

FĂLCIU TOWN HALL

LOCAL AGENDA 21 –
LOCAL PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT FOR **FĂLCIU** COMMUNE

UNDP Project 0033238

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CONTENTS

Foreword by the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative

Foreword by the Mayor of Falciu Commune

I. I. EVALUATION OF THE ACTUAL STATUS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

I.1. Evaluation of the Natural Capital

I.1.1 Historical References

I.1.2 Geographic Location and Relief

I.1.3 Climate

I.1.4 Soil and Sub-soil

I.1.5. Quality of Environmental Factors

I.1.6. Green Spaces

I.2 STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM-EVALUATION

I..2.1. Agriculture and Food

I.2.2. Basic Infrastructure

I.2.3 Energy and resources

I.2.4. Industry

I.2.5. Transportation

I.2.6. Communication

I.2.7. Information technology

I.2.8. Tourism

I.2.9. Commerce

I.2.10 Waste management

I.2.11 Financial services

I.2.12 Physical Planning

I.3. Evaluation of the Social capital

I.3.1. Population Dynamics

I.3.2. Healthcare System

I.3.3. Education

I.3.4. Social Assistance

I.3.4. Public Order and Safety

I.3.6. Cultural Institutions

I.3.7. Touristic objectives

I.3.8. Sport

I.3.9. Mass media

I.4. Objectives

I.4.1 Strategic Principles

I.4.2 Strategic directions for development

I.4.3. Domenii prioritare de acțiune

II. LOCAL ACTION PLAN OF FALCIU COMMUNE

II.1. Obiectivele generale

II.2. Măsuri de întărire a capacității instituționale

II.3. Structurile instituționale de monitorizare și evaluare

Măsuri de întărire a capacității instituționale

II.4. Proiecția financiară

II.5. Obiective specifice și proiectele identificate

III. PORTFOLIO OF PRIORITY PROJECTS

Foreword by the

United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative in Romania

I'm very pleased to present the overview of the *Local Agenda 21 (LA21)* implementation in Romania during the 2006 – 2007 phase. This document grew out of the needs and ideas of local stakeholders in three new cities and two counties, and sought to strengthen local contributions in setting developing priorities according to European Union accession requirements.

So, we would like to thank these people, citizens, businesses, academics, NGOs and local authorities, not only for their technical assistance, but also for their efforts, energy and enthusiasm which contributed to the creation of this high-quality sustainable development plan.

Local Agenda 21 (LA21) is a UN initiative first adopted at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 as a vehicle for promoting sustainable development at local levels. Ten years later, in Johannesburg in 2002, the second global summit promoted LA21 as the principal instrument to use in achieving the well-being of the world's population. Aimed at local administration, LA21 promotes, through public participation, a real balance between economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection.

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

In Romania, UNDP has been actively promoting sustainable development since 2001 by conducting the project "Building Local Capacity to Implement the Local Agenda 21". So far, the project was implemented in 30 cities and two counties. It first started with nine pilot cities during 2000 – 2002, an additional thirteen cities during 2003 – 2004, and three more cities and one county during 2004 – 2005. During the period 2005 – 2006 the project expanded to three cities and a county. Each year, the project implements LA 21 in a new set of cities, under the coordination of the National Centre for Sustainable Development, UNDP's implementing agency for LA21.

The 2006 – 2007 implementation phase was placed within the national framework of Romania's following specific requirements to secure EU accession. To this end, UNDP Romania signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Development, Public Works and Housing, which set a new approach of the Local Agenda 21 implementation process in Alba Iulia, Alba County, Tulcea, Tulcea County and Falcu.

The result, presented in this document, 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.

These good quality local sustainable development plans will improve the future of these communities, which, in turn, will enhance people's lives in the long run. They will also help the Regional and National authorities to pursue coherent policies at all levels which will contribute to the sustainable development of the entire country.

Jan Sorensen



**UNDP Resident Representative
UN Resident Coordinator**

Foreword by the
Mayor of Fălcu

Dear citizens of the commune of Fălcu,

In this phase, when Romania adapts European standards as it is integrated in the EU, our commune needs a development plan which takes into consideration all sectors and answers the concerns of all community members; a plan which channels resources towards integrated actions aimed at social progress, environmental protection, and the efficient use of human and natural resources in attaining a strong and stable level of economic development and employment.

We wish that the commune's development plan represent the participation and contribution of the entire community, thus creating a real partnership between the local administration and the population.

I ask for you, as citizens, to support the local public administration in the development of the Local Plan for Sustainable Development for Fălcu.

Here in the town hall – Local Agenda 21 Office, we look forward to your suggestions for the improvement of the proposed development strategy.

Only together can we transform Fălcu into a real European town.

Fălcu Mayor

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Tinca DAMIAN', written over a faint, light-colored background.

Tinca DAMIAN

I. EVALUATION OF THE ACTUAL STATUS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

I.1 EVALUATION OF THE NATURAL CAPITAL

I.1.1 Historical References

Fălciu Coat of Arms



The Fălciu region, later the county with the same name, had its capital at Huși, and has a rich history. The first mention of the region as an administrative unit is in the “*The Putna Monastery Monk Chronic*” (contains dates between 1466 – 1566), where it shows that in Moldova there were 24 regions in those times, including Fălciu with its capital at Târgul Fălciu.

A series of well known cultural and scientific celebrities were born in this region, and of politicians who determined the destiny of the country in certain historical periods. These include: the Cantemireștilor family, lead by Dimitrie, well known academic and politician; Alexandru Ioan Cuza, first lord of modern Romania; Mihail Kogălniceanu, politician, historian, and important patriot, and prime minister of the United Principalities.

In accordance with the 1930 census, the population of the county was of 115,055 inhabitants, of which

94.4% Romanians, 3.1% Jews, 1.6% Gypsies, 0.3% Hungarians, etc. In terms of religious faiths, the following distribution was recorded: 91.7% Orthodox, 4.9% Roman-Catholic, 3.2% Mozaic, etc.

At the beginning of this century, Fălciu was a rural commune, formed of the market itself, and three suburbs: Mocanii, Lecanii and Goteștii.

In modern times, Fălciu County was first incorporated in the Bârlad region (1950 -1952), then was in the Iași region (1952 – 1968), and finally it became part of the current Vaslui County. The township of Fălciu is very old, documented during the time of the *Hușilor*. It served as a county capital until 1757, when the authorities were moved to Huși.

In “*A Description of Moldova*”, Dimitrie Cantemir shows, that during his time “Fălciu was a beautiful market located next to the Prut...”

Today, Fălciu is a typical commune, covering a surface area of approximately 16,500 hectares, and with 6,300 inhabitants.

I.1.2 Geographic Location and Relief

The commune of Fălciu is located in the south-eastern part of Vaslui County, on the bank of the Prut River. The area is a part of the structural unit of the Bârladului Plateau, which is a sub-unit of the Moldova Plateau. The area of Fălciu Commune extends on a north-south direction, within two subdivisions of the Moldova Plateau: the Prut everglade to the east, and the Elanului hillside depression to the west.

The total surface area of Fălciu Commune is of 16,435 ha, of which 895.37 ha are urban and 15,539.63 ha are rural.

The commune is crossed by national road 24 A, Bârlad – Huși, and is located 110km from Vaslui Municipality - the administrative centre of the county, and 60km from Bârlad Municipality, and 55km from Huși Municipality. The nearest airport is at Iași (150 km).

The land is used as follows: 11,787 ha is arable terrain, 2,062 ha of meadows, 3 ha of hay fields, 271 ha of forests, 284 ha of vineyards, 1.8 ha of orchards, 90 ha of lakes and 1,582 ha of other terrain (thicket, non-productive).

The neighbours of Fălciu are:

- to the west: the town of Murgeni and Găgești commune
- to the east: Republic of Moldova (town of Cantemir)
- to the north: the communes of Berezeni and Vutcani

- to the south: the town of Murgeni and Republic of Moldova.

I.1.3 Climate

Due to its geographic location, the climate in Fălciu is temperate-continental, and is integrated into the climate of the hilly plains of Moldova.

Air temperatures have annual average values between 9° - 10° C. July is the warmest month (21-25° C), and January is the coldest (-3 or -4° C).

