



VATRA DORNEI

VATRA DORNEI CITY HALL

LOCAL AGENDA 21 – Local Plan for Sustainable Development of Vatra Dornei Municipality

VATRA DORNEI

2004

UNDP Project ROM 98/012, 0033238

Copyright © 2004 Vatra Dornei City Hall, Romania

Str. Mihai Eminescu nr. 17, 725700 Vatra Dornei

Tel: 0230/375229

Fax: 0230/375170

E-mail: la21dorna@hotmail.com

© 2004 National Centre for Sustainable Development

Str. Alexandru Philippide nr.15, Sector 2, Bucharest

Tel. +4021 201 14 10

Fax +4021 201 14 02

E-mail: office@sdpn.ro

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

Document published with the financial support of the United Nations Development Programme the Embassy of the Netherlands in Bucharest - The MATRA/KAP Program and the Municipality of Vatra Dornei.

Technical expertise provided by the National Centre for Sustainable Development – Romania.



V A T R A D O R N E I

Local Steering Committee

Constantin Huțanu – Mayor of Vatra Dornei Municipality – The President of CLC

Rodica Albei – Head of The Department for Strategic Development and European Integration - Vatra Dornei City Hall

Ioan Cușnir – Prefect of Suceava County

Gavril Mârza – President of the Suceava County Council

Iluță Cocriș – Chief Inspector – the Inspectorate for Environmental Protection Suceava

Stelian Ruscior – Director of the County Department for Statistics - Suceava

Nicușor Cojocaru – Vice-mayor of Vatra Dornei Municipality

Vasile Panțiru – representative for local NGO's – President of the Association for Education, Culture, Art and Tourism "Tara de Sus"

Stelian Chiforescu – President of the Dorna SA Group from Vatra Dornei

Aurel Ungureanu – President of the SME Association

Mircea Rusu – General Manager, S.C. REGNAFOR and Local Counselor

Daniel Pasat – General Manager, S.C. DORNA TURISM S.A.

Tusnelda Piticari – General Manager, S.C. INTUS S.R.L.

Mihai Șaramet – Manager of the Coca Cola Group, Vatra Dornei Branch

Roman Boca – Counselor, Local Council Vatra Dornei

Adrian Drăgan – Counselor, Local Council Vatra Dornei

Cezar Ioja – Counselor, Local Council Vatra Dornei

Liviu Cepoi – Counselor, Local Council Vatra Dornei

Mihai Cioată – Professor – Director, "Orion" Radio of Vatra Dornei

Doina Scurtu – Physician

Mariana Apăvăloaie – Economic Director, S.C. "Romanel" S.A.

Gheorghe Iordache – General Manager, Bucovina Mining Branch

Cristian Cruceanu – Commander of the Constabulary Company Vatra Dornei

Mircea Popescu – Director of The Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Vatra Dornei

Mircea Nichituș – President, Association for Culture, History and Tourism "Sentinela" Vatra Dornei

LA 21 Office Vatra Dornei

Anca Pauliuc – The Mayoralty of Vatra Dornei

Cristian Seserman – The Mayoralty of Vatra Dornei

Consultancy from the National Centre for Sustainable Development – NCSD:

Călin Georgescu – Project Manager

George Romanca – Local area manager for: Arad, Bolintin Vale, Mediaș, Sibiu, Sighișoara, Târgoviște

Radu Vădineanu – Local area manager for: Câmpina, Pitești, Fălticeni, Târgu Jiu, Vatra Dornei

Tania Miha – Local area manager for: Slatina and Zimnicea

Dan Apostol – Editorial, Cultural and Scientific Consultant

Carmen Năstase – Environmental Economics specialist

Adrian Voinea – IT Specialist

Bianca Bacinschi - Communication

Working group no. 1 – Economic development

Rodica Albei – Head of The Service for Strategic Development and European Integration – coordinator

Silvia Blaj – Director of the Administration of Public Finance Vatra Dornei

Dumitru Pardău – Economic Director, Dorna SA Group Vatra Dornei

Vasile Chiruță – General Manager, S.C. ARCRIS S.R.L.

Dănuț Gițan – Manager, CEFIDEC Vatra Dornei

Ioan Agapi – Director, the Federation of Mountain Farmers, Vatra Dornei

Virgil Pohoăț – S.C. MUSETTI S.R.L.

Violeta Ianovici – Economic Director – Vatra Dornei City Hall –

Gavril Cîrnu – Head of The Service for Survey – Vatra Dornei City Hall

Eugenia Agapi – Head of the Service for Urban Planning – Vatra Dornei City Hall

Cristina Lostun – Town planning engineer – The Mayoralty of Vatra Dornei

Gabriela Negrea – Accountant – Vatra Dornei City Hall

Ștefan Țâcșă – Local Council of Vatra Dornei

Working group no. 2 – Social

Mihai Henț – Vatra Dornei City Hall - coordinating

Mihai Valică – Priest, President of the Charitable and Medical Christian Association “Christiana”

Irina Mironescu – Local Council of Vatra Dornei Municipality

Rodica Prelipceanu – Physician

Vasile Hoblea – President of the Foundation “Ora – Ajutor pentru Familii și copii”

Liubamira Olaru – Coordinating Specialist in Museography– The Museum for Natural Science

Ion Cruceanu – Specialist in Museography – The Museum for Ethnography and Folklore

Mariana Sorohan – Coordinating librarian – “G.T Kirileanu” Library Vatra Dornei

Constantin Chiriac – President – “Chiriac” Humanitarian Foundation

Ovidiu Cozan – President – The Association “Florile Bucovinei”

Dumitru Candrea – President of the Cultural and Artistic Foundation “Dorna Dorului”

Stelian Cocoreanu – Head of A.J.O.F.M. – Vatra Dornei Branch

Marian Proboteanu – Teacher at the Club for Children and Pupils



V A T R A D O R N E I

Adelina Chirilescu – Director of General School no. 4
Leucadia Roată – Director of Kindergarten no.4
Mariana Boiarinof – Social maintenance counselor - The Mayoralty of Vatra Dornei
Aurora Toloş – The Mayoralty of Vatra Dornei
Ariadna Gorea – Reviewer C.I.C. – The Mayoralty of Vatra Dornei

Working group no. 3 – Environmental protection

Cătălin Boiarinof – Environmental protection counselor – The Mayoralty of Vatra Dornei – coordinator
Viorel Malcinschi – President of the Ecologic Foundation Vatra Dornei
Gheorghe Buzilă – Local Council of Vatra Dornei
Argentina Văcărescu – Ecologist – The Mayoralty of Vatra Dornei
Emilian Făcănă – Head of the Waste Water Treatment Station Vatra Dornei Maxim Candrea – Head of the team – water and sewerage networks
Gheorghe Pintescu – Forest counselor – The Mayoralty of Vatra Dornei
Leontin Bodea – topographies – The Mayoralty of Vatra Dornei

Working group no. 4 – Tourism and sport

Petru Ariciuc – Head of the Service for Development and Promotion of Tourism and Mountain Rescue – The Mayoralty of Vatra Dornei – coordinator
Crăciun Todaşcă – Director of the “ Sport” Hotel
Luca Boancheş – Administrator S.C. TELESKAUN NEGREȘTI
Doina Cubleşan – ANTREC Vatra Dornei Branch
Paul Chiriluş – Director of the School Sports Club Vatra Dornei
Petru Budâi – Administrator S.C. AUTOTURIST S.A.
Carmen Cătună – Representative of The Federation of Mountain Farmers “Doma”



MUNICIPALITY



CUPRINS

<i>Foreword by the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative in Romania.....</i>	9
---	----------

<i>Foreword by the Mayor of Vatra Dornei Municipality</i>	11
---	-----------

VATRA DORNEI – HISTORICAL REFERENCE	12
--	-----------

I. THE LOCAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	13
--	-----------

I.1. EVALUATION	13
------------------------------	-----------

CHAPTER I. NATURAL CAPITAL	13
I.1. Geographical location	13
I.2. Climate	13
I.3. Flora and fauna	13
I.4. Hydro-geological characterisation and mineral water resources	14
I.5. Green Areas	15
I.6. Quality of the Environment	15

CHAPTER II. ASSESMENT OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CAPITAL	20
II.1. ANTHROPIC CAPITAL	20
II.2. SOCIAL CAPITAL	28

I.2. GENERAL OBJECTIVES	36
--------------------------------------	-----------

OBJECTIVES	36
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	36
DEVELOPMENT OF THE BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE	36
INCREASING THE AREA'S ECONOMIC POTENTIAL	36
URBAN REHABILITATION	36
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	36
STRENGTHENING SOCIAL COHESION AND REDUCING POVERTY	37
TOURISM PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT	37

II. LOCAL ACTION PLAN OF VATRA DORNEI MUNICIPALITY	39
---	-----------

II.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES	39
--------------------------------------	-----------

II.2. MEASURES AIMED AT STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY	39
---	-----------

II.3. FINANCIAL PROJECTION.....	39
--	-----------

II.4. SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND IDENTIFIED PROJECTS	42
--	-----------

DEVELOPEMENT OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE	42
INCREASING THE AREA'S ECONOMIC POTENTIAL	42
URBAN REGENERATION	43
STRENGTHENING SOCIAL COHESION AND POVERTY REDUCTION	44
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	46
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION	47

II.5. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	49
---	-----------

III. PORTOFOLIO OF PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR THE PERIOD 2004- 2014.....	55
--	-----------

DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE.....	55
---	-----------

INCREASING THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF THE AREA	56
--	-----------

URBAN REGENERATION	57
---------------------------------	-----------

STRENGTHENING SOCIAL COHESION AND REDUCING POVERTY.....	58
--	-----------

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	59
---------------------------------------	-----------

DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF TOURISM	61
---	-----------

ANNEX.....	66
-------------------	-----------

1. Ongoing projects	66
----------------------------------	-----------

1.1 THE THERMAL POWER PLANT USING WASTE WOOD	66
1.2 ARCADIS PROJECT	66
1.3 PROGRAM MATRA- FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MUNICIPAL HERITAGE OF VATRA DORNEI	66
1.4. GRASP PROGRAMME	67



MUNICIPALITY



VATRA DORNEI

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

Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme



MUNICIPALITY



VATRA DORNEI

Foreword

by the Mayor of Vatra Dornei Municipality

Vatra Dornei Municipality owes its existence and development to the activity of tourism. The mineral water resources with therapeutic properties, the peat, as well as the inviting environment led to the development of the balneary tourism. The natural conditions, cultural traditions and beautiful landscape, hunting area, the variety of architectural elements and the folklore offer a wide variety of possibilities for tourism. Also, the extreme sports practiced in Vatra Dornei enhance the modern side of the spa.

God gave us natural riches of incredible beauty and quality. It is our duty, as the generation of the present, to use the area's resources without compromising the right of future generation to use them.

The Vatra Dornei development strategy is defined by the adage „In Union is Power”. Without a tight collaboration among the civil society, the public administration and economic operators, there is no sustainable development in the locality. Only together we can turn our city into „The Pride of Bucovina”.

Our community has a major interest in the sustainable development, and together we want to create a strategy for the future, so that our town will have a sustainable economy. It is in our power to achieve this!

Developing the Local Plan for Sustainable Development is a work of major importance, both for the local authority and for the civil society.

Thank you to everyone involved in elaborating the Strategy and the Local Action Plan, especially to the Local Steering Committee, the LA 21 Office, mister Radu Vadineanu – project coordinating representing NCSD and to the members of the Working Groups.

Thank you to The United Nations Development Program, personally to Mrs Soknan Han Jung – resident representative of the United Nations Development Program, special thank you to the Director, Mr Calin Georgescu for the chance he gave to our town to implement the LA21 program.

Constantin Huțanu
Mayor of Vatra Dornei

VATRA DORNEI – HISTORICAL REFERENCE

The earliest written sources to mention the locality of Dorna date back to 14 May, 1600. By the year 1775, the locality had fallen into Austrian hands. The municipal and urban evolution of the locality was strongly influenced by the discovery of huge mineral water resources. Official recognition of the importance of these springs came as a result of the studies carried out in 1805 by Dr. Ignatziu Plusch.

From Dr. Plusch's documents and reports we learn that water taken from the "Ioan" spring, located some 200 feet from the royal road, was initially used for bathing by citizens who had fallen sick, with baths being prepared in the homes of the ill. In light of this, Dr. Plusch proposed the development of a resort on the private property of the aforementioned spring involving the technical and material help of the owner of the mines of Iacobeni, Manz de Mariense.

Dr. Plusch's proposed resort was approved by the Administration Decree (Order) of 17 January, 1811, and the engineer Buholzer was charged with constructing a building with 6 baths to which the water was to be supplied by a pipe and run out into the sewers.

By 1895, development of the balneary resort had reached a new stage. At this point, the geologist Stur carried out a study of the land where the resort was placed. The study served as the basis for the resort's development after 1895.

The main buildings of the balneary resort of Vatra Dornei were built and inaugurated in 1896-1897: Vatra Dornei Casino, The Communal Palace, The National Palace, The "Ioan", "Ferdinand" and "Sentinela" Springs, the primary school building, The Main

Railway Station and The "Bai" Railway Station, and the Catholic Church and Jewish Temple.

The locality of Vatra Dornei started to develop in the eighteenth century around the balneary resort, and then grew together.

Vatra Dornei was declared a city of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire on 17 December, 1907.

Petru Forfota, mayor of Vatra Dornei between 1934 and 1937, presented the resort to the voivode Mihai, later King Mihai I, on the following terms: "The public who have visited this resort in the years after the war was entirely satisfied with the services and what it offers. Of course there have been certain drawbacks regarding the development of the resort. There is no sewage system or aqueduct, no asphaltting or pavement etc. These works could not be carried out until now due to the lack of the necessary funds".

In 1943-1944, the latter part of World War II, the resort suffered severe damage. The new political system in place after 1945 took over the resort by nationalising it on 11 June, 1948, and began a campaign of reconstruction and modernisation of all its facilities. From 1950 onwards Vatra Dornei began to be exploited to its maximum capacity and until 1989 continued to develop in all areas: medical, recreational, recovery etc.

In March 1999 Vatra Dornei became a tourist city of national importance and on 7 July, 2000, was declared a municipality.

Tourism in Vatra Dornei has continued to develop in the years after 1990 and today plays a central role in the city's development.

I. THE LOCAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

I.1. EVALUATION

CHAPTER I. NATURAL CAPITAL

I.1. Geographical location

The municipality of Vatra Dornei is located in the southern part of Bucovina, at an altitude of 804m, at the confluence of rivers Dorna and Bistrita, in the Dornelor depression, surrounded by the mountain crests Obcina Mare and Obcina Mestecanisului to the southeast and the Bistritei Mountains to the northwest.

Being situated in a favourable area and connected with the entire country through the railway network, the Dornei depression is a highly populated area. The city is surrounded by tall mountains of pine and spruce fir forests, which serve to protect the region against torrents in summer and snowstorms in winter.

I.2. Climate

Analysing annual average temperatures shows air temperature in the city to be around +6.4 degrees Celsius, varying from -7 in January to +16 degrees in July. Average atmospheric pressure is of 690mm. Due to the surrounding mountains and forests, the annual average precipitation level is 900 mm/yr. The frequency of rainfall is at a maximum in June and July, though there is also much rainfall in winter, with the snow layer reaching some 1.1 to 1.6m. The rich precipitation in winter is a characteristic phenomenon of the area. Winters begin early and last for 5 to 6 months, and in those parts in shadow the snow lasts

until the final days of April. On the other hand, autumns are dry.

The monsoon character of the western winds, which are of Atlantic origin, is the main influence on precipitation. Annual average precipitation is 672 mm. The heaviest rainfall occurs between May and August owing to favourable conditions for convection rains in the warm season.

I.3 Flora and fauna

Vegetation is specific to the mountainous area and includes mostly conifers: spruce fir, fir, pine, juniper and some leafy species, mountain sycamore maple, birch, rowan, poplar, willow and alder trees, as well as hip (berries), clustered elder, raspberry, bilberry, and cowberry bushes.

The grass vegetation is rich in species, such as: orchard hair grass, timothy grass, matweed, sedge, Carthusian pink, St. John's wort, and anise.

Fauna in the area is represented by: stag, deer, brown bear, lynx, wolf, fox, wild boar, marten, polecat, common marten, badger, otter and others. Birds specific to this mountainous area included: mountain cock, raven and other birds of prey. The rivers Dorna and Bistrita are home to the fresh water fish: trout, umber, minnow, huck, and dace.

Due to the action taken to protect the wild animals and the prosecution of poaching, the level of fauna in the Dornei forests is kept in an acceptable balance.

Reservations and nature parks: The park of the Vatra Dornei municipality has centuries old trees: (zambrou, larch fir, oak, spruce fir), animals (bear, lynx, mountain cock), endemic plants, relicts and rarities.

I.4. Hydro-geological characterisation and mineral water resources

The Vatra Dornei deposit and balneary resort are situated in the intra-mountain depression of Dornelor, which is of tectonic origin, and is surrounded to the north by the mountain crest Obcina Suhardului, to the east by the Bistrita Mountain, to the west by the Bargaului Mountains and the south by the Calimani Mountains

The resort is located at the confluence of the rivers Dorna and Bistrita on two accumulation terraces: one with an altitude of 2-5m, developed both to the right and left of the river Dorna, the other at an altitude of 10-15m to the right of the river; on these morphological levels lies the resort park and health resort.

