



BABADAG

BABADAG CITY HALL

**LOCAL AGENDA 21 –
LOCAL PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT OF BABADAG CITY**

**BABADAG
2007**

UNDP Project 0033238

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Foreword

by the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative in Romania

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

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

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Office in Romania actively promotes sustainable development through its support to the project "Building Local Capacity to Implement the Local Agenda 21 in Romania." The project was successfully implemented in nine pilot cities during 2000–2002. Since 2003, the project covers a new set of cities every year, under the coordination of the National Centre for Sustainable Development, UNDP's implementing agency for LA21.

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

The result is a coherent strategy with a concrete action and implementation plan. Both offer a concrete certification that the project can meet the needs of the community and represent an important contribution to sustainable development in Romania. I congratulate and thank all those who have contributed to its success.

Soknan Han Jung
UNDP Resident Representative
UN Resident Coordinator





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CITY OF

Foreword

by the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative in Romania

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I.1 ASSESSMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

I.1.1. History in brief

Babadag, a historical landmark

When talking about the history of Babadag city, one is bound to refer to the history of Dobrogea, which goes back about three millennia. Proofs in this respect are historical documents and the archaeology sites scattered around Dobrogea.

Of particular importance in this respect are the accounts by great Greek historians Eratosthenes (284-192 B.C.) and Strabo (58 B.C.-25 A.D.), concerning the Black Sea region.

Further to archaeological excavation carried out in the Babadag area, traces of the Hallstatt culture were found, dating since 1100-700 B.C. In the 1st – 7th Centuries A.D., Dobrogea was under Roman occupation, and throughout this period Babadag was referred to as Vicus Novus (The New Village); later, under the Ottoman occupation in 1417-1878, Babadag was named Baba Saltuk, which means “mountain of the (fore)father.” It is also during the Ottoman occupation that the mosques were built; only one has been preserved to this day, the Gazi Ali Pasha Mosque, built in 1610. Important information about the name of the city is provided by Turkish traveller Evlia Celebi (17th Century), who notes, in reference to Babadag, that “the city is named Babadag, because this is where Saint Saltuk Bei is buried.”

A key cultural role for the Dobrogea area was played by Nifon Bălășescu (1806-1880), who founded 21 primary schools in northern Dobrogea, including one in Măcin and one in Babadag in 1874.

During World War I, in 1914-1918 and World War II in 1939-1945, Dobrogea suffered significant human and material losses, with all localities, Babadag included, seriously affected.

After World War II, Romania was included in the communist sphere of influence, but the 1989 Revolution put an end to the communist regime and opened new opportunities, which led to the accession of Romania

to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation on March 29, 2004 and to the large European Union family on January 1, 2007.

I.1.2. Geographic location and relief

Babadag city is located in the southern part of Tulcea County, at 28°53' eastern longitude and 44°53' northern latitude, in the depression of that name, at the feet of the forested hills Coiun Baba (236.7 m) to the south, Sultan Tepe (110.8 m) to the east, Ianik Bair (167.2 m) to the west and Babadag Lake to the north. Sited in a valley of an average 36 m in altitude, the timbered hills look like small-scale mountains, which is why the town was dubbed “the Sinaia of Dobrogea.”

The Babadag Plateau is a massive platform, partly split by shallow and short streambeds with a north-east orientation. It is bordered by the Cerna depression, the Taița corridor and Babadag Lake to the north, and by the Pecineaga-Camena rift valley to the south. The high Danube terraces lie in the west, and the Jurilovca low depression in the east.

I.1.3. Geological structure - Soil

The deposits forming the Babadag Plateau mostly date since the Upper Cretaceous Period, and include gritty limestones, conglomeratic limestones, calcareous grits, calcareous marl, etc. Such geologic formations are covered by a stratum having a loess topsoil in its upper part (Fig.1).

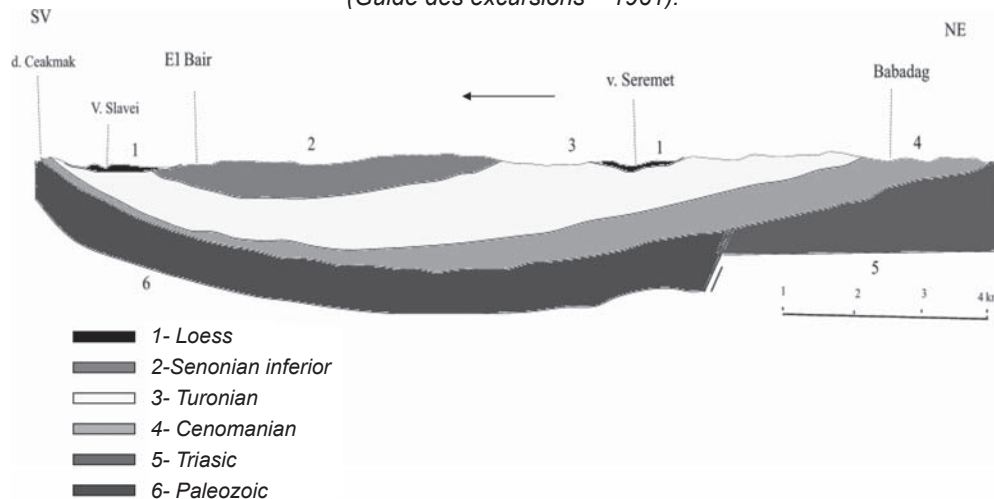
The Babadag Plateau features 14 types of forest soils and 6 types of meadow soils, of which 12 on a loess substratum and the balance on limestones. In terms of the temperature and precipitation patterns, the Babadag territory is part of the steppe area. It was under the influence of this climate, of the steppe flora, and of the parent bedrock - loess, that the brown chernozem was formed. The microclimate has also played a part in the formation of the soil subtypes and varieties identified in the area.

Specifically, the rather scarce vegetation on the well-drained north-western slopes near the marsh on the Taița River and near localities Satu-Nou and Mihai Bravu, led to the formation of the light brown steppe soil. In contrast, on the flatter plain areas with a relatively richer precipitation regime and with larger amounts of limestone, the light brown chernozem or carbonated brown chernozem were formed, depending on whether the hydrologic regime favoured the development of rich flora. In the south-east and south-west, where deforestation took place decades ago, it led to the formation of degraded chernozem, under the same climate and parent bedrock conditions.

As far as the **underground resources** of the administrative territory are concerned, stone is extracted from:

- Morfa Pit, located outside city limits towards Enisala locality, and spreading 4 ha;
- Kanara Buba Pit, located outside city limits, approx. 3 km from the Babadag city, and spreading 18 ha.

*Fig. 1 – Cross section of the Babadag basin. The arrow indicates the basin axis shift direction.
(Guide des excursions – 1961).*



I.I.4. Climate

Given its geographic location, the Babadag Plateau sits at the boundary of two starkly different climate types: the continental-type climate with foothill climate elements, and the maritime climate. While the former covers a larger area, the influence of the latter is notable in certain climate parameters, e.g. atmospheric humidity, cloud cover, temperature amplitude, particularly in the eastern sector of the plateau.

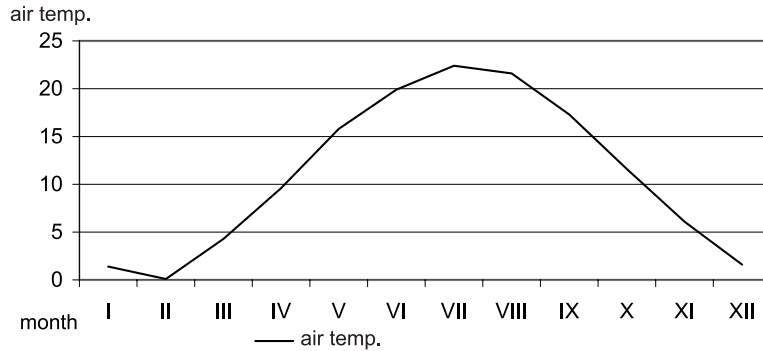
Some of the defining features of the foothill climate subtype that the Babadag Plateau belongs to, are the particularly high potential evapotranspiration (over 70 % higher than precipitation) and the unpredictable rainfall pattern. There are years with over 1,000 mm of precipitation, while in others the annual precipitation amount does not exceed 300 mm. In the former case, mostly convection rainfalls, generally heavy and showery, are reported; in the latter case, the anticyclone regime originating in eastern Europe is prevalent. Winters are generally mild, with temperatures around 0°C and a short-lived snow cover, owing to the nearby presence of the sea. Data taken from the country climate map (Monografia geografică a R.P.R., 1960) indicate a 150 mm precipitation increase in the western part, with an annual average temperature of approx. 9.6 °C. The area may be described as a hill and plain topoclimate within the forest-steppe ecosystem type. Linking this to the climate types identified by Mihăilescu (1957), we find that the eastern part of the Babadag Plateau falls into the Babadag subtype, whereas the western part falls into the Măcin subtype.

BABADAG

Air temperature (°C) monthly and annual average, (warm summers, mild winters)

| Month | t°C | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|--------|
| | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X | XI | XII | |
| | 1,4 | 0,1 | 4,3 | 9,6 | 15,8 | 19,9 | 22,4 | 21,6 | 17,3 | 11,6 | 6,1 | 1,6 | 10,7 |

Air temperature in Babadag - monthly average

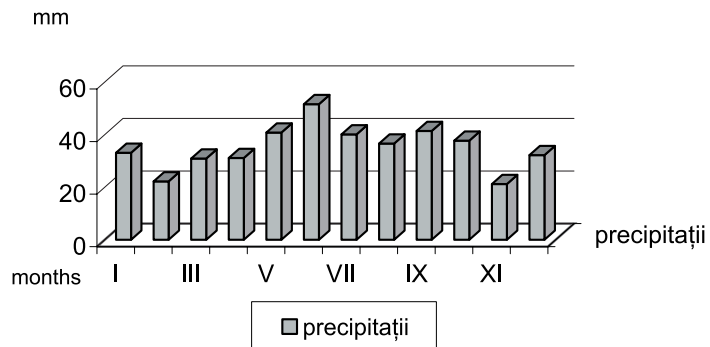


Precipitations are rather low, and droughts frequent; the average annual precipitation amount is 417.9 mm.

