



FĂLTICENI

FĂLTICENI CITY HALL

LOCAL AGENDA 21 – Local Plan for Sustainable Development City of Fălticeni

FĂLTICENI

2004

UNDP Project ROM 98/012, 0033238

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The views expressed belong to the authors and do not necessarily reflect UNDP points of view.

Publication issued with the financial support of the United Nations Development Program and of Fălticeni City Hall.

Technical expertise from the National Centre for Sustainable Development, Romania.



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F Ä L T I C E N I

Foreword

by the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative in Romania

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

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

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Office in Romania actively promotes sustainable development through its support of the project "Building Local Capacity to Implement the Local Agenda 21 in Romania." The project was implemented in nine pilot cities during 2000–2002, and in an additional thirteen cities, during 2003–2004. The project covers a new set of cities every year, under the coordination of the National Centre for Sustainable Development, the UNDP implementing agency for LA21.

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

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

Soknan Han Jung

UNDP Resident Representative
UN Resident Coordinator



MUNICIPALITY



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Foreword

Addressed by the mayor of the city of Fălticeni

Together for the renewal of Fălticeni

I begin with a quote from Professor Eliot Sorel PhD, an honorary citizen of the city of Fălticeni and an American citizen in the field of medical science who drank here, from the spring of the Romanian spirit just as the great writer, Mihail Sadoveanu. The memory of the source, the aspiration for universality, and, to close the circle, the care for what he often calls “my dear little city,” all this has made him support the inclusion of the city of Fălticeni in the Local Agenda 21 Program.

The logistical and moral support provided by professor Eliot Sorel increased the desire of the local community to become involved with Local Agenda 21. Thus, the implementation of this project started in May 2003, after the successful implementation in the pilot cities. For the Renewal of Fălticeni, local creative forces, both national and international, have embraced the idea outlined in 1992 at the Rio de Janeiro UN Summit. We share the concern expressed there: the observed increase of negative effects people induce to the planet – global warming, destruction of habitats, pollution and many other economic and social challenges. We welcome the agreement signed by the state leaders who participated in that conference, a convention which stipulated the elaboration of new strategies, meant to ensure the sustainable development of the human society. This is how Local Agenda 21 was born.

One year after its launching in Fălticeni, Local Agenda 21 is already the basic document of the local public administration. Local Agenda 21 has become the process in which the local public administration

collaborates with all community partners in view of implementing priority projects. During this process, Local Agenda 21 will impose the model of economic development taking into consideration social problems, rational use of resources, and environmental protection. During this process, we will be able to offer the community an opportunity to contribute to the sustainable development of the city at regional and national level, and at the same time the answer of the community gives us the opportunity to identify and adopt sustainable development practices. We, the citizens of today, must do everything in our power to change our way of life, to be concerned for the future and nature, to improve the living standards in our city. This commitment points to Local Agenda 21.

We wish to thank the Resident Office in Romania of the United Nations Development Program, the National Centre for Sustainable Development, the SiMarc Foundation, the members of the Local Steering Committee, the entire community – citizens, institutions, enterprises, NGOs, media, for the solidarity and energy they devoted to the development of this document. We are grateful to all of them as we have worked ***together for the renewal of Fălticeni***.

Ghiorgi Cornia

MAYOR



MUNICIPALITY

I. STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

I.1. MAIN HISTORICAL MILESTONES

The first documentary references concerning today's settlement date from the 13th century. The future market town was made up of the villages existing in 1780 and became known (19th century) by means of the *Saint Ellie's Fair*, which, after the one in Leipzig, was one of the most famous commercial centres of Europe.

The official attestation as an urban settlement and the further modern development of the city draws on the essential economic contribution of the Jewish community. In the mid 19th century, the settlement had over 10,000 inhabitants, 4 private schools, one public school, and several printing houses where local and regional magazines and reviews were printed. The city always was connected to national or international celebrities, who were either born or who settled here: the writers Ion Creangă, Mihail Sadoveanu, Nicolae Labiș, E. Lovinescu, Horia Lovinescu, Vasile Lovinescu, Monica Lovinescu, Nicu Gane, the folklorist Artur Gorovei, the theatre artists Matei Millo, Grigore Vasiliu-Birlic, Jules Cazaban, the cinema worker Paul Călinescu, the artists Dimitrie Hârlescu, Aurel Băeșu, Ion Irimescu, Reuven Rubin, the scientists Dimitrie Leonida, Mihai Băcescu, Eliot Sorel, Vintilă-Ioan Șiadbei, Sofia Ionescu-Ogrezeanu – and the list goes on. According to the creative vocation of the people living in these places and to the great number of celebrities born here, in 1939 George Călinescu ranked the city immediately after Bucharest and Iassy.

I.2. ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURAL CAPITAL

I.2.1. Geographical Location and Relief

The city of Fălticeni lies on an area of 2,876 ha and is situated on the plateau with the same name, a geographical subunit of the Suceava Plateau, superposed on the Șomuzul Mare River basin. The city is situated at 47^o28' northern latitude and 26^o18' eastern longitude, at an average altitude of 348 meters above the Black Sea level.

The city is crossed by the European road E85 (Bucharest – Suceava), and is situated 25 km from the city of Suceava – the administrative centre of the county, 120 km from Vatra Dornei, 125 km from Iassy, and 420 from Bucharest. Fălticeni can also be reached by the Bucharest – Suceava – Vicșani railway, by the secondary railway Dolhasca – Fălticeni with a length of 25 km, which provides connections to the major cities of the country. The closest airport is Salcea (12 km from the city of Suceava and 37 km from Fălticeni).

The relief of the Fălticeni area consists of hills and river meadows. The Stânișoara mountain peaks (maximum altitude of 1,531 m) are disposed to the West. In front of them, there are the Sub-Carpathian hills (the Hammer Hill, the High Hill, the Pleșului Hill). Closer, there is the depression corridor of the Moldova River Valley with numerous terraces and alluvial hills. To the east, up to the Siret River Valley, there lies another geographical region – the Fălticeni Plateau, with hills of asymmetrical heights below 500 m.

From the geological point of view, the area of Fălticeni city is characterised by a large development of clay and sand formations, with vast grit stone and calcareous horizons, which resulted into a strongly structural relief.

I.2.2. Climate

The climate is temperate continental with Baltic influences. The multi-annual temperature average (50 years) is 8.1^o C and that of the rainfall is 623.4 mm. The lowest recorded temperature was of -26.4^o C (28.12.1996), and the highest was of +36.7^o C (22.08.2000). Droughts are rare and brief. During summertime sudden showers occur, causing surface and depth erosion in slopes. There are also accidental hails in summer. The multi-annual average thickness of the snow layer is 7.8 cm. The main winds originate in the south-east (21.3%) and the north-west (19.5%). The average shining period of the sun is 1,925 hours / yearly. The first early autumn frost occurs in October, and the last late frost takes place in April.

Average ionic concentrations at the hydrometric stations (mg/dm³)

SOURCE / STATION	Cl ⁻	SO ₄ ²⁻	HCO ₃ ⁻	Ca ²⁺	Na ⁺	Mg ²⁺	K ⁺	pH
MOLDOVA – C. Lung	7.2	29	138	34	40.1	19	27.1	7.5
MOLDOVA – G. Humor	10	24	201	50	36.4	17	20.7	7.6
ȘOMUZ – Horodniceni	15	38	398	100	69.7	31	42.3	8.0
ȘOMUZ – Dolhești	17	41	318	93	115.1	29	75.6	7.7

The most common underground waters are the stratification ones in the interfluvial deposits opening onto the slopes at absolute altitudes of 305-375 metres, quartered in the sand deposits of the superior Sarmatean. The first water layer, with a reduced surface supply, has a low water flow with insignificant variations in time and temperature (9-10 °C), and the salt concentration increases especially for chlorides (to 250 mg/l). The second water layer collects pluvial water on almost its entire surface, with significant level

I.2.3. Primary and Secondary Resources.

The resources of Fălticeni, necessary to the functioning and the minimum living and working conditions of its inhabitants, are ensured by the existing natural and human capital.

I.2.3.1. Water Resources

The hydrographic system of the city includes surface and underground waters. The city is bordered to the north by the Șomuzul Mare River for 5 kilometres (with a flow of Q = 1.2 m³/s), and is crossed by its tributaries Târgului and Buciumeni brooks. Within the city, the Șomuzul Mare River supplies three ponds with a total area of 600 ha and a volume of 1.2 million m³, with fishing and leisure activities.

At a distance of 9 km, the Moldova River is the most important river of the area (20 cm./s – Baia location), with good water quality, both from the physical and the chemical viewpoint.

and flow variations. It contains drinkable water, both in terms of temperature and mineral composition.

There are good quality phreatic waters in terrace deposits 5 to 10 metres deep and in watersides deposits less than 1 meter deep, favouring marshes. There are also unexploited underground waters with flows of over 5 litres/s at large depths (250 – 300 m), which could only serve industrial purposes due to the high chemical and bacteriological charge.

The chemical composition of underground waters - Fălticeni area (mg/dm³)

Source/Station	Cl ⁻	SO ₄ ²⁻	HCO ₃ ⁻	Ca ²⁺	Mg ²⁺	Na ⁺	K ⁺	Na ⁺ + K ⁺	Σ
H10P Fălticeni	35.45	40.85	768.81	11.0	7.61	308.06	49.87	357.93	1,221.65

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The city is also supplied with drinking water from the Moldova River and the phreatic waters in the inter-river and terrace deposits of the Moldova and Șomuzul Mare rivers.

The maximum allowed flow Q_{\max} for the exploitation of surface waters is 350 l/s, and 150 l/s for underground waters.

The Baia I and Baia II collection stations are the *underground drinking water sources* of the city, and the Baia III station, situated at 9 km, is the surface source.

In the future, surface water collection from the Moldova River may be abandoned, by means of cleaning the existing wells and by digging up new ones.

The drinking water collected by the two stations (Baia I and Baia II) is deposited in reservoirs in the Pietrari area (4 reservoirs totalling 1500 cm) and in the Oprișeni area (4 reservoirs totalling 3050 cm.).

The feed pipes from the Baia I and Baia II stations to the reservoirs are built from PREMO and asbestos cement with the diameter of $\varnothing 250 \div 600$ mm and are 12 km long, and the distribution pipes are made of crude iron, laminated steel and asbestos cement with the diameter of $\varnothing 80 \div 250$ mm and total 94 km.

The sewage system of the city is old, and needs total replacement.

From the water pollution viewpoint, one may note that:

- The Moldova river has a low degree of pollution (class I and II), which is nevertheless increasing due to forestry exploitations in the area;
- The Șomuzul Mare River is protected against pollution from industrial and household waste by means of a filtering station. Daily tests performed on the Șomuzul Mare water course, downstream from the filtering station, indicated the existence of class II and III water quality, according to 7 chemical indicators, and class IV and V water quality as to the NH_4 contents. Starting with 1993, the pollution has diminished, mainly due to industrial restructuring.
- The quality of the phreatic waters is very good (they are pure from the bacteriological viewpoint in the collection areas Baia I and Baia II). Chemical tests performed on samples taken from wells indicate high concentrations of different chemical compounds (chlorides, nitrates, sulphates), due to the old sewerage

system or to the non-observance of the hygiene norms as to the water exploitation.