The area is included in a temperate continental climate with cold winters and warm summers, with strong north-western winds during the winter, and south-eastern winds during the summer. The winds are channelled this way by the regional relief, especially in the Prut valley, which serves as a wind channel for the north-south direction.

The table below illustrates average temperatures by month recorded over the past 83 years, at the Bârlad station.

Station	No of years	Month												Average
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
Bârlad	83	-3.5	-1.6	3.4	10.2	15.9	19.6	21.5	20.9	16.4	10.4	4.6	-0.7	

In addition to air temperature, precipitation has an important influence on climate. The table below illustrates the monthly and annual average precipitation (l/m²):

Station	No of years	Month												Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
Bârlad	78	26.6	23.8	25.9	38.1	52.8	73.4	53.6	46.8	39.5	33.5	32.2	28.0	474.2

Precipitations have been of 450 – 500 mm/an.

Wind strength is of 55 kg/m², and the weight of the layer of snow is of 70 kg/ m², according to STAS 10101/21-75.

The table below illustrates the annual and monthly wind speed (m/s) during 2000-2005.

Station	Month												Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
Bârlad	2.9	2.9	3.9	3.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0

I.1.4 Soil and Sub-soil

With regards to soil, the following layers were discovered through geo-technical drilling and excavations:

- Vegetal soil and fillings, with a thickness of 0.70 – 0.90 m;
- Dusty clay, with a thickness of 2-3m, followed by dusty sand up to 12-13m;
- Clay with alternate sandy and dusty layers, sturdy plastics, can be found to the base layer, with marl beyond 16m.

Freezing depths, according to STAS 6059/84, in the area of Fălciu are of 0.90-1.00 m.

In accordance with SR 11.100/1 – 1993, the Fălciu area belongs to seismic macro-zone 8, and according to P100/92, the following was established:

- Seismic calculation zone: "C";
- Corner seismic zone "T_c" = 1.00;
- "K_s" coefficient = 0.20.

The only useable sub-soil resource is clay.

I.1.5 Quality of Environmental Factors

Water

Surface Water

The hydrographical network on the commune's area is composed of the middle flow of the Prut River, which flows over 26.5km, as well as a series of direct affluent rivers: the Copăceana, Marcu,

Belciug, Rânzești rivers. Their hydrological regime is torrential, and is characterised through increased levels and debit during the spring and summer, and for the Prut River, a smaller increase towards the end of autumn.

The area's hydrographical network includes the following:

- The village of Fălciu includes to the west the Bogata River, and to the south-east, it borders the Prut River.
- The village of Bogdănești includes to the north the Copăceana River, and it borders the Prut River.
- The village of Bozia has to the south-east the Bozia River, and the Valea în Sus River to the north.
- The village of Rânzești has the Valea Rânzești River flowing from east to west, and the Belciug River to the north.
- The village of Odaia Bogdana has the Marcu River running from north to south.
- The village of Copăceana has the Copăceana River from north to south, which includes its affluent to the east, the *Copăceana Mică* River.

Underground Water

Underground bodies of water are connected by the geological conformations, and are settled in deposits on the slopes, inter-rivers, plains, or terraces. On slopes and inter-rivers, underground waters meet on different levels in the sands which have clay intercalations as a base, depending on the depth of the water layer is (4-6 m up to 15 m).

On the area of the commune of Fălciu, there are hydro-technological developments such as the dam at Rânzești-Cârja, with a width of 6.5 m and a length of 3.2 km. Also in the commune, there is a portion of the Albița-Fălciu dam, with a length of 8.4 km and a width of 6.5 m.

On the Copăceana River, there is a collection dam with a total surface area of 10ha of water.

Air

Due to the fact that in the area of Fălciu industry was and is weakly developed, air pollution is not critical. The only pollution emissions are the emissions of auto transportation, and the emissions caused by improper use of methodologies for chemical fertilisation.

In order to improve the micro-climate with clean, healthy air, which is beneficial for all inhabitants of the commune, 45 ha have been re-forested – in degraded areas with improper agriculture. This

activity will continue in the future, over a larger area.

Noise

Noise pollution falls within normal limits, with no noise sources or factors.

I.1.6 Green Spaces

Natural meadows and hay fields represent 16.22% of the total surface area, and are mostly located in the Prut River flood plain and on slopes, exposed to erosion and degradation. Also in the Prut River everglade there are relatively small areas with specific forest vegetation: poplar, willow, thicket, etc.

In the commune of Fălciu, there are protection curtains over a surface area of approximately 50ha, in addition to the green areas included in the gardens of citizens, and in public areas along access paths.

I.2 STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM-EVALUATION

I.2.1 Agriculture and Food

The economy of Fălciu is based almost entirely on agriculture, which is due to the fact that Fălciu has large areas of arable terrain.

Commercial entities which are active at commune level include: SC R-AGRO SA, agricultural entity which works approximately 4,500 hectares and belongs to the RACOVA Group, managed by Adrian Porumboiu. Other entities present at local level, active in growing cereals and technical plants,

or offering other services in agriculture, are: SC BIOPANTSEM SRL, SC ANDY GROUP SRL, SC BOSBOSEM SRL, SC AGROCLASS SRL, SC PINTISERV SRL, SC AGROBELȘUG SRL, SC ALEXANDRACHE MORĂRIT SRL etc. In animal farming, the following entity is active: SC YRYMAR SRL.

The table below illustrates the distribution of land in the commune, by category of land.

	Category of land	Total (ha)
1	Arable	10,203
2	Natural meadows	2,135
3	Natural hayfields	5
4	Vineyards, nurseries, and hops	257
	Of which: vineyards bearing fruit	257
5	Orchards, nurseries, fruit trees	1
	Of which: bearing fruit	1
6	Total agricultural terrain	12,601
7	Forests and other land with forest vegetation	80
8	Gardens and buildings	182
9	Other terrains	298
10	Total surface	13,161

The distribution of fruit trees in Fălciu is illustrated below:

	Species	Number
1	Frit bearing trees (total)	4,258
2	Apple trees	1,404
3	Pear trees	600
4	Quince trees	86
5	Pear trees	400
6	Apricot and engrafted apricot trees	100
7	Pear trees	740
8	Cherry trees	126
9	Sour cherry trees	300
10	Nut trees	502
11	Other trees	-
12	Young trees	314
13	Mulberry trees	56

Animals, in the commune of Fălciu, are as follows:

- Cattle : 1 975 heads
- Sheep : 5 480 heads
- Pigs : 1 536 heads
- Horses : 571 heads
- Birds : 23 120 heads
- Bee families: 750

Animal and bird farmers, as well as agricultural producers in the commune, face serious difficulties related to the wholesale and capitalisation of products on the market, due to extremely low prices offered by the consumers. In order to face this challenge, and to meet conditions imposed by European Union regulations, bird and animal farmers have formed the “Fălciu Commune Associations for Bird and Animal Farmers”, a judicial organisation. Also, in order to capitalise on the available live aquatic resources, the following have been formed: “Fălciu –Prut Commercial Fishermen’s Association” and for the use of water for agricultural irrigations, the “Association of Water Users”.

In general, food products of vegetal or animal origin are within good quality parameters, because during the vegetal production, no chemical herbicides, pesticides, or fertilisers are used on a large scale, and for animal farming, no hormonal growth stimulants are used.

I.2.2 Basic Infrastructure

Technical and urban equipment and transportation networks are as follows:

- Total surface area of the commune: 16,435 ha
- National road length: 19 km
- Communal road lengths: 21 km
- Length of main modernised streets: 2 km
- Total length of the water distribution network: 35.7 km of which:
 - Fălciu: 20 km
 - Bogdănești: 4.2 km
 - Rânzești: 11.5 km

- Length of sewage networks: 3.33 km

Water Distribution Network

The distribution of drinking water to the townships of Fălciu, Bogdănești and Rânzești is carried out from subterranean water resources.

The first water distribution network was implemented in the township of Fălciu in 1968 – this catered to 34 apartments, after which point it was extended to households.

Due to an increase in the number of persons connected both from blocks of flats and houses, the source for water distribution no longer met the needs of the system, which led to the projection and implementation of a new drinking water distribution network, with deep wells, as well as a water treatment plant and high capacity water deposit.