From a geological point of view, the territory of the resort belongs to the crystalline- Mesozoic zone of the Oriental Carpathians and includes a part of the tectonic window Iacobeni-Vatra Dornei.

The alluviums of the terraces of 5m and 15m settled on the top of the crystalline systems. These alluviums are 1.6-6m thick in the upper morphologic layer and 3m in the lower morphologic layer. The crystalline on which the two terraces laid down is affected by a major tectonic accident between two series of transverse fissures.

The existence of mineral waters is connected to the carbon-dioxide emanations resulting from the postvolcanic activities of the Calimani Mountain. The CO₂ reaches the surface through a system of tectonic fractures which affects the foundation. Part of this gas is retained by the underground water accumulated in the altered part of the crystalline schists, but the largest part of CO₂ is dissolved in the phreatic waters accumulates in the deposits of the two terraces on the right hand side of the river Dorna. The water is more strongly mineralised in those regions where the phreatic layers are disposed above the lines of fracture and right downstream, along the flow of the phreatic layer. The mineral water deposit is opened and exploited through 17 sources out of which 8 represent direct catchments through drains and wells.

From the 17 available sources in the resort there is an exploitable flow of over 600mc/24hrs, the mineral water containing CO₂ comes mainly from the water layer accumulated in the permeable levels of the upper terrace. This flow could be increased by rational

exploitation to over 900 mc/24hrs, though without opening new sources this could endanger the quality and quantity of the hydro mineral deposit.

From a hydro-chemical point of view, the mineral waters in Vatra Dornei are calcium-magnesium bicarbonated or calcium-magnesium-sodium bicarbonated, having an identical chemical composition to fresh water in the area, which confirms that mineralisation of the water is effected only by the dissolving of the CO₂ in the groundwater layers from the river's terraces. As for the gases associated with the water, it has been found that the CO₂ is present in 92.4 to 93.3 percent. Furthermore, apart from the nitrogen and oxygen from the atmosphere, analyses have proved the existence of argon (0.06%), methane (0.1-0.2%), ethane and propane. Total mineralisation is between 250 and 4000mg/l, with the values of the fixed residue at between 250 and 700mg/l, and iron sometimes reaching 65mg/l. It has been discovered that sodium appears in the water at the sources that exploit the deeper levels, particularly those from crystalline schists with long-lasting circulation.

The concentration of CO₂ - the main element in the balneary treatment - varies between broad limits depending on the distance between the source and the fractures in the crystalline and on the flow of the mofette gas at certain times of the year. The largest quantity of CO₂ appears at the sources of the upper terrace. To the west of the river Negresti the mofette gas concentration is less than 500mg/l, and the same situation is found at the sources of the lower terrace.

The main therapeutic mineral substance in the resort is the mineral water containing CO₂, mostly used for curing cardiovascular diseases. Apart from mineral water containing CO₂, there is also the therapeutic mud, dug at peat sites close to the town. Currently, this is transported from the peat station Poiana Stampei.

Apart from the ground water layer, in Vatra Dornei there are also deposits of mineral waters with CO₂ and mofette CO₂. These reserves are used for the balneary treatment in the resort.

The hydro-mineral deposit from Vatra Dornei is located in the upper terrace of the river Dorna, between the Negresti and Condresti streams, and also throughout the Negresti and Rosu valleys. It is in this area where the main wells, drillings and springs are exploited that ensure the mineral waters necessary for the balneary health resorts.

VATRA DORNEI

The first written document attesting to the mineral waters of Vatra Dornei and its characteristics dates from the year 1870. Later, and particularly over the last 50 years, much complex research has been completed, including hydrological, geophysical, and climatic research, as well as much exploration and exploitation of the hydro mineral sources.

Vatra Dornei has many types of mineral water, each with distinct hydro-chemical and genetic properties, such as:

carbonated waters, containing calcium, magnesium, sodium, iron, and hypo tonic;

mineral waters containing sulphur, and oligo minerals (Iacobenii source) used in aerosols.

The spa has 14 sources for external treatment, 9 of which are exploited, the rest being under conservation. It also has 2 springs for internal treatment

I.5. Green Areas

Located in the North of Moldavia, Vatra Dornei has both a balneary resort and a large recreational and sports area, making the city one of the largest tourist cities in the area.

Green spaces in the city of Vatra Dornei

No.	Municipality	Surfaces (ha)			Population	Green area/ person(sq.m/inh.)
		Recreation areas and parks	Green areas	Total		
1.	Vatra Dornei	36.4	0.6	37	16.465	22.5

The main green areas studied and the proposals for extension or creating new green areas are as follows:

The resort park, stretched over 35ha, is known for its precious landscape as it enhances and underlines the microclimate of the resort; it has the qualities of a balneary park, assuring optimum conditions for rest and recovery in the open, walks and recreational activities.

The park is equipped with sports areas, playgrounds and the well-known "Foisor", a place for brass band music during the summer.

The Casino, an important building in the city, is currently undergoing restoration and consolidation works. The park is also home to the Cathedral "Sfanta treime" that was built after 1990.

The park and green area on Magura Hill. (Runc Area)

The Runc area is named after the Runc Chalet and camping place located on Magura hill. Lately it has become popular with tourists and many private services have been established, such as pensions, chalets, bars, and restaurants.

I.6. Quality of the Environment

Air quality

The Dornelor area is surrounded by conifer forests (fir, pine and spruce fir), which allow for a permanent and intense oxygenation of the atmosphere throughout the year due to the presence of the green needle, leaves and the resin, thus cleaning the air as the percentage of ozone and negative air-ions rises.

Measurements taken between 20.05.2002 and 29.05.2002 in the area of SC Bucovina Mineral Water SA and on Mihai Eminescu Street indicated the following:

- The maximum admissible values according to STAS 12574/1987 for 30 minute and 24 hours samples were not exceeded for any of the gas pollutants monitored: NO₂, SO₂, O₃, CO.
- Both the lower admissible threshold for health protection standards and the average hourly

notice or alert threshold for the pollutants NO₂, SO₂, established by the Order 592/2002, were not exceeded. CO concentration was also lower than the maximum admissible value for health protection standards, established by the same Order.

- The daily admissible values for health protection against suspended particles -

fraction PM10 - as established by Order 592/2002, were not exceeded.

The average and maximum annual quantities recorded during the monitoring period 1995- 2002, for the indicator "settled particles", as compared to CMA according to STAS 12574/1987, are presented in the following table:

Evoluția cantităților medii și maxime anuale de pulberi sedimentabile (g/mp/lună) în perioada 1995 – 2002

Year	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
Sample place	Avg.	Max.	Avg.	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max
Vatra Dornei – centre	3.47	5.67	2.23	4.43	2.86	7.54	1.62	2.92	2.48	5.54	2.60	4.57	3.44	5.70	2.10	6.81
Vatra Dornei – Argestru	5.21	17.49	3.04	5.37	1.90	3.98	1.59	3.84	1.77	5.04	2.22	3.98	2.63	4.84	3.09	9.57

The evolution of medium and maximum annual quantities of settled particles (g/sqm/month) during 1995- 2002

The quantities of settled particles measured in Vatra Dornei fall under the maximum admissible limit established through STAS 12574/1987.

Between 28.05.2003 and 2.06.2003, The Inspectorate for Environmental Protection in Suceava took a series of "emission" measurements in the municipality of Vatra Dornei at two locations: near the Silva Hotel and at the Town Hall.

During the measurements, dry periods alternated with humid periods. Solar radiation reached maximum intensity when nebulosity was absent and showed moderate values on cloudy days. Temperatures varied between 3.3 degrees Celsius (night) and 24 degrees Celsius (day).

The following parameters were monitored: sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, ozone and suspended particles PM10. Analysis of the admissible values and/or target values set by law 591/2002 show that there was no exceeding of values for most of the monitored parameters, excepting the ozone values that exceeded the target value by 1.33% on 28.05.2003. This was caused by intense solar radiation. Nevertheless, around Hotel Silva, a heavy traffic area, concentration of suspended particles PM10 exceeded the average value of 50µg/sqm when the asphalt was dry. The concentration of suspended particles remained within the limits of admissible

values when periods with short rains alternated with dry periods. Thus, the aestival period in Vatra Dornei is distinguished by a clean atmosphere, which remains within the official limits enforced by national and European regulations.

Water quality

The river Bistrita is classified in the 1st quality category (according to STAS 4706/1988) for the indicators CCO-Mn, O₂, and fix residue, although it contains concentrations of the metallic indicators manganese, iron, and zinc due to the upstream mines (Tolovanu) and the specific soil composition. These last indicators place the river Bistrita in the 3rd quality category. The river Dorna (which has a confluence point in the city with the river Bistrita) belongs to the 1st quality category for all the parameters, improving the quality of the river Bistrita after the confluence and remaining the main drinking water supply for the city.

Soil quality

The continuous and differentiated action of both external and internal agents on the surface lithologic material was the basis of the pedogenesis processes, which led to the formation and evolution of the soils. Some of the processes led to the disintegration and grinding of the rocks, others to (forming) the clay and its redistribution on the soil profile, while others triggered the birth of the main component of the soil -

VATRA DORNEI

the humus. On the bottom of the depression and of the concave relief forms gley soils were formed caused by the high level of the ground water layer.

The dominant soils are brown soils and forest yellow soils, which favour the growth of conifer forests, good quality hayfield, grazing fields and cultivated forage plants.

The climatic conditions in this area have determined five different categories of soils, which are divided into 11 types and 20 subtypes.

Thus, in the plains of Bistrita, Dorna and the main streams, alluvial soils with different levels of evolution and hydromorphism were formed, while on the vertical, on crystalline systems, brown acid soils developed.

Protected areas

- THE CENTRAL PARK OF THE RESORT, at the foot of "Dealul Negru", over a surface of 50ha and declared a dendrology reservation of the Romanian Academy, offers the tourists an enjoyable landscape for leisure pursuits.
- DEALUL NEGRU (1,301m alt) offers the possibility for short walks, and in winter it has ski slopes with ski lifts for a length of 3000m.
- CHEIA ZUGRENILOR, situated 20km downstream of the city of Vatra Dornei, along the river Bistrita, at an altitude of 740m, is a geologic reservation located in a corridor where the Bistrita winds between Giumalau Mountain and the almost vertical walls of Pietrosul Bistritei Mountain. The flora in this reservation is specific to the type of rocks and it is the lowest natural resort in Moldavia where edelweiss can be found.
- THE CALIMANI RESERVATION boasts a relief that is the result of numerous volcanic eruptions as the Calimani Mountains are the youngest mountains in Romania. Views from this point are unique and stretch far down towards Transilvania and the mountain crests Obcinele Bucovinei. The reservation includes brush protected by law, as well as the "Zambru" glacier relict. The heights are guarded by juniper trees in an area of over 400ha. There are also several small caves.
- TINOVUL MARE RESERVATION (15km to the west of the city in the village Poiana Stampei, 910m alt, 670ha) represents the biggest peat

reservation in the country. It is similar to the Siberian tundra due to the small sized pine trees that grow in the peat swamp.

Waste management

Municipal waste collection and transport services in Vatra Dornei are carried out by S.C. "Gospodarie Oraseneasca" S.A. and the Public Domain Administration. Waste is collected in metallic containers of 4 cubic metre capacity, lifted and transported by specialised vehicles to a landfill outside the city. Municipal waste is stored on an unsuitable platform, very close to the river Bistrita. There is no facility for collecting the wastewater leakage resulting from the waste, or for protecting the municipal waste from the high level of the river Bistrita. As the contracting firm owns only a low number of specialised vehicles and due to the advanced state of disrepair of the existing vehicles, the activity is inefficient.

Consequently, modernisation of this activity and arranging an ecological landfill is extremely necessary. The Local Public Administration is responsible for finding a solution as owner of the public land.

The City Hall plans to take over this activity, to modernize the waste collection, transport and disposal services, as these will be co-ordinated by the Public Domain Administration. New dedicated equipment (one compacting machine and 10 containers) was purchased with funds from the local budget and were put into operation.

Municipal waste and similar waste

Municipal waste comes from:

- domestic activities
- industry
- trade
- the public or administrative sector

The legal persons authorized to carry out waste management activities are:

- The DADP Service (Public Domain Administration) Vatra Dornei
- SC GO (Municipal Husbandry) SA Vatra Dornei

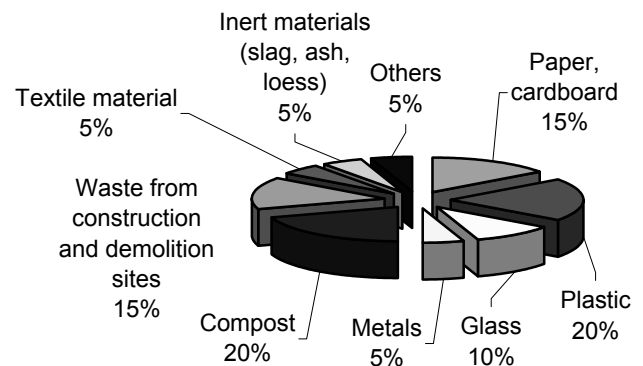
Waste is collected 3 times a week and even daily in certain areas, but activity varies according to the number of inhabitants/container and according to the seasonal activities.

Waste is stored in the municipal landfill, located in an uninhabited area. The characteristics of the landfill are:

- it is owned by the Local Council of Vatra Dornei
- it is an urban municipal type of deposit (UMD)
- the surface of the landfill is of approx. 2ha
- first put into use in 1983 and has an approx. volume of 45,000 cubic metres
- currently, the original capacity of the landfill is exhausted
- the platform is located in a coastal area, on the left bank of the river Bistrita at 80-100m from the minor river bed
- the access road to the landfill is barely passable due to the excess of humidity in the area, which amplifies the pollution of the ground water and the surface water of the river Bistrita. As a result of these problems, hydro-technical works are more difficult to perform.
- there is no fence surrounding the area (no hedge or prefabricated parts)
- deposit gases are not collected
- there is no drain for collecting the levigates
- there is no monitoring system
- waste collection is not selective and recyclable materials are not recovered from the place of storage
- estimated waste quantities, by type are:

Paper, cardboard	15%
Plastic	20%
Glass	10%

Metals	5%
Compost	20%
Waste from construction and demolition sites	15%
Textile material	5%
Inert materials (slag, ash, loess)	5%
Others	5%
Total	100%



Municipal waste contains an increasing percentage of plastic materials.

Industrial waste

The most important industrial waste is generated by the wood industry and consists of sawdust and wood peelings. Besides the many frame saws, there are 3 major companies in Vatra Dornei that process wood: SC Dornafor SA, SC Regnafor SA, and SC Romanel SA

Evolution of waste quantities generated between 1995 and 2000

Main type of waste/year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Municipal waste Total, of which:						
- domestic waste collected selectively from the population (cubic metres)	13,500	13,000	12,500	12,000	11,000	10,000
- domestic waste collected from operating agents (industry, trade, tourism, institutions) (cubic metres)	4,000	3,900	3,800	3,700	3,600	3,500
Waste from municipal services Total, of which:						
- street waste (t)	425	428	430	432	435	437
- market waste (t)	142	145	152	157	160	161
- waste from gardens, parks and green areas (t)	230	233	237	241	243	245

Main type of waste/year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Hospital waste (t)	18.7	19.1	19.3	19.4	19.3	19
Mud resulting from filtering of urban wastewater (t)	16.5	16.8	17.3	17.5	17.8	18
Solid waste from construction and demolition sites (t)	42	44	48	50	53	58

Forecast of waste quantities, by category of generation:

Main type of waste/ year	Waste code	Reference year 2000	Phase I 2005	Phase II 2010	Phase III 2015
Municipal waste Total, of which					
- domestic waste selectively collected from the population (cubic metres)	200301	7,200	9,000	11,000	12,000
- domestic waste collected from operators (industry, trade, tourism, institutions) (cubic metres)	200301	2,400	3,500	4,500	5,000
Waste from municipal services Total, of which:					
- street waste (t)	200303	471	475	485	500
- market waste (t)	200302	167	173	175	180
- waste from gardens, parks and green areas (t)	200200	278	284	295	300
Hospital waste (t)	180000	18	19	20	21
Mud resulting from filtering of urban wastewater (t)	190805	20	21	22	25
Solid waste from construction and demolition sites (t)	170000	90	92	95	100

A series of studies and projects proved that the quantity of waste generated by the wood industry (sawdust etc.) is enormous and uncontrolled depositing of sawdust triggers a large range of environmental problems. For this reason, a new thermal power plant based on sawdust is being built. The project was initiated in 1998 and today, the team includes:

- The Local Council of Vatra Dornei

- The EU through the PHARE Programme
- Ministry of Industry through ARCE
- The Danish Government through the consultancy firm Grue & Hornstrup

Chips and crust, together with the sawdust will be used as fuel, which at least doubles the biomass resources in the area as compared to the available sawdust quantity.

SWOT Analysis of the natural capital

SWOT	Positive factors	Negative factors
Internal factors	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Geographic position – the municipality of Vatra Dornei is situated at the crossing of the roads to Transilvania, Bucovina and Moldova;</p> <p>Natural environment – it is surrounded by mountains covered in conifer forests, Vatra Dornei is a beautiful natural area;</p> <p>Climate – the long winters favour the reactivation of tourism in the form of winter sports</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Vatra Dornei is part of the N-E Development Area, where the PIB/ inhabitant has the lowest value in the country.</p> <p>Its recreational areas and possibilities for tourism are undervalued.</p> <p>Climate –annual average temperatures of 5.2 degrees C cause extra costs in terms of ensuring heating.</p>

CHAPTER II. ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CAPITAL

II.1. ANTHROPIC CAPITAL

II.1.1 ECHIPARE URBANĂ

URBAN UTILITIES

The road network

The main streets crossing the city Vatra Dornei run parallel to the rivers Bistrita and Dorna.

