



TÂRGU - JIU

TÂRGU - JIU CITY HALL

LOCAL AGENDA 21 – Local Plan for Sustainable Development of Târgu - Jiu Municipality

TÂRGU - JIU
2004

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T Â R G U - J I U

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



T Â R G U - J I U

Foreword

By the Mayor of Târgu-Jiu Municipality

Local Agenda 21 Târgu-Jiu, Equilibrium and Dynamism

Imagine a city whose architecture combines traditional and modern elements harmoniously, has green areas, beautiful parks, quiet and non-polluting public transport, clean, well-lit streets where citizens feel safe, and new neighbourhoods with modern housing.

Imagine a city stormed by tourists desiring to be close to Brancusi, at least for a few moments; a city where on every street corner we find a fancy hotel or a café where artists discuss the world with a bohemian air.

Imagine young and old not having to worry about where tomorrow's meal will come from, walking hand in hand on the banks of a clean river Jiu, practicing sports or playing with grandchildren in the park.

Imagine a city which protects its inhabitants, creates work and guarantees high quality services.

Imagine that we have closed the welfare cafeteria and the budget no longer need include "social protection", instead these funds being redirected towards municipal infrastructure.

Imagine a city in which citizens have the final say on the appearance of the place where they will live for the coming years; a city whose defining principle is respect and concern for people, tradition, and value.

A part of this already exists. However, most of the ideas seem to be merely a beautiful dream. These can and must become reality. This may not happen in one

or two years, or maybe not even in five or ten, but, with our contribution and that of those who will follow us, this will surely become reality in fifteen to twenty years.

We now have at our disposal the Local Plan for Sustainable Development, Local Agenda 21. This document addresses the need of solving the problems faced by our community by means of a unified strategic vision expressed in specific objectives, organized into areas of interest and with clearly defined responsibilities. I wish to thank all those involved, in one way or another, in the creation of this plan.

We are now on the right track towards achieving the proposed strategic objectives. It is important to realise that we are at the beginning of a journey whose results will only become apparent with time and due to our common actions. These actions will have two main elements: people, for whom and with whom we work, and the excellence in everything that we approach as a guarantee of the sustainability of our progress.

Mayor of Târgu-Jiu Municipality,
Dr. Engineer, Florin Cîrciumaru



MUNICIPALITY

I. LOCAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR TÂRGU-JIU MUNICIPALITY

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

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. LA21 promotes and seeks to strike a 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.

“Local Agenda 21” is a project which allows the local community to establish and accomplish sustainable development objectives.

“Local Agenda 21” implies a rethinking of the city’s development policy, as well as defining restructuring of public actions, a “revolution” in terms of mentality which, first and foremost, requires the implication of decision factors.

The main objective is the creation of a long term Sustainable Development Strategy at municipal level, which assesses social, economic, and environmental priorities. The strategy must be supported by all sectors of civil society, local authorities, business communities, and syndicates. It will be developed through a public consultation process also including representatives outside the Local Steering Committee.

LA21 is coordinated by the National Centre for Sustainable Development (NCSD), a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) implementing agency. NCSD is responsible for the organisation, monitoring, and implementation of consultancy activities at a national level.

Sustainable development and “Local Agenda 21” address the need of solving the problems faced by our

community by means of a unified strategic vision, expressed in specific objectives, organized by areas of interest and with clearly defined responsibilities.

Sustainable development represents the capacity to answer the needs of present generations, without jeopardizing the possibilities of future generations.

There are three fundamental principles of sustainable development: the principle of solidarity between humans in space and time, the principle of precaution – (choices made today must be reversible), and the principle of participative democracy – (collaboration of citizens and socio-economic factors in establishing the direction of development).

“Local Agenda 21” is promoted by stimulation of civil society. To achieve this, a dialogue is initiated between local elements (citizens, producers, merchants, associations, institutions) in order to negotiate the common objectives for the sustainable development of their city.

The necessary steps of implementation are: accept the Agenda 21 concept, identify insufficiencies and their causes, articulate objectives, prioritise problems, identify options for action and establish terms thereof, establish programmes in agreement with these terms, develop an action plan, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and feedback.

The implementation of “Local Agenda 21” begins with a diagnostic phase, in which the community carries out a survey of its activities (economic, social, and environmental). The resulting analysis of issues and evaluation of priorities forms the first draft of a strategic measures plan.

“Local Agenda 21” offers the opportunity for genuine dialogue between social groups and the community. Citizens who are informed about local realities, involved in the debate on the direction of development, and who participate actively in accomplishing this development will appreciate the results of public action.

Târgu-Jiu – Historical Background

The city of Târgu-Jiu derives its name from the river Jiu whose riverbed has moved westward over time from Delușorul Prejbei, thus forming three terraces which today make up the city.

Before Dacia was conquered by the Romans, this locality was a village located in an area of forests and islands between the different streams of the river Jiu: the rivers Hodinăului, Voivodiciului, Putnei and Paschiei. Thus the village provided a secure location for its inhabitants, who were protected against invasion. This was an important commercial crossroads, connecting the areas of the Danube, Transylvania and Drobeta Turnu-Severin with a Romanian centre on the river Olt.

The historian Al. Ștefulescu from the Gorj area stated in his work “History of Târgu-Jiu” that the locality was a point of commercial exchange during Roman times.

The city was mentioned for the first time under the name of “Jiu” in an order given by Mircea cel Bătrân to the Tismana Monastery in 1406 AD.

The city is referred to as “Târgu-Jiu” in a document by Radu Muhnea dated 1611, and is mentioned to have a municipal organisation.

In the seventeenth century, the city of Târgu-Jiu became the capital of Gorj County.

The young heroine, Ecaterina Teodoroiu was from the Gorj area, from the village of Vădeni. She gave her life while defending her native land in the battles at Mărășești of 1917.

I.1. ASSESSMENT OF NATURAL CAPITAL

I.1.1. Geographical Location

Târgu-Jiu Municipality is located at the intersection of parallel 45°02' northern latitude and meridian 23°

eastern longitude, halfway between the Equator and the North Pole, in the middle of the temperate zone.

The municipality is located 18 km south of the Carpathian mountain chain, within the Getic plateau and in the Târgu-Jiu – Câmpul Mare depression or the Olt depression, north of the junction of the Amaradiei Pietroase with the river Jiu. The city stretches 13 km to the north on both sides of the Jiu River, and extends to the east and west for approximately 10 km.

Târgu-Jiu Municipality is located in the central area of Gorj County and has the following neighbours: to the north – Turcinești village, the city of Bumbăști-Jiu, Stănești village; to the east – Bălănești and Scoarța villages; to the south - Drăguțești and Dănești villages; to the west - Bălești and Lelești villages.

The territory of Târgu-Jiu Municipality has eight component localities: Slobozia – as a continuation of the city to the west; Bârsești – located approximately 1 km west of the city; Polata – approximately 6 km west of the city; Urșai – 5 km west of the city; Drăgoieni – as a continuation of the city to the east; Iezureni – located 0.5 km to the north of the city; Preajba Mare – approximately 3.5 km east of the city; Romanești – as an extension of the city to the south.

I.1.1.2. Area

The administrative area of Târgu-Jiu Municipality was of 10,255.7171 ha according to the Urban Master Plan in 1995, of which 6,377.3571 ha are within the city's borders, and 3,878.36 ha fall outside, including the 488.42 ha of the surrounding localities: Iezureni, Preajba Mare, Drăgoieni, Romanești, Slobozia, Bârsești, Urșai, and Polata.

Of the total surface of 10,255.7171 ha that represents the entire administrative territory of Târgu-Jiu Municipality, agricultural land represents 6,801.86 ha, or 66.32 %.

The use and size of agricultural terrain is as follows: arable – 4,461.20 ha; meadows – 761,99 ha; hay fields – 671,41 ha; orchards – 692,56 ha; vineyards – 214,70 ha.

Pastures occupy 1,495.17 ha, or 21.98 % of the total administrative area.

TÂRGU JIU

I.1.1.3. Natural Resources

The hydrographic network in the area of Târgu-Jiu Municipality consists of the middle flow of the river Jiu – with its tributary, the Amaradia Pietrosă, which dries up in summer – and the river Şuşiţa which crosses the towns of Urşaţi and Bârseşti. The brooks, called “*hodinaie*”, also have a torrential character; they spring from the phreatic layer at the base of the second terrace on the left bank of the river Jiu; they cross the city from east to west, and are partially managed through a sewage system.

In recent years, in order to better use the water reserves of the river Jiu, two artificial lakes have been created for the storage of water and production of hydroelectric energy in two plants located at the dams.

The hills which border the Târgu-Jiu depression are located on the right bank of the river Şuşiţa. They follow Calului Hill and are an extension of Bârseşti Hill, which is made of marl and clay strata – the prime source of materials for SC “LAFARGE” SA and SC “MACOFIL” SA.

I.1.1.4. Flora and Fauna

Geographical configuration means that the area of Târgu-Jiu Municipality falls into the category of meadow vegetation, which stretches along river banks in depression areas in the form of water meadows. Characteristic species include the willow, mixed with the osier and the white or black poplar.

In the north-eastern part, in the Ciocârlău field, there is a meadow with a relict daffodil flora, a protected natural element. Ciocârlău is an excellent recreational area during the months of May and June.

Fruit farms for research and production have been established on the north and north-western hills. They include vineyards, and orchards of apple trees, pear trees, quinces, nut and cherry trees.

Fauna in the area of Târgu-Jiu Municipality is not particularly noteworthy.

I.1.1.5. Climate and Relief

Due to air mass circulation in the depression area, general and in particular local climatic factors are favourable. A sheltered depression climate is typical here, with a predominance of warm days and an absence of snowstorms in wintertime.

Temperature variations between summer and winter are not particularly large. The average monthly temperature for January is -2.5°C , and $+21.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ for June; average annual temperature is $+10.2^{\circ}\text{C}$. Change from summer to winter is gradual.

Winds generally blow from the north-west and the south-west.

Annual precipitation is 753 mm, with a significant decrease in recent years caused by marked climatic changes and characterised through lack of precipitation.

The area has a depression relief, bordered to the west and north by hills.

The soil is alluvial with low resistance, not adequate for large buildings with many levels.

I.1.2. Quality of the Environment

Analysis of environmental factors in the last 10 years has indicated a decrease in the general pollution coefficient as compared to 1990. However, the recorded decrease is for the most part the result of general economic regression as a result of the crisis in Romanian industry of recent years.

I.1.2.1. Air Quality

The atmosphere is the primary vehicle for spreading pollutants. Their effects on the biotic and abiotic environment can be observed at both a local and global level.

Currently, the environmental factors are evaluated by the Târgu-Jiu Environmental Protection Inspectorate. This organisation monitored SO₂, NO₂, and NH₃ levels at three locations in Târgu-Jiu in 2002: at IPM Târgu-Jiu, CNLO, and the Târgu-Jiu Weather Station. Concentrations for SO₂, NO₂, and NH₃ did not exceed the critical limits.

Sedimentable dust levels exceeding the CMA (17g/m² month) were recorded in the areas of Târgu-Jiu (max. 18.02g/m² month) and Bârseşti (max.17,73 g/m² month). The main sources of sedimentable dust pollution are the cement production activities of SC Lafarge - Romcim SA, Târgu-Jiu branch (for the Bârseşti area), and road traffic.

There was a decrease in the average levels of sedimentable dust in 2002 as compared to 2001 due to reduced cement production at the factory Târgu-Jiu SC Lafarge -Romcim S.A. in the Bârseşti area, and increased precipitation in 2002 as compared to 2001.

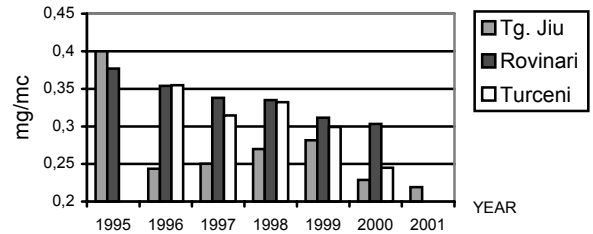


Fig. 1.2.1.4 Average annual suspended particle concentration

Public health indicators as affected by the state of the environment in inhabited areas

Air quality has the greatest influence on the comfort and health of the population, as does the environment in inhabited areas.

Environmental effects on public health are diverse. When pollution is high, its effects on organisms is immediate. Most frequently, however, environmental factors have low-level effects leading to chronic long-term consequences and making measurement of this effect more difficult.

Atmospheric pollution primarily causes respiratory problems.

Health Statistics

Incidence of disease caused by air pollution was recorded in the surrounding area of a major sources of pollution, namely: SC LAFARGE ROMCIM SA Tg. Jiu (Tg. Jiu, Dăneşti, Băleşti areas).

Data collected by DSP Gorj - Department for a Clean Environment - it is apparent that for 2002 there was no significant increase in the incidence of respiratory disease in the exposed areas as compared to 2001. The most affected groups of the population are the extremes, i.e. children and the elderly.

Furthermore, it can be concluded that infants are most predisposed to acute diseases, while adults are most susceptible to the chronic effects of existing diseases.

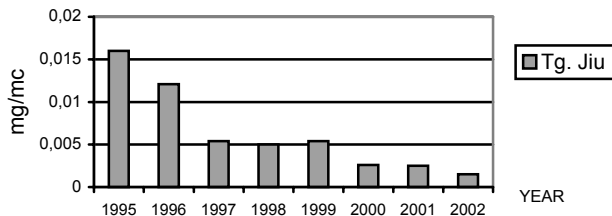


Fig. 1.2.1.1. Average annual SO2 concentrations

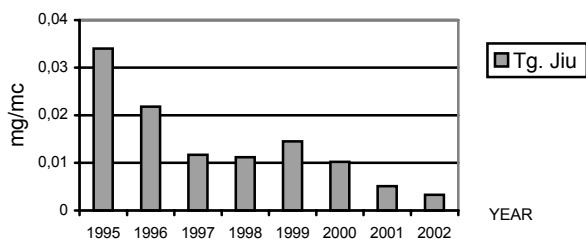


Fig. 1.2.1.2 Average annual NO2 concentrations

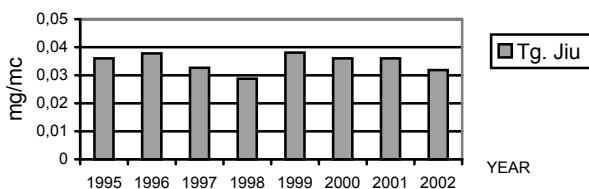


Fig. 1.2.1.3 Average annual NH3 concentrations

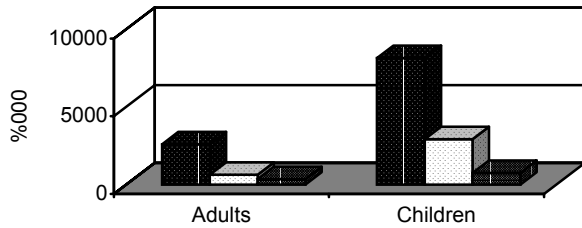


Fig. 7.3.1.1 Incidence of bronchitis and acute bronchiolitis in the principal areas of the county

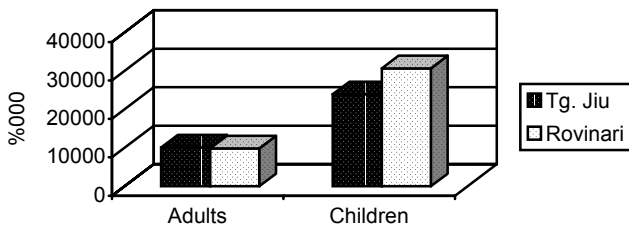


Fig. 7.3.1.2 Incidence of pneumonia in the principal areas of the county

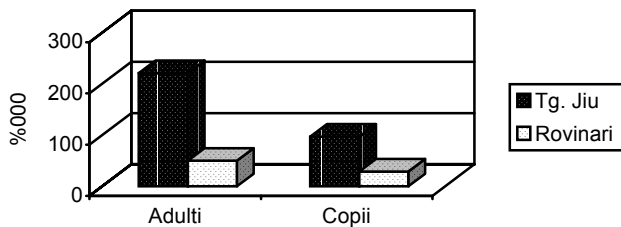


Fig. 7.3.1.3 Incidence of bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, in the principal areas of the county

Precipitation quality was monitored at the Târgu-Jiu Weather Station. The physical and chemical factors observed increased in 2002 as compared to 2001: minimum pH 9upH/cm compared to 6.2upH/cm, maximum conductivity 170 μ S/cm compared to 125 μ S in 2001.

According to legally determined limits, Târgu-Jiu falls in the category of urban areas with levels of pollution since annual average values are below the limit.

Deficiencies

- lack of adequate filtering installations for the economic entities which evacuate sedimentable and suspended particles directly into the air;

- unpleasant odours from bird farms in the area, the pig farm near Lezurenî, the rubber recycling plant, and fumes from waste incineration at municipal landfills;
- automotive circulation represents a significant source of pollution, especially on public transport and transit routes.

I.1.2.2. Water Quality

Water distribution in Târgu-Jiu Municipality is provided by surface waters (Sohodol Runcu Q=215 l/s, Şuşiţa Verde Q= 270 l/s and Bistriţa-Vâja which was closed in 2002) and subterranean water sources conserved in 2002 (Iezurenî collection point with 17 deep drills, of which 3 drills are abandoned/blocked with sand).

The length of the collection network is of 90 km, and that of the distribution network is 160 km, without serving the entire population of the city.

The length of the sewage network is of 68 km, and does not meet the needs of the population.

The volume of drinking water supplied to the population in 2002 was of 5,735 thousand m^3 , while for the same year 5,658 thousand m^3 were supplied to industry. Drinking water distribution is carried out by Târgu-Jiu is S.C. AQUATERM S.A. Tg-Jiu.

Quality of drinking water for community needs in the urban environment: 99.75% of water tests carried out in 2002 met the required standards, and all tests corresponded to the analysed microbiological indicators. During periods of heavy precipitation, tests of surface water sources (Runcu-Vâja, Susista Verde) recorded unsuitable chemical and bacteriological levels. However, necessary measures were taken, after which water distributed in the network met the parameters. In 2002 there were no recorded incidents of disease caused by water.

Surface water

The main cause for surface water pollution is the release of insufficiently purified waste water from plants that do not meet the required technological standards. These plants are also too small to meet current needs. Surface waters in Târgu-Jiu Municipality fall in the 1st category of quality (according to the Ordinance no. 1146 of the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection of 12/10/2002, which

replaces STAS 4706/88). The river Jiu is the main body of water crossing Târgu-Jiu Municipality and Gorj County, sections of which in the past had fallen into the 2nd category of water quality according in terms of chemical and bacteriological indicators. Since 2000, however, there has been a significant improvement in water quality, and it now comes within the 1st category of water quality according to the indicators analysed.

The control stations at "Jiu downstream SC SUINPROD SA" Bumbăști-Jiu are an exception. Here, values in 2002 exceeded established limits for the 1st category of water quality for CCOMn și CBO₅ indicators. Currently, the river Jiu is still being inundated with particle suspensions originating from the coal basin of Jiu Valley; however, concentrations are lower than in previous years. This decrease is due to reduced mining activities in the Petroșani basin, as well as filtering of suspension particles at the hydro-electric plants in Târgu-Jiu Municipality: recorded values of particle suspensions were between 350 and 760 mg/l in areas upstream of dams, while downstream of Târgu-Jiu they were reduced to 50-60 mg/l. The river Țușța falls within the 1st category of quality.

There has been a gradual increase in the level of cleanliness of this body of water over the past four years - from 72.8 % in 1997, to 75.7% in 2000.

The ponds of Târgu-Jiu Municipality are created by the existence of the Debarcader and Pandurașul recreational artificial lakes.

Subterranean water

The subterranean water in Târgu-Jiu Municipality provides industrial supply to SC ROSTRAMO SA, SC ARTEGO SA, SC STAR GLASS SA, and SC BERGO SA, all of whom collect the necessary water through their own drilling sites.

Water analysis carried out in 2002 at the observation drilling sites of PECO stations in Târgu-Jiu Municipality indicated the presence of oil. This affected subterranean water quality in the area by polluting the water in the neighbouring well. Measures imposed by the environmental authorities eliminated this pollution.

Industrial wastewater

Laboratory analysis of the quality of wastewater released by polluting sources in Târgu-Jiu Municipality was conducted by the Târgu-Jiu Inspectorate for Environmental Protection. The indicators for this wastewater fall within the limits set by NTPA-001/2002 (for release into the natural environment) and those set by NTPA-002/2002 (for release into the sewage network and directly into purification plants). Thus, surface and subterranean water and the sewage networks were not affected by this released wastewater.

The construction material industry includes: SC LAFARGE - ROMCIM SA, sucursala Târgu-Jiu; SC FIBROCIM SA.; SC MACOFIL SA; and SC UNIREA SA.

In the chemical industry (SC ARTEGO SA, SC STAR GLASS SA), waste water is released into the city's sewage network and does not surpass the limits imposed by NTPA- 002/2002.

The following factories release wastewater into the sewage network without exceeding the limits set by law: Târgu-Jiu Cigarette Factory, SC GORJPAN SA Târgu-Jiu, SC BERGO SA, BUILDING SITE 4 Vădeni, SC ROSTRAMO SA (wood processing), SC NUTRILACT SA Târgu-Jiu (milk products factory), and SC QUELLE SA Târgu-Jiu (alcohol production from cereals). According to the water quality bulletin of March 2003, the main source of pollution in Târgu-Jiu Municipality which surpassed the regulatory indicators was S.C AQUATERM S.A (NH₄=6.03mg/l, CBO₅ = 1.11mg/l).

Deficiencies

- The pre-purification plants of some economic entities function with reduced efficiency; wastewater from these units is released directly into the sewage network and contains solid suspensions, oil products and various chemical substances which prevent the self-purification mechanism of water.
- The capacity of the municipal water purification plant is inadequate, and a technological upgrade is necessary.