In the township of Bogdănești, the drinking water distribution system was implemented in 2001, and in the township of Rânzești, the drinking water distribution network from 1976 is being expanded and restored.

A sewage network exists only in the township of Fălciu – it was implemented at the same time as the water distribution network, and was restored and expanded through the Sapard programme in 2004, when a used water treatment plant was also built.

There is a need for the expansion of the water and sewage networks in the township of Fălciu, into areas which were not included in the project.

I.2.3 Energy and Energy Resources

The thermal energy necessary to heat houses and public institutions is obtained through solid combustible materials, namely wood and vegetal remains. Taking into consideration that the area of the commune lacks forests, the wood supply comes from far distances – there is a need for new, non-

conventional means for energy production, such as: heating pumps, wind energy, etc.

For heating the building of the Arts and Trades School, a pilot project is being implemented for the utilisation of heating pumps which use geo-thermal energy.

Also, there are ideal natural conditions for the development of installations for the production of wind energy.

The commune of Fălciu is connected to the National Energy System through two stations, each of 110 Kw.

I.2.4 Industry

Industry is very weakly represented in the commune of Fălciu, with only a small number of firms operating in the Lohn system in textiles. These include La Mode SRL in Rânzești, with 20 employees, and LUMICONF SRL in Fălciu, with 10 employees.

In the past, the commune was stronger industrially, due to the functioning sugar factory between 1986 - 1998, which had a capacity to process 1,000 tonnes of sugar beet per day, and had 275 employees.

I.2.5 Transportation

Road Transportation

The main road transportation route is D.N. 24 A which connects the towns of Bârlad and Huși, and crosses three townships in the commune: Rânzești, Bogdănești and Fălciu. The other townships are connected to the commune through stone commune roads, such as:

- The township of Copăceana, located 12 Km northwest of Fălciu and connected through D.C. 44 A.
- The township of Bozia, located 4 Km north of Fălciu and connected through D.C. 43.

- The township of Odaia Bogdana, located 4 Km west of Fălciu and connected through D.C. 44.

The number of cars in Fălciu has been in a slight constant growth, reaching the following figures at the end of 2006:

- Cars: 317
- Motorcycles: 19
- Tractors: 94
- Vans: 23

Rail Transportation

The transportation of passengers and of merchandise is done through the Bârlad-Fălciu Nord secondary railroad. A broad gauge railway begins at Fălciu rail station, which crosses the border (the Prut River) and is connected to the Republic of Moldova, namely to the township of Cantemir.

While currently the economy in Fălciu is weak, in the future there is hope for economic restoration. The National Plan for the Management of National Land published in 2006 foresees that the Prut River become navigable, and that the township of Fălciu become a port. Also, an automotive transportation bridge will be built over the Prut to connect Romania and the Republic of Moldova, in parallel with the railroad bridge which currently exists. These opportunities will lead to the economic development of the entire area.

I.2.6 Communication

Telecommunication

The commune of Fălciu has a digital fixed telephone exchange, which is connected to the national network through fibre optics. With the exception of the township of Copăceana, which does not have any fixed telephones, all other townships are connected to the fixed telephone exchange, with over 500 subscriptions to Romtelecom. Currently, the possibility of introducing ISDN modules for telecommunications

and data, voice, and fax transmission is under consideration.

There are mobile telephone operators in the commune, such as Vodafone, Orange, and Cosmote, who together have over 2,500 subscribers.

I.2.7 Information Technology

As the local community has been selected for the “Economy Based on Knowledge” project, which involves the implementation of an Electronic Network for the Local Community (ENLC) and which connects the town hall, schools, library, and a Public Information Access Point (PIAP), by the end of the year we will have access to high speed internet.

Both the local administration and local firms have been involved in the development of an informational system, and have invested in IT equipment.

Taking into consideration that Romtelecom is the only provider in this area, who only provides dial-up connections, it is necessary to attract internet providers who have top technologies allowing for high-speed internet access.

In the township of Fălciu, there is a cable television network, with over 250 subscribers, and in the included villages, citizens use the digital satellite services of DigiTv, FocusTv etc.

I.2.8 Tourism

Although at local level there is potential for the development of leisure bases and for agricultural tourism, at present there are no investors in this area.

The Prut everglade, with its specific flora and fauna as well as the existing lakes offers the opportunity to attract tourists for leisure, for fishing, and for hunting.

I.2.9 Commerce

The Fălciu market is well known as a place with traditions in commerce, as here many Greek and Jewish shops were present which offered imported products, both food and industrial, as well as a well organised system for the commercialisation of cereals and of fish through the port which existed at Fălciu and on the other bank, at Cantemir, in the Republic of Moldova.

After 1989, the most dynamic economic sector was commerce, currently represented by only five private enterprises, which sell food and industrial products

Although the commune of Fălciu has a history in agricultural production, there is no current system for commercialising these products, with unorganised sales, which is a disadvantage for local agricultural producers.

I.2.10. Waste Management

In the township of Fălciu, currently, waste management is carried out as follows:

- For apartment buildings and commercial entities (shops), wastes is collected in metallic containers and is collected daily by the staff of the local council, with hipo traction equipment and are transported to the dump. The daily circuit includes approximately 2.5km.
- For houses, household waste is collected and transported individually by each owner to the nearest waste dump.

Every township in the commune has waste dumps, as follows:

- Fălciu – 3 dumps located in the north, south, and west of the township;
- Rânzești – 3 dumps located in the north, north-western, and east of the township (the township is 10 Km south of Fălciu on D.N. 24A);

- Bogdănești – 2 dumps located in the north and west of the township (the township is 4 Km south of Fălciu on D.N. 24A);
- Copăceana – 2 dumps located in the north and south of the township (the township is 12 Km northwest of Fălciu and connected through D.C. 44A);
- Bozia – 2 dumps located in the north and the west of the township (the township is 4 Km north of Fălciu connected through D.C. 43);
- Odaia Bogdana – dumps located in the north and south of the township (the township is 4 Km west of Fălciu and connected through D.C. 44).

As many of these dumps are located near courses of water and due to the high level of the phreatic water layer, the quality of the drinking water is affected. As such, a project for selective waste collection has been implemented.

Currently, this project is in the execution stage, in partnership with the neighbouring commune of Berezeni, and with the townships of Cantemir and Leova from the Republic of Moldova. The project involves the selective collection of waste in specialised containers, their transport with specialised vehicles to the sorting station located at the entry into Fălciu. From here, waste is transported to the transfer station at Roșiești. This project, valued at approximately 635,000 Euro, is financed through the PHARE CBC 2004 programme within the Romania – Republic of Moldova Neighbour Programme 2004-2006, and implemented by the Regional Office for Trans-border Cooperation for the Romania – Republic of Moldova Border.

We hope that after 2008, when this project ends, the environmental issues caused by the inadequate depositing of waste will be resolved.

I.2.11 Financial Services

In terms of financial and banking services, the commune of Fălciu is weak, as it only has one CEC agency in the central commune township.

Due to this reason, most banking services used by the populations and by economic entities are contacted via banking branches in Bârlad, Huși and Vaslui.

It is necessary that banking institutions establish local branches.

I.2.12 Land Management

The administrative area of Fălciu commune includes the township of Fălciu – administrative centre – and the following villages:

- Bogdănești
- Bozia
- Copăceana
- Odaia Bogdana
- Rânzești

In terms of the characteristic aspects of the functional area, houses usually include 2 rooms and an entry hall, with annexes in the back. Over 70% of houses have 2 rooms, and the rest have 3-4 rooms. The majority of houses are built from adobe.

Public buildings are built from steel and brick. In the administrative centre, there are apartment buildings with 3 and 4 stories.

Functional land distribution of Fălciu commune, in accordance with the GUP, is as follows:

1. Public interest areas with complex functions.
2. Residential areas with complementary functions.
3. Industrial and agricultural entity areas.
4. Communal management area: purification plants, free space, landfill, cemetery.

5. Areas with special uses and for territory equipment: railroads, pumping station, special areas, roads.
6. Parks and sports areas, urban technical equipment.

7. Other areas: forests, not owned terrains.

The total area of the commune: 895.37 ha.