The principal street network is used intensely, with transit traffic overlapping local traffic.

The main national and county roads that cross the city are:

- E 576 (DN 17): Dej - Vatra Dornei - Suceava
- DN 17 B: Vatra Dornei - Broșteni – Piatra Neamț

The railway network

There are passenger and goods train stations in: Vatra Dornei, Vatra Dornei-Bai and Rosu.

Air transport

Passenger and goods air traffic is ensured by the Salcea airport near the municipality of Suceava, located 130km from Vatra Dornei.

There is a possibility of reopening a landing strip for small planes in Floreni, 12km from the city.

PUBLIC UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Drinking water network

Vatra Dornei has a centralised drinking water supply system. Its source is the intake "Rosu", in which area the surface water can also be processed.

The drinking water supply network dates back to 1938 and 1960 It is in a state of severe disrepair.

Repair cost, in comparable values, by type of material/diameter; total/year; by intervention

MATERIAL	DIAMETER (Ø mm)	Total cost (thou. lei)	Number of investments	Repair cost/ intervention
I. INTAKE PIPE NETWORK				
cast iron	150	183.480	60	3,058
steel	600	21,259	7	3,037
II. DISTRIBUTION NETWORK				
cast iron	250	51.476	17	3,028
cast iron	400	12.112	4	3,028
cast iron	200	15.140	5	3,028
cast iron	100	3.028	1	3,028
asbestos-cement	200	21.245	7	3,035
asbestos-cement	100	9.105	3	3,035
steel	70	21.280	7	3,040
steel	125	30.400	10	3,040
steel	150	24.320	8	3,040
steel	300	6.080	2	3,040

VATRA DORNEI

The above table indicates the high state of disrepair of the existing networks, 85% of which needs to be replaced.

1. Price list used for water distribution - values for 2-3 years
 - 2000-March 2002: 3,951lei/mc
 - March 2002-present: 4,429lei/mc
2. Energy cost quota within the water price, lei/cm and kWh/cm
 - 1,954 Lei/cm
 - 1,2985 kWh/cm
3. Metering degree at user (%)
 - total branch circuit/lead- 2.443
 - of which metered 434 - 17.77% (the existing metering is done by the beneficiary)
4. Specific consumption l/person/day, total and household consumption
 - total specific consumption: 152.20 l/man daily
 - specific household consumption: 89.7 l/man daily
5. Water supply continuity, hours/day - 24
6. The equipment for water loss control – nonexistent
7. Water loss: 28%

Water treatment station

The water treatment station is located on the right hand side of the river Dorna, 5 km from Vatra Dornei in the Rosu neighbourhood, near the railway station CFR Rosu, on the right hand side of the national road DN 17 Vatra Dornei - Cluj Napoca.

The drinking water in Vatra Dornei is supplied by:

- surface water intake from the river Dorna
- ground water intake from "Moara Dracului" brought to reservoir no. 1 Runc

The water treatment station has been in operation since October 1970.

During winter, the low temperatures cause severe problems with the water intake in terms of: forming of ice bridge and blocking of grid, freezing and blocking of the coffer dams, ice blocking the sieves and grids of the pumps.

The sewerage network

The waste water treatment plant has two steps: mechanical and biological. It has a capacity of 80 l/s.

Waste water treatment plant

Domestic and industrial wastewaters treated in the plant have an average flow of 32 l/s. The plant was inaugurated in 1984 and originally designed for a flow capacity of 80 l/s. It uses mechanical and biological stages.

The sewerage system

Vatra Dornei has a divided sewerage system, however there are parts where local conditions impose a mixed system for the water flow transport.

The whole sewerage system is 23.9 km long and the drinking water supply network is approx. 45.2 km long.

The sewerage system became unsatisfactory when the water supply works were extended. The later extension works were done by adding new networks to the central sewerage system but without a correlating extension to the current transport and treatment capacity. Over time, this situation led to many deficiencies in the management of the local sewerage system.

The electric power supply network

The municipality of Vatra Dornei is connected to the National Energy System through a transformer station of 110/220 KV voltage.

Currently, the electric power networks of medium voltage are:

- aerial of 20KV- LEA- 20KV
- subterranean of 20-KV- LES- 20 KV

The low voltage networks are subterranean in the central zones, while the aerial networks are in the periphery zones. The aerial voltage network is supported on concrete pillars, used both for energy supply and street lighting. The subterranean voltage network has separate cables for energy supply to the households and for the street lighting. The power distribution network of the city comprises

approximately 57 transformer points. Street lighting in the main streets, squares and intersections uses sodium or mercury vapours lamps. The street lighting network is centralized and automated.

The thermal energy supply network

Thermal energy for residential heating and water heating is provided by 6 local thermal power plants with a total collective capacity of 25.6 Gcal/h, the thermal agent being the water. The power plants are equipped with 32 boilers PAL-25 that use light liquid fuel CLU-TIP 3 STAS-54-80. The fuel deposits are buried, but the tanks have no concrete protection.

The water is heated in the 6 power plants with the use of counterflow equipment with copper pipes of type AM-55 and AM-85. The thermal power plants function with closed expansion tanks and do not have a water treatment facility.

The thermal agent is distributed through a black steel-piping network, while the warm water is supplied through zinc-coated steel pipes.

A natural gas network is nonexistent. However, the current project "Utilities and Environment at European Standards" includes the development of a natural gas supply system for Vatra Dornei. Completion of the work is due in the year 2006.

HOUSING

The 2002 census counted the population of Vatra Dornei at 16,465 persons living in:

- housing - private property: 5.763 (89.6%)
- housing - state property: 640 (10%)
- collective housing: 3 (0.04%)
- housing belonging to religious cults: 21 (0.32%)

Of the 6,427 residences, 46 are used as commercial or business spaces etc. and 4,405 are connected to the water supply system; 4,291 are connected to the public sewerage system or have a private sewerage system; 6,252 have a power supply system and 1,144 are connected to the residential heating system or have their own thermal plant.

House building - the Vatra Dornei Town Hall initiated a housing programme in the period 2000-2004. As a consequence, funds used from the local budget

helped inaugurate the block of flats no 1, Chilia, with 18 apartments of 1 and 2 rooms for social use.

Due to very low incomes, 500 families are applying for social housing (state property)

The building process managed by The National Housing Agency is run in good conditions. The B Block - part of the Transylvania Quarter, with 48 apartments - is currently under construction, work on the first floor of the building having started.

Other buildings under construction are: Block no 1, parts C+D from the "Podu Verde Quarter", which will contain 24 apartments for the younger population and be inaugurated in 2004.

The severe lack of housing prompted approval by the Local Council of the acquisition of a block of single rooms on Florilor 1 Street, which will be rebuilt by the ANL and used as social housing. The block, located near the commercial complex on Malinilor Street, is in very bad condition and adds to the lamentable architectural image of the area.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The municipality has a digital telephone exchange owned by Romtelecom. The telephone network is subterranean. In mobile telephony, systems available are Orange, Connex and Zapp.

ECONOMY

Economic activity of the city is based on the local resources, as follows:

- Forestry (mostly conifers) representing 37% of forest stock in the county
- Natural lawn resources of high quality (graminaceae and leguminous plants), which allow for the development of zootechny
- Useful mineral substances resources (Manganese, Sulphur, Iron and others)
- Mineral water resources, used for therapeutic purposes in the local balneary treatment resort and also as bottled drinking water and refreshing juices, unique to the county.

The beautiful setting of the city, surrounded by hills with light slopes, with a climate specific to the intra-mountain depression, offers great conditions for leisure and winter sports.

Industry in Vatra Dornei is based on the local resources, which reflect its respective branches: the

VATRA DORNEI

food industry (milk and meat processing), the mining industry, the wood industry, machine building for the wood industry, mineral water resources management.

One possible inexhaustible resource in the municipality could be tourism, if the areas of tourist interest are adequately arranged.

Main commercial companies

Companies with state owned majority capital

Name	No. employees	Activity
CONEL –Vatra Dornei Branch	110	Electric power supply
Sucursala Nord a Apelor Minerale (SNAM)	21	Mineral waters
SC MinBucovina SA	295	Mining
BCR – Vatra Dornei Branch	28	Bank
SNCFR –Vatra Dornei Branch	70	Railway transport
ROMSILVA –Vatra Dornei Branch	99	Forestry

Companies with private capital

Legal form (PF, AF, SRL, SNC, SA, etc)	Number	Field of activity
PF	140	Services
AF	184	Services, trade
SRL	495	Tourism, trade, services
SNC	33	Industry, trade
SA	31	Tourism, industry

A number of 40 firms have an annual turnover of over 10 billion Lei. Of these, 36 are profit making, 4 make losses.

Main companies with private capital

Name	Number of employees	Field of activity
S.C. DORNA TURISM S.A.	160	Tourism
S.C.SIND ROMANIA S.R.L.	64	Tourism
S.C. INTUS S.A.	101	Tourism
S.C. "REGNAFOR" S.A	297	Wood industry
S.C. "DORNAFOR" S.A.	359	Wood industry
S.C. DORNA MECANICA S.A.	192	Metallic confections
S.C. BUCOVINA MINERAL WATER S.A	70	Mineral waters
S.C. DORNA LACTATE	750	Milk products
S.C. "COCA COLA" H.B.C.	628	Mineral waters
S.C. ROMANEL S.A.	247	Wood industry

INDUSTRY

Food industry

The companies involved in the milk industry are “DORNA LACTATE”, “DORNA”, “DORNA BRANZETURI”, and “CAMY LACT”; they produce pressed cheese, Swiss cheese and a whole range of other milk products for the domestic market.

Vatra Dornei is known for the many mineral water springs in the area, which explains the high number of companies bottling mineral water. The most important of these are: S.C. “COCA COLA” H.B.C., S.C. BUCOVINA MINERAL WATER SA, S.C. CRISTALINA S.A.

Wood Industry

Given the surrounding forests, the wood industry first developed in the city many years ago. Originally, the wood was brought to market by using the rivers Bistrita and Dorna as means of transportation.

Today, the wood industry from Dornelor Basin operates in two phases:

- felling and wood transportation (timber)
- primary processing of the wood.

THE FINANCIAL AND BANKING SYSTEM

Banks:

- Romanian Commercial Bank - Mihai Eminescu Street
- Romanian Development Bank - Dornelor Street
- Raiffeisen Bank - Lucefărilor Street

All three banks have offices in Vatra Dornei and headquarters in the municipality of Suceava.

Insurance Companies:

- ASIROM - Street
- ASTRA - Mihai Eminescu Street
- UNITA - Vicilicilor Street
- OMNIASIG - Podu Verde Street

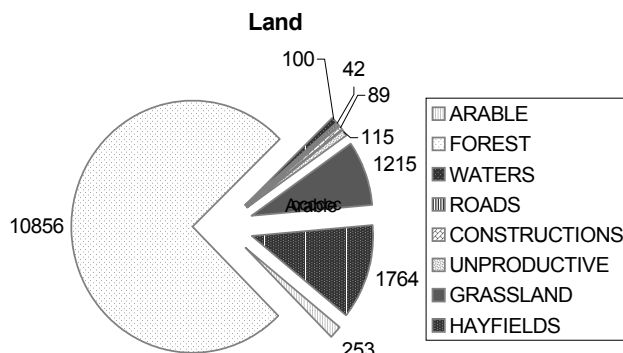
All four companies have offices in Vatra Dornei and headquarters in Suceava.

Stock exchange offices - missing

AGRICULTURE

Use of agricultural land:

Total agricultural surface (hectares)	From which:		
	Arable (ha)	Grasslands (ha)	Hay fields (ha)
3,232	253	1,215	1,764



Surface category	Surface
ARABLE	253
FOREST	10,856
WATERS	100
ROADS	42
CONSTRUCTION	89
UNPRODUCTIVE	115
GRASSLANDS	1,215
HAY FIELDS	1,764
TOTAL	14,434

Fondul fiuciar al teritoriului administrativ al municipiului Vatra Dornei este preponderent, ocupând 76% din total suprafață, în timp ce suprafața agricolă ocupă numai 22%.

VATRA DORNEI

Agricultural Production	Crop area		Production (tonnes)	
	1995	2002	1995	2002
Potatoes	96	110	960	1375
Vegetables	20	278	20	208
Fruits	1	7	1	11
Forage plants			121	1676

Animal breeding	Total heads		Number of households with animals in 2002	Number of heads/house hold
	1995	2002		
Bovine	1,331	1,630	598	2.73
Sheep	575	602	105	5.73
Porcine	575	777	487	1.60
Birds	9,100	12,540		

Basic products

Product	Quantity in 1995	Quantity in 2002
Milk – hl	23,600	24,325
Meat – tones	466	395

TOURISM

In Vatra Dornei there are various hotel chains, tourist pensions and pensions for rural tourism, chalets, bars and discotheques.

Accommodation comes in the form of 13 hotels, 5 villas and a chain of tourist and rural tourism pensions and other rooms in family households, totalling approx. 2200 beds.

TOURISM STRUCTURE IN VATRA DORNEI

Tourist structure	Category		
	***	**	*
Hotels	3	7	3
Villas- tourist pension	3	2	-
Tourist pensions	-	30 (licensed or in process of getting licence)	10
Tourist camping complex	1	1	1
Pensions for rural tourism (Bazinul Dornelor)	-	8	5

Balneary tourism

The spa Vatra Dornei has 4 health treatment units, with various sections for specific treatments, and also hydrotherapy and gymnasium for health recovery medicine

Natural factors

- Carbonated mineral waters, hypo-tonic, athermal, with sodium, calcium, magnesium and iron;
- Natural moffete of high CO₂ purity and concentration;
- Peat from Tinovul Mare Poiana Stampei, with high content of colloidal organic materials and humic acids;
- Sulphurous mineral waters from the Iacobeni area;
- Tonic bio climate with high concentration of negative ions in the air.

Treatment indications

Conditions and dysfunctions treated in this balneary resort vary from prophylaxis, sedentary and stress, cardiovascular conditions (e.g. high blood pressure, valve diseases, Raynaud disease etc), loco motor conditions (e.g. rheumatism, spondylosis, polyarthritis, bone fractures and others) to associated diseases (endocrine, gynaecological, renal, nervous dysfunctions).

Treatment periods last 10 to 18 days and combine natural factors with additional medical procedures prescribed by the doctor and diet, depending on the disease.

- Prophylaxis - healthy and apparently healthy persons predisposed to illness due to personal constitution or external factors
- Persons benefiting from this treatment: physically and intellectually exhausted with functional disorders caused by nervous hyperactivity, sedentary persons, individuals working in polluted environments, micro traumas;
- Cure and recovery
- Cardio-vascular conditions
- Loco motor conditions

- Associated conditions
 - breathing system
 - gynaecological problems
 - endocrine conditions
 - nervous system.
 - blood conditions
 - digestive conditions
 - kidney conditions
 - metabolic conditions
- The medical-balneary activity is performed in:
 - surgeries
 - functional explorations services
 - two treatment units with specialised sections for:
 - carbonated bath
 - hydrotherapy
 - electrotherapy
 - phototherapy
 - kinaesthesia
 - pneumotherapy
 - massage
 - gynaecology
 - natural moftete

The local hospital provides assistance in emergencies and clinical examinations.

Active tourism

I. SPORTS PRACTISED IN VATRA DORNEI

1. ALPINE SKIING

- "Telescaun" Slope: in process of getting licence;
- "Parc" Slope: licensed, 900m long, 150m difference in height, ski lift and baby ski lift.

2. MOUNTAIN HIKING - recreational trips to belvedere spots

- 3 main routes starting from Vatra Dornei leading towards the mountains: Giumalau - Rarau, Suhard, Calimani. There are 15 other secondary routes;
- the length of all routes measures approximately 300 km;
- the programme "MOUNTAIN TOURISM IN VATRA DORNEI", initiated by the Service for Tourism Promotion and Development and Mountain Rescue, is carried out between 15th of May and 15th of September.

3. MOUNTAINEERING

Areas fit for climbing are: the Rarau Massif (routes with difficulty levels 3 to 9), Rusca Crag and Dorna 1 Crag (with 24 artificial grasps).

4. HANG-GLIDING

In the Dornelor Basin, the best areas for hang-gliding are in the massifs: Suhard-peak Ouşorul - Plateau Giumalău, Călimani.

5. ICE CLIMBING

The Ice Cascade of "Moara Dracului-Cheile Zungrenilor" will be organised in December.

6. SKI TOURS

All the mountain routes with starting point in Vatra Dornei are favourable to ski tours.

7. CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING

There is a concrete racing track on the Runc Hill measuring 3 or 5km.

8. EXTREME SKIING

The best areas for extreme skiing are in Calimani Massif on the eastern side of the plateau formed on Negoitul Unguresc Peak and Pietrosul Calimani.

9. RIVER RAFTING

Rafting is possible on the rivers Bistrita and Dorna. The routes are between 12.5 and 20km long. Distances can be modified at the tourists' request.