Precipitation (mm) monthly and annual average

| Month | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X | XI | XII | |
| 33,1 | 22,2 | 30,9 | 31,1 | 40,8 | 51,6 | 40,1 | 36,6 | 41,4 | 37,7 | 21,2 | 32,2 | 417,9 |

Precipitation in Babadag - monthly average



I.1.5. River network

The river network is modest, represented by the rivers Taița (1.4 m³/s) and Telița (0.54 m³/s) as well as by Tabana creek, which crosses the city centre, collecting the water of several springs, in the south-eastern part of the city. All streams flow into the Babadag Lake.

| Area (ha) | Volume (m ³) | Salinity (g/l) | Depth (m) | | Cations |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----|--|
| | | | min | max | |
| 2470 | 45100000 | cca 2 | 1.8 | 3 | Na+, K+, Ca ²⁺ , Mg ²⁺ |

I.1.6. Environment quality

I.1.6.1. Air quality

The absence of a major pollution source justifies the lack of an air quality monitoring station in Babadag town, which is why the air quality has not been measured to this day.

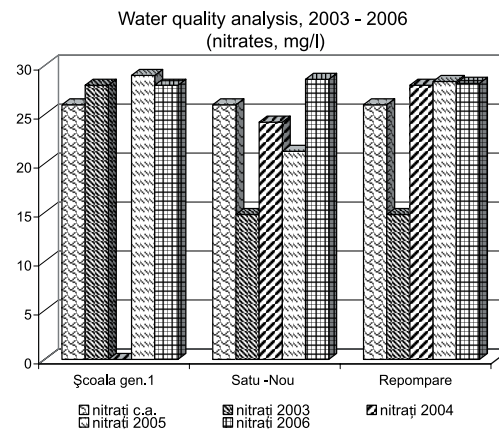
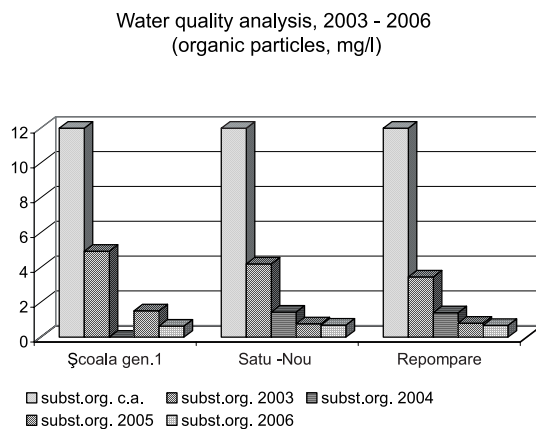
The air quality in Babadag city is very good, due to the absence of major pollution sources in the city given the poor economic development and, in particular, the underdevelopment of the industrial sector, but also due to the forest-steppe ecosystem around the city, which acts as a natural air filter.

I.1.6.2. Water quality

The drinking water source for Babadag city is near the Satu-Nou village. As indicated by the water quality analysis for the past three years, the water is of excellent quality. There are no major water pollution sources, and the wastewater processed in treatment plants largely originates in households.

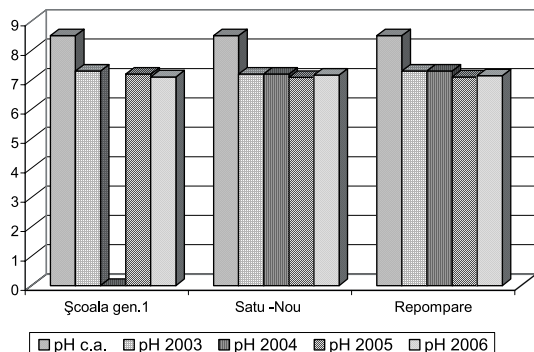
The public water supply and sewerage service in the city is operated by SP EDIL PREST Babadag.

Results of water quality analyses for water samples from various check points are presented in the charts below:

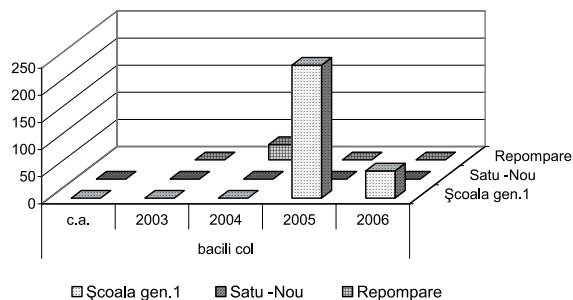


BABADAG

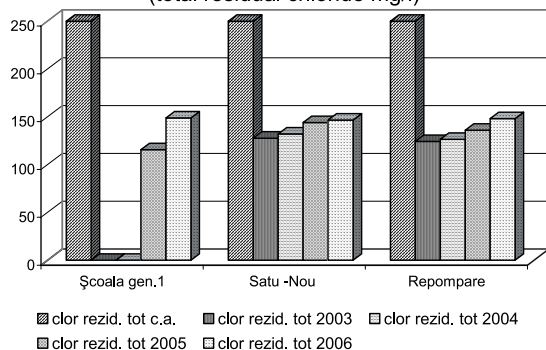
Water quality analysis, 2003 - 2006 (pH)



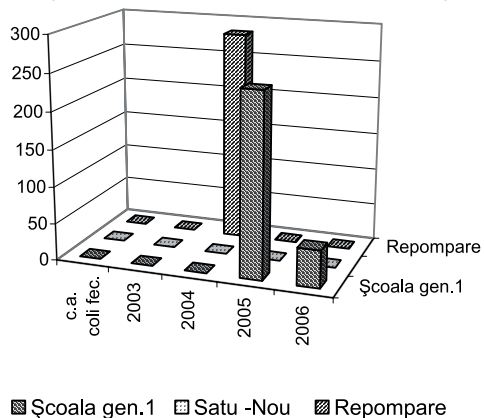
Water quality analysis, 2003 - 2006 (coliform bacilli, dcm3)



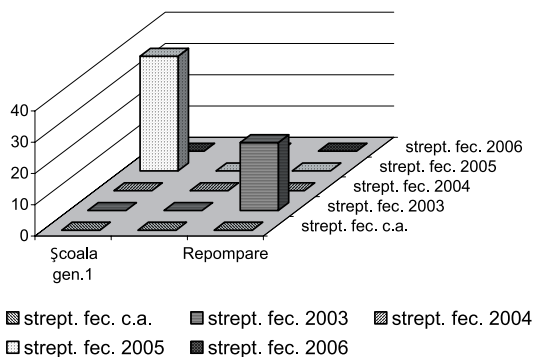
Water quality analysis, 2003 -2006 (total residual chloride mg/l)



Water quality analysis, 2003 - 2006 (faecal coliform bacteria, dcm3)



Water quality analysis, 2003 - 2006 (faecal streptococci, dcm3)



I.1.7. Parks and protected areas

Vegetation serves significant functions in the urban environment: retaining water in the soil; countering the greenhouse effect by absorbing the carbon dioxide in the air; filtering and reducing the amount of suspended particles in the air; acting as a thermal buffer for the microclimate, by mitigating the effects of heat and drought in the summer and of blizzards in the winter; reducing wind speed, etc. Urban green space spreads over 4.5 ha in Babadag, of which parks account for 1.25 ha. Mention must also be made of the fact that Babadag is located near the forest of that name, which has a notable influence on the city, in terms of both climate and tourism.

PROTECTED AREAS IN BABADAG CITY

| Item No. | Name | Established under normative act | Area (ha) | Protected species | International conventions protecting it |
|----------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---|---|
| 1 | “Korum Tarla” Flora Reserve | Law No. 5/2000 | 2 | <i>Sophora prodanii jaubertii</i> species (sophora) | |
| 2 | “Valea Oilor” Lilac Reserve | Law No. 5/2000 | 0.35 | <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> species (<i>lilac</i>) but also pear tree, oak | |
| 3 | “Dealul Bujoruluj” Nature Reserve | Law No. 5/2000 | 50.8 | <i>Paeonia peregrina</i> populations (Red List) | |
| 4 | Babadag-Codru Forest | GR No. 2151/2004 | 524.60 | Birds-16 species in Annex 3 to Law No. 462/2001 and 24 species in Annex 4 Reptiles - 1 species in Annex 3 and 3 species in Annex 4 to Law No. 462 Plants – 3 species in the European Red List and 44 species in the national red list | BIRDS DIRECTIVE Bern Convention Bonn Convention |
| 5 | Enisala | GR No. 2151/2004 | 57 | Birds – 8 species in Annex 3 and 13 species in Annex 4 to Law No. 462/2001 Plants – 4 species in European red list and 17 species in national red list | BIRDS DIRECTIVE Bern Convention Bonn Convention |
| 6 | Consul Mountain | HGR No. 2151/2004 | 328 | Mammals -1 species in Annex 3 to Law No. 462/2001 Birds -11 sp. in Annex 3 and 24 in Annex 4 to Law 462/2001 Plants - 4 species in European red list and 11 species in national red list | BIRDS DIRECTIVE HABITATS DIRECTIVE Bern Convention Bonn Convention |

BABADAG

“Pădurea Babadag - Codru” Natural Reserve

Location: the reservation, spreading 524.60 ha, is located on a limestone bedrock formed in the Cretaceous, common for the Babadag Plateau.

In geomorphologic terms, the reserve features maximum altitudes of approx. 120 m, and is placed on a tableland with mild slopes, particularly to the south and east, with mostly shallow soils, primarily in the southern area, where the limestone bedrock surfaces.

Description: In Dobrogea, as well as at a national level, the reserve stands out as an area with one of the highest concentrations of endangered species, foremost among which are the many orchid species grouped on a small area. As far as this latter aspect is concerned, mention must be made that the strictly protected area of the reserve, in particular, qualifies as a habitat defined in Annex 2 to Law No. 462/ 2001, namely “semi-natural dry meadows and facies shrub canopies over limestone bedrocks (*important sites for orchids)”; site categories marked with an asterisk indicate preservation priorities. Adding to these is the rich bird population and the reptile species, most of which are under international protection.