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- Pollution of the river Jiu occurs as a result of the release of untreated wastewater from the northern industrial area.

Noise level measurement

In 2002, noise levels were measured in commercial markets in Târgu-Jiu Municipality (which surpassed the maximum admissible levels by 5-10%) and in the vicinities of hospitals (where noise levels only slightly surpassed the maximum admissible levels).

In noise level measurements carried out in March 2003 at street crossroads values obtained did not exceed the maximum admissible level of 70 dB. Exceptions included the Calea Severinului and Meteor St. crossroads, where the noise level was of 71.2 dB (exceeding the 65 dB limit) and the area of the train station, which surpassed the 70 dB limit by 1.3 dB.

I.1.2.3. Soil

Soil quality is affected by sedimentable the dust and soot emitted by economic entities, as well as the uncontrolled depositing of municipal and industrial waste over a large area of the city. This waste mostly derives from businesses which do use the city's waste collection services, and from the SC INSTANT SRL bird farm, which deposits waste directly into the soil.

The city's landfill is inadequately managed and not enclosed, and has a negative impact on soil over a large area. Aside from the total surface of 1.05 ha originally intended for the depositing of municipal waste, it has been observed that approximately 0.5 ha along the access road to the landfill are currently used for illegal waste depositing.

As a result of the activities of SC LAFARGE – ROMCIM SA and SC FIBROCIM SA, soil has acquired alkaline characteristics in the Bârsești area. In comparison with previous years, in 2002 there was a tendency for the alkalinity to decrease towards normal values.

In the Târgu-Jiu area the soil is slightly alkaline, and has a high level of manganese, nitrates, and ammonium.

I.1.2.4. Green Areas

The city's green areas (ecological, recreational, complementary) represent a sector where urban solutions regarding the surface and distribution of vegetation in the city are designed for the comfort of citizens.

As is the case in other areas in the country, there is a lack of green areas in Târgu-Jiu Municipality.

The total area of green spaces under the local public administration is distributed as follows:

- parks: 157,500 m² (1.63 m²/inhabitant)
- green areas: 248,962 m² (2.58 m²/inhabitant)
- recreational swimming areas: 1,959 m²
- lakes: 47,981 m²

In the north-east there is a meadow with a relict daffodil flora (Ciocârlău). This area is protected.

Forested areas

The forested area of Târgu-Jiu Municipality covers 830.25 ha and is distributed as follows:

- Preajba – 163.60 ha
- Ursați – 110.72 ha
- Bârsești-Slobozia – 109.80 ha
- Drăgoieni – 103.10 ha
- Vădeni – 185.17 ha
- Iezureni – 27.52 ha.

Of the total forested surface in the Drăgoieni area (103.10 ha), 15 ha have a recreational function.

The quality of vegetation is affected both by pollution and the disinterest of the community. This calls for significant change in the relationship between local administration and polluting economic agents, as well as in the urban planning strategy.

Deficiencies

The lack of protective green curtains between sources of pollution and residential areas; inadequately managed green areas, with insufficient benches and amenities.

There is a severe lack of public green spaces (squares, gardens and parks), representing only 4.2 m²/inhabitant, given the required 8-12 m²/inhabitant for towns with up to 100,000 inhabitants.

1.1.2.5. Waste Management

The National Plan for Adopting the Community Aquis in the area of waste management called for the establishment of a legal framework compatible with that of the European Union and which regulates waste management in general. This framework consists of Directive no. 75/442/CEE regarding waste management, and includes the following directives: no. 91/689/CEE regarding hazardous waste, amended through decision CE no. 94/904/CE derived from Law no. 426/2001; nos. 94/67/CE and 89/369/CEE, regarding waste incineration, transposed through HG 128/2002; no. 99/31/EC regarding waste disposal; no. 96/59/CE regarding waste which contains PCB and PCT; no. 91/157/CEE regarding used batteries and accumulators, transposed through HG 1057/2001; no. 75/439/CEE regarding used oil products, transposed through HG 662/2001; no. 94/62/EC regarding packaging and waste derived from packaging, transposed through HG 349/2002; no. 86/278/CEE regarding the use of sewage mud in agriculture.

In Târgu-Jiu Municipality, municipal waste collection, transportation, and disposal is carried out by two operators: SC Aquaterm SA Târgu-Jiu and the Department for Community Services. Municipal waste collection and transportation is mostly performed by SC Aquaterm SA (59 employees), up to the transfer deposit in Luncilor Street. Municipal waste is then loaded and transported to the city's landfill (located 6 km south of Târgu-Jiu Municipality near the village of Voinigești), and which has a total surface of 1.05 ha and is currently 80% full. Thus, the capacity of the current landfill no longer answers the needs of the community and can only be used for an additional 1.5 years. Târgu-Jiu City Hall is currently looking for another area to establish a new landfill for municipal waste.

The Department for Community Services offers services which include the collection and transportation of street waste, the maintenance and administration of the pluvial sewage network and of green areas, parks, and city gardens, as well as the planting of garden vegetation.

Collected and disposed waste from Târgu-Jiu Municipality in 2002 included the following categories of waste: street waste (3,895 t/year), marketplace waste (2,302 t/year), mud from the purification plant (2,592 t/year), other unspecified waste – inert, voluminous, industrial (34,144 t/year). The average composition of municipal waste is the following: paper, cardboard 12%, glass 7%, metals 6%, plastics 12%, textiles 3%, organic materials 41%, other 19%.

Current urban waste collection/transportation/disposal practices are inadequate, and have the negative environmental effect of facilitating the multiplication and dissemination of pathogenic agents and their vectors.

City sanitation in Târgu-Jiu Municipality is not provided for the entire population in all residential neighbourhoods (the neighbourhoods of Drăgoieni, Preajba, Polata, Urșați, Vădeni area). This has led to the appearance of uncontrolled municipal and industrial waste deposits.

Waste disposal represents one of the recognized causes of environmental and public health risks, due to a lack of adequate management and administration. The major forms of risk and impact caused by the disposal of municipal and industrial waste are: a change in landscape and unpleasant visual effects, air pollution, surface and subterranean water pollution, changes in soil fertility, contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change, and elimination of certain areas from the economic or natural circuit.

In order to reduce environmental and public health risks and impacts, the construction of a new waste landfill is planned for the depositing of municipal waste from Târgu-Jiu Municipality and surrounding towns.

Decreasing biodegradable waste can be achieved through the collection of all waste, and the elimination of waste which cannot be used through controlled disposal. This includes selective waste collection for recyclable products, an increased degree of recycling, a reduction in the quantities of industrial waste deposited in the municipal landfill through the establishment of plans to decrease waste production.

Hospital waste (approximately 3 tonnes/month) from municipal health units is incinerated in three stations located in the hospitals. These incineration stations do not meet the necessary requirements of environmental protection. Depending on the composition of this waste, hazardous pollutants may be released into the

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atmosphere (e.g. acids, dioxins, polychlorinated biphenyls, heavy metals, etc.).

Deficiencies

In the network for community management and cleanliness, environmental pollution is caused by the lack of an adequate waste deposit landfill.

Negative environmental effects in residential areas are also caused by the following: a lack of a controlled pre-collection of waste in plastic bags or garbage cans in apartments or houses; inadequate location of waste collection platforms; incineration of waste collection platforms by citizens; delayed waste collection, especially during the summer.

These aspects lead to an increase in the quantity of deposited waste, to a reduced usage period for the existing landfill, and smaller amounts of recyclable waste.

Uncontrolled waste depositing along river banks, roads, railways, in parks or the temporary depositing in ditches along the Jiu River, calls for the management of an ecologically-friendly landfill for urban waste in order to increase recycling and reduce environmental pollution (air, water, soil).

Costs related to the reconstruction of the land currently occupied by the landfill increases the value of the total investment necessary for the creation of a new, ecologically friendly landfill.

1.1.2.6. Energy Resources

The European Commission proposal "Intelligent Energy for Europe" is a programmatic document which addresses the necessity for unified and coherent action for the promotion of efficient energy usage, the use of regenerating energy sources and an increase in the production of co-generating electricity.

Expected results include the adoption of a medium and long term energy strategy and efficient plans for energy production and consumption, based on the principles of sustainability.

The essential objectives of the "Intelligent Energy for Europe" Programme include:

Increased energy and cost efficiency in order to reduce energy intensity by 1% per year, and to

achieve the goal of reducing energy use by 18% by 2010, as well as reducing carbon dioxide emissions by up to 40% of the value committed to by the European Union in Kyoto

Increased energy production from regenerating sources to represent 22.1% of total energy production (by 2010)

A sensible increase in co-generating electricity production, thus eliminating increased emissions, estimated at 65 million tonnes of carbon dioxide.

The medium-term (2001-2004) national energy development strategy for Romania has been approved by the European Commission and has become an important document in the accession negotiations in respect of Chapter 14, "Energy." The strategy's main objective is "the creation of efficient energy markets, whose sustainable development is carried out under high quality conditions and the guarantee of energy distribution, efficient energy use, and environmental protection."

The first direct correlation between two key concepts has been established: the creation of an energy market and its efficient use.

That afterwards the two concepts were not given the same relevance could be explained in that short and medium-term issues mostly came under the category of electric energy production, transportation, and distribution, and less in the category of centralised heat distribution networks and energy consumption. However, the structure of activities serves as proof that these issues are either currently under way, have already been finalised, or are in the planning stages.

The medium-term (2001-2004) national energy development strategy for Romania clearly presents options which include the use of regenerating energy resources and efficient energy use, among the decisions with minimal risk in choosing such possible options. This is directly related to the main objective, as well as the established priorities of macroeconomic growth (an annual increase in energy needs by approximately 2.5%, and an annual reduction of 3% in energy use).

Current status

Most of the thermal plants in Târgu-Jiu Municipality have been operational since the 1970s – '80s and all of their equipment is worn out (with few exceptions).

For example, tanks found in thermal plants need a large volume for combustion gases and therefore large volumes of fuel; their productivity levels are far below those of modern tanks. The temperature of combustion gases when they are released must be higher than that of acid condensation to avoid corrosion of the chimney and losses due to combustion gas enthalpy are approximately 10%. In the case of modern tanks, this does not apply, since they are equipped with a filtering system for the condensed matter collected at the bottom of the chimney.

Furthermore, due to the large number of apartments disconnecting from the centralised heating system (only 5,400 apartments were still connected in

February 2003, compared to an initial 22,300), thermal plants no longer operate at full capacity, decreasing the overall output levels for the tank and increasing the emission of polluting substances.

Networks for the preparation of hot household water show significant losses, mostly because the thermal agent for heating and household hot water are prepared in the same tank installation. This installation has large volume boilers for hot water storage, which have badly thermal insulation. The lack of synchronisation between the use of household hot water and its period of preparation leads to losses in terms of recycling of stored water. During summer, the partial use of the tank for the preparation of household hot water leads to low operational levels.

Assessment of Natural Capital - Swot Analysis

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|---|--|
| <p>Concentrations of gaseous pollutants in the city's atmosphere, recorded in specially designated monitoring areas, are below the maximum admissible limits;</p> <p>Project designed for the water treatment plant;</p> <p>Acquisition of land and Local Council decision regarding the establishment of a disposal platform for municipal waste;</p> <p>Beginning with 2000, the river Jiu significantly improved, being included in the 1st quality category according to the analysis of certain indicators.</p> | <p>Lack of filtering systems at economic entities which release suspension and sedimentable particles directly into the atmosphere;</p> <p>Inadequate ring roads for heavy traffic entering the city;</p> <p>Reduced efficiency of pre-purification plants at some economic entities which release wastewater directly into the sewage system; this wastewater contains solid suspensions, oil products, and various chemical substances which prevent the self-cleaning mechanism of water;</p> <p>Poor capacity of the municipal water purification plant, which is in need of technological upgrading;</p> <p>Pollution of the river Jiu by the release of untreated wastewater in the northern industrial area;</p> <p>Lack of protective green curtains between pollution sources and residential areas;</p> <p>Inadequate management of green areas, with insufficient urban furnishing;</p> <p>Significant lack of green public spaces: squares, gardens, and parks;</p> <p>The following have a negative environmental impact in residential areas: lack of controlled waste pre-collection in plastic bags or bins in apartments and houses, inadequately located collection platforms, ignition of waste platforms by citizens, delayed waste collection (in warm season); all this leads to increased quantities of waste, and a reduced usage period of the existing landfill as well as reduced recyclable waste;</p> <p>Uncontrolled waste disposal along riverbanks, roads, railways, in parks, and waste disposal in temporary ditches on the bank of the river Jiu calls for the establishment of a new landfill for municipal waste, promoting recycling and diminishing environmental pollution (air, water, soil).</p> |

I.2 ASSESSMENT OF ANTHROPOGENIC CAPITAL

I.2.1. Economic Situation

I.2.1.1. Business Environment

The economic situation of Târgu-Jiu Municipality is closely related to the situation of the national economy, which is going through a period of reform and restructuring. Târgu-Jiu's economy is also influenced by local factors: being a mining region, many industrial economic agents are oriented towards mining-related activities.

The development of social and economic activities in recent years has influenced the establishment of businesses.

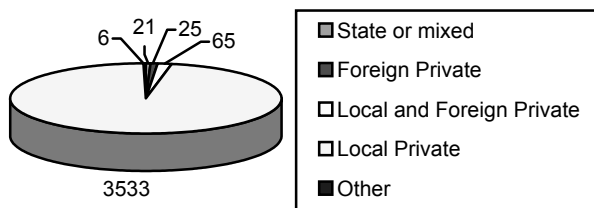
On 31 March 2003, there were 3,650 registered businesses with the Registry of Trade. Of these 126 were shareholder companies, and the remaining 3,522 were Limited companies, with an additional 485 family associations, individual persons, and freelancers.

90% of these have local private capital, 25 societies have foreign private capital, 65 have local and foreign private capital, and 21 have state or mixed capital.

Distribution of Businesses by Type of Capital

| Local Private | Foreign Private | Local and Foreign Private | State or mixed | Other |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------|
| 3,533 | 25 | 65 | 21 | 6 |

Distribution of Businesses by Type of Capital

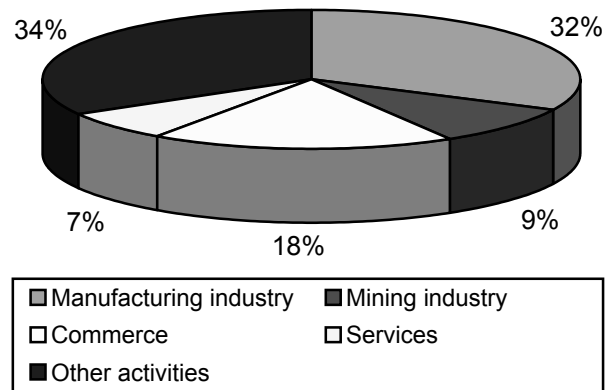
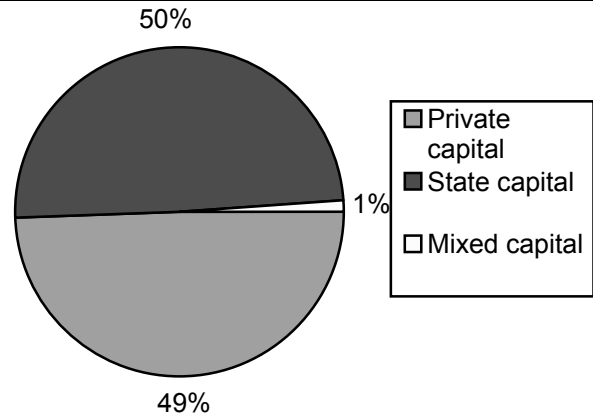


By examining the type of invested capital, it becomes clear that the proportion with state or mixed capital is small (under 1%), as is that for foreign capital or with local and foreign capital (2.46%). At the same time, the capital of businesses with foreign private and local and foreign private capital is only 14.85 billion ROL, or 0.4% of the total capital registered with the Registry of Trade.

By 31/12/2002, financial balance sheets had been submitted by 3,181 economic agents, representing a total turnover of 20,784,819,729 thousand ROL, a 26.6% increase over the previous year, almost equalling the inflation rate for 2002. A total number of some 1,000 agents were inactive during 2002.

Turnover for Economic Agents for 2003 by Type of Capital

| Type of Capital | Turnover - million ROL - |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| State capital | 10,768 |
| Private capital | 10,012 |
| Mixed capital | 4,486 |



From turnover analysis for 2002, it is clear that those with state capital, although small in number (less than 1% of the total), achieved a turnover almost equal to that realised by those with private capital.

1.2.1.2. Assessment by field of Activity, Turnover and Number of Employees

In terms of turnover and number of employees, the processing industry is most important in Târgu-Jiu Municipality, followed by the mining industry (in particular due to the headquarters of the Lignite National Company, which is located in the city).

Thus, at the end of 2002, of the 25,387 employed, 31.7% were in the processing industry (food, textile, wood processing, construction materials, automotive construction, etc.), 9.1% in the mining industry (coal mining, oil and natural gas extraction), 7% in

construction, and the rest employed in commerce (18.29%), services (7.46%), financial and banking activities, education, health, etc.

Of the total incomes reported by economic agents for 2002, 35% were from the processing industry, 46% from commerce, 4% from economic agents involved in services, only 2% from the mining industry, 5% from constructions, and the rest from other areas of activity.

The highest incomes related to economic agents working in commerce (46% of the total incomes at the municipal level), despite the fact that only 18.2% of the total number of employees were employed in this sector. This was followed closely by the processing industry (35.2% of total incomes at the municipal level) with 54.4% of employees working in this field. The services sector is not well developed, with economic agents earning only 0.4% of the total income and 7.4% of the total number of employees.

Distribution of Incomes and Employees by Main Areas of Activity

| Branch | Income | | Employees | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | Value - million ROL | Percentage of total - % | Number | Percentage of total - % |
| Agriculture | 11.3 | 0.2 | 200 | 0.9 |
| Mining | 120.3 | 2.7 | 493 | 2.2 |
| Processing (food, textile, etc.) | 1,523.9 | 35.2 | 11,715 | 54.4 |
| Construction | 217.0 | 5.0 | 1,658 | 7.7 |
| Commerce | 1,993.3 | 46.0 | 3,937 | 18.2 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 70.4 | 1.6 | 641 | 2.9 |
| Transportation | 115.7 | 2.6 | 666 | 3.0 |
| Services | 20.2 | 0.4 | 1,606 | 7.4 |
| Other | 14.0 | 0.3 | 147 | 3.3 |
| TOTAL | 4,324.6 | 100 % | 21,515 | 100 % |

The distribution of economic agents registered with Registry of Trade Registry on 31/12/2002, by area of activity, was as follows:

| No. | Area of Activity | Number of Economic Agents |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Agriculture | 60 |
| 2 | Forestry | 13 |
| 3 | Mining | 9 |
| 4 | Food and drinks | 180 |
| 5 | Textile and textile products | 12 |
| 6 | Clothing | 40 |
| 7 | Wood processing | 25 |
| 8 | Cellulose, paper, and cardboard | 5 |

| No. | Area of Activity | Number of Economic Agents |
|-----|---|---------------------------|
| 9 | Printing and editing, reproductions | 30 |
| 10 | Chemical and synthetic fibre | 12 |
| 11 | Non-metallic mineral product | 25 |
| 12 | Metallurgy | 19 |
| 13 | Metal constructions and products | 51 |
| 14 | Machinery and equipment | 8 |
| 15 | Waste and recyclable material collection | 43 |
| 16 | Construction | 215 |
| 17 | Automotive sales, maintenance, repairs; retail of automotive fuel | 155 |
| 18 | Wholesale, except cars and motorcycles | 433 |
| 19 | Retail (exclusively cars and motorcycles) | 1.532 |
| 20 | Hotels and restaurants | 215 |
| 21 | Land and pipeline transportation | 107 |
| 22 | Other activities related business services | 127 |
| 23 | Recreational, cultural, and athletic activities | 30 |
| 24 | Software product creation, information technology services | 54 |
| 25 | Health and social assistance | 67 |
| 26 | Other | 147 |

I.2.1.3. Agriculture

The total agricultural surface of Târgu-Jiu Municipality is 9,333 ha, of which 1,379 ha are covered by forests.

Agricultural crops in the Târgu-Jiu Municipality include: corn, wheat, barley, oat, vegetables, fodder plants, vineyards, and fruit bearing trees.

Since the majority of the agricultural products are obtained from individual private farms, most of this production is destined for personal use. By 31/12/2002, 2,925 property titles had been distributed according to law no 18/1991.

Agricultural terrain usage:

| Arable | Pastures and Hay Fields | Vineyards and Orchards | Forests | Unproductive |
|--------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------|
| 4,050 | 1.075 | 899 | 1,379 | 266 |

Animal breeding, like agricultural crops, has decreased in recent years, mostly due to reduced the financial resources of individual producers.

Number of Animals and Products Obtained by 31/12/2002:

| Name | Production | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------|
| Cows | Heads | 2,146 |
| Pigs | Heads | 6,058 |
| Sheep | Heads | 3,844 |
| Birds | Heads | 605,147 |
| Meat production | Tons | 2,998 |
| Milk production | HI | 32,499 |
| Egg production | Thousands pcs. | 59,250 |

As illustrated in the distribution of businesses according to area of activity, besides individual producers, 60 economic agents are active in agriculture and 13 in forestry.

The substantial presence of the food industry represents an advantage for individual producers.