II. MOUNTAIN ROUTES FOR SNOWBOARDS

ROUTE 1. "TELESCAUN" SLOPE

The route has a medium difficulty level and is 7.4km long (back and forth). The height difference is 400m. The starting point is the base of the "Telescaun" slope, the end point is Diecilor Peak - 1,301m.

ROUTE 2. CALIMANI MASSIF

The main route is 55km long, starting at Neagra Sarului ("Tăieturi" stream - 850m altitude), the end is at Retitis Peak at an altitude of 2,021m. 60% of the route is in the alpine area.

Alternatives for recreational routes:

- Gura Haitii - Exploatarea Calimani - return 18km
- Gura Haitii - Haitii stream - return 10km
- Gura Haitii - Neagra stream - Dumitreleul - Exploatarea Călimani - return 25km.

VATRA DORNEI

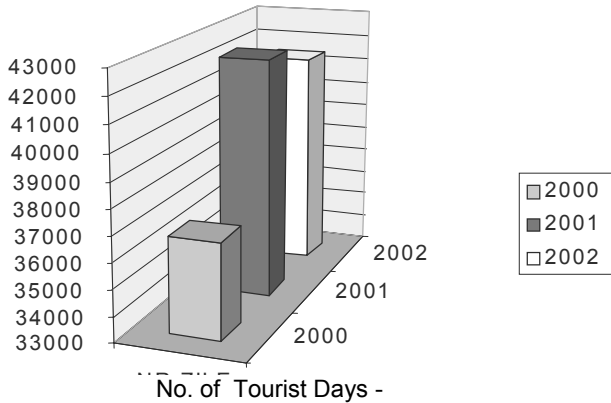
ROUTE 3. GIUMALAU MASSIF

The 2km long route is of average difficulty level. It starts at the Chilia stream and ends at Giumalau chalet (1,625m), the height difference is 823m.

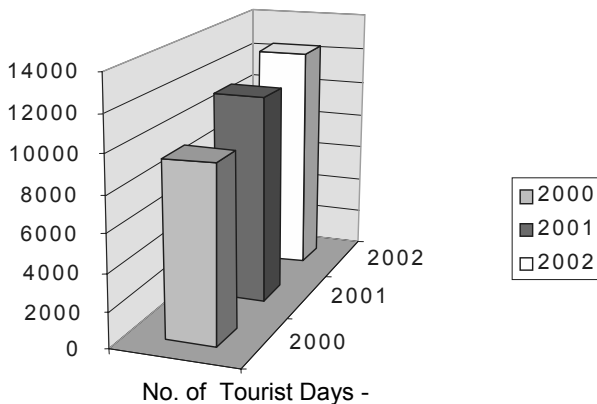
The number of tourists in Vatra Dornei per year is of approximately 60,000.

Evolution of tourism over the last 3 years

S.C. SIND ROMÂNIA S.R.L.			
YEAR	2000	2001	2002
No. Days -Tourists	36,735	42,354	41,472



S.C. DORNA TURISM S.A.			
YEAR	2000	2001	2002
No. of tourists Days	94,720	112,704	123,944



Between 1990 and 1997, tourism in Vatra Dornei saw a decrease in the amount of investment and in

accommodation occupancy rates, and consequently, a decrease in the turnover.

Between 1997 and 2002, tourism increased, with its main components - balneary, recreational and adventure - being developed and becoming more diverse.

Private investment in tourism topped 300 billion Lei, new accommodation was built and existing accommodation was modernized and brought up to European standards. A look at the dynamics of tourism between 1999 and 2002 shows that accommodation capacity increased by 15%, while the number of tourists increased by 25 % and turnover doubled. The occupancy rate for the available accommodation was between 70% and 75%.

Hunting and fishing is an important sport in Vatra Dornei as the environment is favourable to such sports.

Tourism promotion

In 2000 the Service for Tourism Promotion and Development and Mountain Rescue was set up in the Town Hall with the purpose of efficiently promoting the balneary resort and all the tourist components, as well as ensuring tourist security on the mountain routes and ski slopes of Vatra Dornei.

Other specific duties of the new Tourism Promotion Service include:

- identifying private households that offer accommodation;
- creation of a database of all accommodation run by natural persons in the municipality;
- verifying and establishing the level of comfort, hygiene and maintenance of the accommodation;
- forbidding individuals to approach and offer tourist services in public places (railway station, car parks, on the street);
- issuing licences to owners of private accommodation;
- providing free assistance to owners of private accommodation and giving the necessary documentation for the licence and classification procedure requested by the Ministry of Tourism.

During the tourist season surveys are organized to gauge the quality of the services.

The institutions CEFIDEC (The Training and Innovation Centre for Ecological Development in the Carpathians) and FAMD (The Dorna Mountain Farmers' Federation) have as main goals: training of specialists in the field of mountain agriculture, informing farmers about the specificity of the area and ways to protect their environment, designing projects and programmes on economic and social development in the area. These institutions, with their headquarters in Vatra Dornei, help to promote rural tourism and thus the interests of this mountainous area.

Rural tourism

The municipality wants to develop rural tourism by increasing the number of licensed pensions and diversifying the services offered.

Rural tourism is very common in Bucovina, especially in areas like Vatra Dornei, Campulung Moldovenesc, Putna, Gura Humorului, and in general around the monasteries. Rural tourism in Suceava benefits from a special landscape, air and water quality, and especially from the well-known mineral water springs of the Dornelor Basin and the various tourist objectives of a religious nature. A key element for attracting tourists is the hospitality of the people, which is a strong characteristic of the inhabitants.

In order to offer high quality services, ANTREC trains the owners of the pensions either by offering

consultancy or by organizing vocational training courses, experience exchange and seminars. The packages of services include recreational programmes (adventure tourism, in collaboration with The Adventure Tourist Centre of Vatra Dornei, trips to the mountains in collaboration with the Service for Tourism Promotion and Development and Mountain Rescue Vatra Dornei), trips to the monasteries and to sheepfolds, with traditional welcoming with horse riders, cart drives, horse rides etc.

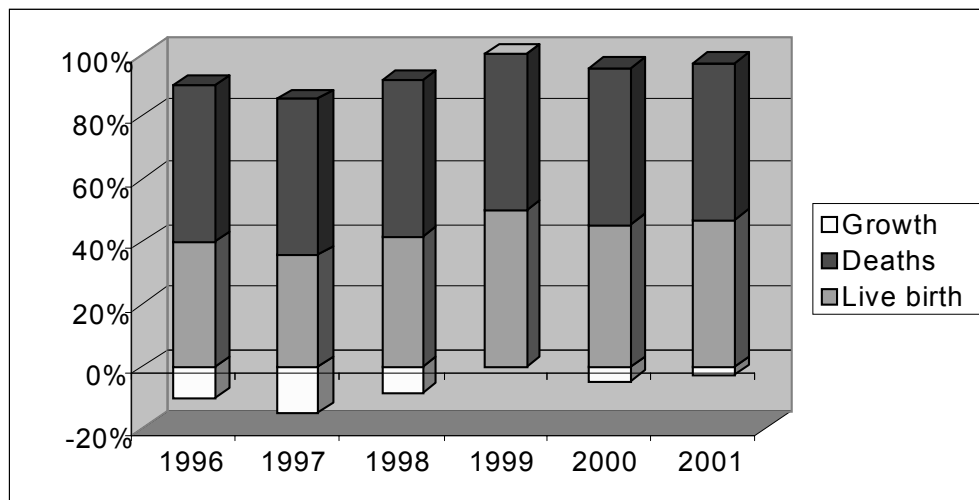
II.2. SOCIAL CAPITAL

Population Structure and Dynamics

On the 1st July 2002, the permanently resident population of Vatra Dornei was 16,465 inhabitants, of which 47.4% were male and 52.6% females (according to preliminary data provided by County Department for Statistics using the Population and Housing Census of 2002).

In 2001 there were 172 live births, 16 more than in 2000. The number of deaths was 182 for 2001, as it was in 2000.

The natural growth rate of the population in 2001 was negative (-10 persons, 6 more persons compared to 2000). This increase in the natural growth rate is mainly due to the increase of live births.



VATRA DORNEI

Population structure according to religious belief:

	1992	2002
Orthodox	17,406	15,496
Roman Catholic	506	411
Greek Catholic	69	43
Reformed	33	30
Evangelical of Augustan confession	8	2
Lutheran Evangelical Synod- Presbyterian	11	7
Unitarian	1	1
Eastern Orthodoxy		3
Baptist	87	113
Pentecostal	151	156
Seventh Day Adventist	114	135
Christian - Gospel	30	15
Muslim	2	12
Mosaic	27	12
Other religions	34	22
Without religion	3	2
Atheists	5	5

The public health care system

The institutions responsible for public health care in Vatra Dornei cover the necessary medical assistance of the municipality inhabitants, but also for a high percentage of the people living in the Dornelor Basin.

The number of the permanent population that benefits from the Municipal Hospital services is approx. 52,000, while the number of tourists from the balneary resort and transit tourists that have access to these services is 100,000 each year.

The public sector has: 1 hospital, 3 health centres, 44 doctors, 1 crèche.

The private system has: 2 medical labs, 18 doctors, 24 pharmaceutical chemists.

The health care system has many drawbacks: lack of medicines, poor conditions, lack of suitable equipment, lack of highly trained medical staff, and the problem of very low salaries in the medical system.

In 2001, in Suceava, life expectancy at birth was 75.68 for women and 69 for men.

The main demographic phenomena in Vatra Dornei. Semester 1 2003 as compared to semester 1 2002*

YEAR	ABSOLUTE VALUES				PERCENTAGE			
	Live births	General mortality	Natural growth rate	Mortality 0-1 years	Birth rate per 1,000 inhabitants	General mortality per 1,000 inhabitants	Natural growth rate per 1,000 inhabitants	Infant mortality rate (live births per 1,000 inhabitants)
2002	206	269	-63	3	8.1	10.6	2.5	14.6
2003	194	245	-51	4	8.1	10.2	-2.1	20.6

* Data collected from the County Public Health Care Department in Suceava.

The main causes of general mortality are: cardiovascular diseases (e.g. arterial hypertension and others), chronic liver cirrhosis, chronic lung diseases, ulcerous diseases, diabetes.

The Municipal Hospital

The current building housing the hospital was built in 1902 and was initially used as a hotel.

The lack of specific functional circuits needed in the hospital meant it was impossible to receive the functioning sanitary licence without first modifying the building's structure. For this reason the National

Accrediting Committee has not yet licensed the hospital and the process is uncertain.

The expert's report, completed by "PROIECT BUCOVINA" S.A. Trading Company regarding the state of the building, indicated the following: the building, finished in 1902, is outdated, the walls are slightly degraded (showing signs of damp), while the wooden floors and beams are severely degraded, and for this reason urgent work needs to be carried out to prop up the superior side of the vaults to avoid the floor collapsing. The building is not secured against earthquakes and is very likely to collapse. The

thermal, electric and water supply systems need to be repaired.

The conclusion: building a new building to meet the hospital needs would be more cost effective when compared to repairing the current building.

Labour and unemployment

In the 2001 the average rate of employment was 25.14%. Employment in different economic activities was as follows: 41.8% of the active population was

working in industry, 11.3% transports, 8.9% trade, 8% in the health system, 7.6% in education, 3.9% in construction, 2.1% in public administration, 1.9% in the finance system, 0.1% in agriculture, and 14.3% in other fields.

The rate of unemployment in Vatra Dornei, calculated according to the Government Ordinance no 24/1998 (concerning disadvantaged areas), saw a maximum value of 9.39 % in the year 2000, which is lower than the rate for Suceava County (12%) and the country (10.5%) as a whole. In 2001, the rate dropped to 4.27 % and to 4.54% in 2002.

Rate of unemployment (%)												
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Vatra Dornei Municipality									5.73	9.39	4.27	4.54
Suceava County		10.4	12.2	13.5	11.9	11	12.4	13.7	13.6	12	8.2	9.9
Romania	3	8.2	10.4	10.9	9.5	6.6	8.9	10.4	11.8	10.5	8.8	8.1

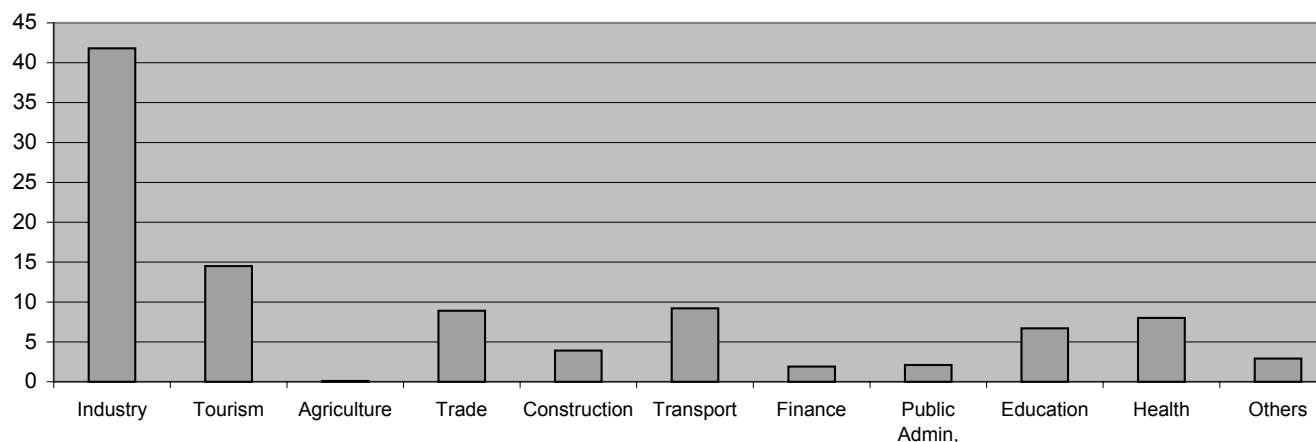
Note: For the period 1991-1998 there is no available information on the number of unemployed in each locality. This information was first recorded in 1999 by the County Agency for Employment

For 1999, the rate of unemployment was calculated by using number of unemployed recorded on 29.06.1999

Number in employment, by field (%)

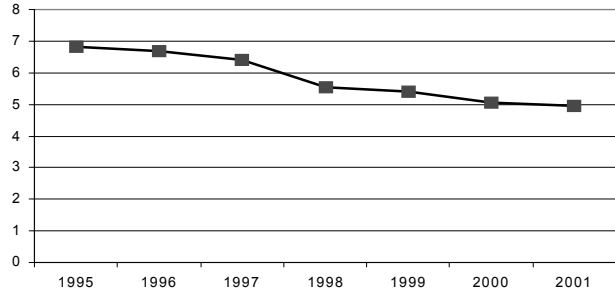
Industry	41,8
Tourism	14,5
Agriculture	0,1
Trade	8,9
Construction	3,9

Transport	9,2
Finance	1,9
Public Admin,	2,1
Education	6,7
Health	8
Others	2,9



Evolution in the number of employed in recent years

1995	6,831
1996	6,670
1997	6,393
1998	5,538
1999	5,401
2000	5,068
2001	4,939



1. Main field of activity: tourism

2 Qualifications of the human resources:

- University degree: 479
- High school: 2,568
- 10 classes: 1,053
- 8 classes: 2,040
- no education: 111

3 Qualifications of dismissed persons:

- tour operators
- reception desk staff
- waiters - chefs
- builders: bricklayers, carpenters etc
- lathe operators, welders, locksmiths etc
- miners

4 Average net income was of 4,097,000 Lei at the end of 2002.

guaranteed income was 1,176,452,537 Lei in the same period.

Those benefiting from the subsistence income also benefit from free medical assistance, based on a monthly certification of their social assisted statute.

Between January and April 2003, 21 emergency social supports were granted to poor families (for funerals, for special health care or other special social problems), totalling 5,500,000 Lei.

In Vatra Dornei, the Department for Social Protection offers food to 211 persons with special needs at the Social Canteen and ensures the functioning of the social store, where the food products are sold at acquisition prices.

On 1 March 2003 there were 147 handicapped adults and 37 minors registered at the Territorial State Inspectorate for Disabled Persons.

SOCIAL ASSISTENCE

By May 2003, The City Hall in Vatra Dornei (The Local Public Administration Service, The Office for Social Assistance) had received 565 requests (according to Law no 416/2001 concerning the minimum guaranteed income) containing the related documentation. In January 2002 only 406 requests were received, of which only 284 were approved. The number of requests increased monthly, and reached 559 in April 2003, of which 123 were approved.

The amount received by the County Council was 1,132,228,000 Lei for the period January-October 2002 (representing subsidy of the thermal energy), the amount paid to persons benefiting from the minimum

Protection measures for elder persons

Social Centre for old age persons:

On 31 July 2003, a social centre for protecting and caring for aged persons received approval for inauguration. The centre has 24 places, the personnel including a social assistance specialist with university education, a medical assistant and 3 nurses. The Local Council adopted this decision as a result of the numerous requests for institutionalisation of the single old age people with low income and health problems. Cases are accepted based on a social investigation carried out by specialists. Financing comes from the local budget, the local business community, drugstores and the "Christiana Association".

Community Service for home care

As a result of Local Council Decision no. 23 of May 2002, the Community Service for home care was set up. The service has two employees. They provide assistance to 15 old age persons in terms of purchasing medicines, a meal by day delivered at home (from the social canteen) and other necessary services.

The Town Hall in partnership with the "Christiana" Association intends to extend these kind of services. For this purpose they submitted a common project to GRASP, which is now in the evaluation process. If approved, 45 more persons will benefit from home care services. The project will be implemented by a team of 6 nurses, 3 doctors and 4 priests from the local community.