I.3 SOCIAL CAPITAL

I.3.1 Population Dynamics

When comparing the results between the censuses of 1977, 1992, and 2002 in Fălciu commune, we see a slight decrease in population, caused by a

decreased birth rate and through emigration towards urban areas in the country and abroad, sometimes permanent.

Township	1977	1992	2002
Fălciu Commune, Total, of which:	6879	6383	6222
Fălciu	2746	2862	2776
Bogdănești	639	705	671
Bozia	720	583	530
Copăceana	941	687	709
Odaia Bogdana	413	384	380
Rânzești	1420	1162	1156

The distribution of the population by ethnicity, mother tongue, religion, sexes, age, following the 2002 census, is as follows:

Population structure by ethnicity

Romanians:	6,221		99.98 %
Rroma (Gypsies):	1		0.01 %








Total: 6,222

Population structure by mother tongue

Romanian:	6,222		100 %
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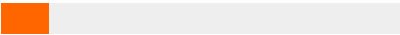
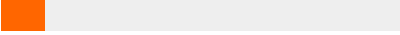
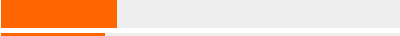
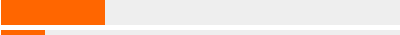
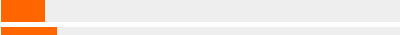

Total: 6,222

Population structure by religion

Orthodox:	6,141		98.69 %
Roman Catholic:	1		0.01 %
Pentecostal:	68		1.09 %
Baptist:	2		0.03 %
Seventh Day Adventist:	4		0.06 %
Evangelical Christian:	5		0.08 %
Other:	1		0.01 %

Total: 6,222

Population structure by sex and age

0-14 years, men:	743		11.94 %
0-14 years, women:	684		10.99 %
15-59 years, men:	1,758		28.25 %
15-59 years, women:	1,564		25.13 %
60+ years, men:	657		10.55 %
60+ years, women:	816		13.11 %
Total:	6,222		

There is an equilibrium between the sexes for the younger generation, but for the older generations (aged over 60 years) there is a higher number of women than men.

In recent years, there has been a decrease in birth rates and a slight increase in mortality rates, a tendency which is average for the county.

I.3.2 Healthcare System

In the commune of Fălcu, there is a clinic, which includes 2 individual doctor's offices for family medicine, and one dentist office.

The building of the clinic is in good condition, as it was restored in 1997. However, the medical equipment and instruments do not meet the required standard, and there is a need for the acquisition of new equipment for the three medical offices.

The individual family medicine offices each have a specialised family medicine doctor, and a medical assistant each. The majority of the population in the commune is registered with one of the two family doctors, with the exception of the inhabitants of the township of Rânzești, who, due to their proximity to the town of Murgeni, are registered with family doctors there.

In Fălcu there is also a community assistant, who monitors persons with health problems and presents observations to the family doctors.

As there is no hospital in the commune of Fălcu, cases in need of hospitalisation are taken over by the hospitals in Murgeni and Bârlad.

The necessary medication for the population is distributed by three pharmacies, two of which are located in the township of Fălcu, and one in Rânzești. Free and compensated medication can be acquired from the pharmacies in Murgeni and Bârlad.

In the township of Fălcu, there is a day centre for disabled children – which is furnished accordingly, but there is a lack of specialised medical staff.

I.3.3 Education

Schooling and professional education is carried out in 8 kindergartens with 12 groups of preschoolers, 4 primary schools, one middle school, and one School for Arts and Trade.

The teaching body includes a total of 72 teachers, of which: 42 middle school teachers, 20 primary school teachers, and 12 educators.

School population during the academic year 2006-2007 :

Type of education	Number of units	Number of students	Number of classrooms
Pre school	8	246	12
Primary	6	337	10
Middle school	2	342	15
Apprenticeship	1	97	2
TOTAL SCHOOL POPULATION		1022	

During the academic year 2006 – 2007, the Fălcui School for Arts and Trade includes in its curriculum agricultural mechanics and textile work. In the future, trades with a high demand in the market place will be included in the curriculum, such as: bricklaying, tile laying, welding, refrigerator repairs.

Through the education investment programme in rural areas, Fălcui commune will benefit from the establishment of a new school campus, an investment worth 1.5 million Euro, and a kindergarten with 5 groups in Fălcui.

I.3.4 Social Assistance

There has been a change in demand for social assistance, and as such, the public administration pays special attention to this domain. In this respect, a department for social assistance has been established at local level.

With the diminishing of the industrial sector and with restricted activities in other economic sectors, the number of persons in need of social assistance and protection has increased from one year to the next.

- ROL -

Year	2004	2005	2006
Social aid in accordance with law 416/2001	248,800	247,624	368,000
Spending for assistants	111,200	140,310	194,951
Birth allowance	8,530	9,274	11,973
Help for heating of homes	55,100	66,480	68,000

Minors and Protection of Children

The social assistance department annually establishes 90 state allocation files for children, complementary allocation, and allocation for single parent homes.

Also, this department has a total of 30 professional maternal assistants.

Disabled Persons

In 2006, the following were registered:

- Persons with 1st degree handicap with assistants: 28, of which 9 minors;

- Persons with 2nd degree handicap: 20;
- Persons with 1st degree handicap with allowance: 4.

Pensioners

In Fălcui commune, there are approximately 1,750 pensioners, of which around 70% have agricultural pensions whose income is sufficiently small to allow their subscription to social assistance.

I.3.5 Public Order and Safety

In the commune of Fălciu, public order is the responsibility of the local police, which includes 3 persons, with the help of the rural security force and of the Fălciu sector border police.

The number of policemen is sufficient in relation to the number of inhabitants of the commune in order to ensure the required level of public safety.

I.3.6 Cultural Institutions

After 1990, the cultural activity in the commune has experienced a marked regression due to the fact that all 3 cultural houses in the commune have reached an advanced state of deterioration, and are inadequate for cultural activities.

In 2006, the local public administration restored and reopened the Fălciu Cultural House, while the cultural houses in Rânzești and Bozia are currently undergoing a restoration programme for the year 2007.

We are certain that once the cultural institutions will be restored, cultural activity will be awakened, at least to the level we knew before 1989.

In 1992, the “Dimitre Cantermi” cultural society was established, which implemented a series of cultural activities during the first years. However, it has restricted its activities at present, due to

organisational reasons. In the future, cultural activities will be renewed in partnership with the cultural house.

The public library is located in the Fălciu Cultural House, and has over 16,000 books available to readers.

I.3.7 Tourist Objectives

There are no tourist objectives to be capitalised in the commune of Fălciu.

I.3.8 Sports

Sports activities in the commune have been restricted in recent years to the Juventus Fălciu football team, which was active in Division D (county champion) until 2005, when it stopped its activities due to lack of finances.

The township of Fălciu has a football stadium, which is in need of modernisation to be used and to meet current needs. Also, in 2004 a sports hall was opened, with 50 spaces and multiple uses, aimed at sports activities in the School for Arts and Trade.

I.3.9 Mass-media

The commune of Fălciu does not have newspapers or local publications, radio stations, or television stations.

I.4 OBJECTIVES

Fălciu commune and its county, Vaslui, are located in the north-eastern region, and is the first of eight development regions in terms of increasing the population, as well as the first in Romania in the ratio of gross regional product per capita, partly due to low productivity levels, but also with a reduced quality of infrastructure, both qualitative and quantitative. At the same time, the area has registered high rates of long term unemployment.

In this context, the main development objectives for Fălciu commune are the following:

- Development of the basic infrastructure and ensuring access to the infrastructure for the population and for economic entities (water, electricity, transportation);
- Reduced poverty;
- Rural development;
- Environmental protection, conservation, and protection of the natural capital.

I.4.1 STRATEGIC PRINCIPLES

The fundamental strategic principle is the achievement of Fălciu's aspiration to become a European village, sustained by a dynamic and competitive economy, with an environment to meet sustainable development needs, maintaining the traditions of values of Romanian villages.