The maximum concentration of rare plant species is reported in the southern part of the reservation, in the glades and clearings of the downy oak forest, which is why this area was designated as a strictly protected area.

The establishment of the reserve is intended, among others, to preserve forestry elements distinctive for Dobrogea, which are absent (or underrepresented) in other protected areas. Such elements primarily include old trees, most of them over 100-year old, of the natural-fundamental type, with non-derived structure, similar to the one of the primary natural forests in Dobrogea, and also one of the last old tree preservation areas in Dobrogea.

“Enisala” Natural Reserve

Location: the reserve spreads 57 ha, and is sited in the administrative territory of the Sarichioi city.

Description: The reserve is typical for the Black Sea fossil beach landscape, dating prior to the closing of sea lagoons. Also, this is a location offering a unique

view in the country, as most of the types of landscape in Dobrogea can be observed from here: rock formations, steppe and loess. Just outside the reserve there are the Balkan and sub-Mediterranean forests of the Babadag Plateau, Babadag Lake and Razim Lagoon, with vegetation typical to wetlands, the Popina Island and the southern part of the Danube Delta and the Black Sea, etc.

The reserve has a particular landscape value, enhanced by the Heracleea fortress ruins and a small cave.

“Dealul Călugăru - Iancina” Natural Reserve

Location: the reserve spreads 130 ha, and is sited in the administrative territory of the Jurilovca city, south of Razim Lake.

Description: The reserve has outstanding scientific value, insofar as it preserves the Black Sea fossil beach, dating prior to the closing of sea lagoons. The original landscape of the reserve is given by the rugged coast that the Razim Lake waters have eroded into spectacular shapes, including several small caves. These cliffs alternate with small sand or gravel beaches, and with low alluvial plain areas.

Babadag Lake

The Razim – Sinoie Complex is the association of three general types of coastal landforms, namely:

- Sea lagoons: Razim, Golovița, Zmeica and Sinoie lakes;
- Sea coves: Calica, Agighiol, Babadag;
- Lakes between ridges: Coșna, Periteașca, Leahova and others.

Babadag Lake is part of the Razim – Sinoie Lagoon Complex, included in the list of protected areas under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands; along with the Danube Delta, it is part of the UNESCO Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve.

Quality and quantity structure of the Babadag Lake fish catch The larger share in the seaside capture fisheries production is accounted for by the Razim – Sinoie lake complex, one of the largest fishery bases in the country. Although the amount and species structure

have varied substantially over the years, the lake complex production is currently based on freshwater fish species. A supervised fishery exploitation regime has been introduced in the lakes Babadag, Toprachioi and Tauk.

Main morphometric features of lakes Babadag, Tăuc and Toprachioi, in RAZIM –SINOIE complex, corresponding to a multiannual average level of +0,50 mrMN

| Item no. | LAKE | Area (ha) | Volume (mil. mc) | Length (Km) | Max. width (Km) | Average width (Km) | Max. depth (m) | “0” depth mrMN (m) | Average depth (m) | Specific depth (average/ max. depth) |
|----------|--|-----------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | BABADAG including Sărătura and Cotului coves | 2,370 | 42.00 | 8.75 | 3,40 | 2.85 | 3.1 | -2.7 | 1.80 | 0.56 |
| 2 | TĂUC | 182 | 1.38 | 3.75 | 1,00 | 0.45 | 1.0 | -0.5 | 0.75 | 0.75 |
| 3 | TOPRAICHIOI | 55 | 0.06 | 3.00 | 0,60 | 0.45 | 0.7 | -0.2 | 0.40 | 0.57 |

Morphometric features of lakes Babadag, Tăuc and Toprachioi, in RAZIM –SINOIE Complex, after completion of hydro-engineering works

| Item no. | LAKE | Area (ha) | Volume (mil. mc) | Length (Km) | Max. width (Km) | Average width (Km) | Max. depth (m) | “0” depth mrMN (m) | Max. retention level (mrMN) |
|----------|-------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | BABADAG | 1,800 | 42.0 | 8.75 | 3.40 | 2.85 | 3.1 | -2.7 | 0.80 |
| 2 | TĂUC | 331 | 5.0 | 2.80 | 0.80 | 0.50 | 2.5 | -1.3 | 1.20 |
| 3 | TOPRAICHIOI | 240 | 3.6 | 3.80 | 0.70 | 0.30 | 2.5 | -1.3 | 1.20 |

Every year, the Babadag lake fish stock is replenished with juvenile fish supplied by the hatchery, as follows:

- Juvenile carp, in the amount of 15 – 20 tonnes;
- Juvenile silver carp, in the amount of 15 tonnes;
- Juvenile bighead carp, in the amount of 10 – 15 tonnes.

In Babadag Lake, the fish stock is represented by freshwater species such as the bream, crucian and south-east Asian phytophagous fish species bred in significant amounts recently, and, in smaller amounts, the carp, zander and the European eel. Fishing seasons are between March 1 and April 15 (the spring season) and July 15 to December 1 (autumn season).

The European network of protected areas NATURA 2000

An ecological network of special areas of conservation, aimed at the preservation or restoration of the favourable conservation status of certain species and natural habitats in their areas.

BABADAG**National legislation**

- Law No. 462 of July 18, 2001, endorsing Government Emergency Ordinance No. 236/2000 on the regime of protected natural areas, conservation of natural habitats, of wild flora and fauna
- Law No. 13/1993, under which Romania joined the Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats, adopted in Bern on September 19, 1979

List of Natura 2000 sites validated in Tulcea County
SPA validated sites

| Item no. | Site name | Area (ha) | County |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Beștepe-Mahmudia | 4290.4 | Tulcea |
| 2. | Danube Delta and Razim Complex | 515902.2 | Tulcea - Constanța |
| 3. | Denis Tepe | 1891.1 | Tulcea |
| 4. | Dorobanțu | 23188.1 | Tulcea |
| 5. | Beibugeac Lake (Plopu) | 247.7 | Tulcea |
| 6. | Black Sea | 142928.7 | Tulcea - Constanța |
| 7. | Măcin Niculițel | 97092.6 | Tulcea |
| 8. | Babadag Forest | 49413.9 | Tulcea |
| 9. | Casimcea Steppe | 32033.0 | Tulcea-Constanța |

SWOT ANALYSIS: NATURAL CAPITAL

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location on DN 22 A between Constanța and Tulcea, as an area of tourism importance between the Black Sea coast and the Danube Delta; • Highly favourable geographic features (climate, weather, geology, soil); • Diverse natural environment (green area – Babadag forest, Babadag lake); • Unpolluted environment; • Water resources. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate underground resources; • Drought / rainy years alternation; • Lack of integrated ecological waste management, in view of waste recycling, reusing, recovering or processing; • Lack of an ecological landfill servicing the city; • Inadequate environment awareness among inhabitants; • Lack of tourism and leisure facilities and equipment; |
| Opportunities | Threats |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessing environment protection funding programmes aimed at including Babadag lake in the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve and in the Wetland protection scope; • Forest protection, by shifting to natural gas heating systems; • City location close to the Razim – Sinoe lake complex and the opportunity to capitalise on its tourism potential; • Extending the cooperation and involvement of non-governmental organisations and of schools in joint environmental education programmes; • Inclusion of the Babadag city geographic area in the eligible area of the PHARE financing programme of the European Union; • Inclusion of the city geographic area in the eligible area of the FIDA financing programme of the World Bank. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds for the local authority to make environment conservation and protection investments; • Fish species of economic importance endangered by over-fishing; • Lack of institutions authorised to monitor the quality of environment factors at a local level; • Excessive exploitation of forest resources, endangering the environmental balance and the long-term economic potential of Babadag city. |

I.2. ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMY

As the national economy has been undergoing in-depth changes and large-scale reform processes, their impact on the local economic development is by no means immaterial.

In order to improve economic performances, it is important to attract investors, to support business operators and private entrepreneurs whose initiatives are able to facilitate an adequate functioning of the market economy.

The economy of Babadag city witnessed a significant decrease during the transition to the market economy, triggered by the bankruptcy of major business operators like SC ZAHAR SA and SC AVICOLA SA, as well as by the absence of strategic investors.

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Companies operating in Babadag city:

| Trade companies | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | % |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|
| Production | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2% |
| Services | 16 | 17 | 19 | 13% |
| Trade | 99 | 123 | 123 | 81% |
| Constructions | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4% |
| Total | 122 | 149 | 151 | 100% |

I.2.1. Services for business

The entire range of financial-banking services needed for the functioning and development of the business environment and implicitly of business operators, is provided by the two local offices of leading commercial banks in Romania which operate in Babadag city, namely Raiffeisen Bank and CEC.

In 2007, these services will be diversified and developed through the opening of a BRD – Groupe Société Générale local office.

I.2.2. Industry

The industry is poorly developed, and accounts for a small share in the economy of the city. By product type, the sector is represented by a number of trade companies based in Babadag city, as follows:

| Product type | No. of companies |
|---|------------------|
| Foodstuff | 2 |
| - flour milling | 1 |
| - oil | 1 |
| Wood processing | 1 |
| Furniture manufacturing | 1 |
| Construction | 5 |
| Wine production (secondary office) | 1 |
| Limestone mining (secondary office) | 1 |
| Stone cutting, polishing and finishing (secondary office) | 1 |

Retail, wholesale and services

| Item no. | Category | No. of trade companies |
|----------|--|------------------------|
| 1 | Grocery stores | 30 |
| 2 | Do-it-yourself stores | 2 |
| 3 | Motor parts stores | 5 |
| 4 | Sweetshops | 1 |
| 5 | Restaurants+Catering | 5 |
| 6 | Bars | 21 |
| 7 | Wholesale units (food, non-food, construction materials) | 6 |
| 8 | Other stores | 53 |
| 9 | Radio-TV repair shops | 1 |
| 10 | Barber shops/Hairdresser's | 4 |
| 11 | Wood processing + furniture manufacturing | 2 |
| 12 | Carwash | 2 |
| 13 | Other services | 10 |

Over the past 13 years, the local economy has witnessed a significant decline, against the background of a continuing transition to the market economy. Given the absence of investors and the economic recession, the Babadag economy relies primarily on farming and trade.

