pensioners and non-pensioners);
- 60 youths between 18 and 25 years leaving social protection institutions or non-institutionalised, without financial support, house, or maintenance means;

External financing resources:

- no resources or possible partners have been found.

Distribution channels:

- RAGC, DISTRIGAZ, ELECTRICA

Location of investment: to the west of Târgoviște Municipality, in the Priseaca district, on DN 72A, close to Priseaca Forest.

Modality of harmonising/integrating territory arrangement plan: requires carrying out of ZUMP (area with temporary interdiction to build until the completion of ZUMP).

Financial requirements of project

Cost estimate: 3,000,000 Euro

Financing structure (proposal):

- Local budget;
- PHARE Funds.

Financing proposals after accomplishment of project – operational expenses:

- 70% local budget;
- 25% self financing, production activities;
- 5% donations or sponsorships.

Financing type: public-public

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- low local budget;
- high value of project.

Accomplishment term

The accomplishment term of project is 30 months.

The Detailed Urban Management Plan, the Feasibility Study, the Technical Project and Details of execution have been carried out.

IV. 17. Rehabilitation of the infrastructure of the Municipal Hospital “Dealu Monastery” (Pr 17)

Description of project

This hospital, located in the vicinity of Dealu Monastery, has 4 departments (psychiatry, pneumology, neurology and infant neuro-psychiatry) and different consultation rooms. The buildings are old and the internal installations have been in service for 30–40 years.

This project has three components:

- consolidation of pavilion B that was affected by earthquakes and is at risk;
- rehabilitation of the thermal unit and the internal heating installation and domestic hot water supply;
- major overhaul of drinking water supply system, second stage.

Project Manager: The Technical and Urban Administration Office

Departments responsible for the project in the Mayoralty: The Programmes for Local Development Department

Technical assistance from external resources: a contracting entity will be established.

Social impact/impact on the environment:

- provision of heating and hygiene for medically assisted persons and persons working in the sanitary unit;
- improvement of auxiliary services in terms of hygienic-sanitary services (cooking, laundry);
- increase in the safety of patients and personnel in pavilion B and personnel using the thermal unit;

- reduction of costs of thermal energy (consumption of natural gas) by 35%, at the same time as increase in the global output of the heating system;
- reduction of noxious exhaust gases (CO₂, NO₂, and SO₂).

Impact on local economy: The municipal hospital “Dealu Monastery” provides medical assistance to the population of Târgoviște and contributes to the socio-economic re-integration of persons suffering health problems.

Potential users/beneficiaries: inhabitants of the municipality and coterminous areas.

Location of investment: the hospital is located to the north of Târgoviște Municipality, on DC 15, outside the administrative perimeter of the city. The land and the buildings on which the hospital is situated is owned by the Local Council of Târgoviște Municipality in accordance with HG 866/2002. The total surface of the land is 15,193.45 m².

Financial requirements of project

Cost estimate: 739,500 Euro (185,000 – Thermal unit, approx. 221,500 - Pavilion B, 333,000 – Water supply system)

Financing structure (proposal):

- Grant EU
- Own contribution;
- Loans.

Financing type: public-public

Settlements

- Law 270/2003 on hospitals;
- Law 137/1995 on environmental protection;
- Law 326/2001 on Communal Administration Public Services.

Accomplishment term

18 months. There is a feasibility study for “Rehabilitation of thermal units and internal heating installation”

IV.18. Accomplishment of the ring road of the municipality in the development perspective by 2020 (Pr 18)

Description of project

Târgoviște Municipality has ring roads that take heavy and diverted traffic. However, at present there are only few segments that can be considered a “ring road”, and residential areas are developing along and outside the perimeter of this road.

Since the built-up area of the municipality is continually expanding, the necessity arises to “move” the ring road so that traffic does not lead to an increase in air pollution and pollution generated by noise and vibrations on the outskirts of the city, and also to increase traffic safety.

The route of the new ring road segments is yet to be established, and the most circulated routes to and from the city, the development dynamics of the area and the financial and technical abilities to accomplish the investment will be have to be taken into account. Currently, a diversion road in the south-eastern part of the city, the Ulmi area, is the most needed.

Project/programme Manager: mayor dipl. eng. Iulian Furcoiu

Departments responsible for the project/programme in the Mayoralty: The Technical and Urban Administration Office

Technical assistance from external resources: required.