Evolution of minors that benefit from social protection

	Institutions	Family placements	Adoptions	Maternal assistants	Family reinstatement	Juvenile Delinquency
Oct 98	136	17	4	0	43	35
Apr 199	137	16	4	0	37	33
Jun 02	122	13	16	16	30	24
Jul 03	99	17	19	12	64	8

FORMAL AND INFORMAL EDUCATION

The education system

Educational institutions total number	17
Kindergartens	9
Primary and secondary schools	6
High schools	2
Vocational schools (profile: forestry)	1
Higher education (rural tourism)	1

Vatra Dornei includes 3 villages and its educational network has the following characteristics:

- pre-school education is organized in the city and in the villages of Argestru and Rosu, which are part of the municipality
- primary education is available in all the localities belonging to Vatra Dornei, while secondary school (grades 5 to 8), depending on the number of existing pupils in the villages, is available in the city for pupils from all localities.
- there are 2 high schools: a theoretical school for the city and the localities within the Bornelor basin, and a private economic high school "Tara de Sus".

Pre-school education

In The Municipality of Vatra Dornei there are 9 kindergartens, 6 of which have a normal programme (from 7a.m. to 13p.m.), and 3 have long programmes.

In 2003, there were 510 children registered in the 9 kindergartens, with ages between 3 and 7, while 40-45 children were not registered.

Some of the kindergarten buildings are in a state of severe disrepair and need restoration.

More kindergartens are needed for the districts Unirea and Chilia.

28 qualified teachers work in the 9 kindergartens.

Primary and secondary education

In the municipality of Vatra Dornei there are 3 open primary schools (in Argestru, Rosu and Vatra Dornei) and 3 secondary schools (grades 1 to 8) (all in the city of Vatra Dornei)

A number of 1,821 students study in these 6 schools, of which 752 are in the primary schools and 1,069 in the secondary schools.

VATRA DORNEI**High school education**

High school education is provided in 2 schools (one state owned and one private). These are available to all students of the municipality and neighbouring villages.

There are 683 students enrolled in the Theoretical High school "ION LUCA" and 71 students in the Economical High school.

The teaching staff has 355 employees, as following:

- pre-school education - 31
- primary school - 41
- secondary school - 83
- high school - 63
- vocational, complementary and apprenticeship - 28

The school units have a total of 80 classrooms and 11 school labs.

Number of pupils enrolled in the various levels of the education system:

	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Pre- school	506	525	515	524	501	496	498
Primary	1,139	1,126	1,110	1,002	903	822	752
Secondary	912	905	951	1,034	1,079	1,088	1,069
High school	849	808	780	702	686	688	754
Vocational and apprenticeship	234	183	211	179	169	204	248
Foremen	0	22	17	0	0	0	0
Total	3,640	3,569	3,584	3,441	3,338	3,298	3,321

Specialization	No. classes	No. students
Mechanic and forestry equipment	3	68
Thermal engine operator	3	68
Carpenter, parquet layer,	1	17
Universal carpenter	1	25
Clothes manufacturing	1	25

Vatra Dornei hosts a variety of cultural events, both national and international: e.g. The Snow Celebrations, The National Winter Traditions Festival "Porniti Plugul, Feti Frumosi", The National Festival of Popular Theatre, The National Festival of Puppet Theatre, The Children's National Pop Music Festival "Muzritm" and others. The city brass band offers a special programme in the parks during summer.

CULTURE AND ART

Cultural events are organized under the auspices of the City Hall or Local Council (e.g. festivals, exhibitions, seminars, symposiums) in collaboration with the culture institutions subordinated to them: The Municipal Culture House "Platon Pardau", The Popular Theatre "Ion Luca", The Municipal Library "G. T. Kirileanu", The Natural Science and Hunt Museum and The Ethnography Museum.

The Municipal Library

The Public Library in Vatra Dornei was inaugurated in 1901, at the same time as The National Romanian Palace (the current library building). The library contains:

- The adult readers lending section;
- The children readers lending section;
- The lending book storehouse and the reading room storehouse;
- The resort's library - branch of the municipal library;

- The memorial hall “Ion Luca”, built in 1994 on the occasion of the 100 years’ celebration of the birth of the playwright Ion Luca;
- The memorial hall “Platon Pardau”, built 2003;
- The documentary section of Vatra Dornei has 2 rooms named after famous local personalities: the Varahil Moraru Hall and the Gavril Cacina Hall;
- The Contemporary Art gallery of the municipal library hosts paintings, photography, itinerary, and historical exhibitions etc.;

The library contains some 90,000 volumes. There are over 4,000 readers registering annually with the library, and the lending transactions record over 80,000 volumes loans annually.

The Natural Science and Hunt Museum

The museum was opened for visitors in 1957 and since then considered a cultural institution of general interest.

The museum exhibits the flora and fauna of the Dornelor Depression, some of the fauna being presented in its natural environment increasing its attraction and interest to the visitors.

The Ethnography Museum, located on the ground floor of the National Romanian Palace, exhibits objects of special ethnographic value. The museum’s collection contains elements related to the traditional professions of the inhabitants, folk costumes and celebratory customs. Much of the collection is unique because such professions and customs have disappeared over time (e.g. rafting - one of the basic professions of the inhabitants).

The main attraction of the museum is the presentation hall for all the folk costumes and masks originating in the Dornelor area.

The Culture House

The Culture House “Platon Pardau” is the centre of most cultural activities in the municipality: exhibitions, theatre plays, folklore shows, varnishing etc.

A new multifunctional hall called “The White Hall” was opened in the Culture House in February 2002. The Hall hosts symposiums, debates, meetings, small concerts, painting exhibitions, graphics, sculpture, ceramics and photography.

SPORT AND LEISURE

The School Sports Club in Vatra Dornei was inaugurated in 1956 for the students living in Dornelor Basin.

The sportsmen of Vatra Dornei have won many national and international medals and titles; their strong performances owe much to the natural environment and ideal conditions for winter sports, the preoccupation of local officials with promoting sports, and the professional and passionate trainers.

The club has 4 sections: sledge, alpine ski, cross-county skiing and biathlon.

The cable car started functioning in 1980. The Cable Transport Company of Brasov owned it from 1980 until 2000. In 1999 the company was privatised, which was accompanied by the closure of some of its facilities.

As a cable car was needed in the area, new investors decided to start a new company and buy up the shares of the cable car.

Between 2000 and 2001 the installation was repaired and authorised by ISCIR. Between 2002 and 2003 the installation was modernised.

In March 2003 modernisation of the ski slope was begun with the aim of receiving the licence from the Ministry of Tourism.

SWOT Analyse of the Social – Economic System

SWOT	Strengths	Weaknesses
Internal Factors	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Architectural heritage</p> <p>The most representative buildings in the town are architectural monuments dating from the 19th century. The most important monument is Vatra Dornei Casino, built in 1897 following the designs of the Imperial Austrian Court;</p> <p>Good conditions for cultural and historical tourism and hunting;</p> <p>Representative network of public institutions;</p> <p>Developed technical-urban networks (water supply, sewerage, electric and thermal power systems, digital telephony, TV cable and Internet);</p> <p>Development of tourist services;</p> <p>Development of the commercial network;</p> <p>Disadvantaged area - facilities offered to the investors:</p> <p>Advanced privatisation, active private initiative;</p> <p>The existence of the rural tourism college CEFIDEC;</p> <p>Airport close;</p> <p>Vacant production spaces;</p> <p>Available land;</p> <p>Natural resources: construction material, wood, carbonated mineral water for drinking and therapy, deposits of peat with therapeutic properties;</p> <p>Existence of financial institutions;</p> <p>Diversified educational system;</p> <p>Skilled and cheap working force;</p> <p>Recreational spaces and programmes;</p> <p>Availability of the public administration to lease lands;</p> <p>Existence of available land and space;</p> <p>Well-trained human resources.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>The state of the architectural heritage; it is not economically capitalized;</p> <p>Inadequate road infrastructure;</p> <p>Insufficient communication between the public institutions;</p> <p>Obsolete water supply and sewerage networks;</p> <p>Low promotion of tourism by private companies;</p> <p>Low development of services for the population;</p> <p>Poor local budget - limited possibilities to repair the urban infrastructure;</p> <p>Lack of training institutions in the field of tourism at pre-university and university level;</p> <p>Lack of investment into reopening the landing strip for small planes;</p> <p>Low level of infrastructure development;</p> <p>Decreased purchasing power of the inhabitants;</p> <p>Discrepancy between supply and demand;</p> <p>Collective redundancies in the mining field;</p> <p>Low project design capacity in order to attract financing sources.</p>
External factors	<p>Opportunities:</p> <p>Public-private partnership;</p> <p>Use of public debt instruments (municipal loans and bonds) to attract sources to local budgets, for rehabilitating major tourist objectives in the city;</p> <p>Partnership with the National Institute for Tourism Development to identify investors in tourism in Vatra Dornei;</p> <p>The existence of Urban Master Plan- instrument of urban development;</p> <p>The existence of crediting and grant projects;</p> <p>Fiscal facilities as a consequence of the statute of Disadvantaged Area;</p> <p>The coagulation of small enterprises around the major investors.</p>	<p>Threats:</p> <p>Fragile system of civil society representation;</p> <p>Insufficient budgetary resources;</p> <p>The necessary budget for rehabilitation and development of tourism infrastructure exceeds the economic resources of the local investors;</p> <p>No modern roads in the regional plans (highways, fast roads);</p> <p>Collective redundancies in the mining field;</p> <p>Emigration of the skilled work force.</p>

I.2. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVES

The main goals of sustainable development in the municipality of Vatra Dornei are:

- development of the basic infrastructure;
- environmental protection;
- strengthening social cohesion and reducing poverty;
- development and promotion of tourism;
- urban regeneration.

Strategy formulation starts with the following premises:

- The strategy must improve the living standards of the inhabitants (housing and work places)
- The strategy must increase the quality of urban design, construction, services and the general image of the city;
- The strategy must offer opportunities to the private sector to get involved in urban projects, either through direct investment in individual projects or through partnerships or permanent consulting between partners;
- The strategy must be built on the social character of the urban processes, on community support and participation;
- The strategy must allow for a certain flexibility in respect of the inevitable changes occurring in the municipality. For this reason, the planning process must be creative, to ensure participation and anticipate changes.

The strategic development concept represents economic growth as a result of the city's geostrategic location, determined by attracting new companies/economic or investment activities. In this respect, there are 2 priority directions to follow: improving the town's attractivity (the image of the city, and living standards and urban revitalisation) and offering facilities to attract private companies (investing in urban infrastructure, offering land and buildings, strategic services, fiscal facilities etc); on the other hand, there is a need for major changes in

culture and attitudes concerning the use of resources by the population and the economic operators.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

- rehabilitation and modernisation of the road network;
- construction of housing;
- rehabilitation of the district heating network;
- supporting the SMSEs to develop services and productive activities;
- modernisation and rehabilitation of the existing housing in partnership with citizens associations;
- development of the transport infrastructure.

INCREASING THE AREA'S ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

- sustainable use of the natural resources from Vatra Dornei area;
- capitalisation on the goods and services generated by the natural capital of the Vatra Dornei area.

URBAN REHABILITATION

- improving the Urban Master Plan of the city;
- rehabilitation of the edifices included in heritage and capitalising on their value;
- urban rehabilitation: repairing and developing the city centre, the architectural monuments, repairing the facades of the buildings and redefining their functions;
- establishing rules for rational land use so that all the development projects respect the Urban Master Plan as an instrument of planning.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

- improving water quality;



VATRA DORNEI

- integrated management of municipal waste;
- building a nursery for saplings;
- rehabilitation of the municipal park.
- assuring transparency in the decision making process in order to encourage citizen participation in the politics of development and sustaining the local decisions.

STRENGTHENING SOCIAL COHESION AND REDUCING POVERTY

- developing the services of social assistance for persons in difficult situations (minors, old age people, the disabled);
 - professional conversion;
 - offering information to children and the young and getting them involved in the town's problems;
 - improving medical services;
 - modernisation of spaces designated for social, cultural and sporting activities;
 - supporting and promoting traditional festivals;
 - strengthening the relationship between the public administration and NGO's, between all decentralized services and the NGO's for solving problems of public interest;
-

TOURISM PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT

- rehabilitation and modernization of the hotel infrastructure in Vatra Dornei;
- promotion of the municipality of Vatra Dornei as a supplier of tourist services and resources by use of aggressive marketing;
- organizing recreational tourism activities: hunting and fishing;
- rearranging the recreational areas in Vatra Dornei;
- modernizing and enlarging the ski slopes;
- creating an infrastructure for tourism.



MUNICIPALITY

II. LOCAL ACTION PLAN OF VATRA DORNEI MUNICIPALITY

II.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the sustainable development in Vatra Dornei are:

- development of basic infrastructure;
- increasing the economic potential of the area;
- environmental protection;
- strengthening social cohesion and reducing poverty;
- development and promotion of tourism;
- urban regeneration.

II.2. MEASURES AIMED AT STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

In order to achieve the objectives proposed in the Local Action Plan, the City Hall of the municipality of Vatra Dornei, acting as a local authority, needs to strengthen its institutional capacity at all levels of decision-making and execution. This endeavour needs to attract enough financial resources to ensure the education and professional training of the human resources, but also to analyse the administrative framework for assignment of responsibilities.

Development of the institutional capacity will be a long-term process, according to which the public administration must radically change the attitude of

civil servants in terms of citizens' access to information regarding activity carried out by the administration.

To this end, the local authority has been working constantly to ensure professional trainings for its civil servants.

Harmonisation of the local administrative procedures with those of the EU, as part of the accession process, is one of the priority objectives of the local authority, and several projects on this topic have started.

In 2000, the Legal Department together with the Information Centre for Citizens developed a Phare financed project concerning the citizens' information about legislation.

Communication between the local authorities benefited from a project initiated by the Local Development Association Dorna (financed by GRASP) involving implementation of wireless Internet systems in the Dornelor Basin. This project will assure a permanent connection between Vatra Dornei City Hall and 11 other communes.

The pilot project "Financial and Patrimony Management of the Municipality" was carried out with Dutch Government support and has as main objective the strengthening of the local capacity for public management.

II.3. FINANCIAL PROJECTION

The local budget reflects the evolution of social-economic activity in Vatra Dornei, which complies with the regional and national development tendencies.

THE LOCAL BUDGET 1999- 2002 AND PROPOSALS FOR 2004

- thousands lei -

No	Indicators	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Proposals 2004
1	REVENUE - TOTAL	15,570,000	29,550,000	69,170,524	113,151,705	131,500,000	137,000,000
2	OWN REVENUE - TOTAL	6,673,000	9,778,000	21,879,000	32,296,668	51,314,019	72,264,345
3	I. CURRENT REVENUE	6,243,000	9,778,000	10,548,210	20,755,000	36,498,019	34,838,971
4	A, FISCALE REVENUE	4,768,019	5,501,000	6,620,000	6,905,000	19,088,019	23,100,000
5	A.1. DIRECT TAXES	4,685,019	5,398,000	6,250,000	6,350,000	16,688,019	14,000,000
25	A.2 INDIRECT TAXES	83,000	103,000			370,000	555,000
33	B, NONFISCALE REVENUE	1,474,981	4,277,000	3,928,210	13,850,000	17,410,000	11,738,971
35	INCOME FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	805,000	1,872,000	2,830,500	7,050,000	7,310,000	5,910,000
45	OTHER REVENUE	669,981	2,405,000	1,097,710	6,800,000	10,100,000	5,828,971
55	II. CAPITAL REVENUE	430,000	1,500,000	2,662,207	30,000	115,000	16,300,000
60	III. REVENUE WITH SPECIAL DESTINATION	0	1,900,000	2,630,000	11,511,668	14,701,000	0
72	IV. PRELEVATIONS FROM THE STATE BUDGET	8,720,000	16,022,000	49,467,107	57,795,037	67,020,981	68,304,351
80	VI. SUBSIDIES	0	1,250,000	3,860,000	23,060,000	2,165,000	6,556,678
95	IX. LOANS	177,000	0	0	0	11,000,000	0
101	EXPENSES - TOTAL	15,570,000	29,550,000	69,170,524	113,151,705	131,500,000	137,000,000
162	1. GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES - TOTAL	2,632,500	4,334,000	7,145,000	9,091,000	12,609,000	14,575,766
197	III.SOCIAL- CULTURAL EXPENSES - TOTAL	4,335,000	22,636,000	28,554,738	36,929,367	47,118,000	52,057,669
289	IV. SERVICES AND PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER	8,443,900	11,811,000	30,047,500	54,308,198	54,172,000	67,566,565
335	V. ECONOMIC ACTIONS	148,600	40,000	376,324	3,816,198	360,000	600,000
379	VI. OTHER ACTIONS	10,000	1,982,000	116,962	600,000	40,000	200,000
407	XI. TRANSFERS	0	300,000	300,000	300,000	500,000	500,000
415	XII. GRANTED LOANS	0	0	0	0	0	0
437	XIII. PAYMENT OF INTERESTS AND OTHER EXPENSES	0	0	0	0	0	0
446	XIV. REIMBURSMET OF LOANS	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	1,000,000
459	XV. SPARE FUNDS	0	0	0	100,000	500,000	500,000
465	XVI. EXPENSES WITH SPECIAL DESTINATION	0	1,900,000	2,630,000	11,511,668	14,701,000	0
491	XVII. EXCEDENT/ DEFICIT	0	0	0	0	0	0