I.2.3. Agriculture

Use of farmland in Babadag city

| Land use category | Total area (ha) | Of which: | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Within city limits (ha) | Outside city limits (ha) |
| Arable | 2863.03 | 161.51 | 2701.52 |
| Pastures | 630.67 | 30.89 | 599,78 |
| Vineyards | 338.69 | 106.34 | 232.35 |
| Orchards | 111.58 | 4,58 | 107 |
| Forests | 4668.24 | 4.46 | 4663.78 |
| Streams, reed plots | 2316.19 | 5.36 | 2310.83 |
| Roads | 92.14 | 68.91 | 23.23 |
| Households, buildings | 300.48 | 202.30 | 98.18 |
| Non-productive | 61.11 | 17.74 | 43.37 |
| Total | 11382.17 | 602.13 | 10780.04 |

Located in a region where grain, sunflower and vineyards are the prevailing cultures, the Babadag city is largely an agricultural site.

In Babadag city, agriculture faces several difficulties: on the one hand, farmland owners' poverty and the problems faced in farm product marketing, which make it difficult for farmers to resume the production process; on the other hand, the relatively small number of companies specialising as commercial intensive farms, established on Babadag locality territory.

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Owners of small-scale farms choose to sell their products in the local marketplace.

To facilitate product sale, the City Hall has modernised the marketplace and made available to farmers two separate areas: one for dairy products and the other for meat sale.

The structure of crops remains largely accounted for by grains and sunflower; attempts have been made to broaden the crop range, by cultivating coriander, rape or crocus.

Structure of main crops in farming years 2003 – 2005 -ha-

| Year | Wheat | Two-row barley | Oat | Barley | Rape | Corn | Sunflower | Crocus | Coriander | Others/no crop |
|------|-------|----------------|-----|--------|------|------|-----------|--------|-----------|----------------|
| 2003 | 713 | - | 133 | - | - | 1162 | 506 | - | 15 | 334 |
| 2004 | 257 | 66 | 185 | - | 60 | 1386 | 506 | 77 | 15 | 311 |
| 2005 | 604 | 130 | 20 | 102 | 182 | 1178 | 580 | - | - | 67,03 |

Animal breeding

Animal husbandry is an activity primarily carried out in individual households, with products generally sold in the local marketplace.

Livestock structure in 2003 – 2005

| Year | Cattle | Swine | Sheep | Goat | Horses | Domestic rabbits | Poultry |
|------|--------|-------|-------|------|--------|------------------|---------|
| 2003 | 572 | 340 | 2202 | 1766 | 224 | 100 | 27500 |
| 2004 | 494 | 205 | 1870 | 1952 | 220 | 100 | 25000 |
| 2005 | 524 | 425 | 2266 | 2289 | 219 | 100 | 35350 |

One may state that agriculture is the main occupation of Babadag inhabitants, whether in subsistence farms or in small-scale commercial farms.

Viticulture and winemaking

Viticulture: area under vine (ha)

| Total | | SC VITIS SA Association | Private |
|------------------|-----|-------------------------|---------|
| 586 , of which | | 480 | 106 |
| -Fetească | 47 | 39 | 8 |
| -Aligote | 137 | 128 | 9 |
| -Oporto | 87 | 80 | 7 |
| -Merlot | 162 | 157 | 5 |
| -Muscat Hamburg | 30 | 28 | 2 |
| -Afuz Ali | 11 | 10 | 1 |
| -Other varieties | 112 | 38 | 74 |

Winemaking: Processing and bottling centre - SC MERCADO SRL

- processing capacity: 4000t, of which:

- red grapes 2500t
- white grapes 1500t

Forestry

Forestry potential = total forest area/total population = 4460/10477 = 0.42 ha

Babadag Forest lies approx. 40 km south of Tulcea City, and is crossed by the Tulcea - Constanța highway and the Tulcea – Medgidia railway. Landforms are not spectacularly diverse, with the difference in altitude between the lower and higher hills only reaching approx. 100 metres. Forest is the most complex ecosystem, playing a vital part in the dynamics of matter and energy; this is why efforts are being made to ensure sensible and cost-effective harvest and to preserve the environmental balance.

Forest harvesting, revenues and reforestation

| Year | Log harvest (thousand cm) | Revenues (thousand ROL) | Reforested areas (ha) | Plots taken over from A.D.S. (ha) |
|------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2000 | 18.5 | 301,293 | 4.06 | - |
| 2001 | 17.7 | 410,021 | 2.00 | - |
| 2002 | 19.5 | 560,211 | 18.99 | 24 |
| 2003 | 14.0 | 682,321 | 3.33 | 75,2 |
| 2004 | 14.0 | 794,810 | 2.00 | 78 |
| 2005 | 13.0 | 291,141 | 0.30 | 138.66 |
| 2006 | 18.0 | 1,088,698 | 4.00 | 273 |

Beekeeping

Closely tied to the nearby forest, rich in lime trees, beekeeping has always been an important occupation in the Babadag area, as honey is an energy-rich food product with sweetening properties, which also has medicinal uses, beeswax is a product with a wide range of commercial uses, while pollen is also known to have therapeutic effects. Over the past few decades, special attention has been paid to increasing the honey output; to this end, beekeepers in Babadag and adjacent villages have been offered advantageous terms for placing hives in the forest, concurrently with a gradual increase in areas under nectar-producing plant varieties (lime trees in particular).

Beekeeping sector development

| Item no. | Criterion | U.M. | 1976 | 1989 | 2005 |
|----------|-----------|----------|------|------|------|
| 1 | Bees | Colonies | 651 | 1480 | 1512 |
| 2 | Honey | Tonnes | 8.8 | 18.6 | 19.5 |

I. 2.4. Transport

Road system

The administrative territory of Babadag city is serviced by the national road DN 22, with asphalt surfacing and in adequate performance state. The main deficiency of the city street infrastructure is that streets are not modernised, with sections where the pedestrian traffic and vehicle traffic are awkwardly (if at all) coordinated. Outside city limits, Babadag is connected to the cities of Tulcea and Constanța by the European road E87.

Railway system

Babadag is connected to the national railway network by a railway route to the Medgidia railway junction, with the terminus station in the city of Tulcea. The city has a passenger railway station and a rolling stock depot.

I.2.5. Telecommunications

The telecommunication infrastructure of Babadag city is well developed, with local operators in the sector providing similar services to those available in the European Union. The telecommunication system was upgraded through the replacement of the classical analog network with the digital telephony network, introduction of fibre optic communication and extension of the local telephony capacity. In recent years the telecommunication sector has witnessed a rapid growth, due to the emergence of new products and services, especially in the mobile phone industry and the Internet industry.

I.2.6. Tourism

Tourism sites

GAZI ALI PASHA MOSQUE

The Gazi Ali Pasha Mosque was built under the rule of Ottoman Sultan Mehmet III, around 1610. The Mosque was operated as a museum until 1989. In 1990, repair and restoration works were initiated. The eastern part of the mosque hosts the tomb of Gazi Ali Pasha. The Gazi Ali Pasha Mosque Museum Complex, the Gazi Ali Pasha tomb and the Imam House are currently used and administered by the Mufti Office of the Muslim Denomination in Romania.

THE SARI SALTUK BABA GRAVE

Evliya Celebi, in his account of Sari Saltuk Baba, presents him as a famous Turkish scholar who disseminated the Muslim faith in the Balkans in particular, since 1263. His actual name is Muhammad Buhari.

THE KOYUN BABA FUNERARY MONUMENT

It is located in Babadag, on the top of the mountain of that name. The monument is protected by a stone wall, and is visited by Muslims and some Christians alike. A local myth has been passed down, according to which if one manages to climb to the top of the mountain and reach the grave, one may have a wish come true by tying a piece of thread in the bushes that grow around the grave.

THE RUINS OF THE ANCIENT HERACLEEA FORTRESS

Enisala village is a seven-km drive from Babadag. The ruins of the ancient fortress are another 1.5 km from the village. Within the current village limits, archaeological excavations brought to light evidence of the presence of Geto-Dacian population between the 5th Century BC and 2nd Century AD. The ancient fortress was built on the promontory which advances up to the shore of Razim Lake. Further to four archaeological excavation campaigns (1967-1968 and 1977-1978), as many as 105 Dacian-Roman cremation and burial monuments were found, along with 150 medieval tombs, dating since the 15th-17th Centuries, and arranged in the Christian tradition. The findings attest the continuous presence of Romanian population in the area since the dawn of time to the present day.

Just metres into the village, on the right side of the road, there is a museum house, a traditional architectural item typical for Northern Dobrogea, with a rich collection of household tools and devices, a genuine synthesis of the national and local folk art.

Further down the road, 1.5 km from Enisala village, there are the ancient fortress ruins. The origins of the fortress are still debated. Built in the 13th-14th Centuries, although an earlier date cannot be ruled out, the impressive fortress walls rise on the 114-m tall cliff which advances towards Razim Lake. The walls and adjacent tracts of land are rather high, enclosing a trapezium-shaped area of approx. 3,500 sq m. The wall, built of carved stone and mortar, is up to 2-m thick and features defence towers.

Archaeological research carried out so far has confirmed the existence of human settlements here from the early iron age onward, corresponding to the Babadag Culture in the 10th-9th Centuries BC, rich in pottery decorated with meander bands.

IBIDA FORTRESS

Leaving the Babadag city centre to Constanța, just outside the town the highway splits, branching off to the right towards Slava Rusă village. About 8 km down this branch, most of which crosses the forest, one can see the ruins of the Roman-Byzantine fortress of Ibida to the north-west.

Built as part of the Roman Lower Danube defence system, the building of which started under Emperor Vespasian (69-79 AD) and was completed by Trajan, the fortress was inhabited by veterans of Legio V Macedonica.

ORIENTAL ART EXHIBITION – “Panaghia House”

Located downtown Babadag, near the Gazi Ali Pasha Mosque, it was built in 1609 by General Gazi Ali Pasha. The term “Panaghia” is of Greek origin, meaning Blessed Virgin Mary.