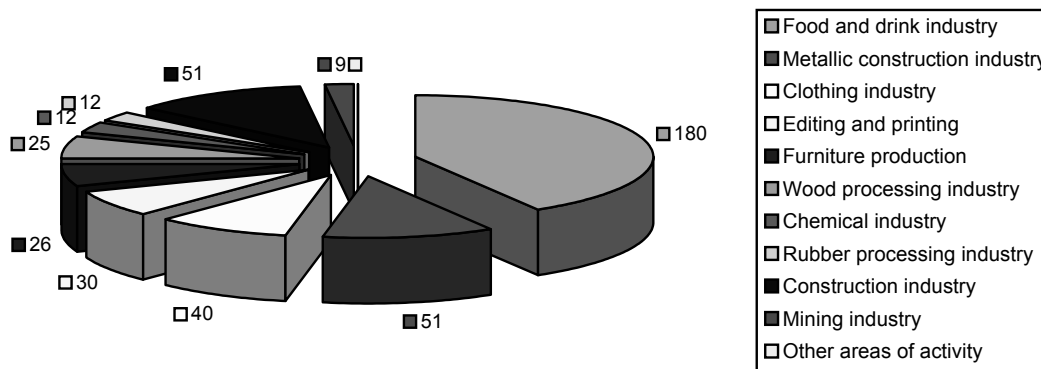
Swot Analysis

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|---|---|
| <p>Extensive agricultural area in Târgu-Jiu and in neighbouring towns;</p> <p>Adequate climatic conditions for the growth of corn, wheat, barley, oat, vegetables, fodder plants, vineyards, and fruit bearing trees;</p> <p>Markets for the food products;</p> <p>Economic agents active in the field of production of agricultural products;</p> <p>Strong agricultural traditions, as this area has been well known in the past for breeding of livestock.</p> | <p>Agricultural areas are broken up and distributed among various individual producers, following application of law no. 18/1991;</p> <p>Lack of agricultural initiatives, of partnerships within the production sector, and value recognition for agricultural products;</p> <p>Decreased agricultural production and animal breeding due to lack of financial opportunities and equipment, especially for individual producers.</p> |

I.2.1.4. Industry

Economic agents in Târgu-Jiu Municipality are active in the following sectors: rubber and recycled rubber production; glass and glass item production; wood

processing and furniture production; tobacco processing; concrete, cement, plaster, brick, tile production, and other construction products; joinery and carpentry production for construction; metallic, civic, industrial construction; production of tools, milling products, beverages, products for animal feeding, clothing articles, food products, etc.



The main industrial businesses are:

- SC Artego SA – rubber and recycled rubber production
- SC Star Glass SA – glass production and glass item production
- SC Grimex SA – component production and repair of mining equipment
- SC Rostramo SA – furniture and wood processing
- SC Confecția SA – cotton weaving and clothing
- SC Gorjpan SA – bread products

SC STAR GLASS SA's activity revolves around glass production and the production of glass items. In 2002, its turnover was 149.6 billion ROL and had 949 employees. Earnings from exports were valued at 146.1 billion ROL, and the company has commercial ties with firms in France, USA, Germany, England, Spain, Greece, and Canada.

SC CONFECȚIA SA is involved in the production of cotton fabric and confections. In 2002, it achieved a turnover of 66.5 billion ROL and had 860 employees. Earnings from exports were valued at 61.4 billion ROL, and the company's business partners were from Italy, England, France, and Germany.

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Small and medium enterprises

In addition to traditional commercial societies, approximately 556 economic agents perform their activities in Târgu-Jiu Municipality in industry, confections, transportation, and services. Taking into account the production capacity, number of employees, and turnover, the number of small and medium enterprises is reduced to 76. These are active in the following sectors:

- Metallic constructions: SC Eumeca SRL, SC Osiris Tex SRL, SC Penalco SRL, SC Solitara SRL.
- Mining of minerals for the construction material industry: SC Etalon Prod Com SRL.
- Clothing products: SC Wall Impex SRL, SC Zya Mode Impex SRL, SC Betina Prod SRL.

- Manufacture of brick, tiles, and other construction related products: SC Vectra Impex SRL.
 - Food products: SC Andrexim SRL, SC Aprilia SRL, SC Cater SRL, SC Direct Com SRL, SC Panicris SRL.
 - Manufacture of wood, cork, and wicker products: SC Timber Products Rosfinx SRL.
 - Manufacture of milling products, starch, and starch products: SC Anaïro SRL, SC Ganedo Prod Exim SRL, SC Regal SRL.
 - Manufacture of glass and glass products: SC Nico Glass SRL, SC Soccer Com SRL, SC Topi New Glass Design SRL.
 - Manufacture of motors, generators, and electrical transformers: SC Voncom Prod SRL.
- Manufacture of rubber products: SC Cibcomec SRL, SC Gefco SRL, SC Oltip SRL.

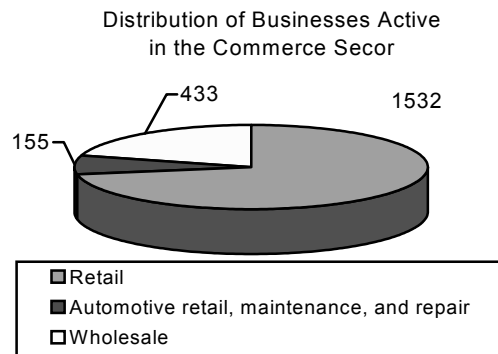
SWOT ANALYSIS

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|---|--|
| <p>Existing natural resources (coal, petrol, natural gas); Existing production infrastructure in various sectors; Old traditions in the processing of existing natural resources; Large number of SMEs involved in the processing industry; Opportunities to increase the variety of areas of activity.</p> | <p>Weak capitalisation of enterprises, especially of SMEs; High percentage inactive businesses during 2002; Old and worn out production equipment and technology; Small number of SMEs active in the production sector; Low investment of foreign capital in the local economy; Enterprises are adapting slowly to the market economy.</p> |

I.2.1.5. Commerce and Services

Most economic agents registered in Târgu-Jiu Municipality are active in the commerce sector (2120), as in the following table:

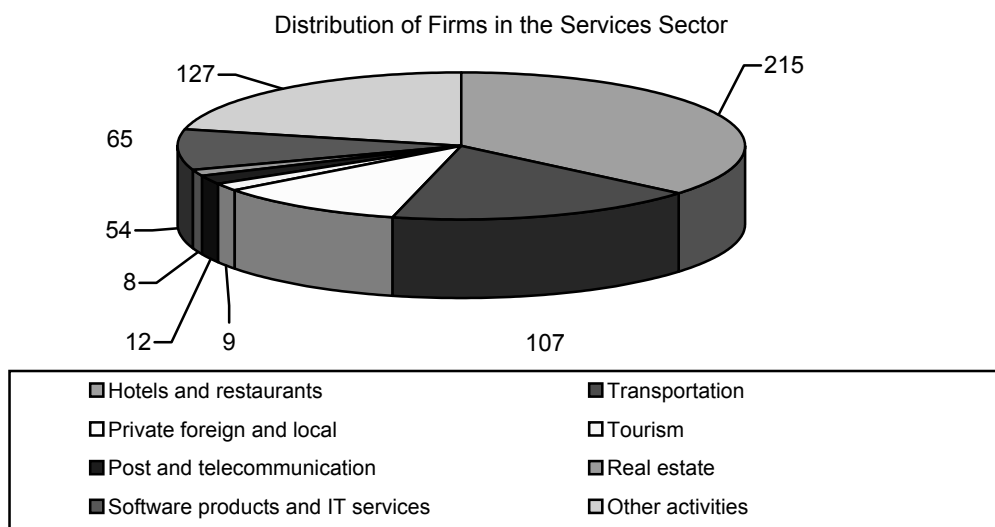
| Area of Activity | Number of Economic Agents |
|--|---------------------------|
| Retail | 1,532 |
| Automotive retail, maintenance, and repair | 155 |
| Wholesale | 433 |



There are no commercial agents of international standing in Târgu-Jiu (e.g. Metro, Carrefour, Billa), and therefore prices are higher than in other cities throughout the country, both for retail and wholesale products.

The services sector is not sufficiently developed, with only 7.4% of employees from the municipality active in this area. Most companies in this sector are micro-enterprises. The distribution of economic agents active in the services sector is presented in the table below:

| Area of Activity | Number of Economic Agents |
|---|---------------------------|
| Hotels and restaurants | 215 |
| Societies, transportation | 107 |
| Tourism | 9 |
| Post and telecommunications | 12 |
| Real estate | 8 |
| Software production and information technology services | 54 |
| Other | 127 |



SWOT ANALYSIS

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|--|--|
| Existing accommodation spaces, and areas available for the establishment of recreational areas; Tourism potential due to the cultural and architectural heritage, traditions and customs. | Insufficient promotion of tourism; Low quality of services; Lack of qualified personnel, especially in the tourism sector. |

1.2.1.6. Tourism

Tourism is an important component of Târgu-Jiu's socio-economic life. It is anchored around the masterpieces of Brâncuși, which are recognized by UNESCO, as well as other cultural, historic, and economic attractions.

Târgu-Jiu Municipality is located in central Oltenia, at the feet of the Parâng and Vulcan mountains and the edge of the gorge of the river Jiu. The river Jiu crosses the city from north to south. This location creates a

natural connection between Transylvania and Wallachia.

There are numerous historical monuments and religious structures from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the vicinity of Târgu-Jiu Municipality, as well as other tourist attractions (Curtișoara Ethnographic Museum at 11 km distance; Roman Castrum; Sohodolului gorges; Tismana Monastery, and Poiana Soarelui at Padeș).

The tourist attractions of the municipality include memorial homes, artistic ensembles erected in

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memory of local personalities of national repute that represent significant moments or events in the city's history, for example: the Ecaterina Teodoroiu statue and memorial house; the statue of Tudor Vladimirescu; the statue of Gheorghe Magheru; the Constantin Brâncuși sculpture camp; the Iosif Kober memorial house; and the Dimitrie Măldărăscu house.

A boardwalk along both sides of the river Jiu was built with the hydro-technical works carried out on the river. Târgu-Jiu municipal park contains some valuable exotic trees and can be found the masterpieces of

Brâncuși, including – the Gate of the Kiss, the Alley of Chairs, the Table of Silence, all of which leads via the Calea Eroilor to the Infinite Column.

Târgu-Jiu Municipality has a hotel capacity of 600 places, conference and recreation rooms in the Gorjul Târgu-Jiu hotel complex, Parc Hotel, “Energeticianul” Hotel, Sport Hotel, Youth House, etc.

These, together with existing objectives in the municipality, create significant potential for the development of tourism, both internal and international.

SWOT ANALYSIS

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|---|--|
| <p>Presence of the masterpieces of the great sculptor, Constantin Brâncuși.</p> <p>Geographical location which allows for the direct connection with the north of the country through the Jiu Gorge, and with localities found south of the Carpathians.</p> <p>Small distances and good accessibility to tourist attractions in Gorj County.</p> <p>Accommodation capacity, restaurants, and other spaces necessary for varied tourism.</p> <p>City's location at the intersection of E79 European Road with DN67 National Road, and the river Jiu's crossing of the city.</p> <p>Presence of Tourist Agencies.</p> <p>Motorcycle course in need of restoration, which can host national competitions.</p> | <p>Lack of adequate tennis courts given the existing potential.</p> <p>Closing down of the Arts School and other professions.</p> <p>Reduction of the tourist potential of reservoir lakes.</p> <p>Lack of promotional programmes for tourism.</p> <p>Lack of tourist packages.</p> <p>Weak connection with nationally accredited organisations in order to fully appreciate the area's tourism.</p> |

I.2.2. Urbanism and Land Management

I.2.2.1. Utility Infrastructure

Drinking water distribution: The drinking water distribution system for the municipality has a total length of 221.3 km, of which 61.3 km are in the collection network and 160 km in the distribution network. The total network provides drinking water to 95% of the municipality's population. The remaining 5% have individual wells. Through the centralised network, a total of 11,400,000 cubic meters of water are distributed every year, representing 118 cubic meters per inhabitant. This quantity is sourced from surface water at the collection points at of Runcu, Șușița Verde and Vîja, and subterranean water at Curtișoara–Iezureni (from the 17 deep wells).

Technical condition of the drinking water distribution network:

The water collection pipes are in good technical condition, with the exception of those collecting water from the Runcu source: these pipes were installed between 1958 and 1976 and some sections are in bad condition.

The transportation pipes from the purification plant to the distribution network (with diameters of between Φ 350 mm and Φ 700 mm) are in good technical condition, with the exception of two pipes which are corroded in some sections.

The distribution network has pipes with diameters between Φ 40 mm and 400 mm, installation of which began in 1946, and these often fall into disrepair due to high usage levels. Losses in the drinking water distribution network are estimated to be approximately 25%.

Municipal and pluvial sewage: The municipal sewage network has a total length of 67 km, of which 22 km represents principal collecting sewers. The network was built between 1958 and 1999 and serves 60% of the population. The remaining households dispose of waste water by personal systems (septic pits, drainage tanks).

The principal collection sewer (built in the 1970s) cannot cope with the total volume of water, and approximately 10 km of municipal sewage pipes are showing problems and are in need of complete restoration.

Waste water is taken by the city's purification plant, which has mechanical and a biological stages and is designed for a flow capacity of 500 l/s. Enlargement of the plant is necessary, to increase its capacity to 1,000 l/s.

The pluvial sewage system has a total length of 55 km and serves approximately 50% of the city. The lack of a centralised sewage network in some areas of the city contributes to the pollution of the soil and subterranean waters. The connection in some areas of the municipal and pluvial sewage networks leads to an increase in the volume of waste water which reaches the purification plant. Alternatively, waste water reaches the pluvial sewage network and from there is released into the river Jiu.

Thermal agent:

The heating of apartment buildings in residential neighbourhoods is provided by 30 district thermal stations and four apartment building micro-stations, all of which function with methane gas. The consumption of gas by thermal stations was of 18 million cubic meters in 2002.

The thermal network has a length of 50 km, and serves a total number of 22,300 apartments, educational institutions, social and cultural buildings, and headquarters of economic agents. Measurement of the thermal agent is carried out by means of 20 meters at district thermal stations and 75 meters in buildings.

Natural gas is distributed to individual residences. The length of the natural gas distribution network is 186 km, and the total consumption in the city is of approximately 100 million m³/year. There are 42,034 household consumers, 70 tenants' associations consumers, and 1,034 commercial consumers.

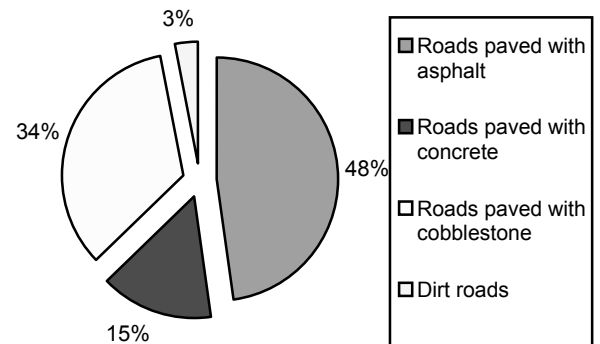
Road and transport infrastructure

The municipality's road network consists of 227 streets and has a total length of 158 km. 47.7% of roads are paved with asphalt, 15.2% are paved with concrete, 34% are covered with cobblestone, and 3.1% are dirt roads. Their technical condition is as follows: very good – 5.2 %, good – 9.5 %, satisfactory – 36.8 %, poor – 42.6 %, critical – 5.9 %.

Parking in the city is inadequate. The 2,625 existing parking spaces are insufficient for the number of cars in the city.

Târgu-Jiu Municipality is crossed by two national roads: DN 66 (Filiași-Simeria) and DN 67 (Drobeta Turnu Severin-Râmnicu Vâlcea). The railway line also runs in the direction of Petroșani.

Public transport exists on six routes with 15 busses and two double lines for trolleybuses with a length of 15 km and 17 trolleybuses.



Electric energy

Electric energy distribution is provided by the national network.

A total number of 31,759 individual persons and 1,988 legal persons have contracts with SC Electrica SA. The total annual consumption is of 151,299,000 KWh, and the average annual consumption for individual persons is 1167 KWh.

Telecommunication

Landline telephones – 23,573 individual persons and 1,237 legal persons have contracts SC Romtelecom SA. The municipality is covered by four mobile telephone companies (Connex, Orange, Cosmorum, Zapp).

Conclusions

- The municipality's drinking water distribution network is satisfactory. Drinking water quality is higher than the national average.
- The percentage of the population connected to the drinking water distribution network is continually growing.
- Losses registered in the network are gradually being eliminated through repairs, replacement of pipes, and installation of meters; however, this requires significant funds.
- The municipal sewage network covers a smaller area than the drinking water distribution network. The capacity of the waste water treatment plant is inadequate, and needs to be increased. In areas not connected to the sewage network, local solutions for the elimination of waste water are applied.
- The distribution of thermal agent through the district thermal stations functions well; in the future, new stations will be installed in apartment buildings located at the ends of the network.
- The street network is in and unsatisfactory condition, and is in need of repairs and modernisation.
- The telephone system functions well. The telephone exchange meets the current needs of the municipality.
- The electric energy distribution network serves the entire population of the municipality and does not present any problems.

SWOT ANALYSIS

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|---|--|
| <p>Drinking water distribution system serves most households and institutions. Good drinking water quality.</p> <p>The quantity of available drinking water meets the needs of the municipality.</p> <p>The municipal sewage network serves 60% of the population.</p> <p>Existing feasibility study for the restoration of the sewage network.</p> <p>Existing feasibility study for the modernisation and technological restoration of the wastewater treatment plant.</p> <p>Heating of apartment buildings is done by district stations, micro-stations for buildings, and thermal stations for apartments.</p> <p>The municipality is crossed by two national roads and a railway.</p> | <p>A part of the collection and transportation pipes have sections in bad condition which need to be replaced; upgrade the protection of pipes in sections with high water pressure.</p> <p>Distribution pipes, valves, and taps are damaged, and need to be replaced.</p> <p>Water treatment plant has defective storage tanks, decanters, filters, and pumping station; complete repair work is necessary.</p> <p>The municipal sewage system is undersized, and does not cover all areas.</p> <p>Blockages of the sewage network in some areas (such as Tudor Vladimirescu St., Unirii St., 1 Decembrie St.) and network losses.</p> <p>Main municipal collector pipe unable to capture entire quantity of water.</p> <p>Degradation of pipes in some areas, which need to be replaced.</p> <p>Undersized purification station; an increase in the station's capacity is urgent.</p> <p>Connections between the municipal and pluvial sewage systems.</p> <p>Due to abandonment of the centralised heating system, the thermal stations do not function at full capacity; they need to be re-sized and building micro-stations must be installed.</p> <p>Most of the street network is in bad condition, and is in need of repair and modernisation, including pavements.</p> <p>Insufficient number of parking spaces.</p> <p>Some heavy traffic passes through residential areas.</p> |

I.2.2.2. Construction, Lots

There are 32,138 residences in the municipality, of which 22,000 are in 504 apartment buildings (ground floor +3 stories, ground floor +10 stories). The remaining 10,138 are individual homes. The majority of these homes are located in Târgu-Jiu – 8,416, and the rest in the suburbs of the municipality (Dragoeni,

Lezurenii, Bârsești, Polata, Ursați, Slobozia and Romanești), and have either a ground floor, or ground floor plus one floor. Residential surface represents 1,157,589 m². The average percentage of land occupation (LOP) is 30%. The land utilisation coefficient (LUC) is 0.3–0.9. According to the urban master and local plans, the city borders have extended, thereby creating the opportunity to expand residential areas to include new neighbourhoods:

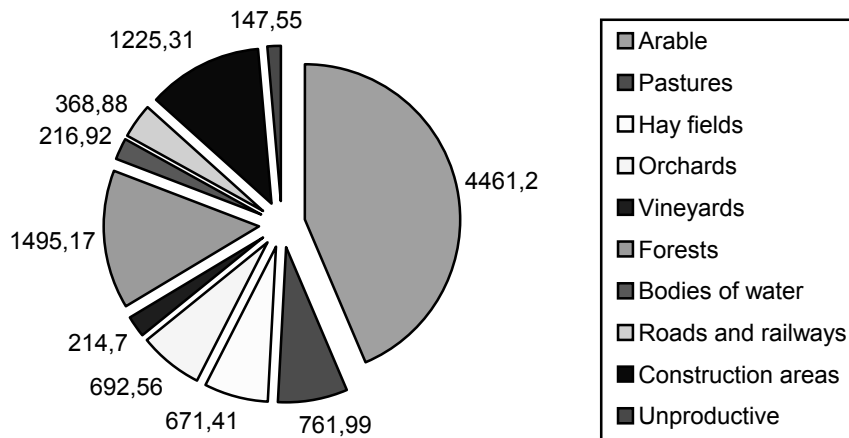
Dumbrava Şişeşti, Panduraşul, Panduri Est and Iezureni.

The Oltenia National Lignite Company has built the Primăverii neighbourhood in the south-eastern portion of the municipality, which is for inhabitants displaced from the county's mining areas.

Categories of use

Of the total surface of 10,255.71 ha of the municipality's administrative area, agricultural terrain occupies a surface of 6,801.86 ha, and the city spreads over 3,878.36 ha.

Apartment buildings present a series of problems, requiring frequent repairs to balconies and improved architectural and wall surface treatments.



Conclusions

- The condition of residential buildings is generally good, with the exception of balconies and building facades.

- There are lots available for rent and concession in the public area of Târgu-Jiu Municipality.
- A circulation study is necessary to ease traffic, as well as for the resizing of roads.

SWOT ANALYSIS

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|--|--|
| <p>The majority of agricultural areas have been returned to their original owners, in accordance with the Land Law.</p> <p>The majority of residences are owned by citizens.</p> <p>In the past two years, Târgu-Jiu City Hall has built playgrounds with funds valued at 1,300,000,000 ROL.</p> <p>There is a municipal football stadium.</p> <p>Local Urban Plan has been drafted for the "Calea Eroilor" monumental ensemble.</p> | <p>Small number of playgrounds; need to create new such recreational spaces.</p> <p>The county's towns have a semi-urban aspect.</p> <p>Road traffic is difficult, and needs to be eased, roads need to be resized, and ring roads are necessary for heavy traffic.</p> <p>Modernise household waste collection platforms, taking into consideration apartment building density and selective waste collection.</p> <p>Poor condition of balconies and facades of apartment buildings.</p> |

I.2.2.3. Cultural Heritage

The list of monuments located in Târgu-Jiu Municipality is presented in this study. The majority of monuments are in a medium state of conservation and require preservation and restoration work.