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR 2005-2007

- thousands lei -

No, row	Indicators	2005	2006	2007
1	REVENUE - TOTAL	150,700,000	165,770,000	182,347,000
2	OWN REVENUE TOTAL	79,490,780	87,439,857	96,183,843
3	I. CURRENT REVENUE	38,322,868	42,155,155	46,370,670
4	A. FISCALE REVENUE	25,410,000	27,951,000	30,746,100
5	A.1 DIRECT TAXES	15,400,000	16,940,000	18,634,000
25	A.2 INDIRECT TAXES	10,010,000	11,011,000	12,112,100
33	B. NONFISCALE REVENUE	12,912,868	14,204,155	15,624,570
35	INCOME FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	6,501,000	7,151,100	7,866,210
45	OTHER REVENUE	6,411,868	7,053,055	7,758,360
55	II. CAPITAL REVENUE	17,930,000	19,723,000	21,695,300
72	IV. PRELEVATIONS FROM THE STATE BUDGET	75,134,786	82,648,265	90,913,091
80	VI. SUBSIDIES	7,212,346	7,933,580	8,726,938
95	IX. LOANS	11,000,000	12,100,000	13,310,000
101	EXPENSES - TOTAL	150,700,000	165,770,000	182,347,000
162	I. GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES- TOTAL	16,033,343	17,636,677	19,400,345
197	III.SOCIAL - CULTURAL EXPENSES	57,263,436	62,989,780	69,288,757
289	IV. SERVICES AND PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER	74,323,222	81,755,544	89,931,098
335	V. ECONOMIC ACTIONS	660,000	726,000	798,600
379	VI. OTHER ACTIONS	220,000	242,000	266,200
407	XI.TRANSFERS	550,000	605,000	665,500
446	XIV. REIMBURSMENT OF LOANS	1,100,000	1,210,000	1,331,000
459	XV. SPARE FUNDS	550,000	605,000	665,500

II.4. SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND IDENTIFIED PROJECTS

DEVELOPEMENT OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

No.	Specific objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value	Period	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1.	- rehabilitation and modernisation of the road network	Local budget Attracted sources	Building of ring road	3.6 millions €	2 years	Service for Urban Planning	10% local budget; 90% attracted sources	City Hall Investor
2.	- the rehabilitation of the district heating network in the city	Local budget Attracted sources	Rehabilitation and modernisation of the thermal power supply system - CT1 and CT2	250,000 €	1 year	DADP	10% local budget; 90% attracted sources	City Hall Investor
3.	- supporting SMSEs in developing services and productive activities	City Hall Chamber of Commerce Attracted sources	Centre for consultancy and promoting SMSE	500,000 € 8,000 € Feasibility study	9 months	City Hall - Strategic Development and European Integration Department	City Hall Chamber of Commerce	City Hall Chamber of Commerce
4.	Development of transport infrastructure	Local budget Attracted sources	Rehabilitation of "Floreni" Airport	2.3 million € 10,000 €	2 years	City Hall - Strategic Development and European Integration Department	Public-private partnership	City Hall Investor

INCREASING THE AREA'S ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

No.	Specific objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value	Period	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1.	Sustainable use of natural resources from the area Vatra Dornei; capitalisation of the goods and services generated by Vatra Dornei's natural capital	Private Companies	Building of a furniture factory	2.5 millions € 8,000 € feasibility survey	3 years	Service for Urban Planning	Public-private partnership	LA21 Office
2.		Private Companies	Constructing of factory for forest fruit processing		3 years	Service for Urban Planning	Public-private partnership	LA21 Office

No.	Specific objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value	Period	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
3.		Local budget Financing program	Food market	1,500,000 €	2 years	Mayorality- Strategic Development and European Integration Department	Public-private partnership	City Hall Investor
4.		City Hall Other sources	Building of a slaughter house	1.2 million €	1 year	The Department for Cadaster and Land Fund	Public-private partnership	City Hall LA21 Office

URBAN REGENERATION

No.	Specific objectives	Financing:	Project title	Estimated project value	Period	Responsible departments/ institutions	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	Renovation of the buildings belonging to the architectural heritage	Local budget Attracted funds	Restoration of the Casino and making it part again of tourist activities	4.2 million € consolidation works 3.5 million Euros building works	4 years	City Hall Ministry of Culture	City Hall Possible partner	City Hall LA21 Office
2.	-improving the study conditions for students	Local budget Attracted sources	Building of a new school	2.4 million €	4 years	City Hall - Strategic Development and European Integration Department	10% local budget; 80% attracted sources	City Hall Investor!
3.		Local budget Attracted sources	Rehabilitation and modernisation of 3 schools	1.5 million €	2 years	City Hall - Strategic Development and European Integration Department	10% local budget; 80% attracted sources	City Hall Investor

STRENGTHENING SOCIAL COHESION AND POVERTY REDUCTION

No.	Specific objectives	Financing:	Project title	Estimated project value	Period	Responsible institutions/d epartments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	Development of social assistance services for people in difficult situations (minors, old aged persons, disabled persons)	Local budget Financing programme	"For your child"	15,000 €	12 months	D.G.J.P.D.C. Suceava City Hall	City Hall NGO Attracted funds	City Hall Investor
2		D.A.S. Local budget County budget Financing programme	„Educational Centre for counselling, therapy and social integration of the disabled minors"	100,000 €	8 months	D.G.J.P.D.C. Suceava City Hall D.A.S.	City Hall County Office for Child Protection	D.A.S. City Hall D.G.J.P.D.C. Suceava Investor
3		Local budget Financing programme	"Your home"	30,000 €	12 months	D.G.J.P.D.C. Suceava City Hall	City Hall NGO Attracted funds	City Hall Investor
4		Local budget Financing programme	"Day Centre for school children"	20,000 €	6 months	Mayoralty	Educational institutions	City Hall Investor
5		Local budget Financing programme	" Emergency Centre for minors"	50,000 €	8 months	City Hall	D.G.J.P.D.C. Suceava C.G.P. Gendarmes Police	City Hall Investor
6		Local budget County budget Financing programme	"Centre for temporary family shelter"	50,000 €	12 months	D.G.J.P.D.C. Suceava City Hall	City Hall D.G.J.P.D.C.	D.G.J.P.D.C. Suceava City Hall Investor
7		Local budget Financing programme	"Centre for marital counselling and minors' issues"	10,000 €	12 months	City Hall	City Hall NGO Attracted funds	City Hall Investor
8		Local budget County budget Financing programme	"Centre for counselling, therapy and social integration"	100,000 €	12 months	City Hall D.A.S.	City Hall NGO Attracted funds	City Hall Investor D.A.S.
9		Local budget Financing programme	"Your home"	30,000 €	12 months	City Hall	City Hall NGO Attracted funds	City Hall Investor
10		Local budget Financing programme	"A safe old age"	20,000 €	12 months	City Hall	City Hall NGO Attracted funds	City Hall Investor
11		Local budget Financing programme	"A new home"	30,000 €	8 months	City Hall	City Hall NGO Attracted funds	City Hall Investor

No.	Specific objectives	Financing:	Project title	Estimated project value	Period	Responsible institutions/d epartments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
12		Local budget Financing programme	"Day Care Centre for aged persons"	30,000 €	12 months	City Hall	City Hall NGO Attracted funds	City Hall Investor
13	Professional re-conversion	Local budget A.J.O.F.M.	"A work place for each of us"	25,000 €	12 months	City Hall A.L.O.F.M.	City Hall NGO Attracted funds	City Hall A.J.O.F.M.
14		Local budget Financing programme	"Centre for monitoring, counselling and professional orientation and social integration"	10,000 €	12 months	City Hall	City Hall NGO Attracted funds	City Hall Investor
15	- offering information to the children and the young population and involving them in the town's administration	Local budget Financing programme	"Information and Counselling Centre for Youth"	5,000 €	8 months	City Hall	City Hall NGO Attracted funds	City Hall Investor
16		Financing programme	"Children's Local Council"	5,000 €	12 months	City Hall	City Hall NGO Attracted funds	Investor
17	- assuring transparency of the decision making process in order to encourage citizen participation in politics and supporting of local decisions	Local budget Local business community	"Community's partnership - possible solutions"	10,000 €	6 months	City Hall	Local business community	City Hall Local business community
18		Local budget Financing programme	"For a European citizen"	15,000 €	3 months	City Hall	County Council Prefecture	City Hall Investor
19		Local budget Financing programme	"Respect the law! You are respecting yourself!"	15,000 €	12 months	City Hall	Police Constabulary C.G.P.	City Hall Investor
20		Local budget Financing programme	"Our citizen - our master"	15,000 €	3 months	City Hall	City Hall NGO Attracted funds	City Hall Investor
21	Improving the medical assistance services	City Hall County Office for Public Health	Hospital Building	3.5 million €	3 years	Service for Urban Planning Social Assistance	City Hall NGO Attracted funds	City Hall
22		Local budget Financing programme	"Permanence centre for family doctors"	100,000 €	12 months	City Hall	Family doctors	City Hall Investor
23		Local budget Financing programme	"Marital planning - a condition for health"	15,000 €	3 months	City Hall D.S.P.	Hospital	City Hall Investor
24	- modernising / creating spaces dedicated to cultural - artistic and sports activities	Local budget D.J.C.C.P.C.N. Financing programme	"Modernising the Hall of the Municipal Culture House"	500,000 €	12 months	City Hall D.J.C.C.P.C.N.	City Hall D.J.C.C.P.C.N Attracted funds	City Hall Investor D.J.C.C.P.C.N.
25		Local budget D.J.C.C.P.C.N.	"Modern reading room-G.T.Kirileanu Library"	200,000 €	12 months	City Hall	City Hall D.J.C.C.P.C.N	City Hall Investor

No.	Specific objectives	Financing:	Project title	Estimated project value	Period	Responsible institutions/d departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
26		County Office for Cinematography Private Investor	Movie House	1.5 millions €	3 years	City Hall	City Hall County Office for Cinematography	City Hall Investor
27		City Hall The County Office for Culture, Cults and Cultural Patrimony	Constructing a culture house	2.5 million \$	3 years	Service for Urban and Territory Planning	City Hall D.J.C.C.P.C.N	City Hall The County Department for Culture, Cults and Cultural Heritage
28		City Hall Attracted funds	Rehabilitating and building of gyms	875,000 €	5 years	City Hall	City Hall Possible partner	City Hall Investor
29		Local budget Financing programme	"Modernising the Museum for Natural Science"	100,000 €	12 months	City Hall	City Hall Attracted funds	City Hall Investor
30	Supporting and promoting the traditional festivals	Financing programme	"Dornelor Country-cultural traditions"	10,000 €	annually	The writers and artists Union of Vatra Dornei	City Hall Attracted funds	Writers and Artists Union of Dornelor Country Investor
31		Local budget Financing programme	"Ethnography and folklore - traditions and perspectives"	1,000 €	annually	City Hall	City Hall Attracted funds	City Hall Investor
32		Local budget D.J.C.C.P.C.N. Financing programme	Organising events of local, national or international interest	9,000 €	annually	City Hall	City Hall NGO Attracted funds	City Hall Investor City Hall Investor D.J.C.C.P.C.N.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

No.	Specific objectives	Financing:	Project title:	Estimated project value	Period	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	Integrated management of municipal waste	Local budget Local economic operators Attracted funds	Integrated management of the municipal waste in Vatra Dornei	2,100,000 €	3 years	City Hall - The Service for Urban and Territory Planning and, the Economic Department, the Environmental Protection	City Hall Economic operators The Owners Association The educational institutions REMAT Vatra Dornei	City Hall IPM Suceava Local Mass-media LA21 Office

No.	Specific objectives	Financing:	Project title:	Estimated project value	Period	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
						Department DADP	Local Mass-media	
2	Improving water quality	Local budget Attracted funds	Rehabilitation of the water treatment plant and extending the drinking water supply network	930,000 €	3 years	City Hall - The Department for Public Domain Administration	City Hall Possible partner	City Hall LA21 Office
3		Local budget Attracted funds	Re-technologisation of Waste Water Treatment Plant and rehabilitation and extension of the sewerage system	2,000,000 €	5 years	City Hall - The Department for Public Domain Administration	City Hall Possible partner	City Hall LA21 Office
4	Creating a nursery for saplings	City Hall Attracted funds	Save the forest	75,000 €	10-15 years	City Hall – Cadastral and Land Fond Department	City Hall Possible partner	City Hall LA21 Office
5	Recreating green areas	City Hall Attracted funds	Rehabilitation of the municipal park	150,000 €	2 years	City Hall – Cadastral and Land Fond Department	City Hall Possible partner	City Hall LA21 Office
		City Hall Attracted funds	Rearranging and creating green spaces and playgrounds	70,000 €	2-3 years	City Hall – Cadastral and Land Fond Department	City Hall Possible partner	City Hall LA21 Office

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION

No.	Specific objectives	Financing:	Project title	Estimated project value	Period:	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	Promoting the Vatra Dornei Municipality as a supplier of tourism resources, through aggressive marketing	Local budget Economic operators Attracted funds	Increasing the efficiency of the activity carried out by the Service for Development and Promotion of Tourism and Mountain Rescue	80,000 €	2 years	City Hall Service for Tourism Development and Promotion and Mountain Rescue	City Hall Possible partner	City Hall LA21 Office
2		Local budget Economic operators Attracted funds	Increasing tourist safety - reducing the risk factors in the mountain area	48,000 €	1 year	City Hall Service for Tourism Development and Promotion and Mountain Rescue	City Hall Possible partner	City Hall LA21 Office

No.	Specific objectives	Financing:	Project title	Estimated project value	Period:	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
3	Rearranging the recreational areas in Vatra Dornei	Local budget Economic operators Attracted funds	The amusement park "Lunca Dornei" and Runc	500,000 €	2 years	City Hall	City Hall Possible partner	City Hall LA21 Office
4		Local budget Economic operators Attracted funds	Building of a skating rink	2,500,000 €	3 years	City Hall	City Hall Possible partner	City Hall LA21 Office
5	Enlarging and modernising the ski slopes in Vatra Dornei	S.C. TELESKAUN NEGREȘTI City Hall	Arranging the "Telescaun" ski slope	600,000 €	2 years	S.C. TELESKAUN NEGREȘTI City Hall	S.C. TELESKAUN NEGREȘTI City Hall	City Hall LA21 Office
6	Creating the necessary tourism infrastructure	Local budget Economic operators Attracted funds	Extreme sport in Vatra Dornei	60,000 €	6 months	City Hall	City Hall Possible partner	City Hall LA21 Office
7		Local budget Economic operators Attracted funds	Communication Management-Integrated Dispatcher for Warning and Communication between Intervention units - Police, Fire Department, Ambulance, Constabulary, Civil Protection, Public Guardians, Mountain Rescue	50,000 €	9 months	City Hall	City Hall Possible partner	City Hall LA21 Office

II.5. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

From an administrative point of view, the municipality of Vatra Dornei has an organisational structure which

allows for the making of any decisions related to the public-private partnerships or the creation of new public services.

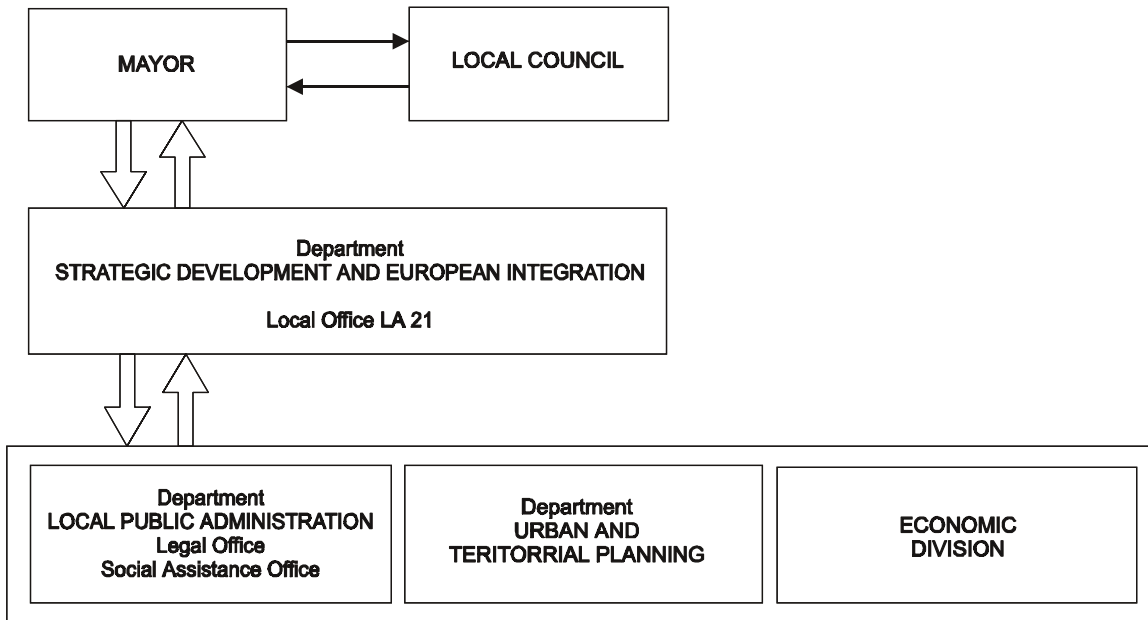


Fig.1. The structure of the support system for decision making (monitoring and evaluation) for the implementation of Local Action Plan in Vatra Dornei

A set of indicators will be used as a measurement and evaluation tool of the implementation process in respect of the Sustainable Development Strategy and the Local Plan of Action. These indicators will ensure fulfilment of the following objectives:

- the correct evaluation of the “sustainability” of the social-economical system in Vatra Dornei
- measuring performances in terms of achievement of the objectives established by the LA21; implementing the Local Action Plan;

- correlating and constantly adapting local politics to the LA21 elements (objectives, politics, actions) and to the international documentation.