Wastewater filtering station:

The wastewater filtering station, located east of the city, along the Șomuzul Mare riverside, has been functional since December 1982. The initial surface was of 3.5 ha, and was later extended by 2 additional hectares for the mud waste dumps. The filtering capacity: average designed flow 210 l/s, currently functioning 70-100 l/s. The filtering system includes 2 sewers, 42 sewage networks, a gravity treatment system, gratings, sanding devices, primary (homogenizing) decantation devices, an aeration basin with 3 aeration vats, 2 secondary decantation devices (supplied by 3 pumping stations) and a hall with blowers.

The filtering possibilities: household and industrial waters. The technical status of the station is continuously degrading, and urgent upgrading in the technology is needed.

Strong points:

- Water is an important resource of the city, both from a qualitative and a quantitative viewpoint;
- The flows that might be exploited from underground sources would cover the current and future need of the city;
- The surface source Baia III could supply the villages surrounding Fălticeni with drinking water;
- The ponds along the Șomuzul Mare river, functioning as thermal moderators, create a healthy environment and have a high tourism potential, inadequately exploited at the moment;
- High fishing value of the hydrographic system;
- Most of the households are connected to the centralised water supply and sewage systems. In the areas where these systems are missing, there are local solutions (wells, septic holes).

Weak points:

- The phreatic waters are insufficiently used;
- The high level of pollution of the Șomuzul Mare river, and especially that of its tributary, Pârâul Târgului;

- The drinking water supply and sewerage systems do not supply the entire population of the city and are highly degraded;
- There are some areas where the drinking water supply is performed in the absence of a wastewater collection system;
- The efficiency of the filtering station is rather low.

I.2.3.2. Vegetation. Green areas, Playgrounds and Sport Fields

The Fălticeni area counts a variety of flower species, due to the geographical location of the city in the transition area from forest to meadow vegetation. The hilly relief allowed for the extension of the deciduous forests, and, in the vicinity of the Subcarpathian and Carpathian area, of the resinous ones, which constitute a major resource for the development of the wood industry in the city and the neighbouring areas.

The reduced number of natural meadows, both primary and secondary (post-forest), and are mainly located on slopes and subject to human and animal erosion and degradation. They consist mainly of mesophyte and mesohydrophyte species. Wood vegetation mainly consists of weak essences, grouped in water meadows (willow, osier, poplar) and which is favoured by the more humid environments of the water meadows and the neighbouring areas. In the less humid areas, there are clusters of strong and soft essences (oak tree, elm tree, hornbeam, linden tree). The entire region lying between the Șomuzul Mare and Moldova Rivers, formerly covered by large deciduous forests, has been almost completely cleared. Due to the favourable climate conditions, the spontaneous vegetable carpet has been almost entirely replaced by crops (fruit trees, potatoes, wheat, corn), part of which underlie the development of the zoo-technological sector.

In the city of Fălticeni there are green areas falling under different categories: green areas neighbouring residential buildings and institutions, district parks, the leisure area and the central park, and the “Nada Florilor” sport and leisure centre. Generally speaking, they are adequately maintained. 700,000 – 800,000 ornamental flowers are planted annually on the 16 ha of flowerbeds. There are two stadiums, satisfactorily maintained, and 6 playgrounds for children. To the north of the city, in the *Magic Grove* area, there is the swimming pool and on the border of the Șomuzul Mare pond,

in a beautiful natural environment, there is the “Nada Florilor” leisure centre with a surface area of 6.6 ha.

With trees planted in the residential areas of the city, and the private property orchards, as well as the million flowers, the city of Fălticeni is a real vegetation oasis (“The Flower City”);.

Strong points:

- The natural environment is favourable to rest and recreation;
- The numerous flower arrangements in the city produce a particular urban aesthetics;
- There are green spaces in the central area of the city;
- The existence of the Nada Florilor leisure centre;
- The possibility of setting up a park in the current location of the Nada Florilor area;
- The possibility to extend the green spaces in the built area (Metadet Platform);
- The possibility to develop the sport tourism (fishing, hunting).

Weak points:

- The total surface of the green areas is below the standard limit (approximately half, compared to EU standards, which is 16 m²/inhabitant) and is not adequately distributed inside the built area;
- Leisure areas inadequately maintained;
- Lack of protected areas;
- Not enough playgrounds for children;
- Lack of an adequately maintained swimming pool and bicycle tracks.

I.2.3.3. Soil and Subterranean Resources

The temperate continental climate and the hilly relief specific to the Fălticeni Plateau have allowed for the extension of deciduous forests, and that of resinous forests in the neighbouring areas. Hence, the wood processing industry is well represented in the city and the neighbouring areas. The region has good climate conditions for the growth of fruit-bearing trees, potato and fodder crops. The city is surrounded by an orchard belt of about 1,500 ha. The development of some small and medium enterprises in the industrial processing of fruits, meat and milk is underway.

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Between Fălticeni and Boroaia, drillings and mining works have revealed several layers of brown coal, 0.020 to 1.62 m thick. Between 1988 – 1990, mining tests were performed at Antilești (5 km east of Fălticeni), which were later stopped due to economic reasons. There are clay and sand / gravel accumulations in the area, which are specifically exploited in the construction material industry (Cornu Luncii, Praxia, Roșiori, Dolhasca, Hârtop, Bogdănești).

I.2.3.4. Air

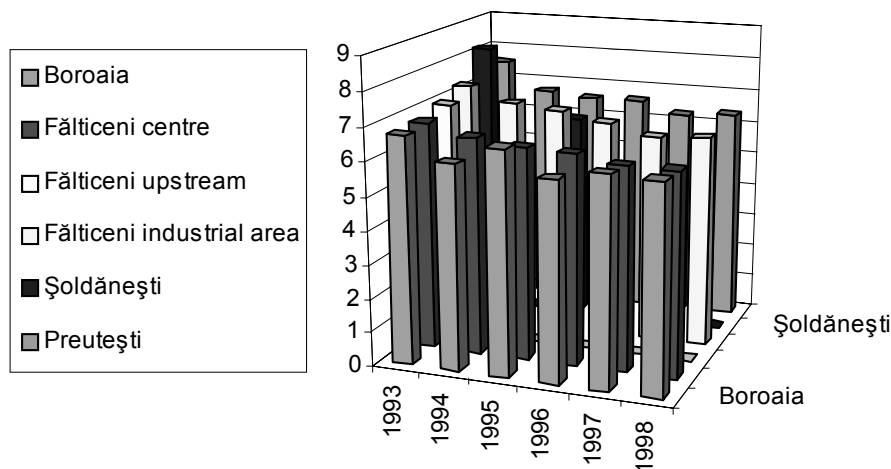
The city of Fălticeni is surrounded by orchards and to the north-east side by a series of lakes, along the

Șomuzul Mare river (which favours the circulation of air masses and the dispersion of pollutants). These factors create a favourable microclimate, with clean, healthy air, beneficial to city inhabitants. Present industry (furniture, glass, textile, food processing) produces a series of impurities which are to be found in the atmosphere in relatively reduced concentrations (CO, hydrocarbons, SO, dust, ashes, sawdust, textile fibres). Car and train emissions add to this (CO, CO₂, SO₂), as well as emissions resulting from building sites (powders), from the fuel heating of homes (CO₂, NO₂, SO₂, powders, ashes), from the sometimes inadequate use of chemical fertilizing means and methods or phyto-pharmaceutical substances.

Table with the rainfall pH level in the Fălticeni area - 1993-1998

Area	Collection point	Average values					
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Fălticeni	Boroaia	6.76	6.07	6.62	5.89	6.17	6.10
	Fălticeni centre	6.8	6.46	6.32	6.27	6.04	6.04
	Fălticeni upstream	7.02	-	-	-	-	-
	Fălticeni industrial area	7.31	6.87	6.74	6.51	6.19	6.28
	Șoldănești	8.22	-	6.22	-	-	-
	Preutești	7.55	6.70	6.58	6.59	6.24	6.35

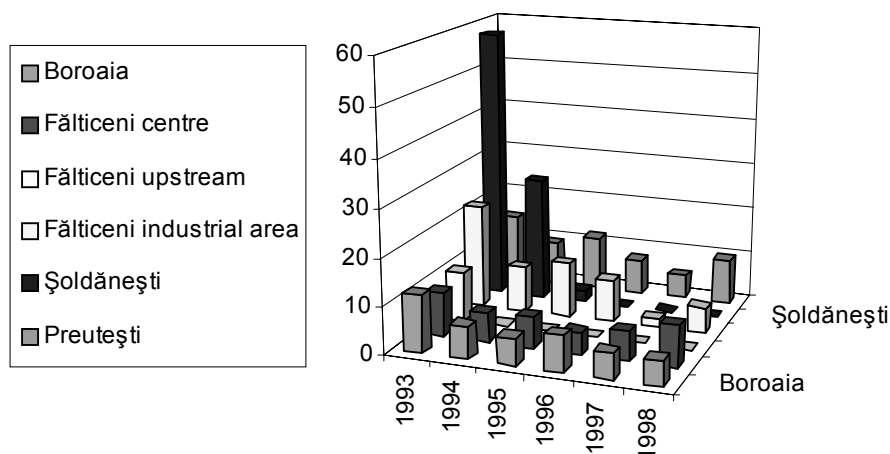
Diagram with the variation of pH average values in Fălticeni between 1993-1998



SO₄²⁻ ion concentration in rainfall in the Fălticeni area between 1993 - 1998 (mg/l)

Area	Collection point	Average values					
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Fălticeni	Boroaia	12.3	6.88	5.78	7.66	5.36	5.24
	Fălticeni centre	9.44	6.32	6.76	4.64	6.27	8.79
	Fălticeni upstream	10.6	-	-	-	-	-
	Fălticeni industrial area	22.2	9.73	11.7	9.16	1.84	5.51
	Șoldănești	57.9	26.3	2.50	-	-	-
	Preutești	14.4	9.27	11.6	7.51	5.05	9.56

SO₄²⁻ ion concentration variation of the rainfall in the Fălticeni area between 1993 - 1998 (mg/l)



The lack of systematic measurements of pollutant emissions makes it impossible to precisely evaluate the contribution of the pollution sources to the air quality of the city.

Measurements (of gas pollutants) performed in October 2002 by the Suceava Environmental Protection Inspectorate fell below maximum admissible European standards. The road traffic pollution remains a problem. The values of carbon monoxide and breathable powder pollutants caused by the intense road traffic on E 85 and 13 Decembrie streets, which cross the city, are 50% above the maximum admissible limits.

Taking into account that the road traffic is the main pollution source, it is compulsory that heavy vehicles take a detour (on the ring road), also considering the fact that the city is crossed by the E 85 European road. This would be also a means to reduce the noise pollution and the impact of this kind of vehicles on the resistance structure of some city buildings.