One of these monuments is the “Calea Eroilor,” a work of the great sculptor Constantin Brâncuși. The statue

ensemble – dedicated to public use for national interests – consists of the Infinite Column, the Gate of the Kiss, the Table of Silence, and the Alley of Chairs.

Conclusions

Târgu-Jiu Municipality has monuments and monumental ensembles of national interest; however, they need restoration.

SWOT ANALYSIS

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|--|---|
| There are items of national interest, such as the “Calea Eroilor” monumental ensemble by the great sculptor Constantin Brâncuși. | The great majority of monuments and memorial houses are in a state of disrepair and in need of preservation and restoration work. Need for restoration work for monuments in a centralised system, with financial support from the owners. |

I.3. ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL CAPITAL

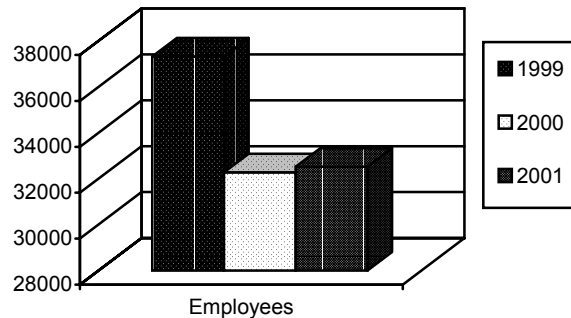
I.3.1. Population and Labour Force

The 2002 census brought to light the following:

The population of Târgu-Jiu Municipality is 96,641 inhabitants. Of the total population, 47,615 are male (49.27%), and 49,026 are female (50.73%).

The active population is 43,898 persons (23,511 men and 20,287 women, namely 39,378 employed persons and 4,520 unemployed persons).

The inactive population is 52,743 persons, and consists of students, retired persons, housewives, and dependent persons. Of the total number of inactive persons, 24,104 were male (45.70%) and 28,639 were female (54.30%).



Average number of employees

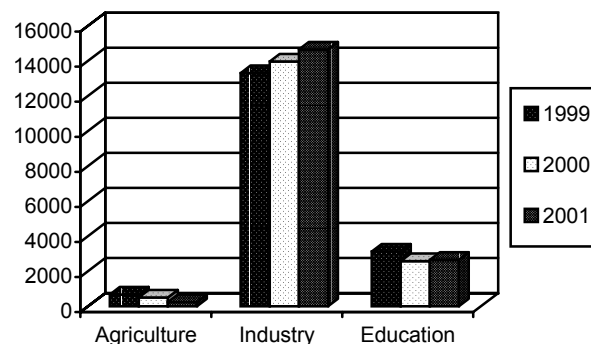
Târgu-Jiu is not ethnically diverse due to a small presence of ethnicities and therefore there is little potential for ethnic conflict.

The population structure by ethnicity from the 2002 census is as follows:

| Total inhabitants | 96,641 |
|-------------------|--------|
| Romanian | 93,546 |
| Rroma | 2,916 |
| Hungarian | 85 |
| German | 30 |
| Ukrainian | 5 |
| Serbian | 5 |
| Jewish | 2 |
| Tatar | 2 |
| Slovakian | 6 |

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Total inhabitants | 96,641 |
| Russian | 3 |
| Saxon | 1 |
| Bulgarian | 2 |
| Croatian | 2 |
| Greeks | 3 |
| Slovenians | 4 |
| Italians | 2 |
| Chinese | 3 |
| Albanian | 4 |
| Slav | 1 |
| Csangos | 1 |
| Other | 18 |

The labour force is divided as follows by area of activity:



SWOT ANALYSIS

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|---|---|
| <p>Guidance of activities towards clients' needs, by implementing programmes for the employment of the labour force;</p> <p>Support offered for persons seeking employment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registering them as available for employment; Facilitated access to labour vacancies. <p>Specialised services provided by the County Employment Agency for securing employment.</p> | <p>Increase in the number of unemployed persons as a result of collective redundancies;</p> <p>Increase in the number of graduates over 18 years of age from social protection institutions with no special qualifications;</p> <p>Unemployed labour force specialised in one area, usually incompatible with the needs of the employment market; necessary re-qualification of unemployed persons.</p> |

I.3.2. Public Health

Health institutions in Târgu-Jiu Municipality provide medical assistance to the city's population, and also to a significant part of the county population.

| County Hospital | |
|--|-------|
| Number of departments | 24 |
| Number of beds | 1,111 |
| Number of doctors | 205 |
| Number of other health personnel | 30 |
| Number of medical health personnel | 633 |
| Number of auxiliary medical personnel | 243 |
| Number of technical and administrative personnel | 54 |
| Number of workers | 147 |
| Day clinic | |
| 3 Pharmacies with closed service circuits | |
| 6 Medical offices in schools | |

| |
|---|
| 6 Day-care centre |
| 105 Private medical offices – family medicine and dentistry |
| County Ambulance Service, with 93 ambulances |

Birth rate, natural increase, infant mortality and general mortality trends are shown in the table below:

| Indicator | 2001 (%) | 2002 (%) | 31.03.2003 (%) |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| Birth rate | 8.7 | 9.4 | 8.8 |
| Natural increase | 2.0 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
| Infant mortality | 16.0 | 13.3 | 8.0 |
| General mortality | 10.7 | 11.0 | 11.4 |

There were no registered cases of maternal mortality during childbirth in 2001, 2002, and 2003. The incidence of infectious disease did not exceed national indicators as there were no outstanding cases registered.

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In the past three years there were no registered water-borne epidemics, and paediatric departments have reported no cases of infant methemoglobinemia caused by drinking water from wells.

However, due to the presence of polluting industrial units in the vicinity of populated areas there are constant health risks and discomfort factors. This is illustrated through investigations carried out among citizens and through measurements taken by the Public Health Department.

The effect of environmental factors upon health is diverse. When the intensity of pollution is high, the effect upon organisms is immediate. Most frequently, however, the effect of environmental factors is low, resulting in a long-term chronic action, which is difficult to evaluate. Atmospheric pollution primarily causes diseases related to the respiratory system.

The incidence of disease caused by air pollution was observed in areas adjacent to significant sources of pollution, namely SC LAFARGE ROMCIM SA Tg. Jiu (areas of Târgu-Jiu, Dănești, Bălești).

According to statistics from the Gorj Public Health Department – Sanitation of the Surrounding Environment Section, it became apparent that in 2002 there were no significant increases in the incidence of respiratory disease in the exposed areas, as compared to 2001. The most affected sections of the population are the extreme groups, namely children and the elderly.

Furthermore, it can be concluded that infants are most predisposed to acute infections, while adults are most susceptible to the chronic phases of various diseases.

SWOT ANALYSIS

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|--|---|
| <p>Many staff in the health sector (doctors and medical staff with higher education);</p> <p>Communication between factors involved: political, community, technicians;</p> <p>Stimulation and recognition of specialists;</p> <p>Development of necessary urban infrastructure, with own funds;</p> <p>Municipal project sponsorships aimed at community integration;</p> <p>Positive image of the local professional (doctor, nurse, technical and economic personnel);</p> <p>Medical efficiency indicators above national average.</p> | <p>Water and soil pollution, which represents a public health risk;</p> <p>Low incomes in the health sector (below the average for the municipality);</p> <p>Low incomes of the population, making it hard to purchase necessary medications;</p> <p>Weak communication within health institutions;</p> <p>Insufficient high quality medical equipment in health units, due to lack of funds;</p> <p>Lack of funds for repair work (capital and current) for medical buildings.</p> |

I.3.3. Social Assistance

Social assistance services performed by Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall:

- Social aid
- Special legislation
- Day centres for the elderly (Senior citizen club)
- Emergency financial aid

In 2002, 2,575 families benefited from social assistance; 2,475,466 thousand ROL were spent in helping these families. By 31 March 2003, there were 838 families receiving aid with a total value of 819,676 thousand ROL.

Persons who benefited from social aid received money for firewood as follows:

- November, December 2002 – 41,400 thousand ROL
- January, February, March 2003 – 50,700 thousand ROL

For the months of November and December, 1,561,351 thousand ROL was spent on heat subsidies, while this was 3,050,014 thousand ROL for January, February and March.

In 2002, 402 persons ate at the Social Aid Cafeteria, and by 31/3/2003, 325 had eaten there.

- Number of severely disabled persons:
 - 31/12/2002 – 323 personal assistants (163 for adults, 160 for children)
 - 31/3/2003 – 332 personal assistants (240 by contract, 92 legal guardians– 74 for adults, 18 for children)
- Sums paid:
 - 31/12/2002 – 846,032,006 thousand ROL
 - 31/3/2003 – 850,649,643 thousand ROL by contract, 167,144,593 thousand ROL paid

SWOT ANALYSIS

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|--|---|
| Constant collaboration with the County Employment Agency; Professional qualification courses in various areas organised by the County Employment Agency. Project proposal for specialised home services or care centres for disabled persons. | Lack of necessary qualifications for particular professions; Lack of employment opportunities. Need for an adequately managed and equipped centre for rehabilitation and daily recreational and educational activities for disabled adults and children. |

I.3.4. Education

For the academic year 2002-2003, the following educational units were recorded in Târgu-Jiu Municipality:

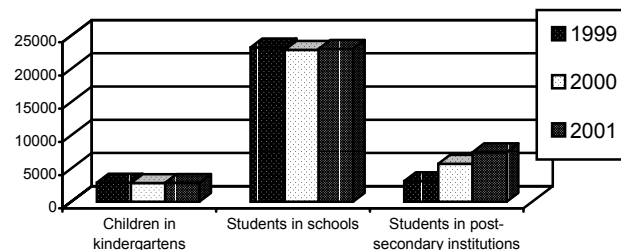
| Type | Number |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Kindergartens | 32 |
| Primary schools | 14 |
| High schools | 3 |
| Community colleges | 5 |
| Special schools | 1 |
| Professional schools | 1 |
| Post-secondary schools | 1 |
| School athletic clubs | 2 |
| 482 classrooms | |
| 112 school laboratories | |
| 9 boarding houses, with 1,896 beds | |

Number of children and students enrolled in the education system in Târgu-Jiu Municipality:

- Children in kindergartens – 2,821;
- Students in grades 1 to 4 – 4,448;
- Students in grades 5 to 8 – 5,679;
- High school students – 8,734;
- Students in professional and complementary schools – 2,399;
- Students in special education – 272;
- Children in school athletic clubs – 512;
- Educational staff: teaching positions – 1,548;

- Auxiliary teaching positions – 88;
- Non-educational positions – 376.

The distribution of children enrolled in kindergartens, students in schools and post-secondary institutions is illustrated below:



In Târgu-Jiu Municipality there are professional and industrially-oriented educational institutions, as well as vocational institutions – the Music High School, Theological High School, and the Economic High School.

University education is offered by the “Constantin Brâncuși” University, a state university (established in 1992), and the “Jiul de Sus” University, a private institution.

The “Constantin Brâncuși” University includes the faculties of Engineering, Economic Science Department, Legal and Administrative Studies, and the University College. The university has a campus in the “Debarcader” Student Complex (hotel, restaurant, sport fields, swimming pool, gym) and a cottage at Rânca.

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The “Jiul de Sus” University was established in 1999, and includes the following faculties: Law, Economic Science, Athletic and Physical Activity, and the

College and Post-secondary School which offers studies in accounting and financial administration and medical assistance.

SWOT ANALYSIS

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|---|--|
| <p>Introduction of information technology and foreign languages in curricula, beginning with primary school.</p> <p>Revised school programmes.</p> <p>Desire of parents to send children to school;</p> <p>Parents aware of the importance of education to their children’s future;</p> <p>Database with children enrolled in school, those not enrolled, and those which have dropped out of school.</p> <p>Career counselling offered in schools.</p> <p>Teaching strategies are chosen in accordance with available resources.</p> | <p>Shortage of specialised teachers of information technology and foreign languages.</p> <p>Dense curriculum in relation to the number of classes in the schedule;</p> <p>Numerous instruction manuals for the same subject, leading to unequal preparation of students.</p> <p>Insufficient financial support for parents to send children to school.</p> <p>Lack of motivation for students, due to economic difficulties.</p> <p>Old and insufficient teaching materials.</p> |

I.3.5. Culture and Art

From a cultural point of view, Târgu-Jiu Municipality holds many temporary or permanent artistic events.

Furthermore, the municipality has cultural institutions which offer diverse cultural services to the city’s population. These include:

- Christian Tell County Library, Art Section (Keber House), Children’s section and Victoria Branch, with a total number of 277,279 volumes on 1/1/2003 and 16,397 readers.
- “Alexandru Ștefulescu” County Museum, with the following specialist sections: History Section, Curtișoara Ethnography Section, Art Section, and Ecaterina Teodoroiu Memorial House.
- The Gorj County Museum, with old traditions and a rich historical and ethnographic collection, is located on Griviței St. and has a collection of 24,511 objects of Gorj historical value and which were collected, studied, and conserved by the historian Al. Ștefulescu.
- The art section is in the Municipal Park building, where 1,308 artefacts are on display.
- The Syndicate Culture House: built in the 1970s, it contains an auditorium with 700 seats, a reunion room, a conference room, a library, and rooms for various creative activities.

- The Popular Art School (1972), offers children and youth the opportunity to carry out numerous activities.
- County Centre for Folklore Creations, Gorj.
- “Doina Gorjului” Professional Artistic Ensemble.
- Films are displayed in the “Victoria” movie theatre - 450 seats, in the auditorium of the

Syndicate Culture House – 600 seats, and in the “Summer Theatre” – 1,400 seats.

- Musical groups in Târgu-Jiu Municipality include the “Doina Gorjului” Artistic Ensemble, Lyra Gorjului Orchestra and “Armonia” Cultural Association. The “Constantin Brâncuși” foundation also operates from here together with the “Christian Tell cultural foundation and the “Columna” cultural association.
- Memorial monuments include: Calea Eroilor Monumental Ensemble, which includes works by Constantin Brâncuși (Infinite Column – 1937, Gate of the Kiss – 1938, Table of Silence – 1938, Alley of Chairs), the Gl. Gheorghe Magheru monument, busts of the historian Alexandru Ștefulescu (1940), Gl. Ion Culcer and dr. D. Culcer, the Polish Solar Watch – 1940, the funerary monument of the print master N.D. Miloșescu, the grave of Grigore Iunian and graves of Polish refugees, a statue of Constantin Brâncuși, the mausoleum of the heroine Ecaterina Teodoroiu, a monument to

Tudor Vladimirescu, a stone cross on 23 August Street (1779), the old bridge over the river Jiu, and the Sâmboteanu well (eighteenth century).

- In 1938, the Gorj Women's League, led by Arethia Gh. Tătărăscu, donated the masterpieces of the Constantin Brâncuși to Târgu-Jiu City Hall.

- Elvira Godeanu Dramatic Theatre: officially opened on 26/10/2002 and including a modern auditorium in which many cultural events are organised. 2003 marked the ten-year anniversary of the establishment of Târgu-Jiu theatre as well as the third edition of the "Elvira Godeanu" days.

SWOT ANALYSIS

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|--|---|
| <p>The County Museum has a significant collection of artefacts from Gorj history, gathered and researched by specialists; the museum also has strong traditions and is rich in historical and ethnographic materials.</p> <p>National or county events organised by the County Library in collaboration with other institutions, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Tudor Arghezi" national literature festival, which motivates youth and increases interest in the poetry and prose of T. Arghezi; - International folklore festival; - "Brâncușiana"; - "Eminesciana" – symposium organised with high school students; - "Al. Calotescu-Neicu" County Festival; - "Evenings at Brădiceni," national poetry workshops. | <p>Repairs are necessary for security and good performance of activities.</p> <p>Financial resources necessary for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - costs related to protecting the rights of the author and promoting copyright laws for written works; - acquisition of all works attributed to Brâncuși; - acquisition of artefacts; - programme to promote literacy in towns of Târgu-Jiu Municipality. <p>Insufficient spaces for cultural activities;</p> <p>Inadequate furniture;</p> <p>Literature collection not recorded in an electronic catalogue.</p> |

I.3.6. Religion

In Târgu-Jiu municipality there are 17 religious buildings, of which two were built recently (Hospital Church and 9th May Church).

The following personnel is involved in these religious units: 1 arch-priest, 20 priests, 2 singers, 1 accountant, 1 secretary, 1 warehouse worker, 1 cashier and 3 caretakers.

The following churches are historic monuments: Sfinții Voievozi, Adormirea Maicii Domnului in Vădeni, Sfinții Apostoli, and Drăgoeni.

According to the 1992 census, the distribution of Târgu-Jiu's population according to religious orientation was: 95,112 Orthodox, 377 Roman Catholic, 68 Greek Catholic, 60 Reform, 10 Unitarians, 35 Augustan Evangelists, 18 Sinodo – Presbyterian Evangelists, 7 Old Rite Christians, 98 Baptists, 363 Pentecostals, 119 Seventh Day Adventists, 257

Christian Evangelists, 3 Muslim, 4 Mosais, 23 other religions, 55 atheists, and 32 of undeclared religion.

I.3.7. Sports and Recreation

Athletic activity in Târgu-Jiu Municipality can be carried out in the following facilities:

- Sports Complex, including a stadium (12,000 seats), a multi-purpose room (1,000 seats), sport hotel, 3 swimming pools, tennis courts, handball courts, volleyball courts, football field, basketball court;
- 140 athletic centres, 10 gymnasiums;
- National Olympic Centre for wrestling – junior.

Organizational structures of athletic clubs are established in Târgu-Jiu Municipality. According to the recent regulations of the Ministry for Sports and Youth, the following were established: 9 athletic associations different sports (Sportin Gorj Athletic Association,



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Știința Târgu-Jiu Athletic Association, F.C.Luceafărul Târgu-Jiu Athletic Association, Rostramo Târgu-Jiu Athletic Association, Kiss of the Dragon Târgu-Jiu Athletic Association, Vulturii Negri Târgu-Jiu Athletic Association, Olicris Târgu-Jiu Athletic Association, F.C.Pandurii Târgu-Jiu Athletic Association, the Juventus Press Târgu-Jiu Athletic Association), 4 public sports associations (Pandurii Târgu-Jiu Sports Club, School Sports Club, Sports High School, Children's Palace Club), 27 private sports clubs (Lignitul Pinoasa Târgu-Jiu Handball Club, Pandurii Târgu-Jiu Football Club, Arashi Târgu-Jiu Sports Club, Marathon Târgu-Jiu Motorcycle Club), and one county football association.

Târgu-Jiu Municipality has a multi-purpose room, two football stadiums (Municipal Stadium and Rostramo

Stadium), 4 asphalt tennis courts, 2 cinder tennis courts (within the Municipal Stadium complex) and 2 outdoor public swimming pools.

Athletes in Târgu-Jiu won 67 medals at national and international competitions in 2002, most of which were won by athletes from the Pandurii Târgu-Jiu Sports Club.

The most important sports competitions which take place in the city are: games of the National Handball League (Lignitul Pinoasa Târgu-Jiu Handball Club), games in the National Basketball Competition (division B), the National Wrestling Championship, National Wrestling Tournament.

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

II. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES FOR TÂRGU-JIU MUNICIPALITY

II.1. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- URBAN REGENERATION
- SOCIAL PROTECTION

II.2. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

II.2.1. Environmental protection objectives

| No. | Objective | Sub-objectives |
|-----|--|---|
| 1 | Natural resources and conservation of biodiversity | Efficient management of natural monuments and protected areas; Protection of trees and species of scientific interest (the many centuries old tree in the Central Park and the specimens of Ginkgo biloba trees on Tudor Vladimirescu St.); Promotion of tourism and ecological recreation; Protection and development of forest ecosystems; appreciation of the Dumbrăvii Drăgoeni; |
| 2 | Urban ecology | Respect urban regulations regarding the maintenance and development of green areas; Reduce noise pollution in residential areas by building ring roads, restricting heavy vehicle traffic, and create protection curtains; |
| 3 | Protection of the atmosphere | Air quality which promotes public health, by reducing industrial pollution; Good air quality to guarantee the protection of public health and the environment, by reducing road traffic pollution and improve quality of roads; Good air quality to guarantee the protection of public health and of the environment, by reducing the pollution from asphalt producing plants; |
| 4 | Protection of surface and subterranean water | Development and modernisation of the drinking water distribution system in Târgu-Jiu Municipality; Upgraded technology for the waste water purification station for water collected in the sewage network; |

| No. | Objective | Sub-objectives |
|-----|--|---|
| | | Maintenance of water bodies in the municipality (Debarcader, Panduraşul recreation lakes, Şuşiţa and Amaradia rivers); Collection of municipal waste water from the right bank of the river Jiu, and its transportation to the water purification station by crossing the river upstream from the Târgu-Jiu hydro-electric reservoir; Eliminate evacuation of waste water directly into surface waters; |
| 5 | Soil protection | Ecologically friendly reconstruction of the area where the waste landfill is currently located; Restoration of areas damaged by erosion and landslides in the Dealul Târgului area; |
| 6 | Waste management | Apply the local plan for waste management; Create an ecologically friendly waste landfill in the area of Târgu-Jiu Municipality; Introduce a system of selective waste collection for recyclables in the municipality; Reduce the amount of waste deposited permanently; |
| 7 | Education and community actions | Increase public capacity for participation in the decision making process; Public access to environmental information, in order to raise awareness regarding environmental issues and to establish a community attitude; Distribution of eco-volunteer identity cards to persons interested in ecological issues; Organise activities to commemorate environmental events on a local, national, and international level; |
| 8 | Information system for the environment | Collection of environmental information; Model for the dispersion of polluting sources of the atmosphere; Evaluation of the quality of environmental factors; Evaluation of risk situations. |

II.2.2. Economic development objectives

General Objectives

- Economic development in accordance with the major tendencies of the European Community, respecting sustainable development principles;
- Modernisation of transport infrastructure;
- Modernisation and extension of the city's technical networks to increase economic activity;
- Improved business environment through the attraction of foreign investments.