Between 1837 and 1901, it hosted a Muslim religious school, and between 1903 and the end of WW2 the facility was used as a kindergarten. Since 1980, it has been hosting a permanent Oriental art exhibition, displaying not only items which reflect the traditions and customs of the local Muslim population, but also artefacts brought from far-away countries.

1.2.7. Basic infrastructure

1.2.7.1. Water supply and sewerage

In Babadag city, the water supply system is managed by SP Edil Prest Babadag, on funding provided by the Babadag Local Council. Drinking water is supplied from two groundwater sources: the Satu Nou groundwater source, made up of 12 deep (110 – 120 m) extraction wells and the Ghiol groundwater source made up of 4 medium-depth (55 m) extraction wells.

Reference indicators for the water supply and consumption levels in Babadag city and for the related infrastructure are as follows:

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Length of the drinking water supply network | 66 Km |
| Total number of consumers (subscribers) | 8,539 |
| <i>Households</i> | <i>8,390</i> |
| <i>Business operators</i> | <i>149</i> |
| Total annual consumption | 370,000 cm/year |
| <i>Consumption by households</i> | <i>304,000 cm/year</i> |
| <i>Consumption by business operators</i> | <i>66,000 cm/year</i> |
| Households with drinking water supply services piped-in | 82% |

Collection and treatment of municipal wastewater in Babadag

In line with the EU Directive on Urban Waste Water Treatment, in order to protect the environment from the negative effects of domestic wastewater discharge and of wastewater discharge by certain industrial operators (especially in the food industry), the following have been decided for Babadag city:

- **the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater** in agglomerations, as well as of biodegradable wastewater discharged by certain industry sectors (food industry);

- **implementation** of the Directive, depending on the **size of the agglomeration** and the **features of natural receptors**

- ensuring collection systems for domestic wastewater;
- ensuring that for all agglomerations of over 2,000-equivalent inhabitants (e.i.) there are wastewater treatment plants with a specified treatment level, as follows :

- secondary treatment for agglomerations of less than 10,000 e.i..
- tertiary treatment for agglomerations of over 10,000 e.i.

Collected wastewater is transferred to the city treatment plant, through gravitational collection methods, via PREMO and asbestos-cement pipes. Babadag city operates a treatment plant designed for a 25 l / s flow,

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and equipped for three treatment steps: mechanical treatment, biological treatment and chemical treatment. At present, the wastewater treatment plant carries out mechanical treatment alone, with untreated wastewater disposed of in Tabana stream, a tributary to Babadag Lake.

Reference indicators for wastewater disposal in Babadag city and for the related infrastructure are as follows:

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Length of sewerage network | 6 km |
| Total consumption / year | 101,000 cm/ year |
| Consumption by households | 56,000 cm/ year |
| Consumption by business operators | 45,000 cm/ year |
| Sewerage services out of total number of consumers connected to supply network | 34.5 % |

1.2.7.2. Waste management

In Babadag city, special attention must be paid to the need to recover and recycle reusable waste, with a view to reducing raw material and energy consumption rates, as well as to reducing the amount of landfilled waste. The waste disposal method in use is landfilling; therefore an efficient waste management system will have to be implemented.

In charge with the waste management, collection and transport operations in Babadag is a specialised company. Domestic waste is collected on a weekly schedule, and transferred to the local landfill. The landfill, located outside city limits, at the end of Vasile Lupu St., spreads 1.5 ha and is managed by the specialised company.

Accepted waste includes: domestic waste, construction and demolition waste, green waste, non-hazardous industrial waste.

The Babadag city must implement a *kerbside domestic waste collection system, by waste type: paper, glass, plastics, biodegradable waste.*

The kerbside collection system must be implemented in a two-stage approach:

- 2006 – 2007: trial (pilot projects), awareness raising;
- 2008 – 2017: implementation of kerbside collection.

1.2.7.3. Road infrastructure

Babadag city is connected to the national road network, specifically to cities Tulcea and Constanța through the European road E87.

While the main streets in the town have asphalt surfacing, the high traffic rates and damages caused by heavy rainfalls trigger their relatively rapid deterioration. To ensure a smooth traffic between cities Tulcea and Constanța, a bypass must be built outside city limits.

Streets

| | VEHICLE ROADS | | SIDEWALKS | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------|-------------|-------|--------|
| | L km | A sq m | | L km | A sq m |
| Macadam | 10.751 | 63,805 | Cobblestone | 0.395 | 395 |
| Paving blocks | 1.891 | 11,293 | Asphalt | 5.070 | 22,730 |
| Asphalt | 17.419 | 127,067 | Dirt | 7.587 | 33,480 |
| Dirt | 12.595 | | | | |

Registered in Babadag city are as follows: 1,151 automobiles, 27 minibuses, 199 vehicles of up to 12 tonnes, 117 vehicles of over 12 tonnes, 37 tractors and 286 scooters and motorcycles.

1.2.7.4. Electricity supply

In Babadag city, the electricity distribution and supply is handled by SC Electrica Dobrogea SA, the Tulcea Electricity Distribution and Supply Branch.

The main reference indicators for the electricity distribution, supply and consumption are as follows:

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Length of the electricity supply network | 52 Km |
| <i>Medium-voltage power lines</i> | 9 Km |
| <i>Low-voltage power lines</i> | 43 Km |
| Total number of consumers | 3,919 |
| <i>Household consumers</i> | 3,766 |
| <i>Small-scale (industrial) consumers</i> | 148 |
| <i>Large-scale consumers</i> | 5 |
| Total consumption (monthly average) | 980 Kwh/hour/month |
| <i>Consumption by households</i> | 180 Kwh/hour/month |
| <i>Consumption by business operators</i> | 800 Kwh/hour/month |

1.2.7.5. Urban Planning

Within Babadag city limits there are 3,075 housing units, of which:

- 2,234 houses;
- 820 flats, of which – 180 one-bedroom flats.

SWOT ANALYSIS: ECONOMY

| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical position (100 km from Constanța, 30 km from Tulcea); • Existence of compact plots and built up areas favourable for the set up of an industrial park; • Tracts of land available for investments; • Fishery potential; • Geographical position favourable to tourism; • Long-standing traditions in the processing of certain local resources (vine); | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient local financial resources for supporting / promoting investments; • Difficulties in budget revenue collection; • Inadequate infrastructure; • Fragmentation of farmland parcels; • Low living standards; • Lack of jobs; • Expert shortage; • Labour migration; • Conservative thinking patterns; • High energy consumption in the production and supply of drinking water, caused by the obsolete and worn out drinking water supply network; • Lack of a natural gas supply network. |

| OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the viticulture sector; • Converting industrial units currently under conservation procedures into facilities specialising in a different production activity; • Existence of parcels and built up areas available for the development of entrepreneurial operations; • Willingness of local authorities to enter into partnerships with local or foreign investors; • Extending the network of farms and households authorised to provide agritourism services; • Capitalising on the cultural and historic heritage of Babadag city; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local population's lack of flexibility and responsiveness to market trends, which triggers significant and hard to recover economic delays; • Decrease in the share of active population; • Inadequate response by the local business environment to current challenges, which entails a decrease in competitiveness as compared to other municipalities, regarded by tourists and tourism investors as more interesting; • Lack of a local and regional tourism development programme, and therefore failure to allot funds for the local access infrastructure. |

I.3. ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL CAPITAL

I.3.1. Demographic status and population structure

In the 2002 census, the population of Babadag city totalled 10,037 inhabitants, of which 5,017 men and 5,020 women, on a steady increase from one year to the next.

However, the natural population growth rate has negative values (-7.0 per thousand persons), with the infant mortality rate standing at 30.7 per thousand, the birth rate reaching 16.3 per thousand inhabitants, as against a crude death rate of 9.3 per thousand; the synthetic fertility rate stands at 36.0 and life expectancy at 70.37 years.

Population structure by age groups

| Age group | Male | Female | TOTAL |
|---------------|------|--------|-------|
| 0 – 9 years | 699 | 605 | 1,304 |
| 10 – 19 years | 897 | 836 | 1,733 |
| 20 – 29 years | 788 | 774 | 1,562 |
| 30 - 39 years | 759 | 759 | 1,518 |
| 40 - 49 years | 733 | 730 | 1,463 |
| 50 – 59 years | 522 | 549 | 1,071 |
| 60 – 69 years | 380 | 407 | 787 |
| 70 - 79 years | 204 | 274 | 478 |
| Over 80 years | 35 | 86 | 121 |

An analysis of the data above reveals that the larger share of the population is accounted for by young people of 10 to 19 years of age, of both sexes, which indicates that the young generation will counterbalance the population ageing phenomenon, which has been reported at a national scale.

Ethnic structure of the population

| Total population | 10,037 | % |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Romanians | 8,466 | 84.34 % |
| Turks | 1,289 | 12.84 % |
| Rroma | 168 | 1.57 % |
| Lippovans | 37 | 0.36 % |
| Greeks | 26 | 0.25 % |
| Russians | 11 | 0.10 % |
| Ukrainians | 10 | 0.09% |
| Tartars | 6 | 0.05% |
| Others | 24 | 0.23% |

Religious structure of the population:

| Total population | 10,037 |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Eastern Orthodox | 8,510 |
| Muslims | 1,426 |
| Roman Catholics | 13 |
| Greek Catholics | 5 |
| Baptists | 33 |
| Old-Rite Christians | 19 |
| Seventh-Day Adventists | 21 |
| Others | 10 |

Economically active population

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| ACTIVE POPULATION | 3,144, of which: 1789- male 1355- female |
| EMPLOYED | 2,387, of which: 1266- male 1121- female |
| UNEMPLOYED | 757, of which: |
| -unemployed seeking new job | 338, of which: 235- male 103- female |
| -unemployed seeking first job | 419, of which: 288- male 131- female |

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Not economically active population

| | |
|---|--|
| NOT ACTIVE POPULATION | 6,893, of which: 3228- male 3665- female |
| STUDENTS | 1,730, of which: 887- male 843- female |
| RETIRED | 1,729, of which: 854- male 875- female |
| HOMEMAKERS | 1,184 of which: 123- male 1061- female |
| SUPPORTED BY OTHER PERSONS | 1,400, of which: 765- male 635- female |
| SUPPORTED BY STATE OR PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS | 312, of which: 176- male 136- female |
| OTHERS | 538, of which: 423- male 115- female |