Strong points:

- The most polluting substances, the sulphur and nitrogen dioxides, are present (with the exception of the central area) in reduced quantities in the air of the city, below the standard limits allowed by EU legislation;
- The heavy metal concentration of the sedimentation powders falls within the admissible limits.
- The heavily polluting industries (chemical and metallurgic industry) are not present in the city;
- Atmospheric conditions favour the rapid scattering of pollutants along the Șomuzul Mare river.

Weak points:

- Lack of ring road;
- More pollution in the central area of the city and along E 85 road;

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- Lack of periodical measurements of noxious waste values;
- Noise pollution above the maximum admissible level, along the E85 road;
- Not enough green spaces in the central area.

I.2.4. Areas Exposed to Natural and Anthropogenic Risks

The city of Fălticeni lies in a region with reduced seismicity, and the existing geophysical conditions make it impossible to feel earthquakes with intensities larger than 6th degree on the Richter scale.

The large clay fields, the slope of the relief, the extension of the built area and the sometimes inadequate use of the fields are factors favouring land sliding. The slopes are larger to the north of the city, where consolidation works are needed.

Within the city of Fălticeni, the risks of floods are minimum, the main danger being the winds which sometimes produce storms.

The area is also exposed to ecological accidents, due to the deactivation of the chemical-industrial platform METADET S.A. The three reservoirs containing cyanide waste need to be urgently neutralized, as they are a major danger both to the neighbouring area and to the localities on the Șomuzul Mare river valley.

I.2.5. Waste Management

Household waste is collected in 3.5 cm containers, which are further transported and discharged to the Antilești landfill (4 kilometres away from the city) and later burnt. The landfill has a surface of 1 ha, of which 75 m² of built area and 53,400 m³ depositing capacity. The landfill (established in 1979) is partially closed at the moment. The waste is levelled and compacted. Only part of the landfill is currently used until an eventual extension. Waste transportation is performed with 2 trailer tractors. 21,600 m³ of household waste are annually collected and non-selectively deposited.

The collection points of the tenants' associations are centres of contamination for the population. The municipality does not have waste collection Euro-cans of 240 l and plastic bags. At the level of the city of Fălticeni no selective reusable waste collection is

currently performed. The Local Council has approved the establishment of the public collection service of PET plastic recipients.

The main economic agents which generate the largest quantities of industrial waste are the timber and furniture producers (Forestfalt SA, Dumbrava SA), glass (STIF S.A.) and textile producers (Fintex S.A., Faltin S.A., Lovers Romania SA.).

Strong points:

- The existence of a selective waste collection program of PETs and paper;
- Existence of numerous household waste collection points;
- Existence of centres of the Remat type;
- Existence of a project regarding the arrangement of an ecological landfill;
- Involvement of the city schools in ecological programs.

Weak points:

- Lack of Euro-cans and the lack of waste containers;
- The lack of the vehicles necessary to the transportation of waste;
- Lack of an ecological landfill, the present one being inadequate from the technical viewpoint and overcharged;
- Non-selective reuse of all waste categories;
- Waste, especially household waste, is sometimes deposited in non-arranged places, thus turning into centres of contamination (Buciumeni and Târgului river beds).

I.2.6. Pollution Sources: the Effects of Pollution

Main pollutants:

- Heating of homes: CO_x, NO_x, SO_x, powders, ashes, aromatic radicals;
- Chemical industry: HCl, NH_x, SO_x, carbon hydrates, residual cyanides;
- Wood processing: the existence of several timber and furniture factories – main pollutants: sawdust, water vapours, CO_x, noise pollution;

- Food industry: bread factories, milk processing and fruit can factories – main pollutants: water vapours, CO_x, NH_x, organic compounds, noise pollution;
- Building materials industry: asphalt factory, brick factory, BCA-type brick factory – main pollutants: aromatic radicals, ashes, SO_x, suspension powders, noise pollution;
- Car use – road traffic – main pollutants: CO_x, NO_x, hydrocarbons, aldehydes, SO₂, noise pollution;
- Household and industrial waste dump – main pollutants: CH₄, H₂SO₄, CO_x, NH_x, volatile chemical compounds;
- Agriculture: the inadequate use of the phyto-pharmaceutical substances and chemical fertilizers pollute the atmosphere, the ground water layer and the soil locally and temporarily;
- The platform of the former company “METADET” SA.

Effects of Pollution

The main pollution source of the city is the platform of the former company METADET. THE CHEMICAL ENTERPRISE functioned here until 1992; two chemical accidents took place, which could have had catastrophic consequences. The main danger comes from the three ACH horizontal reservoirs (initially 4, one being closed down in the meantime). The content of the reservoirs is dangerous to the health of the population and to the environment due to the content of toxic and polluting substances, derived of acetone-hydrocyanide and ammoniac waters. The ACH (acetone-hydrocyanide) deposit is situated to the southeast limit of the city, at the confluence of the brook and the Şomuzul Mare River, next to the wastewaters filtering station. Following ultrasound measurements, areas have been identified where the walls of the reservoirs are only 0.4 mm thick (instead of the initial 5 mm thickness).

High pollution values are recorded along the E 85 road, which crosses the city to a total length of km and where the maximum admissible road pollution frequently surpasses the European standards by 50%.

Otherwise, pollution is quite reduced, and its effects low. The aerosol and gas pollution influences the

condensation points, leading to the an increased rainfall frequency, and the modification of the air ions leads to the alteration of the air electricity, resulting in hail storms.

I.3. THE ANTHROPOGENIC CAPITAL: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

I.3.1. Economic Situation of the City of Fälticeni

I.3.1.1. Number and Structure of the Economic Agents in the City of Fälticeni

Until 1989, the city of Fälticeni had a powerful economy, represented by industrial units in the textile, chemical, wood processing, ready-made clothes, knitwear, food, glass industries, as well as services and civil constructions economic units. At the end of 2002, there were 1,623 economic agents in the city of Fälticeni. The trade sector is best represented (wholesale and retail trade), with 1,239 economic agents, representing over 76% of the total. This is followed by service and tourism, with 16.9%, the industrial sector with 5%, constructions and agriculture with 0.8%. The limited liability company type is dominant - 720 units (44.3% of the total) functioning in the trade and services sectors, followed by family associations (22.1% of the total). There are many individual persons: (476) performing liberal activities in the trade and service sectors, but also in industry and constructions. They take up approximately 29.3% of the total market operators. The share-type companies (large and medium enterprises) take up 1.6 of the total, the number being approximately the same in all economic units.

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The development of small businesses is essential to the economy of the city, as the economic and social situation is closely related to the success of the small private enterprises, which leads to the development of the local economy, creating new jobs.

Economic sector	Total	PF	SNC	SCS	AF	RA	SRL	SA	OC
Agriculture	13	-	-	3	-	-	6	4	-
Industry	82	-	-	2	-	-	71	6	3
Constructions	14	-	-		-	-	10	4	-
Trade	1,239	331	20	3	324	-	548	6	7
Services + Tourism	275	145	2		36	-	85	6	1
Total	1,623	476	22	8	360	0	720	26	11

I.3.1.2. Economy Dynamics

The city of Fălticeni is the centre of economic activities carried out in the neighbouring villages. After 13 years of transition, industrial and agricultural production is in regression compared to 1989, but slightly increasing compared to 1997. According to the development of the turnover over the last four years, there is a continuous growth per field, with significant increases in the trade and industry sectors.

I.3.1.2.1. Structure and Evolution of the Main Economic Indicators

I.3.1.2.1.1. Net profit

The net profit developed positively between 1999-2002 for many of the economic activities in the city of Fălticeni. The companies in the city are in the annual tops of the Suceava Chamber of Trade and Industry.

Here are the most representative companies in 2000 and 2002 by category and turnover.

2000 - by profit

Ranking	NAME OF THE ENTERPRISE	ENTERPRISE TYPE	PROFIT (ROL)
4	MICRO TERMOCENTRALE	Small enterprise	5,296,773,000
6	FINTEX S.A.	Medium enterprise	4,752,123,000
6	FALTIN S.A.	Large enterprise	8,819,563,000
9	FORESTFALT S.A.	Large enterprise	4,519,534,000

2000 by turnover

Ranking	NAME OF THE ENTERPRISE	ENTERPRISE TYPE	PROFIT (ROL)
7	COMIXT S.R.L.	small	54,600,015,000
7	FORESTFALT S.A.	large	123,085,050,000
8	BOTUŞANU COM S.R.L.	small	53,327,255,000
9	MICRO TERMOCENTRALE	small	46,240,644,000

I.3.1.2.1.2. Turnover

The city currently is predominant in trade, with 56% of the total turnover in the trade sector in 2002, followed by industry with 33 %, constructions with 5%, services including tourism with 4% and agriculture with 2%.

Here is the situation by economic field:

(million ROL)

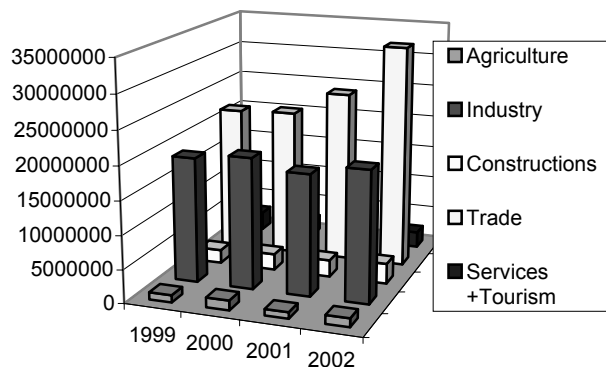
FIELD	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture	16,520	31,797	27,705	42,663
Industry	287,505	425,343	525,641	646,592
Constructions	31,172	52,271	73,108	100,047
Trade	335,555	481,150	747,601	1,103,411
Services +Tourism	43,053	50,271	62,439	78,747
TOTAL	713,805	1,040,832	1,436,494	1,971,460

(USD)

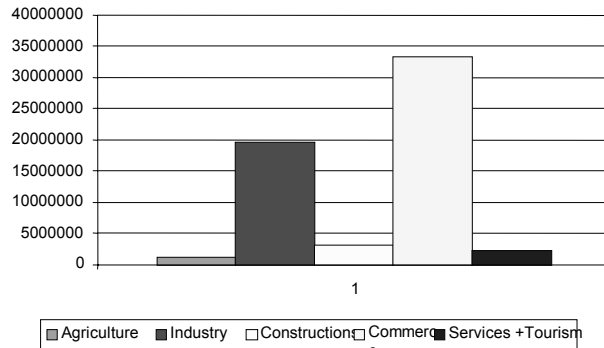
FIELD	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture	1,077,415	1,465,772	953,340	1,290,667
Industry	18,750,734	19,607,385	18,087,506	19,561,095
Constructions	2,033,001	2,409,579	2,515,674	3,026,683
Trade	21,884,497	22,179,966	25,725,233	33,381,062
Services +Tourism	2,807,865	2,317,383	2,148,550	2,382,302
TOTAL	46,553,512	47,980,086	49,430,302	59,641,809

Average exchange rate ROL/USD

1999	2000	2001	2002
15,333	21,693	29,061	33,055



The turnover by economic field in 2002 (USD)



One may note a steady increase of the turnover between 1999-2002, and also the prevalence of the trade sector in the economy of the city.