Agriculture

- Implement private, high performance, and profitable agricultural practices;
- Support the establishment of family farms, founded through the purchase or leasing of agricultural areas;

- Provide modern and high-performance technical equipment;
- Improve livestock and related technologies;
- Promotion of natural agricultural products in accordance with European standards;
- Development of small and medium enterprises working with raw materials from agriculture;
- Development of the business environment for agricultural enterprises;

Industry

- Support investment by providing facilities at a local level;
- Support small and medium enterprises active in the production and services sectors, in order to achieve reduced costs of production and services;
- Support for already established enterprises, which are competitive in the market economy at an international level;
- Improve the business environment through stimulation of SMEs and improved communication and access to information;
- Wide offer of credit options for SMEs;

- The encouragement of the SME sector, an important objective for local sustainable development, has two major components:
 1. Meet the provisions of the acquis at the local level in the area of Free Circulation of Services (negotiation chapter 3) and of Small and Medium Enterprises (negotiation chapter 16) in order to prevent the taking of decisions on the local level which may restrict SME activity. This mostly addresses the administration of the following laws which effect SME development:
 - Law no. 133/1999 regarding the stimulation of private enterprises to establish and develop small and medium enterprises, as well as the law regarding SME establishment and development (currently in the parliamentary debate process)
 - Law no. 507/2002 regarding the organisation and implementation of economic activities by individual persons, as well as the law regarding the authorisation and registration with the Registry of Trade of individual persons independently active in the economic sector and of family associations (currently in the parliamentary debate process)
 - Law no. 650/2002 regarding the commercialisation of market products and services and the application of methodological norms for their implementation.
 2. Develop partnerships to identify priority projects within Local Agenda 21 for local SMEs. Regional Development Agencies may be involved in the framework of these partnerships, as well as representative associations of the SME sector, including regional representatives of CNIPMMR, as follows:
 - Consulting of regional responsible factors for the implementation of the Development Strategy for the SME sector for the period 2004-2008;
 - Development of local and regional programmes to ensure regional sustainable development and increase competition among SMEs;
 - Development of local networks for warranty funds;
 - Support SME access to information and consulting services;
 - Ensure the sustainability of industrial parks and of business incubators;
- Support business transfers in the cases of small and medium enterprises;
- Support SME access to public utilities;
- Modernisation of local public administration departments in order to increase the efficiency of relationships with enterprises;
- Initiation of a permanent dialogue between ANIMMC, city hall, and the prefecture regarding problems related to the relationship with enterprises for the application of methodological norms;
- Organisation of thematic seminars in order to find the best sustainable development solutions, and to foresee any artificial obstacles in the way of business development.
- Establishment of public-private partnerships in order to develop economic activity;
- Completion of the privatisation process of state enterprises;
- Attraction of foreign capital by providing facilities for investors from the local authorities;
- Promotion and facilitation of economic potential and local business opportunities.

Commerce and Services

- Modernisation of street commerce and of important food markets;
- Attract major wholesale and retail commercial agents so as to offer high quality services and products at competitive prices;
- Increase the level of quality and professional qualifications in the commerce and services sectors;
- Support the development of services in the tourism sector;
- Facilitate tourism;
- Enlarge the commercial and services package and increase quality thereof.

II.2.3. Urban regeneration

II.2.3.1. Infrastructure

- Restoration, extension, and modernisation of the city's technical infrastructure (drinking water, sewage, electrical energy);

- Increased efficiency and quality of public services for community management;
- Development of the transportation infrastructure in order to connect the municipality to major national and European roads;
- Development of the urban communication network.

II.2.3.2. Construction, Lots

- Development of the real estate market, restructure urban planning;
- Improved living conditions for the population, especially for youth.

II.2.3.3. Cultural Heritage

- Protection of cultural and historical values of the municipality;
- Promotion of cultural and historical values at a national and international level.

II.2.4. Social objectives

II.2.4.1. Health

General objectives (at the national level):

- Increase birth rate
- Increase life expectancy
- Decrease death rate
- Improve quality of life
- Make health system more effective
- Equal access to health services

Specific objectives:

- Improve the functioning of existing hospital units, including emergency services and permanent care centres;
- Provide modern equipment for medical units in order to improve and diversify services offered to the population;
- Provide necessary equipment for school medical offices and increase the number of such offices in order to meet the needs of the school population;

- Permanent observation of environmental risk focal points and of the population exposed to polluting substances in order to prevent the incidence of disease;
- Provide public services related to personal health to all citizens in the municipality – provide high quality drinking water in sufficient quantities;
- Support privatisation of the medical system;
- Concentrate local efforts on family planning issues and children's health;
- Varied activities of the Health Education Department and the Public Health Department, involving non-governmental organisations and local mass media, in order to educate and inform the population of risk factors, including smoking, alcohol, drugs, and lack of physical exercise;
- Development of the internet network within the Public Health Department and in local hospitals, and the public acquisition of electronic systems;
- Involvement of local communities in attracting financing sources for the completion of allocated funds.

II.2.4.2. Culture

- Awareness and appreciation of the plastic arts collection, through exhibitions of local artists from the area;
- Improved display of exposed artefacts, and establishment of cultural programmes at the Curtișoara open air museum;
- Use of open air areas for various activities aimed at conserving folklore traditions;
- Effective management of the open air stage in the Municipal Park in order to administer programmes for special events in optimal conditions (Children's Day);
- Book exhibitions, festivals, symposia dedicated to celebrities from the Gorj area (Tudor Arghezi, Ecaterina Teodoroiu, Tudor Vladimirescu, Constantin Brâncuși, Iosif Keber, etc.);
- Constant development of the County Library's book collection and creation of a computerised book catalogue;
- International promotion of local cultural celebrities through different programmes and activities;

- Continuation of restoration works for monuments of national importance;
- Protection and conservation of the “Calea Eroilor” monumental sculptural ensemble;
- Ensure good conditions for the management of traditional cultural events – folklore festivals and contests, music, theatre, literature;
- Support the activities of local craft workers and encourage children to conserve traditional values – dances, folklore songs, pottery, needlework.

II.2.4.3. Education

- Ensure professional school management;
- Improved conditions for pre-school, primary school, and high school activities by:
 - Providing the necessary funds for school operation and an adequate learning environment from the local budget and other local financial sources;
 - Providing funds for the restoration of buildings, facades, and for the management of school yards;
 - Managing the sports areas, building gymnasiums in schools, and providing the necessary equipment for the existing gyms.
- Active measures to eliminate premature school leaving and reduce the number of students who have dropped out of school;
- Support activities carried out by the Students' Club;
- Large scale introduction and employment of IT education;
- Encourage the involvement of children and youth in community activities;
- Involvement of students in educational, athletic, physical activities for personal development, environmental protection, and integration into society;
- Transform Târgu-Jiu Municipality into a significant university town by:
 - Supporting existing specialised fields and establishing new higher education sectors, in order to attract students from the entire region, from neighbouring counties, and from the Republic of Moldova;
 - Increasing the number of students, the number of professors, and improve the quality of education.

II.2.4.4. Social protection and labour force

- Social assistance services which serve all categories of the population;
- Improved and easy to use social services;
- Reduce social exclusion through:
 - Civic integration, referring to equality among citizens in a democratic system;
 - Economic integration, referring to the guarantee of employment;
 - Social integration, through access to social services offered by the state;
 - Interpersonal integration, which implies integration into a family, a group of friends, of neighbours, of interpersonal networks which provide moral support to those who need it;
- Access to education for children, reduction of premature school leaving in the primary and junior high schools;
- Improved and varied support for disabled persons through:
 - Specialised services at home or in day care centres;
 - Emphasise family mobility/temporary residential centres/long-term residential centres.
- Ensure minimum standards of life for disfavoured persons;
- Increased conditions for youth who leave family placement institutions at 18 years of age in order to integrate them into normal social life by:
 - Ensuring access to social housing;
 - Offering career and professional counselling;
 - Emphasising the importance of crime prevention;
- Promote volunteer opportunities in the social assistance sector;
- Protection and support services for young unwed mothers in order to avoid child abandonment;
- Find living solutions for young families with low incomes;

The activities carried out by the Gorj County Employment Agency are aimed at increasing employment of the active population in the labour market. The proposed measures seek to stimulate creation of new employment opportunities in order to

contribute to the fast-paced privatisation and restructuring processes and to decrease unemployment rates. The emphasis of unemployment protection policies is to be shifted from passive to active measures.

Priorities in increasing the rate of employment are:

- Ensure economic development by promoting an increase in employment opportunities based on the development of the small and medium enterprises sector;
- combating against illegal work;
- Promote measures aimed at preventing and combating unemployment among youth in order to increase their employment;
- Alternative occupations for the unemployed will be determined in order to continue with the economic privatisation and restructuring process;
- Design special programmes aimed at groups facing difficulties entering the labour market: youth, disabled persons, persons of Roma ethnicity, etc.

In order to prevent and fight against long-term unemployment, the County Employment Agency will offer informational and counselling programs to the unemployed. These programmes will aim to identify

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the best measures for finding employment within a 12 months of unemployment.

- Improved counselling programmes for persons seeking employment;
- Adjust the educational curriculum to the local needs of the labour market; encourage the movement of the labour force to fill regional gaps in the labour market supply and demand;
- Increase the collection of indicators which characterise the labour force (especially labour potential), through the development and modernisation of the whole informational system of the labour market;
- Improved databases for the collection and display of available employment vacancies;
- Establish employment centres to facilitate contact between employers and potential employee.

II.2.4.5. Religion

- Building of two churches in the Debarcader area (near the statue of Ecaterina Teodoroiu) and on Panduri street where a large portion of the city's inhabitants live;
- Restoration and consolidation of some churches located within the municipality.

III. LOCAL ACTION PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

III.1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Promoting the development of Romanian society in accordance with the principles of sustainable development is an objective of both the local administration and the community of Târgu-Jiu Municipality.

It is important to meet sustainable development principles for at least two reasons:

- the globalisation of policies conceived in the past two decades;
- the actual situation of Romanian society, which shows many alarming signs from the point of view of sustainable development principles.

A significant part of the actions and initiatives which have taken place in recent years have contributed to the establishment of favourable conditions for the promotion of sustainable development.

The Local Action Plan (LAP) – as a planning and implementation tool – includes a set of policies per area of activity, applicable in a determined timeframe in order to achieve the general objectives established in the strategy. The 15 year implementation timeframe of the Local Action Plan of Târgu-Jiu Municipality was established to ensure the achievement of the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development (LSSD).

The Local Action Plan will be revised so that the established goals take into consideration macroeconomic development at a national level, the state of the economy at a local and regional level, as well as the public opinion on LAP implementation. The margin of error for project resource evaluation is reduced by frequent revisions of this kind; the margin of error is increased by the effect of time on socio-economic variables which are taken into account when establishing the coordinates of a sustainable socio-

economic model. For this reason, the Local Action Plan established by Târgu-Jiu Municipality will be revised every two years, although it is projected for a period of 15 years.

III.2. PRINCIPLES AND CONDITIONS

Since the Local Action Plan addresses the local community, prioritising and the number of measures, as well as the institutional mechanisms for implementation, take the interests of this community into account; namely, the interests of the following sectors are taken into account: associations of business persons, syndicates, associations and foundations involved in charities, culture, protection of the cultural and architectural heritage, associations involved in environmental and animal protection, religious congregations.

Any measures from the LAP which materialise into a programme, a sub-programme or a project must take into account the following aspects:

- **Agreement between the fixed goals of programs, sub-programs, and projects and the general objectives included in the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development;**
- **Presence of limited financial resources**, a condition which influences the means of financing and the legal tools which form the basis of a programme, sub-programme or project (for example, bank loans, foreign loans, municipal obligations, concessions, sales, rent, public-private partnership for a set of concession contracts, etc.);

- **Avoid the eviction effect** (as an economic notion), which states that an increase in public expenses leads to a reduction in consumption or private investments if resources are limited. The public authority must constantly evaluate the possibilities for investment, not only in terms of its own current financial resources, but also in terms of the future financial resources and the population's options. This encourages the community and individual responsibility, as well as a partnership in implementing local development projects;
- **Degree of dissemination (public knowledge)** of a programme, sub-programme, or project, through the distribution of information among the local community. As such, the LAP must include the **public debate mechanism** in analysing the programmes and sub-programmes which are to be implemented;
- **Involvement of interested parties** in the implementation of a programme, a sub-programme or a project;
- **Regulation norms versus auto-regulation norms.** The local authority will take into account the fact that at times non-profit organisations or professional businesspersons' associations may establish volunteer-based rules when implementing a project without the involvement of the public authorities through regulations. Furthermore, public authority regulations may be combined with volunteer regulations in the implementation of some projects, especially in the case of public-private partnerships.

III.3. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
- URBAN REGENERATION

III.4. MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Reform within local public administration is a priority objective in preparation for accession to the European Union.

In order to achieve the proposed objectives, Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall takes into account the strengthening of institutional capacity at the execution and decision making levels through various actions. These actions include: attracting financial resources, improving the management of human resources, increasing specialisation and qualification levels.

Public administration reform represents one of the main problems that Romania has faced since 1990. It has generated numerous changes in terms of the synchronisation of Romanian legislature with the fundamental principles of the European Charter on Local Autonomy, which was established 1/9/1988.

Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall priorities include: efficient administration of problems of general interest; reform of the local public administration; reorganisation of its own activities, public services and departments; increased efficiency and quality of services; efficient and timely ways to convey necessary information and communicate with the citizens; involve citizens in finding solutions for municipal issues by organising public debates; maintain order and cleanliness in the entire municipality.

The consolidation of institutional capacity is a long-term process, in which the public administration must work actively to change the attitudes of public employees towards citizens where necessary. This contributes to creating a better image of the public administration in the community.

To date, the legislative and institutional personnel have provided:

- Financial resources necessary for local communities;

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- Defined public and private sectors of the local community and its administration;
- Decentralisation and exclusive control in respecting laws;
- Urban organisation and development and land management;
- Public service activities coordinated by the Local Council
- Educational, social assistance, health, culture, sport, and recreational activities;
- Maintenance of public order;
- Increased transparency for citizens, and the creation of a partnership with citizens and civil society.

Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall has created several programmes by respecting these coordinates, the most important ones being:

1. Implementation of Quality System

In 2001–2002, the Quality System (ISO9001) was implemented in Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall and commercial enterprises and departments under the coordination of the Local Council (financed through the Calist programme).

2. Study for the sustainable development strategy for the:

- Creation of a model for economic development, addressing social and environmental issues;
- Drafting of a strategy which applies national, regional, and county development strategies at the local level;
- Involvement of all community sectors in the development of a vision for the future of the city;
- Citizen contribution to increase the general state of well-being, to take initiative and get involved in the creation of a sustainable future;
- Contribution of local authorities to Romania's integration into the European Union.

A contract was established with the Sibiu Regional Centre for Ongoing Education for the Local Administration, which provided the scientific study for the Strategy for Sustainable Development of Târgu-Jiu Municipality. The scientific personnel involved included professor Ioan Santai, Dieter Hashke, Gunter Prillwitz, Josef Schiffer – expert from DBB Akademie Bonn, Dr Ionel Fleşariu, Mihai Baltador, and Vasile Tabără. The study was based on 550 questionnaires

distributed to the population, commercial entities and NGOs, and public debates.

3. Development of Local Agenda 21, project implemented and financed by UNDP, USAID, GRASP/DAI, and Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall.

4. Establishment of the “Acord Unic Office”

From 2002 onwards there has been a multi-functional office (“Acord Unic”) within the city hall which contributes to eliminating bureaucracy and assists citizens in obtaining permits and notices.

5. Establishment of “Owners’ Association Office” – allows for a constant connection between owners’ associations and City Hall.

6. Establishment of the “Centre for Citizen Information” allowed for the timely processing of proposals, petitions, citizen complaints, and will contribute to improving the services offered by City Hall as well as promoting transparency for City Hall activities.

7. Implementation of GIS program (digital maps) makes Târgu-Jiu Municipality the second city in the nation which has a modern database for the network of utilities.

8. Promotion of public-private partnerships ensures the preparedness of legal staff in finalising partnerships with enterprises with private capital regarding the water purification station, landfill, and commercial centre.

9. Expand types of social services offered by providing social aid to 578 beneficiaries, providing meals at the Social Aid Cafeteria for 330 persons, establishing two clubs for the elderly - attended by over 200 persons, providing 361 assistants for disabled persons, thermal energy subsidies, provide financial support at birth, other emergency services.

10. Professional development seminars and sessions for the managerial and executive staff in the Local Public Administration.

Over 30% of public workers in Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall have thus far participated in professional development courses organised by CRFCAPL Craiova and the National Institute for Public Administration Bucharest, and in the Romanian-German seminar, “Sustainable Development.” Such professional development activities are to be continued in the future.

11. Participation in the drafting of the Regional Development Plan, within the Regional Planning Committee for the National Development Plan.

12. Use of information technology and communication as an instrument for reform. The project "Programme for Management of Local Taxes" was implemented by the Local Public Administration.

13. Energy efficiency programme:

- "Urban decentralised heating system" with ARCE Timișoara support, through the *Special Fund for the Development of Energy Networks*;
- "Thermal restoration of a pilot building for the education and stimulation of building residents in the efficient use of thermal and electric energy", financed by MLPTL.

III.5. FINANCIAL PROJECTION

LOCAL BUDGETS FOR THE TIME PERIOD 1999-2004

Thousand ROL

| Nr. rd. | Indicator | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---------|--|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Income – total (rd.2+10+11+12) For 2004 = 2+b+11+12 | 98.591.582 | 161.785.100 | 375.840.538 | 516.230.735 | 584.327.410 | 651.507.600 |
| 2. | Own Income – total (rd.3+8+9) For 2004 = 3+8+9 a+c | 59.091.582 | 83.519.000 | 115.029.500 | 151.426.500 | 175.170.000 | 394.239.279 |
| 3. | Current Income (rd.4+7) | 51.306.870 | 73.719.000 | 86.189.500 | 109.973.500 | 148.670.000 | 168.905.000 |
| 4. | Fiscal Income (rd.5+6) | 34.897.870 | 53.633.000 | 67.409.500 | 85.823.500 | 114.030.000 | 122.205.000 |
| 5. | Direct Taxes – total, of which: | 33.507.870 | 46.541.000 | 60.649.500 | 78.588.000 | 83.880.000 | 93.150.000 |
| | -Profit tax | 837.870 | 1.000.000 | 29.500 | 1.130.000 | 1.500.000 | 1.700.000 |
| | -Taxes and fees from the population | 20.470.000 | 23.810.000 | 27.520.000 | 33.408.000 | 32.500.000 | 35.700.000 |
| | -Charge for state-owned land use | 300.000 | 1.000.000 | 900.000 | 650.000 | 3.680.000 | 1.750.000 |
| | -Buildings and lands tax from legal persons | 10.000.000 | 15.480.000 | 24.500.000 | 35.400.000 | 39.700.000 | 45.800.000 |
| | -Other direct taxes | 1.900.000 | 5.251.000 | 7.700.000 | 8.000.000 | 6.500.000 | 8.200.000 |
| 6. | Indirect Taxes – total, of which: | 1.390.000 | 7.092.000 | 6.760.000 | 7.235.500 | 30.150.000 | 29.055.000 |
| | -Performance taxes | 90.000 | 40.000 | 35.000 | 30.000 | 50.000 | 55.000 |
| | -Other indirect taxes | 1.300.000 | 7.052.000 | 6.725.000 | 7.205.500 | 30.100.000 | 29.000.000 |
| 7. | Non-Fiscal Income – total, of which: | 16.409.000 | 20.086.000 | 18.780.000 | 24.150.000 | 34.640.000 | 46.700.000 |
| | -Payments from the public utility corporation's net profit | - | - | - | 100.000 | 1.000.000 | 100.000 |
| | -Transfers from public institutions | 6.089.000 | 3.036.000 | 2.450.000 | 5.500.000 | 7.800.000 | 7.150.000 |
| | -Various income | 10.320.000 | 17.050.000 | 16.330.000 | 18.550.000 | 26.740.000 | 39.450.000 |
| 8. | Capital Income | 815.000 | 400.000 | 740.000 | 900.000 | 700.000 | 10.650.000 |
| 9. | Special Destination Income | 6.969.712 | 9.400.000 | 28.100.000 | 40.553.000 | 25.800.000 | - |
| 10. | Amounts Taken from State Budget – total, of which: | 39.100.000 | 74.770.000 | 257.517.300 | 364.738.635 | 396.857.410 | 464.562.600 |
| | -Quotas distributed from income taxes | 38.500.000 | 4.770.000 | 300.000 | 390.000 | 500.000 | - |
| | -Amounts distributed from income taxes | 600.000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | -Amounts distributed from VAT for local budgets | - | - | 142.550.301 | 194.808.630 | 220.770.410 | 230.996.000 |
| | -Amounts and quotas distributed from income taxes | - | 70.000.000 | 114.666.999 | 169.540.005 | 175.587.000 | 233.566.600 |