I.4.2 STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

The strategic directions for the achievement of the proposed objectives are:

- *Economic development of the commune*
- *Modernisation and development of the local infrastructure and of communication paths*
- *Improved and diversified services aimed at improving living standards of the inhabitants*
- *Protection and conservation of the natural and built environment in accordance with the requirements for sustainable development*

I.4.3 PRIORITY AREAS FOR ACTION

I.4.3.1. Economic development of the commune

Objectives	Measures
I.4.3.1.1 Improved business environment	Facilitate SME access to financial resources through loans and financial support for SMEs. Development of services aimed at supporting businesses. Simple and efficient administrative framework.
I.4.3.1.2 Attract investors who will use the unexplored potential of the area	Development of public-private partnerships. Approving financial facilities for investors who will create new jobs Support in recruitment and employment at local level.
I.4.3.1.3 Establishment of a cooperative wholesale market for agricultural and animal products	Support producers in the establishment of cooperatives and professional associations. Establish a cereal exchange. Development of a wholesale market for agricultural food products. Establishment of an animal market, run on a weekly basis.
I.4.3.1.4 Development and diversification of the employment demand	Organisation, with the support of AJOFM Vaslui, of qualification and professional conversion courses Include professions of high demand into the curriculum of the School for Arts and Trade.

I.4.3.2. Modernisation and development of the local infrastructure and of communication paths.

Objectives	Measures
I.4.3.2.1 Modernisation of the local infrastructure, and of transportation	<p>Modernisation of the road infrastructure in the administrative centre of the township of Fălcu.</p> <p>Modernisation of communal roads and streets inside townships.</p> <p>Establishment of side streets for non-registered vehicles (buggies, agricultural vehicles, bicycles, etc.).</p> <p>Diversification of public transportation routes, with access to all townships.</p>
I.4.3.2.2 Modernisation and development of utility networks	<p>Expansion of the water distribution networks in the townships of Fălcu, Rânzești and Bogdănești.</p> <p>Expansion of the sewage network in the township of Fălcu.</p> <p>Establishment of water and sewage treatment stations and in the townships of Rânzești and Bogdănești.</p> <p>Expansion of the electric network in newly built neighbourhoods.</p>

I.4.3.3 Improved and diversified services aimed at improving living standards of the inhabitants.

Objectives	Measures
I.4.3.3.1 Development of healthcare infrastructure	<p>Restoration and development of the infrastructure necessary for medical assistance.</p> <p>Establishment of a database to understand the biological evolution of citizens: birth rates, mortality rates, deaths, marriages, life span, etc.</p> <p>Establishment of a local maternity ward.</p>
I.4.3.3.2 Development of the local education infrastructure	<p>Restoration and development of the educational infrastructure in local schools.</p> <p>Expansion of education and introduction of new teaching methodologies.</p>

I.4.3.3.3 Minimum conditions for the inhabitants in Fălciu to obtain access to permanent and increasing sources of income, as an essential component of improving living standards.	Establishment of a monitoring system for persons living under the poverty line, and correlation of local social policy with national legislation. Development of qualification, counselling, information, and mediation services.
I.4.3.3.4 Development of sports infrastructure.	Restoration of the stadium in Fălciu. Build new sports grounds for schools in the commune.
I.4.3.3.5 Prevention and control of crime.	Identification and taking measures to avoid alcoholism. Increase the number of police staff and improve the existing equipment.

I.4.3.4 Protection and conservation of the natural and built environment in accordance with the requirements for sustainable development

Objectives	Measures
I.4.3.4.1 Improved surface and drinking water quality, and efficient management.	Protection of the Prut river bed through external financing. Reduced water pollution into the Prut River through efficient wastewater treatment. Maintenance and capitalisation of surface water. Monitoring equipment for the quality of drinking water.
I.4.3.4.2 Provide necessary conditions to reduce risk factors: landslides and floods.	Forestation of areas at risk of landslides. Proper draining of rainwater through maintenance of drainage channels.
I.4.3.4.3 Improved atmospheric and living environment quality.	Expansion of green areas in residential and public institution areas. Graduate decrease in the amount of pesticides and insecticides used in agriculture. Establishment of leisure parks.

<p>I.4.3.4.4 Sustainable waste management in Fălcu commune.</p>	<p>Development of a waste management system based on sustainable development principles.</p> <p>Establishment of a selective waste collection network and of recycling.</p> <p>Closing down the existing landfill.</p>
<p>I.4.3.4.5 Involvement of the civil society and of the education system in raising awareness regarding environmental protection.</p>	<p>Initialisation of an awareness campaign for the population regarding sustainable development.</p>

II. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

II.1. GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The general development objectives for the sustainable development of the commune of Fălciu are the following:

- Development of the basic infrastructure and allowing access of the population and of

economic entities (water, electricity, transportation);

- Reduced poverty;
- Rural, economic, and social development;
- Environmental protection and conservation, and protection of the natural capital.

II.2. MEASURES FOR REINFORCING THE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

The sustainable development objectives for Fălciu commune cannot be achieved without the existence of measures for rural development and regeneration.

The creation of a commune development strategy is a new exercise for the local public administration. Strategic planning is an instrumental principle through which the local community will review the application of proposed policies and programmes, as well as measuring their effectiveness.

In the drafting process of the Local Development Strategy, Fălciu Town Hall benefited from the experience gained from UNDP consultancy through its representatives.

For the achievement of the proposed objectives, Fălciu Town Hall – as the local authority – needs to strengthen its institutional capacity at all execution and decision levels, which implies not only the attraction of sufficient financial resources for the establishment of investments, but also through the increased level of education and professional specialisation of human resources, the identification of the most efficient communication mechanisms, and not least, a renewed analysis of the administrative responsibility allocation.

The consolidation of institutional capacity is a long term process, where the public administration must act for the radical change of civil servants with regard to public access to the administration's activities – an essential condition in the change of perception and increased credibility of the public administration in the community.

We mention the most important actions for professional formation and perfection where the employees of Fălciu Town Hall took part:

- E.C.D.L. course for civil servants in the town hall;
- Course on public acquisition;
- Course for the staff in the Civil Service;
- Training regarding structural funds, carried out in Alba Iulia.

Furthermore, the Local Community Electronic Network Department was established in the town hall, through the "Economy Based on Knowledge" project. The primary objective of this project is easy access to information for disadvantaged communities. This computer network with high speed access to the internet has one point located in the Town Hall, and helps the Service to distribute functioning authorities for AF and PF, and the Civil Service.

II.3. FINANCIAL PROJECTION

The local budget is a reflection of the evolution of economic and social activities of the commune of Fălcu, which falls in the general development framework for Romanian society. Every year, the budget aims to reach equilibrium between the needs of the community and ways to meet those needs, dependent on existing sources at local level.

The income and spending for the functioning of the local authority, as well as the spending to ensure services for the community and for development, have the following evolution:

- Income through duties and local taxes;
- Through sampling from the state budget, correlation with the development of the Romanian economy, in accordance with the governing programme.

Thousand ROL

INCOME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Own income	687	1 336	1,396	1,469	1,569	1,676
Current income	4,577	2,731				
Capital income						
Income for special purposes	0	0	0	0	0	0
State budget sampling						
Subventions	202	364	385	407	431	457
Income from the reimbursement of loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL						

II.4 INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In order to monitor the progress of the implementation of these projects, the local public administration must implement a coherent and concrete system for monitoring these projects, and especially, of the effects these projects introduce to the social and economic life of the community. This implies the participation of other governmental and non governmental institutions, without whose input this monitoring would not be complete.

The flow of decisions in the implementation of the Local Plan for Sustainable Development at the level of Fălcium commune is illustrated in Figure 1.

This structure will use a set of indicators as a measurement and evaluation instrument for the Strategy for Sustainable Development, built in such a way as to cover the following objectives:

- Correct evaluation of the “sustainability” of the socio-economic system in the commune of Fălcium;
- Performance measurement regarding the achievement of objectives established in the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development and in the implementation of the Local Action Plan;
- Ongoing correlation and adaptation of local policies with Local Agenda 21 components (objectives, policies, actions) as well as with international level documentation (UN, EU, etc.).

The set of indicators represented in Table 1 is that adopted at the level of the European Union in 2000, and will be the basic structure regarding the development of the Set of Sustainable Development Indicators, which will include new elements, proposed by the local community in the public consultation process.