Economically active and not active population, by sex, in 1977-1992-2002 censuses

| REFERENCE YEAR | TOTAL POPULATION | | ACTIVE POPULATION | NOT ACTIVE POPULATION |
|----------------|------------------|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1977 | Both sexes | 8,564 | 3,370 | 5,194 |
| | male | 4,237 | 2,111 | 2,126 |
| | female | 4,327 | 1,259 | 3,068 |
| 1992 | Both sexes | 10,437 | 4,152 | 6,285 |
| | male | 5,161 | 2,020 | 3,141 |
| | female | 5,276 | 1,920 | 3,356 |
| 2002 | Both sexes | 10,037 | 3,144 | 6,893 |
| | male | 5,012 | 1,789 | 3,223 |
| | female | 5,125 | 1,355 | 3,770 |

Population structure by activities - EMPLOYEES

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Total no. of employees | 2,387 | 100% |
| Services | 930 | 38.96% |
| Trade | 446 | 18.68% |
| Restaurant and catering | 50 | 2.09% |
| Education | 230 | 9.63% |
| Healthcare + Social protection | 352 | 14.74% |
| Veterinary hospital | 4 | 0.16% |
| City Hall + Community public services | 115 | 4.81 % |
| Other | 260 | 10.89% |

I.3.2. Social assistance – social protection

- Social assistance and protection granted via the local social assistance department of the Babadag Local Council.

| TYPE OF SERVICE | BENEFICIARIES | FUNDS |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Welfare | 179 families and singles | Local budget; State Budget |
| Allowance for children up to 2 years of age | 80 cases | State Budget |
| Complementary benefit | 169 | State Budget |
| Single-parent benefit | 156 | State Budget |

Social assistance and protection granted via specialised services of the Social Assistance Directorate General

| SPECIALISED SERVICE | PERSONS ASSISTED |
|---|------------------|
| Centre for Neuropsychiatric Recovery and Rehabilitation | 170 adults |
| Babadag Day-care and Assistance Centre | 153 elderly |

Social aid

| REFERENCE YEARS | BENEFICIARIES (families and singles) |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2004 | 189 |
| 2005 | 190 |
| 2006 | 179 |

I.3.3. Healthcare

Healthcare services are provided in Babadag city via the following healthcare unit network:

- One municipal hospital with a 70-bed capacity, 3 specialist physicians and 45 nurses;
- 4 general practice units with 9,600 patients;
- 10 specialist practice units
- 3 pharmacies;
- local Ambulance service, as part of the County Ambulance Service;
- 3 dental practices;
- 2 medical test laboratories;
- 1 dental laboratory;
- 1 radiology laboratory;
- 1 sonography laboratory.

I.3.4. Education and training

The main indicators in this sector are as follows:

| Education level | Student population | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2002 / 2003 | 2003 / 2004 | 2004 / 2005 | 2005 / 2006 |
| Pre-school | 103 | 105 | 103 | 105 |
| Primary | 568 | 547 | 580 | 574 |
| Middle | 631 | 530 | 495 | 565 |
| High school | 485 | 448 | 402 | 333 |
| Vocational | 244 | 233 | 226 | 215 |
| TOTAL NO. OF STUDENTS | 2031 | 1863 | 1806 | 1792 |

| Active teaching staff | Teachers (professional, provisional, initial, rank II, rank I) | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2002 / 2003 | 2003 / 2004 | 2004 / 2005 | 2005 / 2006 |
| Pre-school | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| Primary | 25 | 33 | 48 | 48 |
| Middle | 45 | 41 | 49 | 40 |
| High school | 61 | 59 | 51 | 46 |
| Vocational | | | | |
| TOTAL TEACHING STAFF | 143 | 145 | 159 | 145 |

In Babadag city there are 3 kindergartens, 3 primary and middle schools and a vocational school with full-time and part-time attendance. All education units are equipped with IT systems and Internet connection. Operating within the aforesaid education units are 12 laboratories: 4 computer science labs, 3 physics labs, 2 biology labs, 1 chemistry lab, 1 geography lab, 1 technology lab, as well as four workshops: mechanics, electromechanics, construction and

commerce. Vocational programmes include collective apprenticeship schemes, carried out in industrial units with which the vocational school has signed contracts in this respect.

I. 3.5. Public order

In Babadag city, the public and civil order and safety are ensured by two structures, one of them subordinated to the decentralised service of the relevant Ministry, and the other subordinated to local authorities.

The Community Police Force, organised as a structure within the City Hall apparatus, is made up of 17 staff, of which one with leadership attributions and 16 with execution attributions.

As suggested by the concept of community policing, police personnel dedicates a large share of their time to informing citizens on certain normative acts, on new crime forms, etc., acting as a mediator between the police force and citizens, by stimulating citizens' participation in the settlement of community issues.

I.3.6. Culture

Cultural institutions

“NICOLAE BĂLĂȘESCU – NIFON” CULTURAL CENTRE

In 1952, the first cultural centre is established in Babadag city, concurrently with the first non-professional artist associations. In 1956, construction works were initiated for a new cultural centre building, which was completed in 1959. Between 1979 and 1981 the building was modernised and extended; its current structure includes: a 350-seat performance hall – with upholstered seats, an amphitheatre; a soundproofed hall; a 200-sq m stage with complete mechanical equipment; rehearsal halls and dressing rooms; a control booth, equipped with a light board.

Over the years, a wide range of artistic, cultural and educational projects have been hosted by the centre.

“VALENTIN SERBU” LIBRARY

The library has a long tradition, and takes pride in a collection of 49,000 volumes in all fields, video and audio tapes, subscriptions. It is the host of numerous symposiums, book launches and exhibitions, offering readers in Babadag a vast array of cultural events.

PUPILS' CLUB – presents a diverse educational offer: ecology, experimental chemistry, culture and civilisation, foreign languages, modern dance, theatre, graphic art, ballet, rhythmic gymnastics, sculpture, chess.

Club members have won numerous awards in county competitions and festivals.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

- “Noi Orizonturi pentru Tineret” Local Youth Group, Babadag
- Lippovan Russian Community, Babadag branch
- The Red Cross

I.3.7. Sports and leisure

Ever since 1938, Babadag city has had local football teams. Granitul Babadag and Old Boys are the football teams in the town, currently playing in the County Championship. Home matches are played on the “Nelu Stănescu” stadium, which has a 400-seat capacity.

In 2004, the “Toma Aurel” Sports Hall was built next to the municipal stadium, in a governmental programme titled “Sports Hall.”

The city also has a sports venue in the “Sinaia Dobrogei” summer camp facility, a park, as well as a sports hall within the “Dimitrie Cantemir” Vocational School.

I.3.8. Mass-media

Citizens in Babadag city benefit from accurate and diverse information, delivered by county and national printed media.

As far as broadcasting is concerned, Babadag city is serviced by cable and satellite television providers and by internet service providers.

SWOT ANALYSIS: SOCIAL CAPITAL

| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethic diversity and the absence of interethnic conflicts; • Coexistence of several denominations; • Cooperation and twinning relations with municipalities in other countries: Cavarna in Bulgaria, Tansly in UK; • Existence of important sites, which allow for tourism activities / routes; • Physical, cultural, natural heritage; • Extremely low crime rate; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds for investments in cultural activities, in sports equipment, as well as for meeting all needs in the social assistance field; • Lack of major cultural events, with a national and international impact, to promote local (cultural, tourist and human) values • Absence of a local publication issued on a regular basis, to keep inhabitants up to date on local cultural (and other) events • Slower adjustment of the adult and elderly population to current changes and challenges, in general, and to the labour mobility and professional changes, in particular; • Migration of young labour, particularly of highly skilled youth; |
| OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attracting NGOs and accessing European funds; • Success stories involving local entrepreneurs; • Availability of built up areas and buildings currently out of use, which may be made available to entrepreneurs to start a local business; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of uneducated and crime-prone Rroma minority members; • Youth migration to other cities and other countries, in search of employment; • Deepening of the poverty state; • Decrease in the number of skilled workforce, as they go past active age; • Rise in unemployment rates among young graduates; |

II. GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF BABADAG CITY

II.1. Reconstruction of basic infrastructure

- water supply and sewerage
- road infrastructure
- public lighting
- natural gas supply

II.2. Capitalising on the goods and services offered by natural resources for tourism development

II.3. Revitalising agriculture by extending vineyard areas

II.4. Developing the SME sector

II.5. Supporting underprivileged social categories

III. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

III.1. General considerations

The Local Action Plan (LAP), as a planning and implementation tool, includes a set of sector-specific policies, to be applied within a specified time span in view of accomplishing the general objectives laid down in a strategy document. The time span for the implementation of the Local Action Plan must be consistent with the 10-20-year target set for the implementation of the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development (LSSD).

The Local Action Plan addresses the local community, therefore the measures, their number and priority ranking (which is probably the most sensitive issue related to the LAP), as well as the institutional mechanisms for their implementation, must take into account the interests of this community, namely the interests of businessmen associations, of trade unions, of not-for-profit organisations and charities, of cultural associations, of cultural and architectural heritage protection associations, of associations working to protect the environment and/or animal rights, of religious congregations.

Within the LAP, any measure results in a programme, sub-programme or project, which must take into account the following aspects:

- *Consistency of the targets set in programmes, sub-programmes, projects with the general objectives stipulated in the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development;*
- *Availability of limited financial resources, a constraint which influences the financing method and the legal mechanisms on which a programme, sub-programme, or project is based (e.g. banking credit, foreign credit, bonds, concession, sale, rental, public-private partnership based on a set of concession, sale or any other type of contracts, etc.);*
- *Avoiding the eviction effect, whereby a rise in public expenditure will trigger a reduction in private investments or consumption, considering that resources are limited. The public authority*

will have to regularly assess the suitability of an investment, not only in relation to its current, but also to its future financial resources, as well as to the options of the population, so as to encourage community and individual responsibility, and partnership as a means of implementing a local development project;

- *The level of public awareness on a specific programme, sub-programme or project, by disseminating information in the local community. In this respect, the LAP will have to include the mechanism of public policy debate in analysing the programmes and sub-programmes considered for implementation;*
- *Involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of a programme, sub-programme or project;*
- *Regulation versus self-regulation norms.* The local authority will keep in mind that there are cases in which non-profit organisations or trade associations of business people may set voluntary rules for the implementation of a project, without regulatory intervention by the public authority. Avoiding over-regulation is therefore advised. Similarly, there are cases in which, in implementing a project, regulation by the local public authority may be accompanied by voluntary regulation, particularly in the case of a public-private partnership.