| Nr. rd. | Indicator | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|------------|--|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| | (a. Amounts distributed from income taxes b. Amounts distributed from income taxes to balance local budgets c. sums distributed by the Local Council to balance local budgets) | | | | | | (205.662.769 18.882.321 9.021.510) |
| 11. | Subsidies | 400.000 | 3.496.100 | 3.293.738 | 65.600 | 12.300.000 | 5.390.000 |
| 12. | Donations and Sponsorships | - | - | - | - | - | 2.000.000 |
| 13. | Expenses – total (rd.14 la 24) | 98.591.582 | 161.785.100 | 375.840.538 | 516.230.735 | 584.327.410 | 651.507.600 |
| 14. | General Public Services: | 15.232.863 | 23.361.385 | 23.570.410 | 28.570.000 | 30.400.000 | 37.028.900 |
| | -Personnel expenses | 6.300.000 | 11.500.000 | 10.550.000 | 11.000.000 | 14.800.000 | 17.130.000 |
| | -Materials and services expenses | 3.700.000 | 7.100.000 | 9.345.000 | 14.400.000 | 11.000.000 | 14.000.000 |
| | -Capital expenses | 5.232.863 | 4.761.385 | 3.675.410 | 3.170.000 | 4.600.000 | 5.898.900 |
| 15. | Education: | 13.112.600 | 18.662.500 | 159.023.797 | 217.608.500 | 259.011.500 | 294.821.900 |
| | -Personnel expenses | - | - | 138.036.768 | 188.178.400 | 212.007.000 | 221.940.000 |
| | -Materials and services expenses | 12.264.400 | 17.952.000 | 18.583.027 | 22.371.205 | 38.700.000 | 45.150.300 |
| | -Scholarships | 377.000 | - | 966.648 | 1.253.795 | 2.190.000 | 2.156.000 |
| | -Capital expenses | 471.200 | 710.500 | 1.437.354 | 5.805.100 | 6.114.500 | 25.575.600 |
| 16. | Health: | 1.300.000 | 1.000.000 | 2.907.658 | 3.976.135 | 4.773.410 | 5.950.800 |
| | - Personnel expenses | - | - | 2.033.658 | 2.576.135 | 2.673.410 | 2.900.000 |
| | - Materials and services expenses | 1.300.000 | 1.000.000 | 874.000 | 1.400.000 | 2.100.000 | 3.050.800 |
| 17. | Culture, Religion, Sports, and Activities for Youth: | 4.473.000 | 8.020.000 | 16.450.000 | 16.800.000 | 16.400.000 | 20.500.000 |
| | -Materials and services expenses | 900.000 | 1.200.000 | 1.250.000 | 3.050.000 | 4.800.000 | 15.800.000 |
| | -Subsidies | 3.473.000 | 6.520.000 | 14.900.000 | 12.600.000 | 8.000.000 | 1.200.000 |
| | -Capital expenses | 100.000 | 300.000 | 300.000 | 1.150.000 | 3.600.000 | 3.500.000 |
| 18. | Social Assistance, Appropriations, pensions, benefits, and compensations: | 1.270.000 | 5.346.100 | 12.400.000 | 30.482.600 | 29.887.000 | 43.455.000 |
| | -Personnel expenses | 180.000 | 250.000 | 1.165.000 | 2.000.000 | 3.000.000 | 18.115.224 |
| | -Materials and services expenses | 780.000 | 1.090.000 | 4.035.000 | 2.700.000 | 4.000.000 | 7.639.776 |
| | -Transfers | 310.000 | 4.006.100 | 7.200.000 | 25.782.600 | 22.887.000 | 17.700.000 |
| 19. | Services, Public Development, Housing, Environment, and Water: | 51.798.770 | 84.835.625 | 119.668.523 | 163.940.500 | 183.565.500 | 212.940.500 |
| | -Personnel expenses | 1.200.000 | 93.116 | 2.600.000 | 5.350.000 | 9.670.000 | 11.975.000 |
| | -Materials and services expenses | 19.436.985 | 43.814.262 | 58.383.563 | 73.650.000 | 101.700.500 | 110.500.000 |
| | -Subsidies | 2.851.541 | 5.349.615 | 9.600.000 | 13.000.000 | 6.000.000 | 6.000.000 |
| | -Transfers | - | - | - | 4.065.600 | - | - |
| | -Capital expenses | 28.310.244 | 35.578.632 | 49.084.960 | 67.874.900 | 66.195.000 | 84.465.500 |
| 20. | Agriculture and Forestry: | 204.360 | - | 1.416.000 | - | - | - |
| | -Personnel expenses | 200.000 | - | 1.216.000 | - | - | - |
| | -Materials and services expenses | 4.360 | - | 200.000 | - | - | - |
| 21. | Transportation and Communication: | 3.517.687 | 6.592.359 | 9.396.150 | 8.950.000 | 29.020.000 | 28.850.000 |
| | -Subsidies | 2.110.687 | 4.000.000 | 6.508.000 | 6.500.000 | 12.000.000 | 20.400.000 |
| | -Capital expenses | 1.407.000 | 2.592.359 | 2.888.150 | 2.450.000 | 17.020.000 | 8.450.000 |
| 22. | Other Economic Actions: | 342.590 | 1.467.131 | 2.465.000 | 1.150.000 | - | - |
| | -Materials and services expenses | 48.095 | 284.505 | 34.000 | 150.000 | - | - |
| | -Capital expenses | 294.495 | 1.182.626 | 2.431.000 | 1.000.000 | - | - |

| Nr. rd. | Indicator | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 23. | Other Actions: | 370.000 | 3.100.000 | 443.000 | 4.200.000 | 5.470.000 | 7.960.500 |
| | -Personnel expenses | - | 1.400.000 | - | 2.500.000 | 3.470.000 | 4.435.500 |
| | -Materials and services expenses | 271.868 | 1.700.000 | 443.000 | 1.300.000 | 2.000.000 | 3.025.000 |
| | -Capital expenses | 98.132 | - | - | 400.000 | - | 500.000 |
| 24. | Special Destination Expenses: | 6.969.712 | 9.400.000 | 28.100.000 | 40.553.000 | 25.800.000 | - |
| | -Personnel expenses | - | - | 400.000 | 1.300.000 | 2.500.000 | - |
| | -Materials and services expenses | 6.969.712 | 5.000.000 | 13.700.000 | 15.220.000 | 18.300.000 | - |
| | -Capital expenses | - | 4.400.000 | 14.000.000 | 24.033.000 | 5.000.000 | - |

III.6. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND IDENTIFIED PROJECTS

ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY PROJECTS

Specific objective: Ensure that the quality of the environment meets European Union standards.

Strategies: Application of national environmental law in the local environmental strategy, included in Local Agenda 21.

| No. | Specific Objectives | Financing Source: City Hall Other resources | Project Title | Estimated Project Value | Period | Responsible Institutions / Departments | Partnerships | Monitoring and Evaluation |
|-----|---|---|--|-------------------------|-----------|---|--|--|
| 1. | Protection of surface and subterranean waters | Local budget and foreign funds | Extension, modernisation, and upgrading of technology for the water purification plant in Tg-Jiu Municipality. | 18,410,510 Euro | 2006-2011 | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall, SC AQUATERM S.A. Tg-Jiu | Tg-Jiu Environmental Protection Agency | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall |
| | | Local budget and private investors | Cleaning and maintenance of bodies of water in Tg-Jiu Municipality. | 50,000 Euro | annual | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall | NGOs | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall |
| | | Local budget | Management of Panduraşul Lake. | 360,000 Euro | 2005-2007 | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall | NGOs, Environmental Protection Agency | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall |
| | | Local budget and resources from the Water Department Jiu Craiova - SGA Tg-Jiu | Sanitation of Jiu River near the municipality. | 100,000 Euro | annual | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall, SGA Tg-Jiu and DSC | NGOs | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall and Water Department Jiu Craiova - SGA Tg-Jiu |
| | | SC Hidroelectrica SA- Tg-Jiu Branch | Cleaning and filtering of reservoir lakes at Vădeni and Târgu-Jiu. | 1,000,000 Euro | 2006-2012 | Hidroelectrica –Târgu-Jiu Branch | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall | Hidroelectrica – Târgu-Jiu Branch |

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| No. | Specific Objectives | Financing Source: City Hall Other resources | Project Title | Estimated Project Value | Period | Responsible Institutions / Departments | Partnerships | Monitoring and Evaluation |
|-----|------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|-----------|--|--|--|
| 2 | Waste Management | | Implementation of Local Waste Management Plan – selective collection and recycling. | 600,000 Euro | 2004-2007 | Târgu-Jiu City Hall; SC Aquaterm SA Tg-Jiu; Tg-Jiu Community Services Department; Tg-Jiu Environmental Protection Agency | Gorj County School Inspectorate, "Mountain Rescue Friends" Association | Gorj Environmental Protection Agency and Community Services Department |
| | | State budget | Study for the incineration infrastructure of hospital waste in order to meet the legal standards. | 100,000 Euro | 2006 | Târgu-Jiu City Hall; Tg-Jiu Environmental Protection Agency; Public Health Department | NGOs | Gorj Environmental Protection Agency and Public Health Department |
| | | Local budget + foreign funding | Waste deposit in the area of Tg-Jiu Municipality. | 3,782,538 Euro | 2005-2009 | Târgu-Jiu City Hall, SC Aquaterm S.A. Tg-Jiu; DSC Tg-Jiu | Involved economic agents and NGOs | Community Services Department, Environmental Protection Agency |
| 3. | Atmospheric protection | Local budget | Reduction of noise pollution and vibrations by restricting heavy traffic, establish protection curtains in residential areas. | 10,000 Euro | 2005-2007 | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall, Tg-Jiu Road Police | DSC, NGOs | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall |
| 4. | Education and community activities | | Increase public participation in decision making through participation in public debates organised by Gorj Environmental Protection Agency, which are designed by law to promote objectives with significant impact upon the environment and through the education of volunteer ecologic agents. | 10,000 Euro | 2004 | Environmental Protection Agency | NGOs | Environmental Protection Agency |
| | | | Public access to environmental information in order to raise awareness regarding environmental issues and support community activities and citizenship. | 10,000 Euro | 2005 | Environmental Protection Agency | NGOs | Environmental Protection Agency |
| 5. | Maintenance of green areas | Local budget, Foreign funds | Maintain banks of the Jiu River. | 480,000 Euro | 2006-2008 | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall | | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall |
| | | Local budget | Maintenance of green areas | 80,000 Euro | annual | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall, DSC Tg-Jiu | Environmental Protection Agency, NGOs | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall |

| No. | Specific Objectives | Financing Source: City Hall Other resources | Project Title | Estimated Project Value | Period | Responsible Institutions / Departments | Partnerships | Monitoring and Evaluation |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|-----------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| 6. | Conservation of energy resources | Local budget | Establishment of an office for energy efficiency | 3,000 Euro | 2004 | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall | Romanian Association for Energy Policy, Romanian Association for Energy Conservation, C. Brâncuși University | Technical Department |
| | | Local budget, National Fund for Efficient Energy | Automated public lighting system | 1,500,000 Euro | 2006-2011 | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall | Romanian Association for Energy Policies | Technical Department |
| | | Local budget and foreign funding | "Smart" school lighting system | 100,000 Euro | 2007-2012 | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall | Romanian Association for Energy Policies, Romanian Association for Energy Conservation | Technical Department |
| | | Local budget, Comenius, LIFE-environment | Programme Municipal Energy | 50,000 Euro | 2004-2005 | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall | Romanian Association for Energy Policies, Romanian Association for Energy Conservation, C. Brâncuși University | Technical Department |
| 7. | Preservation of Biological Diversity | Local budget | Declare the "Poiana Narciselor" area a protected area; identify and preserve protected areas and natural monuments. | 10,000 Euro | 2005 | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall and Gorj Environmental Protection Agency | Tg-Jiu Environmental Protection Agency | Environmental Protection Agency |
| | | | Verify compliance with legal authorisation, collection/purchase conditions for species of spontaneous flora. | 3,000 Euro | 2004 | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall, Tg-Jiu Environmental Protection Agency and County Museum | NGOs | Environmental Protection Agency |
| | | | Increased awareness for automobile drivers regarding environmental protection and encourage the use of fuel with no additives, unleaded fuel, and gas with low sulphur levels. | 5,000 Euro | 2004-2005 | Târgu-Jiu Municipality City Hall, Environmental Protection Agency | NGOs | Environmental Protection Agency |

ECONOMIC RESOURCES

| No. | Specific Objectives | Financing Source: City Hall Other resources | Project Title | Estimated Project Value | Period | Responsible Institutions / Departments | Partnerships | Monitoring and Evaluation |
|-----|--|---|---|-------------------------|-----------|--|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | Create adequate conditions for profitable agricultural practices | Reimbursable funds, non-reimbursable funds, local budget, state budget. | Evaluation of agricultural areas in Tg-Jiu (pollution levels, fertility, profitable etc.) | 15,000 Euro | 2006 | City Hall | OSPA | Agricultural Service |
| | | | Support local producers and local food industry by providing subsidies, supporting rental costs, etc. | 50,000 Euro | 2004-2009 | City Hall, Market Administration, Government | | City Hall, Tax Department |
| | | | Organise courses in agriculture for local producers. | 10,000 Euro | 2005-2008 | NGOs | Gorj Social and Economic Development Consortium | Human Resources Department |

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| No. | Specific Objectives | Financing Source: City Hall Other resources | Project Title | Estimated Project Value | Period | Responsible Institutions / Departments | Partnerships | Monitoring and Evaluation |
|-----|---|--|--|-------------------------|-----------|--|---|--|
| | | | Establish a stall for local producers. | 5,000 Euro | 2004 | City Hall Market Administration | Local Producers | City Hall Market Administration |
| 2 | Improvement of urban – rural relationships | Reimbursable funds, non-reimbursable funds, local budget, county budget, state budget. | Development of a local strategy for the expansion of the public transportation system (Târgu-Jiu and component towns). | 10,000 Euro | 2005-2006 | City Hall | S.C. Transloc S.A. | City Hall |
| | | | Expansion of public transport infrastructure to include all component towns. | 500,000 Euro | 2006-2015 | City Hall | S.C. Transloc S.A. Enterprises | Technical Department |
| 3 | Improved management for small and medium enterprises | Reimbursable funds, non-reimbursable funds, local budget, county budget, state budget. | Professional development courses for managers and high-level employees in enterprises. | 10,000 Euro | 2005-2008 | “Constantin Brâncuși” University Chamber of Commerce City Hall | Gorj County Council, Gorj Social and Economic Development Consortium | “Constantin Brâncuși” University Human Resources Department |
| 4 | Improved technology and increased production for enterprises in the production and local development sectors through the establishment of new economic agents | Reimbursable funds, non-reimbursable funds, local budget, county budget, state budget, investment funds. | Local taxes facilities provided by City Hall for economic enterprises involved in upgrading technology. | 300,000 Euro | 2006-2011 | City Hall | Chamber of Commerce European Owners' Union | City Hall Tax Department |
| | | | Attract investment, especially in leading industries and tourism, by providing advantageous conditions for investors (headquarters, qualified labour force, infrastructure, facilities at the local level) – stage 1 | 40,000 Euro | 2004-2019 | City Hall Chamber of Commerce “Constantin Brâncuși” University | Private enterprises | Economic Department |
| 5 | Development and modernisation of the waste collection system | | Creation of a station for the recycling of municipal waste. | 1,500,000 Euro | 2006-2011 | City Hall | S.C. Macofil S.A. S.C. AQUATERM SA | City Hall |
| 6 | Support local companies to ensure markets for processed products and for the development of the business environment | | Establishment of a business incubator. | 100,000 Euro | 2005-2007 | City Hall Chamber of Commerce European Owners' Union | Private enterprises | Human Resources Department |
| | | | Creation of an integrated system for online tax payments, information and consulting for citizens and business persons | 100,000 Euro | 2005-2006 | City Hall | | IT Department |
| | | | Establishment of a retail and wholesale commercial centre. | 5,000,000 Euro | 2004-2007 | City Hall S.C. Bomax S.A. | Private enterprises | Technical Department |
| 7 | Ensure infrastructure necessary for the economic development of the city | Local budget, private capital | Modernisation of the public transport system. | 3,000,000 | 2005-2015 | City Hall S.C. Transloc S.A. | Private enterprises | Technical Department |
| | | | Build an underground parking lot in the downtown area of the city. | 5,000,000 | 2007-2010 | City Hall | Private enterprises | Technical Department |
| | | | Modernisation of bus terminal. | 250,000 | 2006-2009 | Private transport companies | Private enterprises | Technical Department |

| No. | Specific Objectives | Financing Source: City Hall Other resources | Project Title | Estimated Project Value | Period | Responsible Institutions / Departments | Partnerships | Monitoring and Evaluation |
|-----|--|---|---|-------------------------|----------------|--|---|---|
| 8 | Promote tourism and provide conditions for its development | Local budget, private capital | Tourism exhibition and conferences. | 100,000 | Beginning 2005 | City Hall | Gorj County Tourism Office Specialised enterprises | Constantin Brâncuși Centre |
| | | | Establishment of a data centre for future tourism exhibitions designed to aid tourist agents. | 100,000 | 2006-2008 | City Hall | Chamber of Commerce Gorj County Tourism Office | Constantin Brâncuși Centre |
| | | | Development and modernisation of accommodation spaces in the city. | 2,000,000 | 2006-2016 | City Hall Owners of accommodation spaces | Private enterprises | Technical Department |
| | | | Build bicycle paths. | 300,000 | 2007-2012 | City Hall | Community Service Department | Community Maintenance Service |
| 9 | Management and advertisement of the C. Brâncuși ensemble | Local budget | Modernisation and illumination of the Calea Eroilor ensemble | 100,000 | 2006-2007 | City Hall | A.I.S.E.E. Tg-Jiu | Technical Department |
| | | | Visual appreciation of the Brâncuși works. | 100,000 | 2005-2007 | City Hall Constantin Brâncuși Cultural Centre | OLIN Partnership | Technical Department |
| | | | Brâncuși online – programme for the online dissemination of all Brâncuși works. | 100,000 | 2004-2005 | City Hall | Connex | IT Department |
| 10 | Tourism development and the establishment of new tourism attractions | Local budget, private capital | Construction of a recreation area near Pădurea Drăgoieni | 700,000 | 2004-2007 | City Hall | Gorj County Tourism Office Tourism firms | Technical department |
| | | | Establishment of a accommodation and recreation centre near the Hotel Sport. | 300,000 | 2006-2008 | City Hall | Pandurii Tg-Jiu Sports Club | Technical department |
| | | | Build an outdoor public swimming pool complex. | 400,000 | 2007-2010 | City Hall | Enterprises | Technical department |
| | | | Construction of a motorcycle track for national and international competitions, and establishment of camping ground nearby. | 150,000 | 2005-2008 | City Hall Motorcycle Club | Tourism firms | Technical department, Motorcycle Club |
| | | | Construction of a multiplex movie theatre in the residential area of the city. | 1,500,000 | 2007-2011 | Private enterprises | | Technical department, Investing firms |
| | | | Construction of a skating rink. | 5,000,000 | 2008-2011 | Private enterprises | | Technical department, Investing firms |
| | | | Construction of tennis courts. | 5,000,000 | 2008-2013 | Private enterprises | Specialised sports associations | Technical department, Investing firms |
| | | | Management of a recreation centre on the island. | 500,000 | 2007-2009 | Private enterprises | | Technical department, Investing firms |
| | | | Modernisation of the Debarcader sports complex. | 500,000 | 2006-2010 | Constantin Brâncuși University, City Hall | Private enterprises | Technical department, Constantin Brâncuși University |