To this statistical information, the turnover of the 670 companies, 1,270 family associations and individual persons functioning in the villages that surround the city of Fälticeni are also added. The turnover of the 18 villages in 2002 was of 550 billion ROL (16,800,000 USD).

I.3.3. Areas of Activity

I.3.3.1. Trade

Following the data in the chapter II.1.4.2, one may note that this activity prevails over the other economic activities (56% of the overall turnover), as the polarizing area of the city corresponds to the administrative unit (until 1968) of the Fälticeni district (1362.3 km²), and the sector is entirely private property. The turnover has an ascendant trend (from 33,555 mil. ROL in 1999 to 1,103,411 mil. ROL in 2002). The increase of the turnover is mainly due to the increasing financial flows penetrating the city (including the foreign money sent home by people working abroad), the diversification of the trade activities, the growth of industrial goods and building materials sales and, to a lesser extent, to the increasing of purchasing power of the population. In the recent years, the appearance of the trade units has improved, due to the use of modern woodwork and rearranging of the façades.

I.3.3.2. Industry

The city of Fälticeni polarizes the economic activities developing in the neighbouring villages. After 13 years of transition, the industrial production is still in regression compared to 1989, but slightly increasing compared to 1997.

Industry used to be the city's main activity, the number of employees working in this branch surpassing 65.5% of the overall occupied labour force at the beginning of 1997. The data presented in chapter II.1.4.2. is relevant for what is left at present. The turnover of the industry at the end of 2002 was 646,592 mil. ROL (33 % of the overall turnover).

Industry branches existing in Fälticeni:

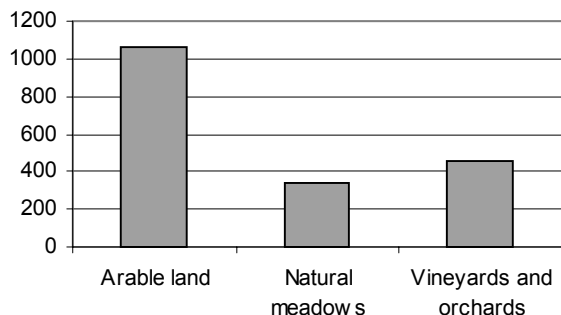
- Chemical industry (chemical products, pharmaceutical products, paints, detergents and cleaning products, plastic goods);
- Drink industry (distilled alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks);
- Textile industry – ready-made clothes and accessories, knitwear goods (fibre processing and spinning into linseed, hemp, jute and linseed-type threads);
- Wood industry (raw processing and impregnation, furniture production);
- Building materials industry (glass, BCA, brick, paving blocks);
- Machinery building industry (agricultural and forestry vehicles, metallic constructions);
- Food industry (bakery and pastry products, meat products, milk and cheese products, fruit and vegetable processing and preservation, fish and fish products processing and preservation).

I.3.3.3. Agriculture

Agriculture holds a small percentage of the overall turnover of the city's economy (2 %). The agricultural area of the city is 1,865 ha, of which:

Specification	Surface (ha)	Percent of total (%)
Arable land	1063	57.0
Natural meadows	343	18.4
Vineyards and orchards	459	24.6

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The State agricultural sector is represented by the Fălticeni Fruit Research and Development Station, which administers an area of 504 ha of orchards.

The agricultural sector is represented by 16 companies and 3,406 private producers totalling approximately 1,300 ha of agricultural land, of which approximately 1,000 ha of orchards (acquired from the former Fălticeni State Agricultural Enterprise, Fălticeni Inter-cooperative Association and the Fruit Growing Station).

The agricultural works are performed with old vehicles, the functioning period of 50% being long expired. Animal breeding is well represented in the area, hence the relatively large number of companies processing meat and milk. Significant revenue results from pisciculture (PISCICOLA S.A.), 300 tones of fish being cropped from the 600 ha water area.

The analysis of the land distribution shows that the agricultural surface occupies 68.3% of the overall area of the administrative unit, with arable lands and orchards being predominant. Despite the overall growth, the evolution of the turnover of the economic agents active in the agricultural sector was fluctuating (decreased in 2001 as compared to 2000), but has increased again starting with 2002.

The agricultural census of November 2002 – January 2003:

- Number of individual agricultural households / stations 3,406
- Number of legal entities (having the seat in the city) developing agricultural activities 16
- Agricultural area used by individual agricultural stations / households 1,503,07 ha
- Agricultural area used by legal entities developing agricultural activities 645,79 ha

- Overall agricultural area in use 2,166,9 ha
- Agricultural area within the administrative scope of the municipality 1,965 ha

I.3.3.4. Constructions

The turnover in constructions increased between 1998 - 2002 from 31,172 mil. ROL to 100,047 mil. ROL at the end of 2002, representing 5 % of the total turnover. The increase is due both to the enlarged volume of construction and repair activities in the past years in both the private and the public sector, and to the growth of building material prices.

Recent constructions in the city include the new headquarters of the Romanian Commercial Bank (BCR) – Fălticeni branch, the works for building the cathedral downtown, the senior citizen home, the rearranging of the administrative headquarters of METADET SA into a building of social lodgings, the three social lodging buildings which are at the final stage, the new headquarters of the Fălticeni Police Department, as well as the many private buildings, built for either commercial or residential purposes.

I.3.3.5 Tourism

Situated at the junction of the European road 85 (Siret – Bucharest) with the Târgu Neamț – Boroaia – Fălticeni and Păltinoasa – Fălticeni tourist roads, our city provides the opportunity for trips to the neighbouring monasteries - Probota, Slatina, Râșca – but also to other attractions, such as the Baia Fortress (14th-15th century medieval architecture) or Nicolae Labiș house at Mălini.

The natural environment of the Fălticeni area, rich in waters and vegetation, provides opportunities for hunting and fishing.

The Șomuz Lake is used as a training centre for the rowing teams of the cities of Fălticeni and Suceava. The “Nada Florilor” leisure centre belongs to a program for the re-insertion of the city into the national tourist circuit.

The tourist attractions from Fălticeni and the neighbouring areas need to be promoted more efficiently by means of diversified materials. The diversification of tourist services (accommodation, transportation) also needs considering. The turnover

of services and tourism, although growing, remains insignificant taking into account the potential of the area: 128 memorial places and houses, 4 museums – of which two are of national importance – art collections, the proximity to the monasteries of North Moldavia, hunting grounds (bear, roebuck, wild boar, etc) and fishing areas.

Museums:

“Ion Irimescu” Art Museum – offers a rich and valuable permanent contemporary art exhibition, donated by Ion Irimescu, centenary artist;

“Mihai Băcescu” Water Museum – founded by the academician Mihai Băcescu, friend and collaborator of Jacques-Yves Cousteau and student of Emil Racoviță. The museum presents the water world. It includes a room with aquaria, a relief globe (including the marine relief) with a diameter of 1.50 m, graphic works, and a valuable documentary;

Fălticeni Famous People’s Gallery – offers the visitors a journey to the spiritual atmosphere of the city and its cultural celebrities: writers, painters, actors, musicians, scientists (over 140 celebrities recognized nationally or internationally);

“Mihail Sadoveanu” memorial house – the first house built by the great writer, preserving the typical Sadoveanu work atmosphere.

Accommodation: Hotel Turist-Polaris: 65; IRISTAR boarding house b: 30; CRISBOY boarding house 15; Motel STIBINA: 30; “Nada Florilor” leisure centre: 20 (to be finalised).

Priorities in the tourism field

- aggressive and efficient marketing of the city;
- set up the extended list of tourist attractions in the city of Fălticeni which will benefit from funds for repairs, restoration, refurbishing, modernisation, and the identification of the possible financing sources;
- direct tourism to emphasise the specificity of the city: cultural, business, transit tourism and stimulating national and international cultural events;

- imposing superior standards to the quality of tourist service offer, by assisting and stimulating the tourist service providers;
- improvement in the training of the local economic agents involved in tourism, especially with respect to promoting offers, market studies, internal and external marketing;
- improvement in museum staff training with respect to performing a modern activity, in conformity to current requirements;
- training of staff, in conformity with the requirements of today’s tourism, by setting up special classes in high schools and post-high school vocational courses;
- adaptation of potential models provided by central-European cities which have similar conditions (atypical tourism);
- training of economic agents to preserve the environment, as the main element of the tourist offer.

I.3.3.6. Services

The service sector has diversified after 1990, by means of the establishment of many commercial companies, providing a large range of services and jobs. Nevertheless, the turnover of this sector only represents 4 % of the overall figure.

Financial and banking services have multiplied over the past decade; a modern branch of the Romanian Commercial Bank, holding the largest market share (about 80%) functions in the city of Fălticeni, as well as Raiffeisen Bank Agency and CEC (National Savings) Agency.

The bank loans, addressed to the economic agents and to the population, have increased for the analysed period; in 2003, the loans addressed to the population increased by over 3 times compared to the previous year and those addressed to the economic agents, by over 30%. During this period, the range of financial and banking products and services has been diversified and modernised along with a substantial improvement of the quality of the provided services. Other strong banks (RDB, Transylvania Bank) prepared the necessary logistics to enter the local market.

I.3.3.7. Transportation

Road transportation

Main roads develop along N – S and V – E directions:

- National road 2 Suceava – Bucharest (E 85);
- County road 208 Dolhasca - Paşcani;
- County road 209 Fälticeni – Gura Humorului;

There are two public transportation companies in the city, with buses or minibuses, offering services to the 18 neighbouring villages and counties and regular connections to the capital or other major cities in the country. There are 4 other internal and international transportation companies as well as local taxis. Here is the distribution of the transportation fleet of the city:

Evolution of the number of vehicles between 2001 - 2003

Type of vehicle	2001	2002	2003
Cars	2,988	3,122	3358
Buses, minibuses	162	192	217
Motorcycles, motor bicycles	171	192	240
Tractors	19	25	33
Motor lorries	15	19	25
TOTAL	3,355	3,540	3,933

There is a slight steady growth in all categories of vehicles.

Railway transportation

Railway goods and passenger transportation is done via the secondary railway Fälticeni - Dolhasca, which is connected to the national junctions.

Air transportation

Salcea airport, open to national and international traffic, is situated 37 km away, near Suceava municipality.

I.3.3.8. Telecommunications. Information Systems

In Fälticeni, the landline telephones services were improved through the installation of a digital telephone exchange connected to the national network through fibre optics. On July 31st, 2003, the RomTelecom landline telephone service had 6,559 subscribers. ISDN modules are being introduced in the commuting units in order to ensure simultaneous transmission of data, voice and fax information. The network systems are currently being extended and modernised, the old lines being replaced by modern systems.

All national mobile telephone operators function in the city: Connex, Orange, Cosmorum, Zapp Mobile and Suntel, providing services for over 5,000 users.

Both the local administration and some companies in Suceava County have undertaken the development of the informational system, investing in high technologies. Audio-video structured cabling has been installed, and the latest operating systems have been introduced. The city hall and the main educational institutions (high schools) have been connected to the Internet through radio waves. The access frequency is 128 kbps, with the possibility for development, function of needs, and financial resources.