The Local Action Plan must be reviewed on a regular basis, so as to ensure that targets set are consistent with the national macroeconomic development, with the local and regional economic status as well as with the local community opinion on its implementation. The more frequent the reviews, the smaller the margin of error in the assessment of project resources, considering that as a project advances, the variables defining the particular social-economic environment multiply, and that all of them must be taken into account when defining the coordinates of a sustainable social-economic development model. It is therefore recommended that the Local Action Plan drawn up by each city in the Local Agenda 21 should be reviewed every 2 years, even if it is originally designed for 10 years.

III.2. Financial projection

ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR YEARS 2006-2010

thousand RON

| Item | Indicator | Code | Planned | Proposed | Estimated | Estimated | Estimated |
|------|---|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| No. | | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| 1 | Total revenues | 00.01 | 8,393 | 9,424 | 9,895 | 10,389 | 10,909 |
| 2 | I. Current revenues | 00.02 | 7,899 | 8,544 | 8,848 | 9,132 | 9,639 |
| 3 | A. Fiscal revenues | 00.03 | 7,697 | 7,915 | 8,622 | 8,702 | 9,103 |
| 4 | A1. Taxes on income, profit and capital gains | 00.04 | 1,146 | 1,400 | 1,723 | 1,892 | 2,086 |
| 5 | <i>Quotas and amounts earmarked from income taxes</i> | <i>04.02</i> | <i>1,146</i> | <i>1,400</i> | <i>1,723</i> | <i>1,892</i> | <i>2,086</i> |
| 6 | • Quotas earmarked from income taxes | 04.02.01 | 936 | 1,225 | 1,370 | 1,512 | 1,679 |
| 7 | • Amounts allotted by County Council to balance local budgets | 04.02.04 | 210 | 175 | 353 | 380 | 407 |
| 8 | <i>Property taxes and charges</i> | <i>07.02</i> | <i>842</i> | <i>1,043</i> | <i>1,400</i> | <i>1,124</i> | <i>1,161</i> |
| 9 | • Tax on buildings | 07.02.01 | 355 | 489 | 617 | 530 | 548 |
| 10 | • Tax on land | 07.02.02 | 350 | 371 | 490 | 398 | 410 |
| 11 | • Other property taxes and charges | 07.02.50 | 137 | 183 | 293 | 196 | 203 |
| 12 | <i>Amounts earmarked from VAT</i> | <i>11.02</i> | <i>5,591</i> | <i>5,349</i> | <i>5,360</i> | <i>5,552</i> | <i>5,716</i> |
| 13 | • Amounts earmarked from VAT for funding decentralised expenditure | 11.02.02 | 4,379 | 5,037 | 4,740 | 4,912 | 5,059 |
| 14 | • Amounts earmarked from VAT for balancing local budgets | 11.02.06 | 1,212 | 312 | 620 | 640 | 657 |
| 15 | <i>Entertainment tax</i> | <i>15.02.01</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>2</i> |
| 16 | <i>Taxes on asset use, on authorisation of asset use or on activities</i> | <i>16.02</i> | <i>106</i> | <i>112</i> | <i>118</i> | <i>120</i> | <i>124</i> |
| 17 | • Tax on transport means | 16.02.02 | 70 | 74 | 78 | 79 | 82 |
| 18 | • Taxes and charges for the release of licenses and operation permits | 16.02.03 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 41 | 42 |
| 19 | <i>Other fiscal taxes and charges</i> | <i>18.02</i> | <i>10</i> | <i>9</i> | <i>19</i> | <i>12</i> | <i>14</i> |
| 20 | B. Non-fiscal revenues | 29.00 | 202 | 629 | 226 | 430 | 536 |
| 21 | <i>Revenues from ownership</i> | <i>30.02</i> | <i>120</i> | <i>542</i> | <i>134</i> | <i>337</i> | <i>441</i> |
| 22 | <i>Revenues from service provision and other activities</i> | <i>33,02</i> | <i>14</i> | <i>15</i> | <i>16</i> | <i>16</i> | <i>16</i> |
| 23 | <i>Revenues from administrative charges, permit release</i> | <i>34,02</i> | <i>17</i> | <i>18</i> | <i>19</i> | <i>19</i> | <i>20</i> |
| 24 | <i>Fines, penalties and seizure</i> | <i>35,02</i> | <i>50</i> | <i>53</i> | <i>56</i> | <i>57</i> | <i>58</i> |
| 25 | <i>Various revenues</i> | <i>36,02</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>1</i> |
| 26 | II. Capital revenues | 39.00 | 352 | 400 | 492 | 600 | 612 |
| 27 | <i>Revenues from asset sale</i> | <i>39.02</i> | <i>352</i> | <i>400</i> | <i>492</i> | <i>600</i> | <i>612</i> |
| 28 | III. Subsidies | 42.00 | 142 | 480 | 555 | 657 | 658 |
| 29 | <i>Subsidies from the State Budget</i> | <i>42.02</i> | <i>100</i> | <i>460</i> | <i>555</i> | <i>657</i> | <i>658</i> |
| 30 | <i>Subsidies from other budgets</i> | <i>43.02</i> | <i>42</i> | <i>20</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>-</i> |
| 31 | Total expenditure | 50.02 | 8,393 | 9,424 | 9,895 | 10,389 | 10,909 |
| 32 | <i>Executive authorities</i> | <i>51.02</i> | <i>1,164</i> | <i>1,070</i> | <i>1,200</i> | <i>1,206</i> | <i>1,218</i> |
| 33 | <i>Other general public services</i> | <i>54.02</i> | <i>191</i> | <i>173</i> | <i>205</i> | <i>205</i> | <i>208</i> |
| 34 | <i>Public order and national security</i> | <i>61.02</i> | <i>164</i> | <i>250</i> | <i>215</i> | <i>223</i> | <i>218</i> |

BABADAG

| Item | Indicator | Code | Planned | Proposed | Estimated | Estimated | Estimated |
|------|--|-------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| No. | | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| 35 | <i>Education</i> | 65.02 | 4,221 | 4,632 | 5,327 | 5,693 | 5,978 |
| 36 | <i>Culture, leisure and religion</i> | 67.02 | 237 | 150 | 186 | 214 | 212 |
| 37 | <i>Social insurance and assistance</i> | 68.02 | 533 | 1,235 | 1,271 | 1,352 | 1,548 |
| 38 | <i>Housing, services and public development</i> | 70.02 | 1,406 | 1,180 | 1,104 | 1,093 | 1,083 |
| 39 | <i>Environment protection</i> | 74.02 | 133 | 103 | 87 | 91 | 94 |
| 40 | <i>General economic, trade and labour measures</i> | 80.02 | 3 | 10 | - | - | - |
| 41 | <i>Transport</i> | 84.02 | 341 | 621 | 300 | 312 | 350 |
| 42 | <i>Surplus</i> | 98.02 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 43 | <i>Deficit</i> | 99.02 | - | - | - | - | - |

III.3. Identified projects

Environment and quality of environment factors

| Specific field | Specific objectives | Financing: • City Hall • Other resources | Project title | Estimated project value | Duration (months) | Responsible entity and partners |
|----------------|---|--|---|-------------------------|-------------------|---|
| ENVIRONMENT | Integrated waste management | -European funds -Local budget | Landfill close-down and establishment of a transfer station. | 1,500,000 E | 36 | Babadag City Hall, in a partnership with a private company |
| | Kerbside collection and recycling | -European funds -Local budget | Awareness raising and education campaign on kerbside collection | 61,000 E | 12 | -Babadag City Hall -Environment authorities |
| | Measures aimed at preventing, reversing and/or mitigating the effects of weather hazards | -World Bank | Flood defence system of the Babadag city | 7,500,000 \$ | 36 | Dobrogea Water Management Directorate |
| | Drawing up a Babadag Lake and forest protection plan | -European funds | Survey for the protection and management of the strictly protected forest area as a site of international bird, fauna and flora importance, as well as of the Babadag Lake as a Ramsar and Unesco site, Natura 2000 Network, drawing up a Feasibility study and granting project implementation technical assistance to the beneficiary | 80,000 E | 12 | -Ministry of Environment and Water Management -Danube Delta Reserve Administration -"Danube Delta" National Research Centre -Local authorities -Environment authorities -Local investors |
| | Promoting sustainable management of fisheries in the area | -European funds | Implementation of scientific management of fisheries, which will become economically efficient and environmentally healthy (capitalising on Fishery resources) | 50,000 E | 12 | Environment authorities |
| | Monitoring environment factors and assessment of biotic resources available, with a view to their protection and sustainable and management | -European funds | Conservation of the lagoon ecosystem, forest conservation, promotion of their sustainable use | 58,000 E | 12 | Environment authorities |
| | Capitalising on alternative energy resources | -Private funds | Installation of wind turbine systems | 25,000,000 E | 36 | Babadag City Hall, in a partnership with a private company |
| | Urban green space rehabilitation | -Local budget | Park and greenbelt redesign programme | 10,000 E | 12 | Local public authorities |