Figure 1. Flow of decisions in the implementation of the Local Plan for Sustainable Development

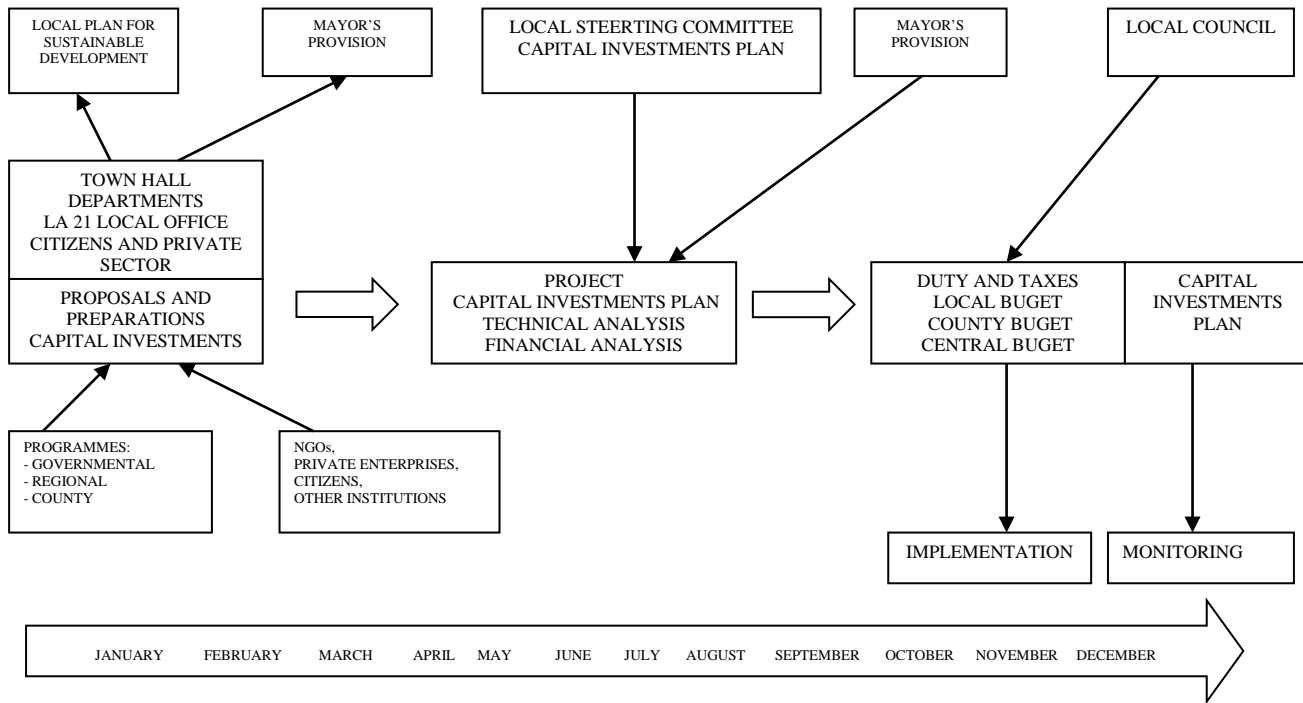


Table 1 – Set of indicators for sustainable development at European Union level, 2000 – European Community indicators, Urban Audit I

Area	Indicators	Responsible institutions – data sources
Social - Economic Indicators		
Population	Total population distribution by sex and age group	County Statistics Department – CSD
	Population aged under 16 (%) and population aged over the average retirement age (%)	CSD
Ethnic structure	Romanian population (% of the total)	CSD
	Other nationalities (%of the total)	CSD
Household structure	Total households	CSD
	Average increase in households	CSD
	One person households (%)	CSD
	Family households (%)	CSD
	Pensioner households	CSD
Employment and unemployment	Total number of unemployed persons	County Employment Agency (CEA)
	Unemployment rate (by sex)	(CEA)
	Unemployed men/women (%)	(CEA)
	Unemployed longer than 1 year (%)	(CEA)
	Unemployed under 25 years of age (%)	(CEA)
	Active population (women, men, total)	(CEA)
	Activity rate (women/ men/total)	(CEA)
Population income	Average income per household	CSD
	Income distribution (women/ men)	CSD
	Number of families with income higher than the average income for a decent lifestyle	CSD
	Number of families with income lower than the average income for a decent lifestyle	CSD
	Households with incomes smaller than half of the average income	CSD
	Households with no personal car	CSD

Living quarters	Number of homeless persons	CSD Heritage Department
	Homeless persons (% of the total population in the town)	CSD Heritage Department
	Average price of homes in relation to the average income per household	CSD Heritage Department
	Homes with no access to basic infrastructure (energy, water, sewage) (%)	Urbanism Department Local distribution companies
	Living space per person (m ²)	Urbanism Department
	Residents who own their homes	CSD
	Population living in social housing (%)	CSD
	Population living in rented homes (%)	CSD
	Number of conventional homes	Urbanism Department
	Living in houses (%)	Urbanism Department
	Living in apartments (%)	Urbanism Department
	Other types of homes (%)	Urbanism Department
Healthcare	Life expectancy at birth (women/ men)	CSDP
	Infant mortality rate	CSDP
	Mortality rate due to cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, for persons younger than 65	
Crime rates	Number of total registered infractions /1000 inhabitants per year	Police
	Number of registered crimes/1000 inhabitants per year	Police
	Registered commercial infractions/1000 inhabitants per year	Police
	Registered auto thefts/1000 inhabitants per year	Police
Employment	Workforce distribution (women/ men) by sectors	CEA
Economic activities	GIP/inhabitant at local level	CSD
	No. of companies based in the municipality listed on the stock exchange	Chamber of Commerce
	No. of firms registered annually	Chamber of Commerce
	Unoccupied commercial spaces and offices	Town Hall
	No. of tourists / year registered in accommodation units	IJT

Civic involvement indicators		
Civic involvement	Population with the right to vote (%)- by age	Town Hall CSD
	Registered population with the right to vote (%)	
	Youth (under 25) with the right to vote registered for the last local elections (%)	
	Elderly (past retirement age) with the right to vote, registered at the last local elections (%)	
	Percentage of women of the elected local administration members (%)	Town Hall
	Annual municipal / resident expenditures	Town Hall
	Annual municipal / resident expenditures as a percentage of the GIP/ inhabitant	Town Hall
	Municipal income structure (local taxes and duty, state budget subventions, other taxes) (%)	Town Hall
Education		
Education units	No. of daycares and kindergartens (public and private) /1000 inhabitants	School Inspectorate
	Graduates of high school courses who have passed the baccalaureate exam (%)	School Inspectorate
	Graduates of high school courses who have not passed the baccalaureate exam (%)	School Inspectorate
	Graduates of high school courses who will attend post-secondary education (%)	School Inspectorate
	No. of places in universities and post-secondary institutions in the municipality /1000 inhabitants	School Inspectorate
Education and professional qualification level	Primary school graduates (men/women) (%)	School Inspectorate CSD
	Middle school graduates (men / women) (%)	School Inspectorate CSD
	High school graduates (men/ women)	School Inspectorate CSD
	Post-secondary education graduates (men / women) (%)	School Inspectorate CSD
	Post-graduate graduates (men / women) (%)	School Inspectorate CSD

Environmental indicators		
Air and noise quality	No. of days when the SO ₂ concentration surpasses admissible limits (125µg/m ³) (average over 24h)	IPM
	No. of days when the NO ₂ concentration surpasses admissible limits (200mg/m ³) (average over 24h)	IPM
	No. of days when the O ₃ concentration surpasses admissible limits (125µg/m ³) (average over 8h)	IPM
	Population exposed to noise levels over 65 db (average over 24h)	IPM
Water	No. of times the chemical parameters for drinking water are surpassed over the course of one year, according to values prescribed in international standards (OMS)	CSDP
	No. of times the biological parameters for drinking water are surpassed over the course of one year, according to values prescribed in international standards (OMS and Directive 80/778/EEC)	CSDP
	No. of times the biological parameters for recreational (bathing) water are surpassed over the course of one year, according to values prescribed in international standards (OMS)	CSDP
	No. of times the chemical parameters for recreational (bathing) water are surpassed over the course of one year, according to values prescribed in international standards (OMS)	CSDP
	Annual water consumption per inhabitant (m ³)	Local Water Distribution Company
	Homes connected to the drinking water distribution system (%)	Local Water Distribution Company
	Homes connected to the sewage system (%)	Local Water Distribution Company
Waste management	Amount of solid waste (household and industrial) collected annually (tonnes / inhabitant)	IPM Local Sanitation Department
	Solid waste (household and industrial) processed at landfills, incinerators, and recycling plants (%)	IPM Local Sanitation Department
Land use	Public green spaces (m ² /locuitor)	Urbanism and Land Management Department
	Land use distribution (%) and of vacant territory (%) in urban areas	Urbanism and Land Management Department
	Urban area specifically used for land management and conservation (%)	Urbanism and Land Management Department
	Population density (inhabitant/km ²)	