As far as the information system is concerned, despite the numerous specialists in the field as well as the satisfactory technical capacities, the lack of integrated data makes information access and processing difficult. There are 8 Internet Cafés in the city.

Weak points:

- Predominance of trade activities in the local economic structure;
- Industry is not adapted to the European market from the viewpoint of varieties of goods and quality;
- Goods with a low degree of processing and added value are produced;
- Industrial technologies are obsolete, energy consuming and non competitive;
- Diminishing of industrial activity;
- Lack of parking places;
- Old car fleet;
- Lack of space in the central area necessary for the construction of a supermarket.

Strong points:

- The private sector holds supremacy over all economic activities;
- Continuous diversification of economic activities;
- Existence of unused production spaces;
- Existence of road E 85, the railway network and an airport nearby;
- High tourism potential of the area;
- Existence of economic development plans by sector;
- Presence of foreign investors in the city.

I.3.4. Business Environment**I.3.4.1. SME Dynamics**

The development of a powerful and dynamic private sector, capable to face the requirements of the market economy, is a main objective of the local development strategy. As an important economic sector, creating jobs in fields of activity which are subject to significant structural transformations, the SMEs contribute to the social stability of the region. There are relatively many small and medium enterprises in the city of Fălticeni (approximately 750), which illustrates the existence of a business spirit that may be capitalised.

SMEs constitute an important part in the economy of the city, offering employment to a large number of persons. Generally speaking, these economic units are more flexible, more receptive to market requirements, more innovative, and open to the needs of the customers, improving the competition environment, enhancing the organisational culture and creating the premises of social stability.

Although trade is the main activity of the SMEs, in the last years it has started to diminish, leaving room to services, industry and constructions.

Currently, SMEs are confronted with a series of problems, among the most important being:

- Lack of capital;
- Difficult access to technology and lack of technological collaboration;
- Lack of managerial experience;
- Reduced support for marketing, publicity and potential market prospecting;

- Difficult access to basic infrastructure (including physical infrastructure);
- Low activities level and quality of the entrepreneurs' association.

I.3.4.2. Foreign Investments

There are 8 economic agents in the city that function with foreign capital, of which 5 function entirely with foreign capital and 3 are mixed capital companies. The value of the invested capital totalled 500,000 EUR at the end of 2002. The most important commercial companies with foreign capital are active in the field of the textile industry (Lovers SA, ROBETEX S.A.) and food industry (ROGELYA S.R.L.). As attracting foreign investors constitutes one of the solutions to the development of the local community, the municipality has paid a significant amount of attention to this issue over the past years.

I.3.4.3. Unemployment. Professional Reorientation

In Romania, there is a national legislation with respect to social protection and professional training of the unemployed. The looseness of the legislation as to the obligation of the temporarily unemployed persons, benefiting from social protections measures to look themselves for a job has led to the existence of a significant number of persons who benefit from the social protection (unemployment, compensatory payments). This situation leads to the dangerous development of "under the table" work.

In view of the institutionalisation of the vocational training and professional reorientation, the National Agency for Professional Training and Employment, with regional branches, provides concrete strategies and objectives which cover the entire scope of the local, county and national labour markets. The unemployment rate has significantly increased between 1995-2002

Unemployment rate (%) between 1995 – 2000

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
9.8	12.3	18	23	35	57

Social protection of the unemployed

- Number of unemployed in 2000: 1,779 (average of the 12 months);

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- Number of the unemployed in 2003 (May 31st): 1,695 of which 786 may benefit from social benefits and 909 may not;
- (official) city unemployment rate: 11 %

Between 2000 - 2002, the Fălticeni Local Agency of AJOFM Suceava counselled 3,376 persons benefiting from unemployment aid, who were included in the training programs or were employed by the means of the offers provided by the Labour Exchange. Four training courses were held in partnership with USAID / DEL program; 100 unemployed people benefited from that and most of them got jobs afterwards. In 2003, the Labour Exchange was organized three times and 567 persons obtained jobs. Following the enforcement of Law 76/2002, 235 jobs were subsidized and 23 persons were provided consultancy and assistance to start an independent activity or a business. 23 solidarity contracts were concluded, following which 20 persons obtained jobs with 4 insertion employers. In Fălticeni, at the beginning of 2003, 766 persons were employed out of the total 2,306 for the entire area (568 State companies and 1,737 private companies).

As far as professional training is concerned, focus was placed on the citizens' information on the courses organized by the Local Agency for Professional Training and Employment, as well as on direct contact of economic agents willing to train and hire unemployed people.

Concerning the development of new professional training topics, the companies in the area prove a weak interest in the training potential of the area, an inadequate training of human resources managers and a lack of knowledge of the advantages of continuous professional training. The free professional training courses provided in conformity with the legislation are insufficiently popularised, there are no prospective information concerning the development of the area and no correlations between the training program of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and the Ministry of the National Education.

I.3.5. Space Planning and Functional Zoning

The administrative territory of the city of Fălticeni includes the city of Fălticeni and Țarna Mare and Soldănești suburbs. The morphology of the city is

typical for the hilly region, scattered, oriented along valleys where the locality has access to connection roads to other localities. As to the characteristic aspects of the functional areas, the residential area is made up of individual and collective residences, i.e. four-floor and eight-floor blocks of flats and their complementary outbuildings. The institution and public service area takes up about 18% of the built area, mainly in the central area.

The administrative area of the city is of 2,876 ha, of which:

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|
| • agricultural land | 1,965 ha | (68.3%); |
| • forests | 37 ha | (1.3%); |
| • residential area | 29.5 ha | (1%); |
| • others | 844.5 ha | (29.4 %). |

The functional zoning of the city, according to the Landscaping Master Plan (PUG):

- I. Central area;
- II. Residential area (ground floor, one-floor and two-floor lodgings);
- III. Public institutions and service area;
- IV. Industrial area;
- V. Agricultural area;
- VI. Park, leisure, tourism, protection belt area;
- VII. Monuments, cultural sites;
- VIII. Community administration area;
- IX. Municipal equipment area;
- X. Communication routes and complementary construction area;
- XI. Special destination area;
- XII. Area exposed to natural risks.

I.3.6. Municipal Infrastructure

The city of Fălticeni has systems for the distribution of water, gas, sewage services, and electricity. They do not cover the entire area of the city, as most of the lodgings cannot be connected to these systems (except for the electricity network). The water systems are very old and outdated, which causes numerous malfunctions. The length of the city roads is 65.8 km, of which 48 km are modernised.

- Length of water system – 87.4 km of which:
 - Feed pipes 16,231 m;
 - Distribution pipes 71,194 m;
- Length of sewage system – 44.5 km;
 - Regional filtering station 1,360 m²

- Length of gas system – 27.2 km.
- Electric power supply:
 - Average voltage network (20 KV) – 507.75 km. (271.75 Km of underground lines and 23 km of air lines)
 - 6 KV line (3.6 km.)
 - Low voltage network (0.4 KV) – 129.97 km (60.17 km of underground lines and 69.8 of air lines)

I.4. SOCIAL CAPITAL

I.4.1. Dynamics of the Population

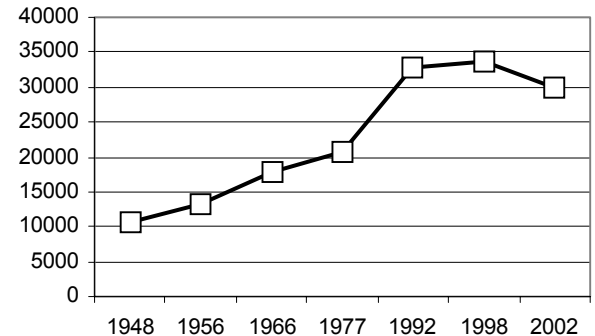
According to the Census of 03/18/2002, the steady population of the city of Fălticeni is 28,899 inhabitants (14,245 men and 15,654 women), as compared to 33,104 inhabitants in 1990.

The same as in other areas of the country, in the city the population increased dramatically in the 1950s – 1960s, following the forced industrialization, the establishment of agricultural cooperatives, and the increasing birth rate policy. The city attracted many young people coming from the neighbouring village areas. The population also slightly increased after 1990, reaching the maximum value in 1998 (33,655 inhabitants), when the numerical decline began. This was mainly due to the increased migration to the neighbouring rural areas of the population dismissed from the industry (chemical industry, wood processing industry, food and textile industries, and others). There was also a significant migration abroad. The population decline was also due to the decreasing birth rate for the past decade.

Population distribution of Fălticeni

Year	Fălticeni	Suceava county	Romania
1948	10,563	439,751	15,872,234
1956	13,305	507,674	17,489,450
1966	17,839	572,781	19,103,163
1977	20,686	633,899	21,559,910
1992	32,807	701,830	22,810,035

Year	Fălticeni	Suceava county	Romania
1998	33,655	698,642	22,640,000
2002	29,899	690,941	21,698,181



I.4.2. Natural Movement

From the data presented above, one can note that the dynamics of the population, the birth rate, the death rate and the natural growth rate, all have similar developments to the national values.

After 1990, the number of live births in the city continuously decreased from the record value of 1968 (30.1‰) to 7.1‰ in 2002, but the dramatic decline occurred, the same as at the national level, between 1990 – 1991 (see the diagram). This decline is currently felt when it comes to the organisation of school classes. The death rate had relatively constant values, with a slight increase in 1996, though smaller than the birth rate, until 2002. The natural growth rate was positive until 2002, when it was negative for the first time. The birth rate is still above the national average. The child death rate continuously diminished after 1990, being smaller than the national one.

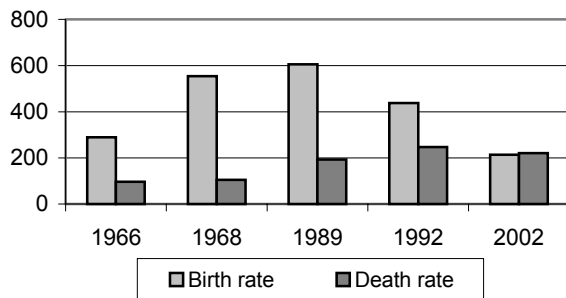
Natural growth of the Fălticeni population:

Year	Birth rate		Death rate		Natural growth	
	No. pers.	‰	No. pers.	‰	No. pers.	‰
1966	289	16.2	97	5.4	192	10.8
1968	554	30.1	105	5.7	449	24.4
1989	606	20.4	193	6.4	413	14
1992	438	13.4	247	7.5	191	5.8
2002	214	7.1	221	7.4	-7	-0.3



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I.4.3. Territorial Mobility

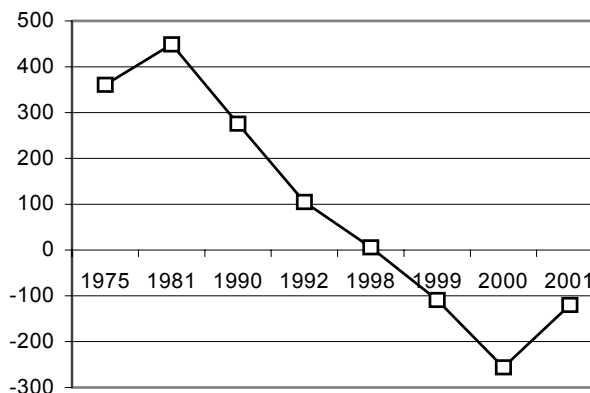
The balance of changes of residence (the difference between those establishing their residence in Fălticeni and those establishing their residence elsewhere) was positive, though decreasing, until 1998, and since 1999 it became negative. This is the main cause for the population decline. While the number of those arriving in the city remained relatively constant, the number of those legally changing their residence increased after 1990, their main destination being the neighbouring rural area.