BABADAG

Infrastructure and housing

| Specific field | Specific objectives | Financing: • Town Hall • Other resources | Project title | Estimated project value | Duration (months) | Responsible entity and partners |
|--|--|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Infrastructure Water supply and sewerage | Revamping the water supply network of Babadag city | -Local budget -European Investment Bank | Revamping the drinking water supply and distribution network, Babadag city , Tulcea County | 1,200,000 E | 36 | Babadag City Hall in a partnership with a private company |
| | Revamping Domestic wastewater discharge networks | - Local budget -European Investment Bank | Extension and revamping of sewerage networks, Babadag city, Tulcea County. | 1,560,000 E | 36 | Babadag City Hall in a partnership with a private company |
| | Extending water supply networks, in Babadag outskirt areas | - Local budget -European Investment Bank | Extension of the drinking water supply and distribution network of Babadag city, Tulcea County | 1,500,000 E | 36 | Babadag City Hall in a partnership with a private company |
| | Wastewater disposal in view of protecting the environment | - Local budget -European Investment Bank | Outfitting the wastewater treatment plant, Babadag city, Tulcea County | 1,500,000 E | 36 | Babadag City Hall in a partnership with a private company |
| | Technical assistance for drawing up projects in the drinking water and sewerage sector | -Local Budget -European funds | Master plan | 22,000,000 E | 36 | Babadag City Hall in a partnership with a private company |
| Infrastructure Natural gas supply | Piping-in the Babadag city natural gas supply network | -Private funds - Babadag Town Hall | Piping in the natural gas supply service and construction of the transformer station | 2,500,000 E | 12 | Babadag City Hall in a partnership with a private company |
| | Ensuring natural gas-based household heating | -Private funds - Babadag Town Hall | Construction of the Babadag city natural gas network | 2,500,000 E | 36 | Babadag City Hall in a partnership with a private company |
| Road infrastructure | Street revamping in Babadag, Tulcea County | -Local budget -European funds | Street asphalt surfacing | 4,500,000 E | 24 | Babadag City Hall in a partnership with a private company |
| | | - Local budget -European funds | Street cobblestone surfacing | 1,200,000 E | 12 | Babadag City Hall in a partnership with a private company |
| | Constructing parking facilities | - Local budget | Parking facility | 60,000 E | 12 | Babadag City Hall in a partnership with a private company |
| | Constructing a by-pass for heavy duty traffic | -Ministry of Transport | By-pass route | 5,000,000 E | 36 | Ministry of Transport |

| Specific field | Specific objectives | Financing: • Town Hall • Other resources | Project title | Estimated project value | Duration (months) | Responsible entity and partners |
|----------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Urban planning | Revamping of pedestrian system | - Local budget | Sidewalk revamping and paving | 300,000 E | 36 | Babadag City Hall in a partnership with a private company |
| | Drawing up the new Urban Master Plan for Babadag city, in line with city growth needs and in conformity with E.U. norms | -Ministry of Transport - Local budget | Urban Master Plan of Babadag city | 172,000 E | 24 | Babadag City Hall |
| | Installing hydro and thermal insulation for blocks of flats | -State Budget - Local budget -Float owner associations | Exterior wall insulation | 2,000,000E | 36 | Babadag City Hall in a partnership with a private company |
| | Revamping the public lighting system | - Local budget | Public lighting | 300,000 E | 24 | Babadag City Hall in a partnership with a private company |

Tourism

| Specific field | Specific objectives | Financing: • Town Hall • Other resources | Project title | Estimated project value | Duration (months) | Responsible entity and partners |
|----------------|--|--|---|-------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Tourism | Building and outfitting a tourism complex as a leisure facility | -European funds | “Sinaia Dobrogei” Tourism Complex and capitalising on tourism routes in the area flora, bird and fauna natural reserves, Heracleea Fortress, Enisala Village Museum, monasteries, Gazi Ali ashra Mosque, the tomb of St. Saltuk Bei, Doloşman Cape, etc.) | 1,200,000E | 36 | County Council Babadag City Hall in a partnership with a private company |
| | Building and outfitting a respiratory disease treatment and recovery centre | - European funds | “Sinaia Dobrogei” Respiratory Disease Treatment and Recovery Centre | 3,000,000 | 36 | Ministry of Public Health |
| | Refurbishing historic, cultural and architectural monuments | -County Council budget - Local budget | Historic, cultural and architectural sites | 220,000 E | 24 | County Council Babadag City Hall |
| | Production of promotion materials (billboards, inscriptions, albums, flyers, CD, travel guide) | - Local budget | BABADAG “Sinaia Dobrogei” | 6,000 E | 12 | Babadag City Hall |

BABADAG

Economy

| Specific field | Specific objectives | Financing: • Town Hall • Other resources | Project title | Estimated project value | Duration (months) | Responsible entity and partners |
|----------------|---|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Industry | Setting up an industrial park | -European funds -Private funds | Industrial park | - | 36 | Babadag City Hall in a partnership with a private company |
| | Active policies for the development of manufacturing and service operations | - European funds - Local budget | Support programme for the set up and development of SMEs in the manufacturing sector | 60,000 E | 24 | Babadag City Hall |
| | | | Project on attracting foreign investments, including facility granting and investment monitoring | 40,000E | 24 | Babadag City Hall |
| | Re-launching traditional arts and crafts workshops | - European funds - Local budget | Osier processing Oriental carpet handweaving | 1,200,000E | 36 | Babadag City Hall in a partnership with private companies |
| Agriculture | Encouraging the development of agritourism and of organic farming | -European funds | Organic farming development programme | 50,000 E | 24 | Babadag City Hall |
| | | | Medicinal plant marketing programme | 20,000 E | 24 | Babadag City Hall |
| Viticulture | Re-launching the viticulture sector | -Private funds | Vineyard area extension programme | 3,250,000 E | 24 | Private companies |

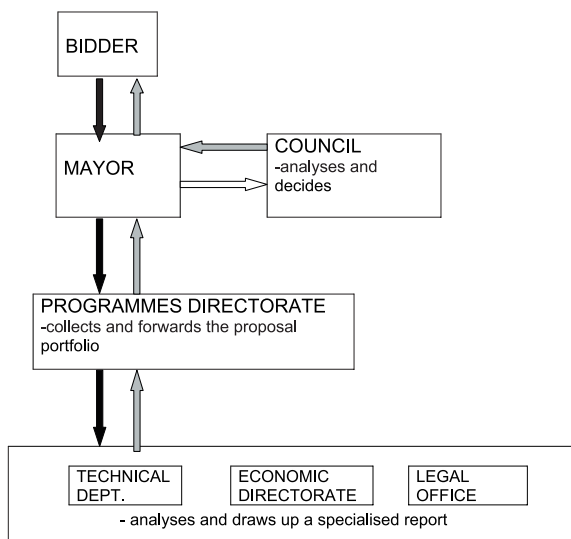
Social capital

| Specific field | Specific objectives | Financing: • Town Hall • Other resources | Project title | Estimated project value | Duration (months) | Responsible entity and partners |
|------------------------|--|---|---|-------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Education and training | Organising youth training programmes in various sectors, after graduation from primary and middle education units | -Private funds | Diversifying youth training schemes | 60,000 E | 12 | Ministry of Education Babadag City Hall |
| | Raising education and living standards for the Roma population, through counselling and family planning programmes | -European funds -Babadag Town Hall | Joint projects by schools and local NGOs and charities | 40,000 E | 24 | Ministry of Education Ministry of Public Health Babadag City Hall |
| | | | Education projects addressing "at risk" students and families | 20,000 E | 24 | |
| Social protection | Settling housing issues for low-income families. | -European funds -Babadag Town Hall -Private funds | Building housing units for underprivileged population | 1,700,000E | 24 | Babadag City Hall in a partnership with private companies |

III.4. Monitoring and assessment institutions

The Babadag Town Hall has an organisational structure which allows for resolution and decision-making on either the establishment of public-private partnerships, or on the establishment of public utility services.

Initiatives forwarded to the local administration, regardless of their nature, are analysed, assessed by specialised departments and, if approved, they are subject to Local Council voting, as illustrated in the chart below.



This circuit guarantees a professional and competent tender selection process. The assessment and decision-making mechanism is able to ensure a lawful implementation and operation basis for all proposed projects and partners.

In view of monitoring the progress made through the implementation of these projects, the administration will have to design a detailed monitoring system for their implementation and, more importantly, for the impact of these projects on the social and economic life of the community. This approach however requires the participation of other (governmental or non-governmental) institutions, without the contribution of which the monitoring process would not be thorough.

IV. PORTFOLIO OF PRIORITY PROJECTS

VI.1 Revamping the basic infrastructure

IV.1.1. Revamping the water supply and sewerage system

Overview:

The project targets the revamping and extension of the water supply network, as well as the wastewater disposal in view of protecting the environment.

Technical data:

Existing drinking water networks:

- Main pipes: 19km (asbestos-cement and metal)
 - Φ 250mm;
- Distribution pipes: 65km (asbestos-cement, metal and PEHD) - Φ 50-250mm;

Existing sewerage networks: 6km (asbestos-cement) - Φ 250-400mm

Existing treatment plant: 25l/s capacity, with municipal wastewater mechanical treatment, biological treatment and chemical treatment equipment; flawed operation is reported, because pieces of equipment in the plant do not perform adequately (lack of automation equipment).

Total project value: 22,000,000 E

IV.1.2. Revamping the road infrastructure

Overview:

The project targets the ensuring of asphalt and cobblestone street surfacing, as well as the paving of sidewalks in Babadag city. Also, the building of a 60-km long by-pass route for Babadag city is under analysis.

Total project value: 10,700,000 E

IV.2. Developing the tourism infrastructure

Overview:

- area suitable for construction of housing and leisure complexes – Babadag Lake - 12 ha
- area adjacent to Babadag forest – suitable for residential complexes - 20ha

The project targets the construction and outfitting of the “Sinaia Dobrogei” Tourism and Leisure Complex, with a view to capitalising on the tourism routes in the area: flora, bird and fauna natural reserves; Heracleea Fortress; the Enisala Village Museum; monasteries; Gazi Ali Pasha Mosque; the tomb of St. Saltuk Bei; Doloşman Cape, etc.

Total project value: 4,426,000 E

IV.3. Developing the local traditional arts and crafts sector

Overview:

The project is aimed at giving fresh impetus to local traditions, namely Oriental carpet handweaving, osier processing for weaving purposes.

The project targets the re-launch of traditional arts and crafts workshops.

Total project value: 1,200,000 E

IV.4. Re-launching the viticulture sector

Overview:

The Babadag soil and climate are favourable to the cultivation of grapes and winemaking. Viticulture has been a traditional occupation for Babadag locals.

The project targets the re-launch of the viticulture sector, by means of extending the vineyard area.

Total project value: 3,250,000 E