The set of indicators for the sustainable development adopted by the European Union, 2000 common European indicators, and Urban Audit I with the changes proposed by the local community during the public debates are set out in the following:

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Fields	Indicators	Responsible institutions - data sources
<i>Social and Economic Indicators</i>		
Population	Overall population by gender and age group	County Department for Statistics - DJS
	Population aged less than 16 years (%) and population over the average retirement age (%)	DJS
Ethnic structure	Romanian natives (% of total)	DJS
	Other nationalities (% of total)	DJS
Households structure	Total households	DJS
	Average household size	DJS
	Single households (%)	DJS
	Family households (%)	DJS
	Households owned by retired people	DJS
Labour Market and Unemployment	Total number of unemployed persons	County Agency for Labour Force Employment (AJFOM)
	Unemployment rate (by gender)	(AJFOM)
	Unemployed men/women (%)	(AJFOM)
	Persons unemployed for over one year (%)	(AJFOM)
	Unemployed persons under age of 25 (%)	(AJFOM)
	Active population (women, men, total)	(AJFOM)
	Rate of employment (women, men, total)	(AJFOM)
Population Income	Average income/household	DJS
	Income distribution (men/women)	DJS
	Number of families with income above the average income required for a decent standard of living	DJS
	Number of families with an income under the average income required for a decent standard of living	DJS
	Households with incomes lower than half of average income	DJS
	Households that do not own a car	DJS
Living conditions	Number of homeless	Service for Urban Planning
	Homeless persons (% of the total resident population of Vatra Dornei)	Service for Urban Planning
	The average price of housing as compared to the annual average income/household	Service for Urban Planning
	Housing without access to basic infrastructure (energy, water, sewerage) (%)	Service for Urban PlanningD.A.D.P.
	Inhabitable area/inhabitant (m2)	Service for Urban Planning
	Residents that acquire and own housing	Service for Urban Planning
	Population living in social housing (%)	Service for Urban Planning
	Population living in rented housing (%)	Service for Urban Planning
	Number of conventional housing	Service for Urban Planning
Population living in houses (%)	Service for Urban Planning	

Fields	Indicators	Responsible institutions - data sources
	Population living in apartments (%)	Service for Urban Planning
	Population living in other types of housing (%)	Service for Urban Planning
Health	Life expectancy at birth (men/women)	DJSP
	Infant mortality rate	DJSP
	Mortality rate caused by cardiovascular and breathing conditions affecting persons under the age of 65	DJSP
Infringement	Total no. of infringements recorded/1000 inhabitants annually	Police
	No. of crimes recorded/1000 inhabitants annually	Police
	Infringement of the Commercial Law recorded/1000 inhabitants annually	Police
	Thefts of/from cars recorded/1000 inhabitants annually	Police
Labour	Labour Force distribution (men/women) by field	AJFOM
Economic activities	GDP/inhabitant at the local level	DJS
	No. of companies, with headquarters in Vatra Dornei quoted on the Stock Exchange	Chamber of Commerce
	No. of companies registered annually	Chamber of Commerce
	Unoccupied business spaces and offices	City Hall
	No. of tourists/year registered in accommodation	Office for Tourism Promotion and Development and Mountain Rescue
Education		
Educational units	No. of day care places and kindergartens (public and private)/1000 inhabitants	County School Inspectorate
	High school graduates that passed school-leaving exam (%)	County School Inspectorate
	High school graduates that did not pass school-leaving exam (%)	County School Inspectorate
	High school graduates in higher education (%)	County School Inspectorate
	No of vacancies in universities and professional schools based in the Municipality area/1000 inhabitants	County School Inspectorate
Educational level and professional qualification	Primary school graduates (men/women) (%)	County School Inspectorate DJS
	Secondary school graduates (men/women) (%)	County School Inspectorate DJS
	High school graduates (men/women) (%)	County School Inspectorate DJS
	University graduates (men/women) (%)	County School Inspectorate DJS
	Post-university graduates (men/women) (%)	County School Inspectorate DJS
Environmental indicators		
Air quality and noise	No. of days when SO ₂ concentration exceeds the maximum admissible value (125mg/m ³) (average over 24 hours)	County Inspectorate for Environmental Protection (IPM)

Fields	Indicators	Responsible institutions - data sources
	No. of days when the NO ₂ concentration exceeds the maximum admissible value (200 mg/m ³) (average over 24 hours)	IPM
	No. of days when the O ₃ concentration exceeds the maximum admissible value (125mg/m ³) (average over 8 hours)	IPM
	Population exposed to the noise level above 65db (average over 24 hours)	IPM
Water	No. of measurements of the chemical indicators of drinking water taken in one year which exceed international standards (World Health Organisation - OMS)	County Office for Public Health (DJSP) IPM
	No. of measurements of the biological indicators of drinking water taken in one year which exceed international standards (OMS and Directive 80/778/EEC)	DJSP IPM
	No. of measurements of the biological indicators of bathing water taken in one year which exceed international standards. (OMS)	DJSP IPM
	No. of measurements of the chemical indicators of bathing water taken in one year which exceed international standards. (OMS)	DJSP IPM
	Annual water consumption per inhabitant (m ³)	D.A.D.P.
	Housing connected to the drinking water supply network (%)	D.A.D.P.
	Housing connected to the sewerage system (%)	D.A.D.P.
Waste management	Solid waste quantity (municipal and industrial) collected annually (tonnes/inhabitant)	IPM Service for Urban Planning - environmental protection
	Solid waste (municipal and industrial) processed at the landfill, incinerators and recycling units (%)	IPM Service for Urban Planning - environmental protection
Land use	Public green areas (m ² / inhabitant)	Service for Urban Planning
	The distribution of land (%) and unused land (%) in intra-urban area	Service for Urban and Territorial Planning
	Urban surface designated to specific activities of territorial planning and land preservation (%)	Service for Urban and Territorial Planning
	Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	Service for Urban and Territorial Planning
Transport	No. of cars registered in municipality/1000 inhabitants	Traffic police
	No. of traffic accidents with serious consequences (deaths, serious injuries)/1000 inhabitants	Traffic police
Energy	Overall energy consumption by energy sources (coal, gas, electricity, oil)	RENEL D.A.D.P.
	Emissions of CO ₂ /inhabitant	IPM
	Annual electric power consumption per inhabitant (kw/inhabitant)	CONEL

Fields	Indicators	Responsible institutions - data sources
	Annual energy consumption by fields of activity (industry, transport, households) (%)	DJS
Climate	No. of days of precipitation (annual average)	IPM
	Days of sunshine (annual average)	IPM
<i>Culture and leisure</i>		
Culture and leisure	Number of theatres and attendance rate at the shows annually	Culture and Heritage Department County Inspectorate for Culture
	Number of cinema seats	Culture and Heritage Department County Inspectorate for Culture
	Number of concert halls and audiences annually	Culture and Heritage Department County Inspectorate for Culture
	Museums and number of visitors per year	Culture and Heritage Department County Inspectorate for Culture
	No. of public libraries and no. of book loans annually	Culture and Heritage Department County Inspectorate for Culture
	Recreational facilities per inhabitant (parks, indoor and outdoor sports facilities)	City Hall Tourism Promotion and Development Service and Mountain Rescue
	Annual rate of use of recreational facilities	City Hall Tourism Promotion and Development Service and Mountain Rescue



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

III. PORTOFOLIO OF PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR THE PERIOD 2004-2014

DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Project title - *Building roundabouts, traffic roads*

Project Manager - The Local Council of the Municipality of Vatra Dornei

Department responsible for the project realisation - The Service for Urban Planning

Description of technical assistance by external sources – there is no feasibility study, technical project

Social and environmental impact

- reducing the level of pollution in the crowded town centre
- preserving the architectural monuments from the town's central area
- traffic flow conditions

Impact on the local economy

- developing public services

Project beneficiaries

- the inhabitants of Vatra Dornei
- traffic partners in transit

External financial resources:

- investment (value): 3.6 million €
- financing sources: 10% local budget, 90% unidentified sources

Location: Municipality of Vatra Dornei

Correlation between the project and the territorial planning - the project respects the stipulations of the Urban Master Plan of the locality.

2. Project title - *Rehabilitation and modernisation of the energy supply system, CT1 and CT 2.*

Project Manager - The Local Council of the Municipality of Vatra Dornei

Department responsible for realisation of the project - The Public Domain Administration Service

Description of technical assistance by external sources - technical project

Social and environmental impact:

- increase in energy efficiency through rehabilitation and modernisation of existing thermal power plants (Centre I and II) in order to obtain thermal energy for residential heating and preparing warm water.
- total metering at the consumer end
- the proposed system will lead to a reduction in the quantity of fuel consumed by approximately 12% and a reduction in CO2 emissions;

Influence on the local economy:

- development of public services

Project beneficiaries: 4,568 inhabitants connected to the 2 thermal power plants, 56 companies and 5 institutions

External financial resources:

- investment (value) - 250,000 €
- financing sources - 10% local budget, 90% attracted sources

Location: Municipality of Vatra Dornei

Correlation between the project and the territorial planning: the project respects the stipulations of the Urban Master Plan for the locality.

3. Project title: *Rehabilitation of Floreni Airport*

Project Manager: The Local Council of the Municipality of Vatra Dornei.

Department responsible for realising the project - the Department for Strategic Development and European Integration.

Description of technical assistance by external sources - technical project.

Social and environmental impact:

- improving the standard of living;
- development of services;
- increasing the number of tourists.

Impact on local economy:

- development of public services;
- development of tourism.

Project beneficiaries:

- the inhabitants of Vatra Dornei;
- tourists in the balneary resort.

External financial resources:

- Investment (value): 2.3 millions €
- Feasibility study: 10,000 €
- Local contribution: 10% local budget

Location: Municipality of Vatra Dornei, Floreni area

Correlation between the project and the territorial planning: the project respects the stipulations of the Urban Master Plan for the locality.

INCREASING THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF THE AREA

1. Project title: *Food market*

Project Manager: The Local Council of the Municipality of Vatra Dornei

Department responsible for realising the project: - the Department for Strategic Development and European Integration

Description of technical assistance by external sources - there is no need for such assistance.

Social and environmental impact:

- improving standard of living;
- setting up of a modern town infrastructure as a basis for economic development and with the purpose of attracting investments beneficial to the community;
- development of services;
- environmental protection.

Impact on local economy:

- development of public services;
- economic development in the area.

Project beneficiaries:

- the inhabitants of Vatra Dornei.

External financial resources:

- investment (value): 1,500,000 €

The Local Council provides:

- final designing work with a value of 46,975 €;
- building under construction, with an investment value of 51,060 €;
- land with a surface of 5672 mp with an value of 40 Euro/mp

Location: Municipality of Vatra Dornei

Correlation between the project and the territorial planning: the project respects the stipulations of the Urban Master Plan for the locality.

2. Project title: *Construction of slaughter house*

Project Manager - The Local Council of Vatra Dornei and the Sanitary - Veterinary Department in partnership with a private investor

Department responsible for the project - Agriculture

Description of technical assistance by external sources - feasibility study, technical project

Social and environmental impact:

- the existence of a slaughter house in the Dornelor Basin for the farmers in the mountain area;

VATRA DORNEI

- secure hygienic conditions for animal slaughter in the Dornelor basin;
- reduction of animal mortality.
- Impact on local economy:
- ensuring local meat consumption.

Project beneficiaries:

- mountain farmers of the Dornelor Basin.

External financial resources:

- investments - 1.2 million €;
- local contribution – 10%.

Location: Municipality of Vatra Dornei

Correlation between the project and the territorial planning: the project respects the stipulations of the Urban Master Plan for the locality.

3. Project title - *Building of a furniture factory*

Project Manager - identifying a private firm

Department responsible for the project -

Description of technical assistance by external sources - feasibility study, technical project

Social and environmental impact:

- creating the possibility for producing finished wood products;
- capitalisation of wood at a local level;
- creating new work places;
- reducing unemployment in the area.

Impact on local economy:

- development of services.

Project beneficiaries:

- private firm - investor
- the inhabitants of Vatra Dornei.

External financial resources:

- feasibility study (value) – 8,000 €;
- investments – 2,500,000 €.

Location: Municipality of Vatra Dornei

Correlation between the project and the territorial planning: the project respects the stipulations of the Urban Master Plan for the locality.

4. Project title - *Building of a factory for processing of forest fruit*

Project Manager: Identifying a private firm

Department responsible for the project -

Description of technical assistance by external sources - feasibility study, technical project

Social and environmental impact:

- capitalization of forest fruits (mushrooms, blueberries, raspberries, strawberries) at a local level;
- creating new work places;
- reducing unemployment in the area.

Impact on the local economy:

- development of services.

Project beneficiaries:

- private firm – investor;
- the inhabitants of Vatra Dornei.

External financial resources:

- feasibility study (value) 8,000 €;
- investment: 2,500,000 Euro.

Location: Municipality of Vatra Dornei

Correlation between the project and the territorial planning: the project respects the stipulations of the Urban Master Plan for the locality.

URBAN REGENERATION

Title: Rehabilitation of the balneary Casino

Program manager: The Local Council of Vatra Dornei, The Ministry of Culture

Departments involved: The Service for Promotion and Development of Tourism and Mountain Rescue, The Urban Service.

Impact on the local economy: rehabilitating the Casino will create new work places; attract a larger number of tourists by increasing the area's attractiveness.

Potential beneficiaries: the main beneficiaries are the municipality's inhabitants and tourists.

Location: Vatra Dornei Municipal Park.

Objectives: rehabilitation of the Casino.

The Casino is an important building in the city; it has obvious economic potential which could be capitalised on in the context of national and international tourism.

In the consolidation and rehabilitation work, an important task will be redefining the functions of the building in order to integrate it in business and tourism of the area.

Financial requirements:

Estimated cost:

- 4.2 million € - rehabilitation of the Casino;
- 3.5 million € - building hotel.

Financing structure:

- co-financing Local Council;
- Partner;
- Other sources.

Type of financing: Public-private partnership.

Regulations: correlation between the project and the national and local sustainable development strategy.

Achievement period:

- feasibility study exists;
- project duration: 4 years.

2. Project title - *School building*

Project Manager: Local Council of Vatra Dornei

Department responsible for the project - The Service for Strategic Development and European Integration

Description of the technical assistance by external sources: feasibility study, technical project.

Impact on society and the environment:

- improving the education system;
- improving the conditions for pupils.

Impact on the local economy:

- development of the public services.

Project beneficiaries:

- 550 children in classes 1 to 8.

External financial resources:

- Investment (value): 2.4 million €;
- Local contribution: 10%.

Location: Municipality of Vatra Dornei

Correlation between the project and the territorial planning: the project respects the stipulations of the Urban Master Plan for the locality.

STRENGTHENING SOCIAL COHESION AND REDUCING POVERTY

1. Project title - *Building a hospital*

Project Manager - The Local Council of Vatra Dornei

Department responsible for the project - Social Assistance.

Description of technical assistance by external sources: feasibility study, technical project.

Social and environmental impact:

- integrated system of medical assistance;
- health assistance for the population.

Impact on the local economy:

- citizen safety.

Project beneficiaries:

- the inhabitants of Vatra Dornei;
- tourists;
- the inhabitants of the Dornelor Basin.

External financial resources:

Investment: 3.5 million USD.

Location: Municipality of Vatra Dornei

Correlation of the project and the territorial planning: the project respects the stipulations of the Urban Master Plan for the locality.



VATRA DORNEI

2. Project title – *Film House*

Project Manager: The County Department for Cinematography

Department responsible for the project - Culture

Description of technical assistance by external sources: there is no need of assistance

Social and environmental impact:

- creation of new recreational possibilities for both inhabitants and tourists.

Impact on the local economy:

- development of public services.

Project beneficiaries:

- the inhabitants of Vatra Dornei
- tourists.

External financial resources:

Investment: 1.5 million €.

Location: Municipality of Vatra Dornei.

Correlation between the project and the territorial planning: the project respects the stipulations of the Urban Master Plan for the locality.

3. Project title: “*Emergency centre for minors*”

Project Manager: Mihai Hent, specialist in child protection.

Department responsible for the project - Social Assistance.

Description of technical assistance:

- D.G.J.P.D.C. Suceava – the specialists;
- The Police.

Moral impact: support for minors with difficulties.

Social impact: education of children (preparing them for life).

Consequence of implementing the project:

- reducing the number of delinquent children;
- making families aware and persuading them to support children with difficulties.

Project beneficiaries:

- the minors with difficulties, victim of family abuse or negligence.

Financial resources:

- Estimated value – 50,000 €;
- Local participation – 10,000 €;
- External participation – 40,000 €.

Location: New building in the Municipality of Vatra Dornei.

Correlation between the project and the territorial planning: the project respects the stipulations of the Urban Master Plan for the locality.