The number of people temporarily going abroad to work is increasing, but it can only be estimated, as people seldom leave on the basis of legal work permits. We estimate that there are between 500 and 800 people going abroad temporarily, who, through their contribution of foreign capital, contribute to an increase of the local purchasing power. The countries preferred are those in the Schengen area (Spain, Italy) and Israel.

The migratory balance of Fălticeni

Year	Arrived		Left		Migratory balance	
	No. pers.	‰	No. pers.	‰	No. pers.	‰
1975	657	27.1	206	9.8	361	17.3
1981	705	29.4	256	10.7	449	18.7
1990	438	14.6	161	5.7	276	8.9
1992	305	9.3	200	6.1	105	3.2
1998	382	11.2	376	11.1	6	0.1

Year	Arrived		Left		Migratory balance	
	No. pers.	‰	No. pers.	‰	No. pers.	‰
1999	378	11.2	489	14.2	-109	-3
2000	228	6.8	584	17.5	-256	-10.7
2001	388	11.7	508	15.3	-120	-3.6

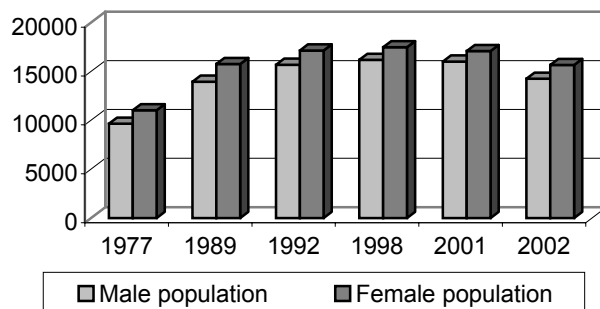


I.4.3. Population Structure

The gender distribution of the population is characterized by a *prevailing female population*, especially after 2002, with an increase in immigration, which is mostly applies to the male population. The masculinity indicator had the lowest values before 1990 (less than 90%), and increased to 93.7% in 2001, to decrease again in 2002 to 90.9%.

Structura pe sexe a populației municipiului Fălticeni

Year	Overall population	Male population		Female population		Masculinity indicator
		Number	%	Number	%	
1977	20,656	9,638	46.4	11,018	53.6	87.4
1989	29,694	13,944	47.0	15,750	53.0	88.5
1992	32,807	15,675	47.8	17,132	52.2	91.4
1998	33,655	16,180	48.0	17,475	52.0	92.5
2001	33,085	16,006	48.3	17,079	51.7	93.7
2002	29,899	14,245	47.6	15,654	52.4	90.9



The ethnic structure of the population is quite homogeneous, and is predominated by the Romanian population. Nevertheless, compared to 1992, there is a slight decrease of the Romanian population (98.2% in 2002, as compared to 98.5% in 1992) as well as an increase of the number of ethnicities (12 in 2002 as compared to 9 in 1992).

Until the 1970s there was a powerful Jewish population, which played an important role in the cultural and economic life of the city, which diminished drastically upon large immigration.

Ethnic structure of the Fălticeni population

Ethnic origin	1977		1992		2002	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	20,656	100	32,807	100	29,899	100
Romanians	20,266	98.11	32,328	98.54	29,375	98.24
Russians	2	0.01	160	0.49	254	0.85
Rroma	-	-	159	0.49	168	0.56
Hungarians	34	0.17	44	0.13	33	0.11
Germans	29	0.14	29	0.09	21	0.07
Jews	201	0.97	52	0.16	18	0.06
Greeks	104	0.51	17	0.05	11	0.04
Poles	10	0.05	5	0.01	5	0.02
Ukrainians	7	0.03	11	0.03	4	0.02
Other ethnic origin	3	0.01	2	0.01	10	0.03
Homogeneity indicator	9.86		9.92		9.79	

One should also mark the percentage of those declaring the Romanian language as mother tongue – 99.1% at the 2002 Census.

The confessional structure reflects an absolute prevalence of Orthodox Christians, above the national average, but nevertheless decreasing in favour of other religions: 94.40% Orthodox Christians in 2002 as compared to 97.06 % in 1992.

After 1990, the number of religions increased the same as that of the worship places, and their activities diversified. The synagogue of Fălticeni is to be noted, as it is a historic monument.

Employment structure

In 2000 most people worked in industry (over 50 % of the overall employed population), followed by trade and services. An alarming conclusion is the very low employment level, due to industrial restructuring and under the table labour.

Balanța forței de muncă

Field	Number of employees	Percent of total %
Agriculture, forestry, fruit growing	580	10.15
Industry	2,928	51.22
Constructions	573	10.02
Trade, services	1,016	17.77
Other branches	620	10.84
Total employed population of the overall population	33,206 / 5.717	17.2%

Strong points:

- High birth rate, which ensures the future labour force;
- Relatively low death and child death rates;
- Natural growth is superior to national average;
- High level of ethnic, linguistic and religious homogeneity;
- Rich spiritual activity, proved by the large number of worship places;
- Lack of interethnic conflicts;
- Increasing marriage trend;
- The large immigration ensures the financial stability of many local families.

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Weak points:

- Decreasing birth rate;
- The city population is slightly decreasing;
- The natural growth is becoming negative;
- Prevailing female population;
- Very low employment compared to the overall active population;
- High unemployment rate;
- Migratory balance is negative;
- Decrease in youth population;
- Ageing of the population;
- Increased immigration;
- Few jobs;
- Decreasing male population, negatively impacting on ensuring the labour force in some economic sectors;
- Increasing divorce trend.

I.4.4. Quality of Life and Social Assistance

I.4.4.1 Healthcare System

The health care system of the city of Fălticeni includes the following: one city hospital with 9 departments, functioning in 9 separate buildings, totalling 415 beds: internal medicine, cardiology, surgery obstetrics – gynaecology, contagious diseases, neonatology, pneumo-physiology, dermatology – venereal diseases, paediatrics.

There is also a clinic with 15 medical departments, out of which 6 are private, a laboratory for medical tests, a legal medicine clinic, an ambulance department also serving the neighbouring area, three city dispensaries, 14 private medical and dentist offices, 12 pharmacies. The medical staff consists of: 68 physicians, 15 dentists, 24 chemists, 212 ancillary medical staff, 8 biologists, 69 hospital attendants and carers, 88 auxiliary staff.

Some buildings are inappropriate for medical activities. Despite the modernisation measures, the financing of the medical units has been insufficient. Fălticeni City Hall continues to take the necessary steps to obtain the financing needed to build the new

hospital building, whose resistance structure has been achieved.

The hospital is in charge for the health care of about 180,000 inhabitants, living in the area formerly assimilated to the Baia county.

In 2002, the hospital received 23.8 billion ROL from the Health Insurance Agency, and it also produced its own income upon providing medical services (805 million ROL).

I.4.4.2. Public Health

The present state of public health is a consequence of decreased financing of the health care system, both from the state and the family budgets, of the psychological discomfort generated by unemployment, social insecurity, low living standards, increased tobacco and alcohol consumption and of the relatively slow reform of health services. The number of medical consultations has increased over the past years, mainly due to the social and economic situation of the population.

Morbidity increased in 2002 (hepatitis, scarlet fever, dysentery, pulmonary tuberculosis) as compared to the statistics of 2000. One should note the prevalence and incidence of some chronic diseases: hypothyroidism, diabetes, malnutrition, hypertension, heart disease, cerebral-vascular disease. The high number of diseases is combined with the difficulties faced by a large part of the population in ensuring the necessary food and hygiene. The lack of funds for free and subsidized medication, as well as the low income of the population, also contribute to the steady worsening of the state of public health.

Weak points:

- Impossibility to cover the current expenses of the medical units and the free and subsidized medication;
- The large affluence of sick people in some departments as well as the large number of hospitalisation of social cases;
- Very old hospital buildings, spread on an area of 2 km²;
- Too many beds in some wards and the lack of bathrooms;
- Lack of medical equipment;

- Few professionals in certain fields;
- Inefficient ambulance service, due to inadequate equipment and staffing.

I.4.4.3. Housing

At the 3/18/2002 Census, 10,204 lodgings were registered, with 22,798 rooms (overall surface – 327,625 square meters). There are 5,878 apartments in buildings of four or three floors (the highest has 8 floors and is known as the “tower building”), the rest being individual lodgings with one, two or maximum three floors.

Most of them (9,955, i.e. 97.55%) are private property, 239 are state property and 10 belong to religious organisations.

The real estate market experienced a real boom, both from the viewpoint of the number of transactions and from that of the high prices; the biggest demand comes from people who wish to invest money gained abroad.

Most of the city's inhabitants live in compact residential areas, located throughout the entire urban area. The central area, delimited by the Revoluției, 2 Grăniceri, Republicii boulevards and 13 Decembrie, Maior Ioan and 23 August streets has multiple functions, both residential and service.

With respect to municipal equipment and outbuildings, the comfort of the lodgings has increased: water and methane gas, sewage and electricity. As compared to other cities and towns in Suceava county, the number of lodgings having their own heating systems has increased in the city of Fălticeni (2,752 heaters, of the overall county total of 9,042), to which 1,118 apartments with heat exchangers.

Following public consultation which took place in September 2002, centralised heating and hot water supply have been given up due to lack of requests. Meanwhile, apartment heaters continue to be installed.

Of the total lodgings:

- 8,678 have water supply;
- 8,289 are connected to the sewage systems (public or private);
- 10,139 have electricity.

With respect to heating:

- 3,870 of the apartments and 1,873 houses use methane gas stoves;
- 2,702, (of which 1,720 apartments) – wood;
- 1,759 are heated with diesel oil, electricity or other means;
- 4,677 lodgings have heaters or heat exchangers.