SOCIAL RESOURCES

| No. | Specific Objectives | Financing Source: City Hall Other resources | Project Title | Estimated Project Value | Period | Responsible Institutions / Departments | Partnerships | Monitoring and Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|-------------------------|-----------|--|---|--|
| HEALTH | | | | | | | | |
| 1 2 3 | 1. Improved functioning of existing hospital departments, including emergency services 2. Improved and varied services offered by medical departments 3. United local efforts regarding family planning and children's health | State budget | Spatial restoration and equipment for the Gorj County Public Health Department. | 120,000 Euro | 2003-2004 | Gorj Public Health Department | Gorj Public Health Department | Gorj Public Health Department |
| | | State budget, National health insurance fund, foreign funds, local budget | Restorations of Tg-Jiu hospitals nos.1,2 and 3. | 29,000,000 Euro | 2004-2007 | Public Health Department and the County Health Insurance | Public Health Department., County Hospital, Bios Group Ankara, County Health Insurance | Public Health Department and the County Health Insurance |
| | | State budget, National health insurance fund, foreign funds, local budget | Provide medical equipment for the Tg-Jiu County Hospital. | 5,000,000 Euro | 2004-2007 | Public Health Department and the County Health Insurance | Public Health Department, County Hospital, Bios Group Ankara, County Health Insurance | Public Health Department and the County Health Insurance |
| | | National health insurance fund | Restoration of obstetrics and neonatology, in-patient units and maternity rooms; reorganisation of the neonatology department in the ROOMING IN system. | 490,000 Euro | 2004-2005 | Public Health Department and the County Health Insurance | Public Health Department, County Hospital, County Health Insurance | Public Health Department and the County Health Insurance |
| | | State budget, National health insurance fund | Community public health program: supervise and control contagious diseases, HIV/AIDS infections, tuberculosis, evaluate state of health, risk factors. | 70,500 Euro | 2004 | Public Health Department and the County Health Insurance | Public Health Department and the County Health Insurance | Public Health Department and the County Health Insurance |
| | | State budget, National health insurance fund | Prevention and control programmes for non-contagious diseases. | 15,600 Euro | 2004 | Public Health Department and the County Health Insurance | Public Health Department and the County Health Insurance | Public Health Department and the County Health Insurance |
| | | State budget, National health insurance fund | Programme for child and family health. | 75,500 Euro | 2004 | Public Health Department and the County Health Insurance | Public Health Department and the County Health Insurance | Public Health Department and the County Health Insurance |
| | | State budget, National health insurance fun | Reform programme. Health policies and health administration. | 1,900 Euro | 2004 | Public Health Department and the County Health Insurance | Public Health Department and the County Health Insurance | Public Health Department and the County Health Insurance |
| SOCIAL PROTECTION AND LABOUR FORCE | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1.Improved social services 2. Social services available to all categories of the population | SOS Gorj Children Foundation, and World Learning | Educational centre for personal and counselling assistants for families with disabled children. | 13,500 Euro | 2005 | SOS Gorj Children Foundation | SOS Gorj Children Foundation, Tg-Jiu City Hall, Department for the Protection of Children's Rights, Tg-Jiu County Employment Agency | SOS Gorj Children Foundation |

| No. | Specific Objectives | Financing Source: City Hall Other resources | Project Title | Estimated Project Value | Period | Responsible Institutions / Departments | Partnerships | Monitoring and Evaluation |
|----------------|--|---|--|-------------------------|----------------|--|---|---|
| 2 | 3. Quick solutions for the lack of housing for young families with low incomes | Tg-Jiu City Hall, foreign funds | Tg-Jiu Social Centre – social cafeteria, medical office, and emergency centre. | 462,520 Euro | 2005-2006 | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Social Protection Department, "Youth for the Future" Charitable Association, "Vasilada" Association | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| 3 | 4. Career and professional counselling | Tg-Jiu City Hall, DEL Youth Foundation, Constantin Brâncuși University, MEDE European Consultancy | Citizen centre for intercultural education. | 34,300 Euro | 2006-2007 | DEL Youth Foundation | Tg-Jiu City Hall, DEL Youth Foundation, Constantin Brâncuși University | DEL Youth Foundation |
| 4 | | Local budget, funds from Mountain Rescue Friends Association, foreign funds. | Centre for integrated social services in Tg-Jiu Municipality. | 29,275 Euro | 2006-2007 | Mountain Rescue Friends Association | Mountain Rescue Friends Association, Tg-Jiu City Hall | Mountain Rescue Friends Association, Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| 5 | | Local budget, foreign funds | Emergency centre for families at risk. | 70,672 Euro | 2005-2006 | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Social Protection Department | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| 6 | | Local budget, foreign funds | Home care service – Centre for the elderly. | 48,612 Euro | 2006-2008 | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Social Protection Department | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| 7 | | Local budget, foreign funds | Day-care centre for children from families benefiting from social aid. | 70,000 Euro | 2006-2007 | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Social Protection Department | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| 8 | | Local budget, foreign funds | Day-care centre for disabled children. | 70,000 Euro | 2007-2008 | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Social Protection Department | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| 9 | | Local budget, foreign funds | Establishment of a senior citizen club. | 50,000 Euro | 2005 | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Social Protection Department | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| 10 | | Tg-Jiu City Hall, NGOs | Info-kiosks for informing citizens regarding local issues. | 100,000 Euro | 2005-2010 | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall, NGOs | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| 11 | | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Renovate playgrounds. | 12,000 Euro per year | Beginning 2004 | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| 12 | | | Professional development courses for persons looking for employment. | 60,000 Euro | 2004-2005 | GORJ County Employment Agency | Gorj County Employment Agency, CRFPA Rm. Vâlcea, Professional development centres of the County Employment Agency | Gorj County Employment Agency |
| CULTURE | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1. Ensure adequate conditions for the continuation of traditional cultural events – folklore, music, theatre and | County Council | Restore buildings of Christian Tell County Library | 100,000 Euro | 2004-2015 | County library | County library, County council | County library |
| 2 | | County Council | Restore art and history sections of Gorj County Museum | 150,000 Euro | 2004-2010 | Gorj County Museum | Gorj County Museum, County council | Gorj County Museum |
| 3 | | County Council | Relocation of the Tatar ensemble to the Curtișoara ethnographic section. | 175,000 Euro | 2004-2010 | Gorj County Museum | Gorj County Museum, County council | Gorj County Museum |

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| No. | Specific Objectives | Financing Source: City Hall Other resources | Project Title | Estimated Project Value | Period | Responsible Institutions / Departments | Partnerships | Monitoring and Evaluation |
|------------------|---|--|--|-------------------------|----------------------|---|---|---|
| 4 | theatre, and literature festivals and contests. | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Creative and Cultural Centre, sponsors | Organise centennial celebration of the birth of Elvira Godeanu and celebrate 170 years of theatre in Tg-Jiu. | 22,000 Euro | May-June 2004 | Elvira Godeanu Theatre | Elvira Godeanu Theatre, Tg-Jiu City Hall | Elvira Godeanu Theatre |
| 5 | 2. International promotion of local cultural celebrities through different programmes and activities. | Tg-Jiu City Hall, State budget | "Conexiuni" International Theatre Festival | 240,000 Euro | September 2004 | Elvira Godeanu Theatre | Elvira Godeanu Theatre, Tg-Jiu City Hall, Romanian Government, British Council, Connex, other companies | Elvira Godeanu Theatre |
| 6 | 3. Continuation of restoration works for monuments of national value. | Tg-Jiu City Hall, participating theatre academies | National/international festival for theatre groups | 50,000 Euro | Beginning 2005 | Elvira Godeanu Theatre | Elvira Godeanu Theatre, Tg-Jiu City Hall, UNITER, Theatre academies throughout the country | Elvira Godeanu Theatre |
| 7 | | Sources outside the local budget | Tg-Jiu Summer School | 10,000 Euro | Beginning 2004 | Elvira Godeanu Theatre | Elvira Godeanu Theatre, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca National Theatre | Elvira Godeanu Theatre |
| 8 | | Tg-Jiu City Hall, other financial resources | Tg-Jiu – Romanian and European cultural city – 600 years from the first official mentioning of the city. | 25,000 Euro | June - November 2006 | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall and any able institutions in the city | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| 9 | | Tg-Jiu City Hall and other financial resources | Tg-Jiu, European cultural capital– birthplace of Brancuși, Tudor Arghezi, Elvira Godeanu | 300,000 Euro | Beginning 2010 | Culture, Cults, and National Cultural Heritage Department, Gorj | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Elvira Godeanu Theatre, County council, Culture, Cults, and National Cultural Heritage Department, Gorj | Culture, Cults, and National Cultural Heritage Department, Gorj |
| 10 | | Tg-Jiu City Hall, other financial resources | Establish a semi-symphonic orchestra near the Elvira Godeanu Theatre | 25,000 Euro per year | Beginning 2005 | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Elvira Godeanu Theatre | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| 11 | | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Modernisation of municipal stadium | 15,000 Euro per year | 2004-2010 | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Heritage Department | Heritage Department |
| 12 | | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Modernisation of sports hall | 16,000 Euro | 2004-2005 | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Heritage Department | Heritage Department |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1. Improved conditions for educational activities | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Add four classrooms to School no.5 | 97,500 Euro | 2004 | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| 2 | | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Foreign funds | Installation of thermal stations in schools and kindergartens | 221,500 Euro | 2004 | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| 3 | 2. Provide funds for repair works in school buildings | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Gymnasium for School no.6 | 113,000 Euro | 2004-2005 | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| 4 | | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Gymnasium for Spiru Haret National College | 24,000 Euro | 2004 | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| 5 | 3. Professional school management | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Dormitory for the Virgil Madgearu College | 7,100 Euro | 2004 | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| 6 | | World Bank | Modernisation of school infrastructure –Alex. Ștefulescu School, Tg-Jiu | 100,000 Euro | 2005-2006 | County School Inspectorate | Târgu-Jiu City Hall, County School Inspectorate | County School Inspectorate |

| No. | Specific Objectives | Financing Source: City Hall Other resources | Project Title | Estimated Project Value | Period | Responsible Institutions / Departments | Partnerships | Monitoring and Evaluation |
|-----|---------------------|---|---|-------------------------|----------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| 7 | | World Bank | Modernisation of school infrastructure –C-tin Săvoiu School, Tg-Jiu | 100,000 Euro | 2005-2006 | County School Inspectorate | Târgu-Jiu City Hall, County School Inspectorate | County School Inspectorate |
| 8 | | Foreign funds | Ongoing education scholarships in European Community countries | 5,500 Euro | Beginning 2004 | County School Inspectorate | County School Inspectorate | County School Inspectorate |
| 9 | | Romanian State and European Commission | Lost treasures –Socrates programme | 3,100 Euro | 2003-2004 | School Inspectorate | Gh. Tătăărăscu School, partners from Italy, Belgium, Sweden, England | School Inspectorate |
| 10 | | Romanian State and European Commission | Together for a united Europe – Socrates programme | 3,100 Euro | 2003-2004 | School Inspectorate | Pompiliu Marcea School, partners from Italy, England, France | School Inspectorate |
| 11 | | Romanian State and European Commission | This is who we are –Socrates programme | 4,300 Euro | 2003-2004 | School Inspectorate | Pompiliu Marcea School, partners from Italy, Spain, Greece, Macedonia, Bulgaria | School Inspectorate |
| 12 | | Romanian State and European Commission | Mediart – Socrates programme | 3,200 Euro | 2003-2004 | School Inspectorate | C-tin Brăiloiu Art and Music High School, partners from Belgium and the Czech Republic | School Inspectorate |
| 13 | | Private investors | Extension of the Debarcader university campus | 1,000,000 Euro | 2005-2008 | C-tin Brâncuși University | C-tin Brâncuși University, private investors | C-tin Brâncuși University |

URBAN REGENERATION

| No. | Specific Objectives | Financing Source: City Hall Other resources | Project Title | Estimated Project Value | Period | Responsible Institutions / Departments | Partnerships | Monitoring and Evaluation |
|-----|---|---|--|-------------------------|-----------|--|--|--|
| 1 | Expansion and modernisation of municipal infrastructure | Local budget | Expansion and modernisation of the water distribution network in Tg-Jiu Municipality | 3,400,000 Euro | 2004-2013 | Technical Department, Investment Service | - | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Local budget + foreign funds | Development of municipal sewage network (Plopilor, Teilor, Victoria Sud, Zona de Vest, Panduri, Panduri Est areas) | 4,000,000 Euro | 2004-2009 | Technical Department, Investment Service | - | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Local budget + foreign funds | Municipal utilities in the area of the Weekly Fair, Tg-Jiu Municipality | 250,000 Euro | 2004-2006 | Technical Department, Investment Service | - | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Local budget | Expansion of natural gas distribution network in Tg-Jiu Municipality | 250,000 Euro | 2004-2008 | Technical Department, Investment Service | - | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Local budget | Municipal sewage on Dumbrava St. | 100,000 Euro | 2004-2005 | Technical Department, Investment Service | - | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Local budget | Increase capacity for water collection–Iezureni area drilling and equipment | 200,000 Euro | 2004-2009 | Technical Department, Investment Service | Tg-Jiu City Hall S.C. Aquaterm S.A. | Tg-Jiu City Hall S.C. Aquaterm S.A. |

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| No. | Specific Objectives | Financing Source: City Hall Other resources | Project Title | Estimated Project Value | Period | Responsible Institutions / Departments | Partnerships | Monitoring and Evaluation |
|-----|---|---|---|-------------------------|-----------|---|--|--|
| | | Local budget | Expansion of the natural gas distribution network into the Dumbrava neighbourhood | 40,000 Euro | 2004-2005 | Technical Department, Investment Service | - | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Local budget | Connection to water distribution and sewage networks on Vaduri St. | 50,000 Euro | 2004-2005 | Technical Department, Investment Service | - | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Local budget | Connection to water distribution and sewage networks on Petrești St. | 100,000 Euro | 2004 | Technical Department | Tg-Jiu City Hall, C.N.L. Oltenia | Tg-Jiu City Hall, C.N.L. Oltenia |
| | | Local and State budgets | Modernise public lighting system of Tg-Jiu Municipality. | 250,000 Euro | 2004-2007 | Technical Department, Community Management Service | Tg-Jiu City Hall, S.C. Electrica S.A. | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Local budget | Utilities on Tismana St. | 50,000 Euro | 2004-2005 | Technical Department, Investment Service | Tg-Jiu City Hall S.C. Aquaterm S.A. | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| 2 | Development of transportation infrastructure | Local budget | Modernisation of Dumbrava St. | 125,000 Euro | 2004-2006 | Technical Department, Investment Service | | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Local budget + foreign funding | Restoration of Ana Ipătescu St. | 600,000 Euro | 2004 | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Community Services Department, S.C. Aquaterm S.A. | - | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Regional Development Agency S.W. – Oltenia |
| | | Local budget + foreign funding | Ring roads for Tg-Jiu Municipality. | 2,800,000 Euro | 2005-2009 | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Community Services Department | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Community Services Department Tg-Jiu | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Regional Development Agency S.W. – Oltenia |
| | | Local budget + foreign funding | Restoration of 23 August St. and elongation of 23 August, Tg-Jiu Municipality | 210,000 Euro | 2005-2006 | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Community Services Department, S.C. Aquaterm S.A. | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Community Services Department Tg-Jiu | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Regional Development Agency S.W. – Oltenia |
| | | Local budget + foreign funding | Maintenance of DJ 67D (Tismana St. –Jiului St.– Hidro Vădeni Dam) | 480,000 Euro | 2006-2008 | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Community Services Department | - | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Regional Development Agency S.W. – Oltenia |
| | | Local budget | Street modernisation (1 Decembrie 1918 St., Vulcan St., Comuna din Paris St.) | 600,000 Euro | 2005-2009 | Technical Department, Investment Service | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Community Services Department Tg-Jiu | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Local budget | Bridge restoration Luncilor St., Tg-Jiu Municipality | 90,000 Euro | 2004 | Technical Department, Investment Service | - | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Local budget | Repair and maintenance program for streets in Tg-Jiu Municipality | 15,000,000 Euro | 2004-2015 | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Community Services Department | Tg-Jiu City Hall, Community Services Department Tg-Jiu | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| 3 | Improved living conditions for the city's inhabitants and development of the real estate market | Local budget + State budget | Collective housing for youth in the Plopilor area | 975,000 Euro | 2004-2005 | Technical Department, Investment Service A.N.L. | Tg-Jiu City Hall, National Residential Agency | Tg-Jiu City Hall, National Residential Agency |
| | | Local budget + State budget | Collective housing for youth in the Lotrului area | 650,000 Euro | 2004-2005 | Technical Department, Investment Service A.N.L. | Tg-Jiu City Hall, National Residential Agency | Tg-Jiu City Hall, National Residential Agency |

| No. | Specific Objectives | Financing Source: City Hall Other resources | Project Title | Estimated Project Value | Period | Responsible Institutions / Departments | Partnerships | Monitoring and Evaluation |
|-----|---------------------|---|---|-------------------------|-----------|---|--|---|
| | | Local budget + State budget | Collective housing for youth in the Dacia area | 325,000 Euro | 2004-2005 | Technical Department, Investment Service A.N.L. | Tg-Jiu City Hall, National Residential Agency | Tg-Jiu City Hall, National Residential Agency |
| | | Local budget + State budget | Collective housing for youth in the Săvinești area | 325,000 Euro | 2004-2005 | Technical Department, Investment Service A.N.L. | Tg-Jiu City Hall, National Residential Agency | Tg-Jiu City Hall, National Residential Agency |
| | | Local budget + State budget | Collective housing for youth in the Agriculturii + Debarcader areas | 1,500,000 Euro | 2005-2006 | Technical Department, Investment Service A.N.L. | Tg-Jiu City Hall, National Residence Agency | Tg-Jiu City Hall, National Residence Agency |
| | | Local budget + State budget | Collective housing for youth in the Biczaz area | 1,500,000 Euro | 2005-2006 | Technical Department, Investment Service A.N.L. | Tg-Jiu City Hall, National Residence Agency | Tg-Jiu City Hall, National Residence Agency |
| | | Local budget + State budget | Social housing in Tg-Jiu Municipality | 1,500,000 Euro | 2004-2005 | Technical Department, Investment Service | Tg-Jiu City Hall M.L.P.T.L. S.C. Mivan Kier –Great Britain | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| 4 | Urban Development | Local budget | Updating the Urban Master Plan | 50,000 Euro | 2004-2006 | Technical Department, Urban and Land Management Service | - | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Local budget + State budget | Real estate survey | 100,000 Euro | 2005-2009 | Technical Department, Urban and Land Management Service | - | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Local budget + foreign sources | G.I.S. system modernisation and development | 300,000 Euro | 2005-2007 | Technical Department, Urban and Land Management Service, IT service | Tg-Jiu City Hall S.C. Aquaterm S.A. S.C. Electrica S.A. S.C. Distrigaz S.A. S.C. Romtelecom S.A. | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Local budget + foreign sources | Management of Victoria Central urban area (Piața Prefecturii– Theatre – Parângul) | 1,000,000 Euro | 2006-2009 | Technical Department, Investment Service | - | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Local budget + other resources | Modernisation of the Central Market | 375,000 Euro | 2004-2006 | Technical Department, Investment Service | Tg-Jiu City Hall D.S.C. Tg-Jiu | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Local budget + other resources | Modernisation of Piața 9 Mai | 200,000 Euro | 2004-2006 | Technical Department, Investment Service | Tg-Jiu City Hall D.S.C. Tg-Jiu | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Local budget + other resources | Modernisation of wholesale vegetable and fruit market | 50,000 Euro | 2004-2006 | Technical Department, Investment Service | Tg-Jiu City Hall D.S.C. Tg-Jiu | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Local budget + other resources | Management of Piața Debarcader | 15,000 Euro | 2005-2006 | Technical Department, Investment Service | Tg-Jiu City Hall D.S.C. Tg-Jiu | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Private investors | Urban expansion through the building of new neighbourhoods | 15,000,000 Euro | 2006-2016 | Urban and Land Management Service | - | Tg-Jiu City Hall |
| | | Local budget | Expansion and modernisation of municipal cemeteries | 10,000 Euro | 2005-2007 | Urban and Land Management Service | Tg-Jiu City Hall D.S.C. Tg-Jiu | Tg-Jiu City Hall |

III.7. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The organisational structure of Târgu-Jiu City Hall allows for decision making in matters of public-private partnerships and the establishment of urban utility services.

Internal **monitoring** of projects will be carried out by the project implementation team.

- The monitoring tools employed are:
 - Project journal;
 - Program of activities;
 - Calendar of activities;
 - Direct observations of the project implementation team;
 - Interviews with direct beneficiaries of the project;
 - Financial reports;
 - Audit reports;

Project evaluation:

The mid-term and final reports will be based on the data provided throughout the implementation of the project and according to specific evaluation criteria. The evaluation will also take into account the results of the audit.

The evaluation tools employed include the following:

- Evaluation questionnaires for the assessment of opinions of direct beneficiaries, as well as of personnel implementing the project;
- Interviews with direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project;
- Direct observations.
- The evaluation criteria:
- Level of achievement of proposed objectives (by comparing partial and final proposed results with those achieved);

- Level of performance indicators for performance standards;
- The degree of satisfaction of beneficiaries;
- Project efficiency (illustrated in the cost-beneficiary ratio);
- Project impact on the local community;
- Sustainability of project results;
- Mass media interest in the project;
- Possibility of reproducing the project;
- Resulting partnerships for the support of other projects of local interest.

The following departments and services within City Hall monitor and evaluate projects and programs:

1. Tax department
2. Economic department
3. Technical and quality management department
4. Department of human resources, communication, and European integration
5. Heritage department– “Elvira Godeanu” Theatre
6. Local public administration department – “Legal section”
7. Social protection department
8. Budget, accounting, financial service
9. Investments, auctions, and quality management service
10. Urbanism and land management service
11. Community management department
12. Agricultural and cadastre service
13. Concessions service
14. European integration programs section

The **LA21 Local Coordination Office 21** monitors and evaluates the implementation process of the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development and the Local Action Plan based on the Sustainable Development System of Indicators.

For the Tg-Jiu Local Agenda 21, sustainable development indicators have been selected taking into account certain social aspects such as: the recording and assessment of the natural resources deficits, recording and assessment of ecological damage, recording of the structure and dynamics of the financial funds, recording of the quality and assurance of the existing built environment, recording and assessment of biodiversity losses in economic and non-economic terms.

| Sector | Indicators |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Environmental Resources | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population exposed to noise pollution. 2. Maximum allowed concentrations of air pollutants exceeded. 3. Areas with high water and soil pollution levels. 4. Areas with high noise pollution levels. 5. Expenses for environmental protection. 6. Industrial pollution sources. 7. Natural areas converted to urban areas. 8. Degraded areas. 9. Endangered species. 10. Annual quantity of waste generated per inhabitant. |
| Economic Resources | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Representative economic activities (occupied population or the total production). 2. Industrial products with significant environmental impact. 3. Structure of energy consumption by consumer category. 4. Water consumption by consumer category. 5. Structure of economic agents by economic activity. 6. Private sector development. 7. SME development. 8. Development of industrial/agricultural production. 9. Level of use of existing capacities in economic entities. 10. Principal sources of income for the local budget. 11. Principal categories of expense for the local budget. |
| Social Capital | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population development in the past 10 years. 2. Population density. 3. Population age structure. 4. Dependency rate. 5. Life expectancy. 6. Unemployment rate. 7. Crime rate. 8. Average income per socio-professional category. 9. Citizen appreciation of the city. 10. Unemployment structure by age group. 11. Level of education. 12. Community life. 13. Cultural heritage values. 14. Access to cultural events and ideas. |
| Urbanism and land management | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urban area per inhabitant. 2. Area covered by buildings from the total city area. 3. Managed green areas. 4. Urban public transportation structure. 5. Density of public roads. 6. Structure of housing by age and height. 7. Area distribution by function. 8. Used municipal networks. 9. Residential area per inhabitant. |
| Institutional aspects | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population access to public services. 2. Appreciation of the population for the actions of local authorities. 3. Population satisfaction with public services. 4. Degree of transparency in activities of the local public administration. |

IV. PRIORITY PROJECT PORTFOLIO IN THE LA21 TÂRGU-JIU FOR THE PERIOD 2004-2014

IV.1. ENVIRONMENT

IV.1.1. Expansion, Modernisation, and Upgrading Technology for the Water Purification Station in Tg-Jiu Municipality

Short project description:

- Project title: Expansion, modernisation, and upgrading technology for the water purification station in Tg-Jiu Municipality.
- Project manager: Tg-Jiu Municipality City Hall.
- City Hall departments responsible for the implementation of the program: Technical Department.
- Specialised technical assistance from foreign sources: ISPA, PHARE.
- Social and/or environmental impact:
 - Meeting the waste water norms of the European Union;
 - Eliminate pollution from the river Jiu with polluting substances from inadequate waste water treatment;
 - Eliminate negative environmental impacts caused by the release of untreated mud from the water treatment plant;
 - Create an opportunity to extend the municipal sewage system in the city by increasing the capacity of the waste water treatment plant.
- Influence of programme implementation in the local economy: the waste water purification system in Tg-Jiu Municipality will be improved.
- Potential users: the main beneficiaries are all inhabitants of Tg-Jiu Municipality.