Social impact/impact on the environment:

- increase the living standards for inhabitants in the suburbs;
- decrease of air, soil and vegetation pollution generated by noxious exhaust gases (car exhaust fumes and exhaust dust) in the residential and commercial areas;

Impact on local economy:

- Opportunities to develop investments - industry, trade and services – in the adjacent area due to easy access to transport infrastructure;

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Potential users/beneficiaries: municipality inhabitants, especially those from the outskirts, economic entities, road transport operators and persons in transit.

External financing resources: PHARE –ISPA, CBC.

Distribution channels: local public authorities and A.N.D.

Location of investment: the administrative territory of Târgovişte Municipality

Modality harmonising /integrating the project with the territory arrangement plan: at present, the new segments of the ring road are not included in the General Management Plan, but area management plans are set to be drawn up and the general management plan is to be revised.

Financial requirements of project/programme

Cost estimate: 3,000,000 Euro/km

Financing structure (proposal):

- Local Council;
- European Funds ISPA, CBC;
- The National Agency for Roads;
- Commercial credits;
- Private financial sources.

Financing type:

- public-public;
- public-private.

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- high cost of investment;
- conditions of granting and reimbursement of credits.

Settlements

- Law 137/1995 on environment protection;

Accomplishment term

The project will be accomplished in several stages (one road segment/stage), depending on necessities and financing. Preliminary study not worked out.

IV.19. The Municipal Hospital (Pr. 19)

Description of project/ programme

Project/programme Manager: vice-mayor dipl. eng. Dorel Bondilă

Departments responsible for the project/programme within the Mayoralty: The Technical and Urban Administration Office and the Programmes for Local Development Department

in partnership with the County Public Health Department.

Technical assistance from external resources: required.

Social impact:

- improvement in quality of medical assistance by supplementing the number of beds and consultation rooms, relieving the county hospital of a number of patients, those with residence in Târgovişte
- improvement in quality of medical assistance by equipping with latest generation medical apparatus;
- emergency service for patients for whom time is critical (saving the time necessary for transport to an emergency hospital, usually in Bucharest) or cannot be transported.

Potential users/beneficiaries: inhabitants of Târgovişte Municipality and Dâmboviţa County and persons in transit requiring emergency medical assistance.

External financing resources: European and/or international funds.

Location of investment: Târgovişte Municipality, land administrated by the Local Council.

Modality of harmonising/integrating the project with the territory arrangement plan: the ZUMP is about to be carried out.

Financial requirements of project/ programme

Cost estimate: 4,800,000 Euro

Financing structure (proposal):

Financing type: public-public

Settlements

- Law 270/2003 of hospitals.

Accomplishment term

To be specified if the project/programme is to be accomplished in one or more stages and if it is supported by a pre-feasibility or feasibility study.

IV.20. Technology incubator (Pr. 20)**Description of project/programme**

The project proposes the creation of a structure to support economic entities, education and research units in finding solutions for harmonising their activity according to current economic requirements. It also aims to promote IT services and trade and the development of software production. A partnership between economic entities, the University of Târgoviște and local institutions will be established. A centre of approx. 3,000 m² will be built from which the technology incubator will operate.

Project/programme Manager: vice mayor dipl. eng. Dorel Bondilă

Departments responsible for the project/programme in the Mayoralty: The Technical and Urban Administration Office, the European Integration Department

Technical assistance from external resources: required.

Social impact/impact on environmental quality:

- New jobs, with opportunities for employing of youths with superior training, who would remain in the city;

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- The development of “clean” industry, with no impact on the environment.

Impact on local economy:

- encouragement of economic development and creation of new enterprises and businesses;
- The IT field, especially software production, does not require large investments and expensive raw materials, excepting intelligence and professional skill;
- encouragement of research activity, due to its involvement in the economy.

Potential users/beneficiaries of the programme: economic entities, education units, research institutes, other types of organisations.

External financing resources: 600,000 EU, private

Location of investment: public domain of Târgoviște Municipality.

Financial requirements of project/programme**Financing structure (proposal):****Financing type:**

- public-private;
- public-public.

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- cost of investment;
- lack of effective communication between economic entities and research sector;
- lack or insufficiency of financial resources for the accomplishment of the project;
- Conditions of granting and reimbursement of credits if these financing sources are resorted to.

Accomplishment term

To be specified if the project/programme is accomplished in one or more stages and if supported by a pre-feasibility or feasibility study.