Weak points:

- The high percentage of inadequate lodgings, both individual and in apartment buildings;
- The large number of reduced comfort apartments, of the blocks of studio flats or of the homes for single persons, where the living conditions are below standard;
- Residential areas situated close to the heavy traffic roads, exposed to noise and trepidations, with no protection belts;
- Lack of minimum arrangements for some heavily populated residential area: playgrounds for children, sports fields, parking spaces, garages, green areas, etc.;
- Land instability in certain residential areas, exposed to land slides and excessive humidity (i.e. terrace area “Băncuța”, “Nicu Gane”, “Ovoid”, etc.);
- Inadequate state of façades, basements and annexes to most of the buildings, which need expensive maintenance and restoration works;
- Weak thermal and noise insulations, old equipments and carpentry to all collective lodgings;
- Inability of apartment owners as well as of individual lodging owners to face high heating expenses during wintertime, aggravated by the lack of district heating and the occurrence of heavy winters;
- Uniformity of architectural design, centred upon inadequate living conditions;
- Inadequate residential interiors, with regard to the number of rooms and living area, for most collective lodgings as well as for part of the individual ones;
- Isolation of certain residential area made up of individual lodgings with rural appearance (Șoldănești, Țarna Mare, Grădini, Oprișeni), with an impact upon their connection to the water supply, sewage, cable TV and methane gas systems;

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- Inadequate road network, especially in the residential areas with individual residences;
- Unsafe collective residences, following restoration works which have affected the resistance structure (adjustments of interior walls, building of balconies and exit access doors at the ground floor apartments, setting up of commercial spaces at the ground floor of the buildings);
- Non-aesthetic aspect due to the building of frameworks, attics, balconies, terraces and even household annexes to some apartment buildings;
- Insufficient green areas, as existing areas are occupied by garages and parked cars;
- Insufficient household waste depositing platforms and lack of synchronisation between waste collection and depositing;
- Perpetual change of owners, which makes poor families move into smaller apartments, thereby having an impact on the living standards;
- Large number of uninhabitable apartments, despite the fact that at the local level the demand for lodgings is growing;
- High costs and heavy bureaucracy necessary to the individual metering of water, methane gas and electricity due to the monopolistic supply of utilities.

In order to estimate the need for lodgings in the near future, one has to take into account both the development of the population and the design of new residences: social residences for families with low income, apartments in buildings with increased living standards, and individual residences.

When estimating the need for residences, we consider the following minimum living indicators:

- 14 - 16 m² living area / inhabitant;
- 37 – 40 m² living area / residence.

The extension of the living area implies the regulation of built area, in the form of functional zoning. There are proposals to include small pieces of land into the built area, i.e. free spaces in the present built area as well as the existing natural and administrative barriers.

In the framework of sustainable development, the focus on intensive exploitation of the existing uninhabited areas as well as of the former industrial areas, part of them already used as social residences, should not be given up. The green areas, even those already included into the built area, should be

preserved and revived, even extended, where possible.

I.4.4.4. Social Residences

In the summer of 2000 steps began to be taken for the building of the first 33 social residences, which have been handed over to the city hall tenants in January 2002. Current investments in this field rise to over 2.5 million EURO (local sources, state sources and external sources). Works are performed in three locations: 48 residences to be rented to young people in the 2 Grăniceri Street (ANL – National Housing Agency), 40 apartments – social residences in the Izvor Street, and another 20 in the Victoriei Street. The last two projects are developed by the MIVAN KIER company. Another 32 residences that will be rented to young people are foreseen to be constructed on the Petru Rareș Street site.

The number of residence requests is currently over 700. That is why financing sources and possible location for new such constructions is compulsory.

I.4.4.5. Social Assistance

The local administration pays special attention to social assistance. The main goal in this field is to increase and diversify the forms of social assistance, especially for less favoured categories of the population (disabled people, ill senior citizens, with low or no income, people with many children with low or no income, orphans, etc.).

The scope and social dimensions (services granted to some less favoured persons and categories of the population as well as the number of beneficiaries) have evolved along the aims followed in different periods.

Social aid and indemnities

Thousand ROL

Year	2000	2001	2002
Law 416/2001	-	-	5,698,880
Emergency aid	35,800	46,550	14,200
Carer expenses	1,635,319	1,982,027	2,051,293
Social canteen expenses	1,376,023	2,374,063	9,836,982
Birth indemnities	50,251	55,386	369,600

150 files concerning social aid were prepared in 2000 and 247 in 2001 were drafted in compliance with Law 67/95.

One may note that the number of the files has increased, especially in 2001, following the change of legislation; social aid for guardians, social canteen and birth indemnities have also increased.

Weak points:

- lack of an accurate database accounting for the social situation of each citizen;
- lack of counselling offices and of social assistants to provide guidance to the persons at risk;
- increase of long-term unemployment as well as youth unemployment, corroborated with the lack of support programs;
- lack of funding for the building of social residences;
- necessity to set up centres for young disabled persons and persons at risk.

I.4.4.6. Charity Activities

There are several NGOs functioning in the city of Fălticeni, among the most prominent being “The society of the Orthodox Women of Romania,” Fălticeni branch, “Sf. Andrei” hermitage – Fălticeni and the organization “Save the Children,” Fălticeni branch.

The main goal of the first two organisations is to build and finance a senior citizens’ home. This is currently underway, with the support of the public. The “Save the Children” organization has developed a number of programs for children at risk.

Various cultural organisations occasionally develop support activities for people at risk as well as the popularisation of their work.

I.4.4.7. Minors. Child Protection

In compliance with the law on State allowance for children, 333 cases were solved in 2000, 380 in 2001 and 323 in 2002.

The Social Assistance Office of the Fălticeni City Hall completed 114 family placements, 28 adoptions, and provided 72 maternal assistants for 2003.

The number of the city children reintegrated into their natural family between 1999 – 2002 was 13 in 1999, 18 in 2000, 10 in 2001 and 3 in 2002.

Specialised institutions:

The special kindergarten for deaf children in Fălticeni is a pilot-centre for the Moldavia area. About 100 children benefit from its services. Here the recovery of a significant number of children with hearing disabilities has been achieved. One of the biggest placement centres in Moldavia functions in Fălticeni – “The Magic Groove,” but its activity has diminished as showed by the following table:

Number of institutionalised children At the Placement Centre No. 3 – “The Magic Groove” in Fălticeni:

Number of children	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Boys	55	60	87	84	85
Girls	226	207	122	121	111
Total	281	267	209	205	196

I.4.4.8. Disabled Persons

The State Regional Inspectorate for Disabled People had the following records in 2002:

- First degree of disability with guardian: 103 people, of whom 42 minors;
- Second degree of disability: 209 people, of whom 90 minors.

Most disabled persons come from families with low income, for which the double allowance and the guardian salary, even though insufficient, are the only source of income. This minimum income does not allow them to take proper care of their disabled children. A day care centre for the disabled children is badly needed, where children could benefit from professional advice in order to be able to reintegrate into society. “Save the Children” Organization – the Fălticeni branch, has taken steps, which are nevertheless still at the theoretical stage, to set up such a centre and other similar institutions. At the local level, only the new building of the City Police Department and of the Romanian Commercial Bank –

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Fälticeni Branch have access platforms for the wheel chairs and recently, upon City Hall initiative, several central crossroads have been equipped with such utilities.

I.4.4.9. Retired Persons

According to the Law 19/2000, on the public pension system and other social rights and insurances, The County Pension House established and pays pensions to 5,200 retired people in the city of Fälticeni (30.04.2003).

There are a series of facilities granted to the retired citizens of the city which provide them with the minimum social protection. Nevertheless, the social problems of this category of the population are numerous and complex, and their resolution often falls out of local authorities' power and competency.

I.4.5. Education

School and professional training in the city of Fälticeni is carried out in 13 kindergartens (1 private), 7 schools, 3 high-school (1 national college and 2 scholar groups), and 1 post high school unit. The teaching staff includes 536 persons, of which 253 teachers, 239 primary school teachers and 44 instructors.

School population in the school year 2002 – 2003:

Form of education	Number of units	Number of pupils	Number of class-rooms	Number of class-rooms / unit
Preschool	12	937	57	–
Primary school	8	1.489	92	–
Junior high school	6	2,124	92	–
Children club	1	600	13	11
High school	3	3,262	–	115
Vocational	2	762	–	31
Apprentices	1	80	–	3
Post high school	1	69	3	3

Total school population registered for various forms of education: 8,375

The school groups provide accommodation in student dormitories and meals in 3 canteens.

The network and education plans of the high schools in the city are designed to take into account the requirements the labour force mobility as well as the economic and social profile of the city.

The Children and Pupils' Club in Fälticeni provides the space where, between relaxation, competition and performance, more and more children spend their free time. Several groups are active here: cultural and artist, music, choreographic, plastic art, technical and scientific, literary, applied sciences and sports groups, aiming to cultivate the aptitudes and talents of children. Through its activities, Children and Pupils' Club provides the access to a large information area, of discovering and appreciating the participants' vocation, thus adding up to the regular school activities.

The school units in the city promote educational policies similar to European Union countries. There are community projects (i.e. Leonardo da Vinci), which support the development of knowledge, aptitudes and competencies favouring an active civic behaviour and increasing professional involvement.

I.4.6. Sport

Athletes in the city of Fälticeni have had remarkable results over the years, as follows:

- Gymnastics: world champion;
- Boxing: junior and senior national champions;
- Free style wrestling: junior and senior national champions;
- Rowing: small and large junior national and Balkan champions;
- Track and field: junior national and European champions;
- Karate: senior national champions;
- Football: Foresta Fälticeni team – Romanian Cup finalist; – junior national champion.

Currently sports activities develop in school and private sports clubs:

- F.C. Foresta Fălticeni juniors and young people (juniors I – second place at the National Championship);
- Juventus Fălticeni (football, private club);
- CS Tigru (one karate world champion);
- Sports association of School no. 3 “Mihail Sadoveanu” with a judo department;
- CSS Nicu Gane of the “Nicu Gane” National College;

In 2003, there were 284 registered athletes.

Recent results include, among others: one junior Balkan champion and one European vice champion (track and field), 3 national champions at the children category (boxing), 7 members of the Olympic team (rowing) and potential football players to be promoted in the First National League, over 60 players promoted in the second and third national leagues, over 40 athletes promoted in superior volleyball leagues (male and female) and, as far as school competitions are concerned:

Children’s team – ranked 7th at the national level out of 68 teams

Junior female team – ranked 4th at the country level

Boys’ team – grades VII – VIII – national champion (representing General School no. 2).

The sports centre includes: 2 tracks, 3 sports halls, 2 boxing halls, a ferry for winter training of the rowers, nautical centre on the Șomuz II pond, 2 stadiums, fitness and culture centres. At the Children and Pupils’ Club the following sports activities take place: dance, karate, carting, chess, naval models.

A new sports hall is being built for the Agricultural Scholar Group. It is a 12.5 billion ROL investment, within the framework of the investment program for 2002 – 2004 of the Public Works Ministry.

I.4.7. Civil Society

Public Participation; Non-Governmental Organisations

At the level of the city of Fălticeni, civil society (citizens, groups of citizens, NGOs, associations, trade unions) should be encouraged to be involved in the decision-making process as the “degree of

involvement of the population in the decision-making process underlies the achievement of sustainable development” (National Strategy for Sustainable Development).

The most active NGOs are: The society of the Orthodox Women of Romania – Fălticeni branch, Sf. Andrei hermitage – Fălticeni, “Save the children” organization – Fălticeni branch.

NGOs are confronted with the following problems:

- The negative image that these organizations have within the local community;
- The lack of volunteers who might support their activities;
- The weak involvement of the local business community in supporting community activities;
- The lack of a better communication among the organisations, and that between the organisations and the local authorities.

I.4.8. Media

As image, information and authority carrier, media is very important in the social development, especially while other social subsystems are functionally inert. The Communication-Promotion department of the city hall, together with some local professional journalists, contribute to an elaborate media product, with remarkable social effects. The image that we have of significant social events, past or present, mainly exclusively comes from the media. During past years, the local and county press environment has counted many new publications (newspapers and magazines) as well as new radio and TV stations.