- Foreign financial resources: ISPA, PHARE (15,000,000 Euro).
- Distribution network: public services.
- Location: Existing waste water treatment plant.
- Methods of project integration: the PUG approved by the Local Council will be taken into account, as well as legal requirements in the area of water management and environmental protection.

Financial needs:

- Cost estimate: 20,000,000 Euro
- Financial structure: (proposed)
 - Local Council contribution - 5,000,000 Euro
 - ISPA, PHARE financing – 15,000,000 Euro
- Type of financing: non-reimbursable.
- Critical factors influencing profits:
 - Long-term project integration;
 - Price asked for services.

Regulations:

Project implementation

- Project integration into the sustainable development strategy of Tg-Jiu municipality and the National Development Plan.
- Application of the “Clean Romania” concept promoted by the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection.
- Regulations which have a positive or negative influence on the program: existing legislation, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies.

Implementation timeframe:

The extension, modernisation, and upgrading of technology will take place in two stages:

- First step – complete works for the capacity of 500 dm³/s;
- Second step – increase station capacity to 860 dm³/s.

IV.1.2. Creation of an Ecologic Landfill for Regional Waste

Short project description:

- Program/project manager: (representing city hall) Technical department
- Departments within City Hall responsible for the implementation of the programme/project: Technical Department, Economic Department, Investment Department, Urbanism And Land Management Department.
- Specialised technical assistance from foreign sources: ISPA, PHARE.
- Social and/or environmental impact: The project will have both a social and an environmental impact. The social impact will be the creation of new employment opportunities. The negative impact caused by the existing landfill will be eliminated through the building of a new, ecologically friendly waste deposit site.
- The influence of programme implementation on the local, regional, and/or national economy: The management of the landfill in the established location will lead to reduced waste transportation costs, a reduction in the consumption of primary materials, and will provide income from waste recycling.
- Potential users/beneficiaries of programme/project: Beneficiaries – 14 towns in Gorj County, totalling 139,216 inhabitants (Tg-Jiu – 96,641 inhabitants) Draguțești -2,860 inhabitants, Dăneți - 3,665 inhabitants, Lelești - 1,851 inhabitants, Runcu -5,850 inhabitants, Arcani -1,303 inhabitants, Bălești -7,501 inhabitants, Telești -2,777 inhabitants, Călnic - 2,303 inhabitants, Bălănești -2,441 inhabitants, Scoarța -4,743 inhabitants, Turcinești -2,439 inhabitants, Schela -2,193 inhabitants, Stănești -2,649 inhabitants).
- Foreign financial resources: foreign financing and local budget.
- Distribution network: public services.
- Location: the proposed location for this investment is approximately 3 km from the

municipality, sufficiently far from residential areas on a site previously used by the clay section of SC LAFARGE ROMCIM S.A Tg-Jiu; the proposed location has the advantage of a modernised access road.

- Methods of project integration into the regional management plan: the proposed project will be included in the future Urban Master Plan.

Financial needs:

- Estimated cost: 3,782,538 Euro.
- Financial structure: 50% local budget; 50% foreign funds.
- Type of financing: non-reimbursable.

Regulations:

- Programme implementation: synchronise the project with the National and/or Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development. Apply the “Clean Romania” concept, which is promoted by the Ministry for Waters and Environmental Protection.

Implementation time frame:

- The project is intended to be concluded in a maximum of 4 years. The investment assessment and pre-feasibility study have been developed in accordance with the ICIM Bucharest database.

IV.2. ECONOMY

IV.2.1. Establishment of a Retail and Wholesale Commercial Centre

Project goal:

- Increased investments in profitable sectors;
- Decreased acquisition costs for city inhabitants and enterprises;

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- Increased buying power for citizens by decreasing prices;
- Creation of new employment opportunities;
- Increased income for the local budget through terrain concessions.

Short project description:

- Project/programme manager: Concession service.
- City Hall department: Investment service, Economic department.
- Description of technical assistance: not necessary.
- Social and environmental impact:
 - Creation of new employment opportunities;
 - Varied services;
 - Management of an area which currently serves as a waste deposit.
- Project impact on municipal economy:
 - Improved standard of living as a result of price reductions;
 - Attraction of new investments;
 - Creation of new employment opportunities;
 - Increased income for the local budget;
 - Increased income for local commercial agents.
- Potential users:
 - Inhabitants of the city and those from surrounding areas;
 - Enterprises from the retail and wholesale sectors.
- Foreign financial resources:
 - Not necessary.
 - Distribution network: commercial enterprises, S.C. Bomax S.A., Chamber of Commerce.
- Location: Tg-Jiu Municipality, Târg Litovoi I area.
- Methods of project integration into the regional management plan: in accordance with the Litovoi Area Detailed Urban Plan.

Financial needs of the programme/project:

- Estimated project cost: 5,000,000 Euro.
- Proposed financial structure: 100 % private funds.

Regulations:

- Project/programme application in the macroeconomic context of the national

economy and local investment projects based on available resources: the project comes under the Regional Development Plan, a component of the National Development Plan.

- Contributions from national or foreign sources, public or private: 100 % private sources.

Implementation time frame:

The project will be completed in one phase, before 2009.

IV.2.2. Establishment of a Recreational Centre in the Pădurii Drăgoieni Area

Project goal:

- Development of Tg-Jiu Municipality from in terms of green and recreational areas and tourism;
- Improved quality of life;
- Creation of new employment opportunities;
- Attract tourism investment.

Short project description:

- Project/programme manager: Urbanism service.
- City Hall department: Urbanism service, Technical department.
- Description of technical assistance: not necessary.
- Social and environmental impact:
 - Improved quality of life;
 - Creation of new employment opportunities;
 - Management of an ecologically friendly recreational area.
- Project impact on the municipal economy:
 - Increase investment;
 - Economic and tourism development.
- Potential users:
 - City's inhabitants;
 - Tourists.
- Foreign financial resources:
 - Private reimbursable funds.
- Distribution network:
 - Gorj County Tourism Office and other enterprises specialised in cooperating with the local public administration.
- Location:

- Pădurii Drăgoieni Area (component town of Tg-Jiu)
- Methods of project integration into the regional management plan: in conformity with the Urban Master Plan.

Financial needs of the program/project:

- Project cost: 700,000 Euro.
- Proposed financial structure: 10 % own sources (local, county, state budget), 90 % private funds.
- Factors which influence profits: modification of current legislation.

Regulations:

- Project/programme application in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and local investment projects based on available resources: the project falls within the Regional Development Plan and within the Medium and Long Term Development Plan for Gorj County.
- Contributions from national or foreign sources, public or private: in accordance with the Decision of the Local Council for the management of the recreational area in Pădure Drăgoieni.

Implementation time frame:

- The project will be completed in one phase, before 2010, depending on available funds.

IV.2.3. Establishment of an Integrated System for Online Local Tax Payments, for Information and Consulting for Citizens and Business Persons

Project goal:

- Create the option of online local tax payments;
- Increased efficiency in the local tax collecting system;
- Create conditions for fast and efficient information distribution to citizens on issues of local interest;

- Fast and complete information distribution regarding business opportunities at the local level;
- Increased efficiency of public employees and specialised personnel involved in this activity.

Short project description:

- Project/programme manager: Tax department.
- City hall department: IT section.
- Description of technical assistance: not necessary.
- Social and environmental impact:
 - Fast and efficient payment system for local taxes by citizens and local enterprises;
 - Increased efficiency and transparency of local public administration.
- Project influence on municipal economy:
 - Complete and fast information distribution to potential investors;
 - Increased local incomes by having an efficient tax collection system;
 - Increased tourism through a complete and functional informational system.
- Potential users:
 - City inhabitants;
 - Investors and businessmen;
 - Tourists.
- Foreign financial resources:
 - Not necessary.
- Distribution network:
 - Tg-Jiu City Hall, Public tax department, Constantin Brâncuși Cultural Centre.
- Location:
 - City Hall informational system.

Financial needs of the program/project:

- Estimated project cost: 100,000 Euro.
- Proposed financial structure: 100 % own sources (local, county, state budget), possibly funds from private sources.

Regulations:

- Project/programme application in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and local investment projects based on available resources: the project falls within the National Development Plan and within the priorities of preparation for EU accession in

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2004 relating to public administration information distribution.

- Contributions from national or foreign sources, public of private: 100 % own funds.

Implementation time frame:

The project will be completed in one phase, before 2005.

IV.3. SOCIAL

IV.3.1. Educational and Training Centre for Personal and Counselling Assistants for Families with Disabled Children

Short project description and project goal:

- Project manager: director of Social Protection Public Department.
- City Hall department responsible for project implementation: Social Protection Public Department.
- Description of technical assistance: technical assistance not necessary.
- Social impact:
 - Better quality of care for disabled children;
 - Support in treatment and care for families with disabled children;
 - Prevent placement in institutions of disabled children, by means of psychological counselling for their families.
- Influence of programme implementation on local economy: increase in the number of persons trained in this field.
- Potential users/beneficiaries:
 - Personal assistants to disabled children who will be trained within the project;
 - Families with disabled children, which will benefit from counselling and training throughout the project's implementation;
 - General population, through the establishment of standards of care for disabled children.

- Foreign financial resources: non-reimbursable funds.
- Location: at the headquarters of "S.O.S. Gorj Children" Foundation.
- Method of project integration: in accordance with legislature.

Financial needs of project:

- Estimated cost: 17,617 USD.
- Proposed financial structure: 15,182 USD foreign funds, and 2,435 USD contribution from the "S.O.S. Gorj Children" Foundation.
- Type of financing: non-reimbursable.

Regulations:

- Contributions from national or foreign sources, public of private: 87% non-reimbursable funds, 13% own sources;
- Regulations which have a positive or negative impact on the project: current legislation.

Implementation time frame

- the project will last 9 months, during which the first two activities will be carried out simultaneously (education and training for personal assistants), while in the last two months the final activity will be carried out (counselling and instructions for the care of disabled children).

IV.3.2. Restoration of Hospitals Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Târgu-Jiu

Short project description and project goal:

- Project manager: Gorj County Hospital director
- Description of technical assistance: technical assistance not necessary.
- Social impact:
 - Improved functioning of existing hospital units;
 - Improved quality of life.
- Influence of programme implementation on local economy: ensure medical services for the entire population of the city.
- Potential users/beneficiaries:

- Population of the city and surrounding areas, seeking medical attention.
- Foreign financial resources: non-reimbursable funds.
- Location: branches of Gorj County Hospital.
- Methods of project integration: in accordance with legislature.

Financial needs of the project:

- Estimated cost: 29,000,000 Euro.
- Proposed financial structure: 100% foreign funds.
- Type of financing: non-reimbursable.

Regulations:

- Contributions from national or foreign sources, public of private: 100% foreign funding.
- Regulations which have a positive or negative impact on the project: current legislation.

Implementation timeframe: the project will last 4 years.

IV.3.3. Organise Centennial Celebrating the Birth of Elvira Godeanu and 170th Anniversary of Theatre in Târgu-Jiu

Short project description and project goal:

- Project manager: Elvira Godeanu Theatre director.
- City Hall department responsible for project implementation: Elvira Godeanu Theatre
- Description of technical assistance: technical assistance not necessary.
- Impact social:
 - Increased interest in culture;
 - Promote local celebrities.
- Influence of programme implementation on local economy: reinforce the role of culture.
- Potential users/beneficiaries:
 - Population of the city and visitors, through the establishment of the Elvira Godeanu Theatre Museum;
 - Actors participating in the theatre season from 7 theatres nationwide.

- Foreign financial resources: not necessary.
- Distribution network: -
- Location: Elvira Godeanu Theatre.
- Method of project integration: in accordance with legislature.

Financial needs of project:

- Estimated project cost: 22,000 Euro.
- Proposed financial structure: 17,000 Euro local budget, 5,000 Euro other resources.
- Type of financing: non-reimbursable.

Regulations:

- Contributions from national or foreign sources, public of private: 77% own resources, 23% other resources.
- Regulations which have a positive or negative impact on the project: current legislation.

Implementation time frame:

The project will last for 2 months and will have several implementation phases:

- Establishment of the Elvira Godeanu Theatre Museum;
- Theatre season with representatives from 7 theatres nationwide;
- Edit the Elvira Godeanu monograph, a history of theatre in Gorj, other local cultural books;
- “Elvira Godeanu” annual awards.

IV.4. URBAN REGENERATION

IV.4.1. Expansion and Modernisation of the Drinking Water Distribution System in Tg-Jiu Municipality

Project goal: the extension of the drinking water distribution network of the municipality to

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neighbourhoods currently not connected to the centralised drinking water distribution system.

- Project manager – Technical department
- City Hall department responsible for project implementation – Investment, auctions, and quality management service; Budget – accounting service.
- Foreign specialised technical assistance– not necessary.
- Social impact – improved quality of life by providing drinking water to the citizens.
- Environmental impact – positive impact by reducing the amount of products filtered from the water, which negatively affect soil quality as well as water resources;
- Impact of project implementation – the local economy will develop through the guarantee of water supply to enterprises specialised in production.
- Project beneficiaries – inhabitants and commercial enterprises.
- Foreign financial resources – not necessary.
- Distribution network – network operators.
- Location –Tg-Jiu Municipality, with the following neighbourhoods: Drăgoieni, Iezureni, Bârsești, Slobozia, Urșai, Polata, Zona de Vest, Romanești, Zona de Nord.
- The project falls within the Urban Master Plan.

Financial needs of the project:

- Estimated project cost – 3,400,000 Euro;
- Financing: 100% local budget;
- Own resources: 3;
- Critical factors influencing profitability – increase in the price of drinking water distribution.

Regulations:

- The project falls within the priorities of the regional development plan, the national development plan and the medium and long-term development strategy of Tg-Jiu Municipality.
- Local council decision for the approval of technical and economic indicators for project implementation.
- Regulations which can influence the project – change in the technical execution norms.

Implementation time frame:

- In three stages, over 9 years, and based on a feasibility study.

IV.4.2. Restoration and Extension of 23 August Street, Tg-Jiu Municipality

Project goal: restoration of 23 August Street and its extension.

- Project manager – Technical department.
- City Hall department responsible for project implementation – Investment, auctions, and quality management service; Budget – accounting service.
- Foreign specialised technical assistance – PHARE.
- Social impact – reduced transportation costs.
- Environmental impact – positive impact due to the reduction of pollutants released by fuel combustion.
- Impact of project implementation – increased added value for commercial entities specialised in transport and increased property value in the area.
- Project beneficiaries – local enterprises specialised in transport, inhabitants residing on central streets, public transport.
- Foreign financial resources – PHARE – Infrastructure and transportation component.
- Distribution network – transport associations.
- Location –Tg-Jiu Municipality, 23 August Street and extension of 23 August Street.
- The project comes within the Urban Master Plan.

Financial needs of the project:

- Estimated cost – 210,000 Euro.
- Financing: 10% local budget, 90% foreign funds.
- Funds: non-reimbursable + own resources.
- Critical factors influencing profitability – creation of heavy traffic in other areas of the city during project implementation.

Regulations:

- The project comes under the priorities of the regional development plan, the national development plan and in the medium and long-term development strategy of Tg-Jiu Municipality.
- Local council decision for the approval of technical and economic indicators for project implementation.
- Regulations which can influence the project – change in the technical execution norms.

Implementation timeframe:

- One phase, over 12 months, according to the feasibility study.

IV.4.3. Modernisation of the Central Market**Project goal: modernisation of the vegetable and fruit sections of the Central Market in Tg-Jiu Municipality.**

- Project manager – Technical department;
- City Hall department responsible for project implementation – Investment, auctions, and quality management service; Budget – accounting service.
- Foreign specialised technical assistance – not necessary.
- Social impact – improved commercial conditions for agricultural and food products;
- Impact of project implementation – the local economy will develop due to optimal conditions

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for commercial agents presently active here, and the number of agents will increase.

- Project beneficiaries – inhabitants of the city and private enterprises (commercial agents).
- Foreign financial resources – not necessary.
- Distribution network – market administration.
- Location –Tg-Jiu Municipality, Unirii Street, Central market.
- The project falls within the Urban Master Plan.

Financial needs of the project:

- Estimated cost – 375,000 Euro.
- Financing: 100% local budget.
- Own resources
- Critical factors influencing profitability – increase in rent for commercial agents.

Regulations:

- The project falls within the priorities of the regional development plan, of the national development plan, and in the medium and long-term development strategy of Tg-Jiu Municipality.
- Local council decision for the approval of technical and economic indicators for project implementation.
- Regulations which can influence the project – change in the technical execution norms.

Implementation timeframe:

- One phase, over 3 years, according to the feasibility study.

V. ANNEXES

V.1. ONGOING PROJECTS

1. PROJECT NAME: “Restoration of Ana Ipatescu Street”

OBJECTIVE: Increased quality of life and restoration of urban environment through developing the local infrastructure.

AIM: Optimisation and systematisation of road traffic in the Ana Ipatescu area through restoration of transport infrastructure.

VALUE: 596,563 EURO

FINANCING: 75% EU (PHARE 2001), 25% TG-JIU CITY HALL

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES:

- Street restoration.
- Drinking water network restoration.
- Introduction of municipal sewage.
- Introduction of pluvial sewage.

2. PROJECT NAME: “Thermal Restoration of Apartment Building 4, Ciocârlăului Street”

OBJECTIVE: Increased energy efficiency.

AIM: Reduced energy consumption through thermal restoration of the building.

VALUE: 5,000,000 thousand ROL

FINANCING: Ministry of Public Works with Swiss support.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES:

The apartment building is the property of the Local Council of Tg-Jiu Municipality, and is for social housing. The 55 residences are individual rooms with shared bathrooms (one bathroom per floor), without kitchens.

The level of thermal comfort is inadequate. The rooms are dark and are damp, there are infiltrations in the basement and balconies, and the woodwork is in need of extensive repairs.

Energy consumption is very high and is reflected in maintenance costs. This causes problems for the residents (families with low or no income, or disadvantaged persons).

The project activities are the following:

- Replacement of exterior woodwork with PVC and TERMOPAN windows.
- Thermal insulation of walls.
- Thermal insulation of balconies.
- Restoration of hydro-insulation of balconies.
- Restoration of distribution columns for thermal energy.

3. PROJECT NAME: “Urban System for Decentralised Heating in Tg-Jiu”

OBJECTIVE: Increased energy efficiency.

AIM: Ensure thermal comfort and warm municipal water for educational institutions.

VALUE: 6,330,513,000 ROL

FINANCING: ARCE (40%), Local budget (60%)

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES: installation of individual thermal stations in schools and kindergartens.

V.2. COUNTY AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

County and regional collaboration is a key factor in the implementation of sustainable development projects in Tg-Jiu Municipality. In this sense, Tg-Jiu

Municipality City Hall will propose to the Gorj County Council the annexation of Local Agenda 21 to the Long and Medium Term Development Plan for Gorj County and the Regional Development Plan.

Projects of potential inter-county collaboration include:

- Cleaning of the river Jiu in the municipality; de-clogging of reservoir lakes at Vădeni and Târgu-Jiu.
- Ensure observance of the law, regarding the collection/acquisition of spontaneous flora.
- Increased level of awareness for automotive drivers in respect of environmental protection by the use of fuel with additives, unleaded gas, and gas with low sulphur content.
- Organise courses in the area of agriculture for local producers.
- Extend public transport infrastructure to include component towns.
- Organise professional development courses for managers and persons in leading positions in enterprises.
- Attract investment, especially in leading industries and tourism by providing attractive conditions for investors (headquarters, qualified personnel, infrastructure, facilities at the local level).
- Establishment of a station for municipal waste compost and recycling.
- Establishment of a business incubator.
- Construction of a wholesale and retail commercial centre.
- Modernisation of bus terminal.
- Tourism exhibitions and conferences.
- Establishment of a database centre for tourism exhibitions which are to be organised and to guide tourist agents.
- Brâncuși Online – Programme for the electronic display of Brâncuși masterpieces.
- Management of a national and international level motorcycle track and the establishment of a camping ground nearby.
- Establishment of a tennis arena.
- Community programme for public health: supervision and control of infectious diseases, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, health evaluations, risk factors.
- Prevention and control programme for non-infectious diseases.
- Centre for citizen information and intercultural education.
- Professional development courses for persons seeking employment.
- Move the Tatar Ensemble into the ethnographic section at Curtișoara.
- Organise centennial celebrating the birth of Elvira Godeanu and 170th anniversary of theatre in Târgu-Jiu.
- "Conexiuni" international theatre festival.
- National/international theatre festival.
- Tg-Jiu summer school.
- Establishment of a symphonic orchestra attached to the Elvira Godeanu Theatre.
- Scholarships in European Community countries.
- Together for a united Europe – Socrates programme.
- Modernisation of the street lighting system in Tg-Jiu Municipality.
- Network of ring roads for Tg-Jiu Municipality.
- Modernisation and development of the GIS information system.

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