Transportation	Distribution of the use of means of transportation: bus, tram, car, bicycle (%)	Local Public Transportation Department
	Transportation characteristics (scope, distance, means of transportation)	
	No. of locally registered vehicles /1000 inhabitants	Road Police
	No. of serious road accidents (death, serious injury) /1000 inhabitants	Road Police
	Average number of passengers in motor vehicles	Road Police
Energy	Total consumption by source of energy (coal, gas, electric, petrol)	CET, Electric plant
	CO ₂ emissions /inhabitant	IPM
	Annual electric energy consumption per inhabitant (kw/inhabitant)	CONEL
	Annual natural gas consumption per inhabitant (m ³ /inhabitant)	DISTRIGAZ
	Annual energy consumption by area of activity (industry, transportation, homes) (%)	CSD
Climate	No. of days with precipitation (annual average)	IPM
	Sunny days (annual average)	IPM
Culture and recreation		
Culture and recreation	Number of theatres and annual rate of attendance	Culture and Heritage Department County Cultural Inspectorate
	Number of cinemas and annual rate of attendance	Culture and Heritage Department County Cultural Inspectorate
	Number of concert halls and annual number of those attending concerts	Culture and Heritage Department County Cultural Inspectorate
	Museums and number of visitors annually	Culture and Heritage Department County Cultural Inspectorate
	No. of libraries and books borrowed annually	Culture and Heritage Department County Cultural Inspectorate

	Recreational facilities per inhabitant (parks, sports facilities – indoor and outdoor)	Town Hall County Department for Youth and Sports (CDYS)
	Annual rate of recreational facility use	Town Hall County Department for Youth and Sports (CDYS)

Table 1- Conceptual framework for the LA21 Sustainable Development indicators

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>SUBCATEGORY</u>	<u>PROBLEMS</u>
Development of basic infrastructure	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water resources, • Drinking water distribution, • Wastewater treatment and collection • Consumption
	Road infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road network • Roads
	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transportation • Private auto transportation • Railways
	Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy sources • Energy consumption • Distribution • Consumption (electrical and thermal energy)
Environmental protection	Water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical composition of drinking water • Biological composition of drinking water • Chemical composition of recreational (bathing) water • Biological composition of recreational (bathing) water
	Air and noise quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SO₂ pollution • NO₂ pollution • Ozone layer • Noise level
	Health related to the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth rate • Mortality rate • Illness • Accidents
	Green spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public green spaces • Forests
	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste composition (hazardous waste) • Collection • Deposits • Recycling

Urban regeneration	Land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of use • Land distribution • Built area
	Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross internal product • Income and expenditures • Business environment • Public funding • Services • Industry • Tourism • Workforce and unemployment
	Living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homes • Access to basic infrastructure • Living conditions (quality, space)
Poverty reduction	Workforce, unemployment, incomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment rate • Distribution of unemployment by sex and by age category • Income distribution by family
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education infrastructure • Education quality
	Culture and recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural institutions (theatres, libraries, cinemas, concert halls, museums) • Public access to cultural institutions • Recreational facilities (parks, indoor and outdoor sports facilities) and public access to these facilities

II.5. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND IDENTIFIED PROJECTS

No.	Specific Objectives	Financing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Hall • Other sources 	Project Title	Estimated Project Value (USD)	Time period (years)	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and Evaluation
1.	Modernisation of local infrastructure and transportation	-Town hall -Other sources	Modernisation of D.C. 43 Fălciu - Bozia L=2.73 km	500,000	1	Fălciu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
2.	Modernisation of local infrastructure and transportation		Modernisation of D.C. 44 A Fălciu - Copaceana L=10.8 km	2,000,000	2	Fălciu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
3.	Modernisation of local infrastructure and transportation		Modernisation of D.C. 44 Fălciu - Odaia Bogdana L=4 km	750,000	1.5	Fălciu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
4.	Modernisation of local infrastructure and transportation		Development of side collection roads, aimed for local traffic and for the use of slow vehicles, separate from car traffic on DN 24 A-11km Side roads, 20 bridges, and 15.6km of sidewalks	2,500,000	4	Fălciu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
5.	Modernisation of local infrastructure and transportation		Modernisation of principal and secondary roads in the village of Fălciu, L=7.6 km	1,750,000	2	Fălciu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
6.	Modernisation of local infrastructure and transportation		Modernisation of principal and secondary roads in the village of Rânzești, L=3.0 km	900,000	2	Fălciu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee

No.	Specific Objectives	Financing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Hall • Other sources 	Project Title	Estimated Project Value (USD)	Time period (years)	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and Evaluation
7.	Modernisation of local infrastructure and transportation		Modernisation of principal and secondary roads in the village of Bogdănești, L=3.0 km	900,000	2	Fălciu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
8.	Modernisation of local infrastructure and transportation		Modernisation of principal and secondary roads in the village of Bozia, L=2.5 km	750,000	2	Fălciu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
9.	Modernisation of local infrastructure and transportation		Modernisation of principal and secondary roads in the village of Copăceana, L=4.0 km	1,200,000	2	Fălciu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
10.	Modernisation of local infrastructure and transportation		Modernisation of principal and secondary roads in the village of Odaia Bogdană, L=3.0 km	900,000	2	Fălciu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
11.	Modernisation of local infrastructure and transportation		Enforced steel bridge in the village of Copăceana	200,000	1	Fălciu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
12.	Modernisation of local infrastructure and transportation		Enforced steel bridge in the village of Bozia	200,000	1	Fălciu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
13.	Modernisation of local infrastructure and transportation		Build 30 bridges in the village of Fălciu	650,000	1.5	Fălciu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
14.	Modernisation of local infrastructure and transportation		Modernisation of road infrastructure in the administrative centre of the township of Fălciu	1,250,000	1.5	Fălciu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee

No.	Specific Objectives	Financing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Hall • Other sources 	Project Title	Estimated Project Value (USD)	Time period (years)	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and Evaluation
15.	Modernisation and development of utility networks		Water distribution for the village of Bozia	1,100,000	2	Fălcium Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
16.	Modernisation and development of utility networks		Expand the water distribution network in the village of Bogdănești	80,000	1	Fălcium Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
17.	Modernisation and development of utility networks		Expand the sewage network in Fălcium	75,000	1	Fălcium Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
18.	Modernisation and development of utility networks		Implementation of natural gas in association with the Local Councils of Stăniilești, Lunca Banului, Vetrișoia and Berezeni, connected to the Huși Municipality	???	6	Fălcium Town Hall	Local Councils of: Stăniilești Lunca-Banului Vetrișoia Berezeni	Local Steering Committee
19.	Modernisation and development of utility networks		Restoration and modernisation of public lighting on roads in the township of Fălcium	150,000	1	Fălcium Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
20.	Modernisation and development of utility networks		Restoration and modernisation of public lighting on roads in the township of Rânzești	100,000	1	Fălcium Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
21.	Modernisation and development of utility networks		Restoration and modernisation of public lighting on roads in the township of Bogdănești	75,000	0.5	Fălcium Town Hall		Local Steering Committee