Implementation of the programme:

- Project start date: 2005
- Project duration: 8 months
- Project continuity will be assured.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

1. Title: *Rehabilitation of the water treatment plant and extension of the drinking water supply network*

Program manager: Vatra Dornei Mayoralty

Departments involved: The Department for Public Domain Administration

Impact on the local economy:

- Development of economic and tourist activity in the areas not yet connected to the water supply.
- Lowering the costs (losses) of drinking water production and maintenance.
- Diversifying services.

Potential users/beneficiaries

- The inhabitants of Vatra Dornei and the economic operators.
- Mayoralty/D.A.D.P. as supplier.

Location:

- The water treatment plant.

- The populated areas with no water network.

Objectives:

- Improving the quality of drinking water;
- Diversifying services;
- Making profit;
- Respecting the regulations.

Estimated cost:

- 800,000 € for rehabilitation of the water cleaning plant;
- 130,000 € for extending the water supply network.

Financing structure:

- - 20% the Romanian contribution;
- - 80% the foreign contribution.

Type of financing:

- A possible public-private partnership;
- Public - external financing.

Project period: 2004-2007

2. Title: *Rehabilitation of the waste water treatment plant and extension of the sewerage system*

Program manager: Vatra Dornei Mayoralty.

Departments involved: the Department for Public Domain Administration.

Impact on the local economy:

- Reducing exploitation costs and eliminating penalties for exceeding the quality parameters established by the regulations for used, treated and evacuated waters.
- Developing economic and tourism activities in the populated areas that are not connected to the sewerage system.

Potential users/beneficiaries:

- The inhabitants and the economic operators;
- The Mayoralty (D.A.D.P.).

Location:

- The waste water treatment station;
- Areas where the sewerage network is damaged;

- Populated areas that are not connected to the sewerage system.

Objectives:

- Reducing exploitation costs and eliminating penalties;
- Improving water quality and respecting regulations;
- Improving services.

Estimated costs:

- 1 million € - rehabilitation of the waste water treatment plant;
- 1.5 million € - rehabilitation and extension of the sewerage network.

Financing structure:

- 20% the Romanian contribution;
- 80% the foreign contribution.

Type of financing:

- Public, private-public, external financing.

Project period: 2004-2009.

3. Title: *Ensuring integrated management of municipal waste in Vatra Dornei*

Project Manager: Vatra Dornei Mayoralty as an initiator of a public-private partnership;

Departments responsible for the project:

- Service for Urban and Territorial Planning
- Economic Department
- Department for Environmental Protection
- D.A.D.P

Description of technical assistance by external sources:

Given the long term perspectives of implementing such a system, technical assistance is necessary in order to create a marketing strategy for the development of a profitable business in recycled municipal waste.

Social and environmental impact:

- The Social and environmental impact will be big, through its major contribution to the sanitation of the city and by reducing the costs of collection, transport and disposal of municipal waste.

VATRA DORNEI

- The local community will actively contribute to the recycling policy (thus reducing the raw material consumption) and implicitly in terms of energy saving.
- A decrease of approx. 30% in the quantity of stored municipal waste due to the implementation of the selective collection system.
- Securing of a disposal space for waste in full compliance with environmental protection and hygiene and sanitation regulations.
- Elimination of the impact on the environment caused by the actual practices of waste collection, transport and disposal.

Effects on the local economy:

- Significant increase in the volume of recycled waste.
- Improvement of the environment in urban areas and the image of the city will support business opportunities.
- Possibility to reuse the land at the old landfill.
- Opportunities to increase the number of work places.
- Improved credibility in the regional approach of sustainable development issues and foreign investments.

Project beneficiaries:

- Vatra Dornei City Hall
- Local Community
- Business community
- Sanitation operators
- Potential investors

External financing resources:

- Investment (amount) – 2,100,000 €
- Local contribution (10 %) – 210,000 €
- Possible financing sources: ISPA grant or Phare Programme.

Location: Vatra Dornei.

The correlation between the project and the territorial planning: the project respects the stipulations of the Urban Master Plan for the locality.

5. Title: *Rehabilitation of the municipal park*

Programme Manager: Local Council of Vatra Dornei

Departments responsible for the project:
Department of Cadaster and Land Fond

Social and economic impact: secure the urban micro-climate necessary for the human activity, leisure; increase air humidity and increase the oxygen in the air, and retain the dust and other pollutants.

Potential beneficiaries: The inhabitants of Dornelor area and tourists (given that Vatra Dornei is a tourist resort of national interest).

Location: Dealu Negru Park

Objectives: The project aims to rehabilitate the Dealu Negru Park in the city of Vatra Dornei. It Replanting of specific mountain saplings in the area destroyed in 2002 by storms. (For a rapid rehabilitation of the park it is necessary to use species with a high growth rate, which can subsequently be replaced with decorative species). Because Vatra Dornei is located in an area where spruce fir is prevalent, it is recommended that leafy species be introduced in order to diversify species and increase the decorative aspect and the recreational function of Dealu Negru Park.

It is also recommended to carry out hydro-technical works on the clogged brooks in the municipal parks and to drain the swamps areas.

Estimated cost: 150,000 €

Financing structure:

- Local Council 40%
- Other sources

Type of financing: public-private partnership.

Regulations: Compliance with the national and regional strategy for sustainable development.

Project duration: 2-3 years.

DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF TOURISM

1. Title: *Establishment of the ski slope*

Programme Manager: Local Council of the municipality of Vatra Dornei

Departments responsible for the project:
Department for Promotion and Development of Tourism and Mountain Rescue.

Social and economic impact: attracting a greater number of tourists to Vatra Dornei by offering safer conditions on the ski slopes; increasing tourism in the Dealu Negru area; improving the range of tourism on offer in the area.

Potential beneficiaries: Main beneficiaries will be the inhabitants of Vatra Dornei and tourists.

Location: Dealu Negru

Objectives: management of the ski slope "Telescaun"; increasing the skiing area in Vatra Dornei.

- Finalising the technical works for the ski slope "Dealu Negru"
- Installing illumination at the ski slope "Dealu Negru"
- Acquisition of artificial snow machines.
- Finalising the Detailed Urban Master Plan for the winter sports area, which includes Dealu Negru, for which extension of the skiing area is planned.

Estimated cost: 600,000 €

Financing structure:

- Local Council
- S.C. TELESKAUN NEGREȘTI

Type of financing: public-private partnership

Regulations: Compliance with the national and regional strategy for sustainable development.

Project duration: max. 2 years

2. Title: Increase tourist safety by reducing the risk factors in the mountain area

Location: Dornelor Basin
County: Suceava
City: Vatra Dornei

Estimated costs: 48,000 €

Project beneficiaries: the inhabitants of Dornelor basin, tourists

Objectives and justification:

- Transmission "online" from the ski slopes and from mountain area;
- Promotion of tourism in the area;
- Increased tourist security by GPS registering of the mountain routes and accommodation.
- Increasing safety of circulation for tourists in the mountain area
- Reducing the number of the tourists getting lost;
- Reducing the number of the accidents in the mountain area;
- Reducing the number of the accidents on the ski slopes through video-monitoring.

Brief project description (general technical data):

The project intends to use GPS equipment for guiding tourists in the mountain area.

For promotion, or for tourists wishing to make a virtual visit of the area or climb the mountains, "online" transmission will be available. This will be possible through the instalment of complex video equipment, including antennae, on the most beautiful mountain routes in the Dornelor basin. Thus, relevant information on weather, snow depth and general status of the routes can be provided.

Studies (impact, feasibility): nonexistent.

Financing structure:

- 10-15 % local budget;
- attracted sources.

Project duration: 1 year.

3. Title: Communication management – integrated dispatcher for alarm and interactive communication between emergency intervention units - Police, Fire Brigade, Ambulance, Gendarmes, Civil Protection, Public Guardians, Mountain Rescue.

Location: Dornelor Basin
County: Suceava
City: Vatra Dornei

Estimated cost: 50,000 €

Project beneficiaries: the inhabitants of Dornelor basin, tourists

VATRA DORNEI**Objectives and justification:**

The project intends to set up a dispatcher, provided with transmission/reception equipment in order to significantly improve the following characteristics of an emergency intervention:

- communication between the mobile teams and headquarters;
- secure communication between the prevention and action teams in case of natural disasters, calamities, accidents etc;
- transmission, in real time, to all intervention units of the relevant characteristics of a disaster, calamity or accident.

Brief project description (general technical data):

The project requires the setting up of a relay point and the equipping of all specialised units from the local administration (Mountain Rescue, Civil Protection, Ambulance, Gendarmes, and Public Guardians) with transmission/reception equipment.

The radio-communication network will have the following structure:

- the relay point (located in the most efficient place for transmission), dispatcher, landline, mobile and convenient transmission/reception stations.

Operational mode:

- the relay will secure the dynamic connection between the landline stations (dispatcher or headquarters of intervention units) and the mobile teams. The transmission/reception equipment provided to the intervention forces will have two operational channels and will work on continuous screening mode. Channel no.1 will secure the communication for ordinary interventions, while channel no.2 will be used for internal communication between the members of the same intervention unit.

Intervention – Radio Traffic:

- internal communication between the members of an intervention team will be done on channel no.2 so as not to disturb the radio traffic of other intervention forces. After an emergency call, the intervention team switches the equipment to channel no.1 and uses the (previously established) intervention code together with the necessary information about the location, extent and nature of the event.

Thus, the specialised intervention forces are notified and directed to the intervention area in the shortest possible time.

Current connection between the intervention forces and the information flow is secured by telephone only, thus implementation of this project seems to be very necessary.

Studies (impact, feasibility): nonexistent.

Financing structure:

- 10-15 % local budget;
- attracted sources.

Project duration: 9 months.

4. Title: *Increase the efficiency of the Department for Promotion and Development of Tourism and Mountain Rescue.*

Location: Dornelor Basin
County: Suceava
City: Vatra Dornei

Estimated cost: 80,000 €

Project beneficiaries: the inhabitants of Dornelor basin, tourists

Objectives and justification:

The project aims to develop and increase the efficiency of the Department for Promotion and Development of Tourism and Mountain Rescue through:

- increasing the number of employees by 5 persons;
- editing promotional materials (maps, leaflets, brochures, albums, CDs, web sites);
- participating in national and international tourism shows and exhibitions;
- establishing tourist routes;
- acquisition of specialised equipment;
- development of the current tourist programmes;
- attracting a greater number of investors.

Project brief description (general technical data):

The project requires an improvement in efficiency in tourism promotion in Vatra Dornei by editing

promotional materials, increasing tourist safety in the mountain area, diversifying sports in Vatra Dornei.

Studies (impact, feasibility): nonexistent.

Financing structure:

- 10-15 % local budget;
- attracted sources.

Project duration: 2 years.

5. Title: *Entertainment Park “Lunca Dornei” and Runc*

Programme Manager: Local Council of Vatra Dornei

Departments responsible for the project: Department for Promotion and Development of Tourism and Mountain Rescue.

Social and economic impact: this area secures the necessary urban microclimate for sport and leisure activities. New jobs will be created and also additional income. These improvements can transform the area into a tourist area of regional or even national interest.

Potential beneficiaries: the inhabitants of Dornelor basin, tourists.

Location: Lunca Dornei area.

Objectives: management of the entertainment area “Lunca Dornei”

Estimated cost: 500,000 €

Financing structure:

- Local Council
- Partner
- Other sources

Type of financing: public-private partnership

Regulations: Compliance with the national and regional strategy for sustainable development and with the Urban Master Plan

Studies (impact, feasibility): Feasibility study.

Project duration: max. 2 years

6. Title: *Building an indoor skating rink*

Programme manager: Vatra Dornei Local Council

Departments responsible for the project: Department for Promotion and Development of Tourism and Mountain Rescue and Urbanism Department.

Social and economic impact: providing new spaces and activities for leisure, favourable climate for sports/games, encourage the younger generation to practice winter sports.

Potential beneficiaries: the inhabitants of Vatra Dornei and tourists.

Objectives: designing, building and management of an indoor skating rink

Estimated cost: 2,500,000 €

Financing structure:

- Local Council
- Partner
- Other sources

Type of financing: public-private partnership

Regulations: Compliance with the national and regional strategy for sustainable development and with the Urban Master Plan

Studies (impact, feasibility): Feasibility study.

Project duration: max. 3 years

7. Title: *Extreme Sport in Vatra Dornei*

Programme manager: Local Council of Vatra Dornei

Departments responsible for the project: Department for Promotion and Development of Tourism and Mountain Rescue.

Social and economic impact: increased number of leisure areas in the city, increased tourism and sports activities, diversified sports activities for younger generation, greater number of tourist attracted due to safer conditions on mountain routes, better capitalisation of the tourism areas in the Dornelor basin.

Potential beneficiaries: the inhabitants of Vatra Dornei and tourists.

Objectives:

- sanitation and introduction for tourism of the alpine peak “Dorna 1”.



VATRA DORNEI

- design and build indoor mountain climbing in the Sports Hall.
- prepare tourist routes;
- prepare special take-off areas for hang-gliding and improve access roads;
- prepare the rivers Dorna and Bistrita for safe river-rafting.

Estimated cost: 60,000 €

■

Financing structure:

- Local Council
- Partner
- Other sources

Type of financing: public-private partnership

Regulations: compliance with the national and regional strategy for sustainable development

Project duration: max. 2 years

ANNEX

1. Ongoing projects

1.1 THE THERMAL POWER PLANT USING WASTE WOOD

The financing is for 4.5 million €

Investors:

- The Danish Ministry of Environment
- The Ministry of Industry through the Romanian Agency for Energy Saving
- Local Council

The objective of the project is to build a thermal power plant that will use sawdust and other waste wood as fuel; the power plant will be located in the municipality of Vatra Dornei on Unirii Street.

By setting up this power plant, the uncontrolled depositing of sawdust in rivers and natural areas will be reduced. The main objective is to improve environmental conditions, which will lead to supplying the city inhabitants with heat.

Thermal energy will be cheap and the waste wood from the wood industry will be capitalised.

Work started in 2001:

- the sawdust deposit is being built;
- equipment was bought: a tractor and a IFRON;
- polyurethane pipes of 9.5 km length for transporting the thermal agent were acquired.

1.2 ARCADIS PROJECT

ARCADIS is a pilot project for preventing floods in the catchment area of the river Bistrita.

The project is run by The Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management of Holland (RIZA) and

the Ministry of Environment and Water Management of Romania, through the Dutch company ARCADIS.

The objectives of the project are:

- defining a strategy for flood prevention within the hydrographic basin management plan, in accordance with the requirements of the “Frame Directive”;
- defining a new methodology for monitoring and applying the strategy set up in accordance with the “Frame Directive” requirements for the section of the Bistrita hydrographic basin in Suceava county;
- developing a new mixed approach on flood prevention, based on “Frame Directive 2000/60” of the European Commission for water.

1.3 PROGRAM MATRA- FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MUNICIPAL HERITAGE OF VATRA DORNEI

Based on the Memorandum signed in 1999 between Romania and The Netherlands, The Dutch Government provides assistance for projects aimed at meeting the requirements for integration in the EU and implementation of the “acquis communautaire”

The pre-accession MATRA programmes are approved by The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These programs envisage both the support of the accession process and the setting up of sustainable connections between the public institutions of The Netherlands and the receiving countries.

The “Matra” programme of the Dutch Government also finances the project “Improving Local Public Management in Romania”.

The organization implementing the project is the Municipalities Association in Netherlands. (VNG)

The main objective of the program is to improve local public management capacity in Romania.

In Vatra Dornei the Municipality runs the pilot project “Financial Management and municipal heritage”.

VATRA DORNEI

This program brings the benefit of technical assistance and training in the local authority in order to improve local public management capacity.

RESULTS:

- the database on property was designed;
- the way to record revenues and expenses from exploiting properties and its correlation with the local budget was set up;
- creation of a registration form for recording properties;
- the non-reimbursable financing contract with VNG International was concluded;
- The first instalment of the financing of 3,500 € was paid and used for the acquisition of 2 computers, a digital camera and sundries;
- the forms for the building are in process.

1.4. GRASP PROGRAMME

The GRASP Programme - is a programme for Reforming Public Administration and Sustainable Partnerships.

The programme is financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

The municipality of Vatra Dornei received financing for 2 projects, as follows:

The social project "You are one of us - we care" - initiated in Vatra Dornei, was approved by GRASP

and begun in September 2003, needing funds of 1,041,000,000 Lei.

The "Christiana" Association and the Mayorality of Vatra Dornei decided to offer social assistance at the homes of 40 old age persons living in critical conditions (no family, poor material and financial condition, serious health problems).

The start of this project lays the foundations for future collaboration on prompt and efficient intervention at a social level and meeting the society's needs. Thus, the project initiators plan to assure social and medical assistance at the homes of a number of 40 persons over the age of 65 without family, with low or no income.

The Local Development Association Dorna, of which Vatra Dornei is part, was awarded 60,000 € for a project to ensure Internet communication services via satellite in the Dornelor Basin and to install wireless Internet connections in the mayor's offices and primary schools of 11 members of ADZD.

Of the 60,000 Euros, 50,000 came from the investor, the rest was the contribution of the solicitor. ADZD, as a new association, does not dispose of its own financing sources, as it represents a public partnership between the local administrations of the localities of the Dornelor basin. As a consequence, the partnership with ADZD was approved with the intention of co-financing the project. The amount of co-financing granted to each locality is proportional to the value of the equipment installed in the respective locality and is part of the technical project of the work.

■