No.	Specific Objectives	Financing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Hall • Other sources 	Project Title	Estimated Project Value (USD)	Time period (years)	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and Evaluation
22.	Modernisation of local educational development infrastructure		Restoration of the building housing Kindergarten no.1 Falcu	150,000	0.5	Fălcu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
23.	Modernisation of local educational development infrastructure		Acquisition of two school transportation vehicles, with 30 seats each	150,000	0.5	Fălcu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
24.	Modernisation of local educational development infrastructure		Restoration of the Cultural House in the township of Bozia	250,000	1	Fălcu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
25.	Development of sports infrastructure		Restoration of the Falcu Stadium	300,000	0.5	Fălcu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
26.	Development of sports infrastructure		Sports ground for Falcu School	50,000	0.5	Fălcu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
27.	Development of sports infrastructure		Sports ground for Rânzești School	50,000	0.5	Fălcu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
28.	Development of medical assistance infrastructure		Modernisation and equipment for the Falcu Medical Clinic	250,000		Fălcu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
29.	Ensure necessary conditions to reduce risk factors: landslides and floods		Forestation of 20ha in the village of Copaceana	150,000	0.5	Fălcu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
30.	Improved quality of the atmosphere and of the living environment		Establish food market in the township of Fălcu	300,000	1.5	Fălcu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
31.	Improved quality of the atmosphere and of the living environment		Build a park in the village of Fălcu	250,000		Fălcu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
32.	Improved quality of the atmosphere and of the living environment		Build a park and a playground in the village of Rânzești	60,000		Fălcu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee

No.	Specific Objectives	Financing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Hall • Other sources 	Project Title	Estimated Project Value (USD)	Time period (years)	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and Evaluation
33.	Improved quality of the atmosphere and of the living environment		Build a park and a playground in the village of Bogdănești	50,000		Fălciu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
34.	Improved quality of the atmosphere and of the living environment		Build a park and a playground in the village of Odaia Bogdană	50,000		Fălciu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
35.	Improved quality of the atmosphere and of the living environment		Build a park and a playground in the village of Bozia	50,000		Fălciu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee
36.	Improved quality of the atmosphere and of the living environment		Build a park and a playground in the village of Copăceana	50,000		Fălciu Town Hall		Local Steering Committee

III. PORTFOLIO OF PRIORITY PROJECTS

III.1. MODERNISATION OF THE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF **FĂLCIU**, AND BUILD A FOOD MARKET

- INTEGRATED PROJECT-

A. Project Description:

- Establishment of programme / project manager (on behalf of the town hall), independent of the project funding (public funds, private, or public-private);
- Establishment of town hall departments responsible for the programme / project;
- Description of specialised technical assistance from external sources, if necessary;
- Social and/or environmental impact;
- The influence of programme implementation on the local, regional, and / or national economy (for programmes and sub-programmes);
- Potential users / benefactors of the programme / project;
- External financial resources;
- Distribution channels (to public utility services or to services offered by commercial societies, or autonomous departments coordinated by the local public administration) – as is the case;
- Investment for the implementation of the programme;
- Harmonisation / integration of the project with the land management plan.

The project includes the following activities:

- Concrete-pave secondary streets no. 27, 28, 29, 31, 32 and 31 bis, which are 8

meters long and have a total length of 1,150 m;

- Install culverts and drainage along all modernised streets for the draining of rain water;
- Develop sidewalks along modernised streets;
- Build green spaces;
- Build a parking lot near blocks of flats;
- Build and equip a food market to meet current standards, over a surface of 6,690 m².

B. Financial Needs for the Programme/ Project

- Estimated cost: €2,500,000;
- Financing from the European Fund for Rural Development through the National Programme for Rural Development – Measure 3.2.2.;
- Non-reimbursable financing;
- Critical factors which will influence the profitability.

C. Regulation

At the time of investment, technical regulation and current legislation will be obeyed.

D. Completion

Estimated length of the project: 18 months.

III.2. MODERNISATION OF THE COMMUNE ROAD **43 FĂLCIU** – BOZIA, L=2,73 KM AND RESTORATION OF THE CULTURAL HOUSE IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BOZIA

- INTEGRATED PROJECT-

A. Project Description:

- Establishment of programme / project manager (on behalf of the town hall), independent of the project funding (public funds, private, or public-private);
- Establishment of town hall departments responsible for the programme / project;
- Description of specialised technical assistance from external sources, if necessary;
- Social and/or environmental impact;
- The influence of programme implementation on the local, regional, and / or national economy (for programmes and sub-programmes);
- Potential users / benefactors of the programme / project;
- External financial resources;
- Distribution channels (to public utility services or to services offered by commercial societies, or autonomous departments coordinated by the local public administration) – as is the case;
- Investment for the implementation of the programme;

- Harmonisation / integration of the project with the land management plan.

B. Financial Needs for the Programme/ Project

- Estimated cost: €2,500,000;
- Financing from the European Fund for Rural Development through the National Programme for Rural Development – Measure 3.2.2.;
- Non-reimbursable financing;\
- Critical factors which will influence the profitability.

C. Regulation

At the time of investment, technical regulation and current legislation will be obeyed.

D. Completion

Estimated length of the project: 18 months.

III.3. RESTORATION AND MODERNISATION OF STREET PUBLIC LIGHTING IN THE TOWNSHIP OF **FĂLCIU**

A. Project Description:

- Establishment of programme / project manager (on behalf of the town hall), independent of the project funding (public funds, private, or public-private);
- Establishment of town hall departments responsible for the programme / project;
- Description of specialised technical assistance from external sources, if necessary;
- Social and/or environmental impact;
- The influence of programme implementation on the local, regional, and / or national economy (for programmes and sub-programmes);
- Potential users / benefactors of the programme / project;
- External financial resources;
- Distribution channels (to public utility services or to services offered by commercial societies, or autonomous departments coordinated by the local public administration) – as is the case;
- Investment for the implementation of the programme;

- Harmonisation / integration of the project with the land management plan.

B. Financial Needs for the Programme/ Project

- Estimated cost: € 2,500,000;
- Financing from the European Fund for Rural Development through the National Programme for Rural Development – Measure 3.2.2.;
- Non-reimbursable financing;
- Critical factors which will influence the profitability.

C. Regulation

At the time of investment, technical regulation and current legislation will be obeyed.

D. Completion

Estimated length of the project: 18 months.

III.4. RESTORATION OF THE BUILDING OF KINDERGARTEN NO 1 **FĂLCIU**

A. Project Description:

- Establishment of programme / project manager (on behalf of the town hall), independent of the project funding (public funds, private, or public-private);
- Establishment of town hall departments responsible for the programme / project;
- Description of specialised technical assistance from external sources, if necessary;
- Social and/or environmental impact;
- The influence of programme implementation on the local, regional, and / or national economy (for programmes and sub-programmes);
- Potential users / benefactors of the programme / project;
- External financial resources;
- Distribution channels (to public utility services or to services offered by commercial societies, or autonomous departments coordinated by the local public administration) – as is the case;
- Investment for the implementation of the programme;

- Harmonisation / integration of the project with the land management plan.

B. Financial Needs for the Programme/ Project

- Estimated cost: €2,500,000;
- Financing from the European Fund for Rural Development through the National Programme for Rural Development – Measure 3.2.2;
- Non-reimbursable financing;
- Critical factors which will influence the profitability.

C. Regulation

At the time of investment, technical regulation and current legislation will be obeyed.

D. Completion

Estimated length of the project: 18 months.

III.5. ESTABLISHMENT OF A LEISURE PARK IN THE TOWNSHIP OF **FĂLCIU**

A. Project Description:

- Establishment of programme / project manager (on behalf of the town hall), independent of the project funding (public funds, private, or public-private);
- Establishment of town hall departments responsible for the programme / project;
- Description of specialised technical assistance from external sources, if necessary;
- Social and/or environmental impact;
- The influence of programme implementation on the local, regional, and / or national economy (for programmes and sub-programmes);
- Potential users / benefactors of the programme / project;
- External financial resources;
- Distribution channels (to public utility services or to services offered by commercial societies, or autonomous departments coordinated by the local public administration) – as is the case;
- Investment for the implementation of the programme;

- Harmonisation / integration of the project with the land management plan.

B. Financial Needs for the Programme/ Project

- Estimated cost: €2,500,000;
- Financing from the European Fund for Rural Development through the National Programme for Rural Development – Measure 3.2.2;
- Non-reimbursable financing;
- Critical factors which will influence the profitability.

C. Regulation

At the time of investment, technical regulation and current legislation will be obeyed.

D. Completion

Estimated length of the project: 18 months.