Daily papers	Periodicals	Radio stations	TV stations
Crai Nou	Cronica de Fălticeni	Radio Contact	TV 7 Fălticeni
Monitorul	Opinia fălticeneană	Radio Star	Antena 1 Suceava
Obiectiv		Radio AS	
		Radio Top 91	

In addition, there is an impressive number of publications of school and various cultural organisations.



FĂLTICENI

I.4.9. Justice and Law Infringement

The city has a Court of Law (where 10 judges preside) and a Prosecutor's Office functioning with the Court of Law, both founded in 1992.

The situation of the convicted:

Year	No. of convicted	Men	Women	Minors	Foreign citizens
2000	538	464	74	30	2
2001	455	387	68	35	-
2002	607	533	74	33	1

The law infringement phenomenon in the city, as proved by the statistics, is slightly increasing, but is nevertheless *below the national average*. The causes

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are numerous, the most frequent being: alcohol abuse, poverty, unemployment, lack of jobs, diminished civic conscience of the citizens. Most offences are caused by alcohol abuse.

I.4.10. Public Order

The safe environment necessary to the citizens of any community is ensured by public order agents, in collaboration with police soldiers and public guardians.

The Fălticeni Police and Constabulary staff illustrate a constant concern for the accomplishment of their duties, for the prevention and fighting against delinquency, for the ensuring of public order and peace and of an adequate safe civic environment.



MUNICIPALITY

II. OBJECTIVES

II.1. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the city's development are the following:

- Development of basic infrastructure and insurance of full access of the population and industrial users to it (water, electric power, gas distribution, transportation ways);
- Access to housing;
- Environmental protection, preservation and protection of the natural capital;
- Poverty reduction;
- Urban regeneration
 - Regeneration of the natural capital, especially of the contaminated fields and water sources;
 - Urban rehabilitation by means of the restoration of the old city centre, of the historical buildings which are outside the old city centre and of the building re-development through the reconstruction of façades and of basic functions, as well as through the re-definition of these functions.

Taking into account the specific conditions of the area, next to the general objectives, the city of Fălticeni also takes responsibility for the neighbouring rural area (the demographic basin of the former Baia county, of the former Fălticeni county, with almost 200,000 inhabitants), for the less favoured persons and the ethnic cohabitation.

II.2. OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

The fundamental strategic objective is the establishment of Fălticeni as a cultural and scientific city, supported by a competitive, dynamic and innovative economy, with high quality living standards, in conformity with the principles of sustainable development and the European values, with a polarising role in the region.

Strategic directions leading to the attainment of this objective:

- Economic support of the city by means of asserting its role as a regional centre through its development along the EU major trends;
- Modernisation and development of the local basic infrastructure and communication ways to meet European standards;
- Strengthening of city identity and promotion of city image as traditional multicultural and spiritual space;
- Improvement and diversification of services, upgrading of the urban environment in view of increasing the life quality of the inhabitants to European standards;
- Ensuring the preservation and protection of the built environment in agreement with the requirements of sustainable development.

II.2.1. Economic support of the city by means of asserting its role as a regional centre through its development along the EU major trends

Objectives	Measures
I.2.1.1. Improve the business environment and create an image of excellence as to the promotion of business in the city of Fălticeni	<p>Support and develop businesses by means of adequate financial policies; A simpler and more efficient administrative framework; Increased degree of SME policy coherence, as well as of the capacity to create and implement policies and support programs for SMEs at the local level; Develop services in view of supporting businesses and creating a local development agency; Facilitate SME access to financial resources (i.e. credits and SME financial support).</p>
I.2.1.2. Economic restructuring of industrial platforms	<p>Acceleration of restructuring and privatising of enterprises; Financial facilities granted to the branches with economic growth potential; Capitalisation of the available infrastructure by means of improved technology (land and buildings) in order to develop new businesses.</p>
I.2.1.3. Development of the tertiary sector by creating new poles and by integrating the city into the regional and international circuits	<p>Anticipate the development of the infrastructure in the field; Diversify and increase the quality of services; Set up new centres of tertiary interest in the city of Fălticeni; Promote the use of information technologies in all economic and social sectors; Identify, establish and promote new ways of cooperation with the local administrations.</p>
I.2.1.4. Develop the labour market and improve its mobility	<p>Ensure continuous training in view of permanent education of the labour force; Form organisational culture; Use the excellence centres and the efficient sectors as underlying the transformation of the entire society; Mobilisation of the local community to monitor its own human resources.</p>
I.2.1.5. Promote the image of Fălticeni as national and international tourist city	<p>Support the projects that value the cultural heritage and local traditions; Achieve the projects concerning the development and modernisation of leisure centres; Improve and develop community marketing activities and tourism promotion; Diversify tourist services in line with the global trends in the field: cultural tourism, eco-tourism, agricultural tourism, etc.</p>
I.2.1.6. Economic zoning and structuring of the city	<p>Set up the legal development framework of the Fălticeni area; Develop the infrastructure for the development of the city; Development of the localities in the neighbouring area.</p>
I.2.1.7. Recovery of the agricultural food industry	<p>Increase production and economic performances of the agricultural food industry; Provide improved technology for agricultural production processing units and set up new units; Establish the “Apple Stock Exchange” at Fălticeni; Intensive development of the neighbouring villages along different profiles, function of the agricultural production zoning; Regain the excellence name as to the local food products.</p>

II.2.2. Modernization and development of the local basic infrastructure and ways of communication

Objectives	Measures
I.2.2.1. Development of infrastructure and modernisation of transports	<p>Set up a development corridor between Moldovei Valley - Șomuzului Mare Valley;</p> <p>Diversify and modernise ways of communication;</p> <p>Set up a system of roundabout routes for the heavy traffic;</p> <p>Set up a central modern ring road with junctions for all transport roads;</p> <p>Modernise the degraded streets in the suburbs;</p> <p>Develop infrastructures for the new development areas of the city;</p> <p>Set up the city public transportation system.</p>
I.2.2.2. Modernise and develop utility systems	<p>Modernise and develop the utility systems necessary to the development of the city;</p> <p>Increase the quality of services by eliminating the monopolies;</p> <p>Support the installation of individual heating systems or heat exchangers.</p>

II.2.3. Strengthening of city identity and promotion of city image as traditional multicultural and spiritual space

Objectives	Measures
I.2.3.1. Protection, rehabilitation and capitalisation of the city heritage	<p>Preserve, consolidate and restore the existing cultural heritage;</p> <p>Preserve city identity by means of its development in line with the existing built and natural environments;</p> <p>Extend specific protection to new built sites and architectural monuments.</p>
I.2.3.2. Support the cultural vocation and promote local values and traditions at the national and international level	<p>Increase the capacity to attract high quality art and cultural events;</p> <p>Set up a cultural service market;</p> <p>Promote collaboration with European cities;</p> <p>Participation of the city in specific international collaboration structures;</p> <p>Consolidate and develop cultural relations with other local administrations in the country;</p> <p>Support the ecumenical inter-confessional spirit;</p> <p>Acknowledge the role of religion as partner in a democratic society.</p>

II.2.4. Service improvement and diversification, upgrading of the urban environment in view of increasing the life quality of the inhabitants to European standards

Objectives	Measures
I.2.4.1. Size the medical infrastructure in view of maintaining the city of Fălticeni as a regional medical centre	<p>Rehabilitate and develop the necessary infrastructure to ensure the medical assistance;</p> <p>Set up specialized medical clinics of regional scope;</p> <p>Set up a computerised information system and a database necessary to know the biological evolution of the citizens at any time: birth rate, morbidity, death rate, average life period, etc.;</p> <p>Establish performance centres to evaluate the impact of different ways of living on health (living conditions, pollution, eating habits).</p>

Objectives	Measures
I.2.4.2. Develop the local infrastructure necessary to the development of education	Rehabilitate and develop the existing education infrastructure; Extend the use of computers in the educational units; Create learning conditions and programs for less favoured citizens.
I.2.4.3. Efficient capitalisation of human resources	Increase individual motivation towards learning and professional emancipation; Connect the training level of the human resources with the opportunities in the economic and social development process; Set up excellence centres for priority fields; Support the research and development system by means of capitalising the local potential in the field; Establish training programs for the people working in the tertiary sector; Set up an information system as to the degree of occupation of the discharged labour force; Respect the principle of gender equality as far as ensuring equal chances to employment and promotion.
I.2.4.5. Create minimum conditions for the citizens of Fălticeni to access permanent and increasing revenues as an essential premise of the improvement of the living standards	Set up a monitoring system for the persons living under the poverty limit and link local social policies with national legal provisions; Develop training, counselling, information and mediation services; Organize job fairs.
I.2.4.6. Design specific social policies to support less favoured persons	Ensure financial assistance to single young mothers through psychological counselling for social reintegration and finding jobs; Fight homelessness, counsel and integrate homeless persons into society; Create the social map of the city; Grant assistance to disabled people and ensure their access to services, by means of technical and specific arrangements; Set up counselling and treatment centres as well as social-medical assistance homes for people with incurable diseases.
I.2.4.7. Set up the sports infrastructure necessary to the development of mass and performance and to the inclusion of the city in the circuit of national sports competition	Rehabilitate the existing sports centres; Build sports arenas near the schools and high schools of the city; Build sports grounds with minimum facilities in the districts of the city, a covered swimming pool and a skating rink; Set up a system of sport facilities for the development of national nautical competitions on the lakes of the city.
I.2.4.8. Initiate partners with the representative of the civil society in view of promoting beneficial initiatives to the local community	Organise public debates on topics of general interest for the community and identify projects of common interest.
I.2.4.9. Promote a special policy in order to rehabilitate the current lodging fund and build new lodgings	Ensure access to decent housing of the less favoured social categories; Facilitate the private investment process in the field of building of lodgings; Create the favourable premises for the return to a single-family type of lodgings (house with garden); Continue the collaboration with the National Housing Agency in view of building social lodgings.

Objectives	Measures
I.2.4.10. Prevent and fight law infringement by developing community security policies	<p>Identify and take the necessary measures to avoid conflicts generated by alcohol and drug abuse;</p> <p>Set up a committee against law infringement in schools, in cooperation with the Police, the Prosecutor's Office, NGOs and other institutions;</p> <p>Increase the number of police staff and improve the specific facilities;</p> <p>Reintegration into society of released offender so as to prevent relapse (counselling and support in order to obtain social lodgings and jobs), information and education of citizens with respect to the existing legislation in order to prevent law infringement;</p> <p>Develop the network of psychological-medical-social home assistance of the persons with chronic psychic diseases.</p>

II.2.5. Ensuring the preservation and protection of the built environment in agreement with the requirements of sustainable development

Objectives	Measures
I.2.5.1. Improve the quality of surface waters, of drinking water and their efficient management	<p>Protect the superior basin of Moldova river, including by means of internationally financed programs;</p> <p>Rational management of water reserves;</p> <p>Preservation and capitalisation of surface waters of the city;</p> <p>Rearrangement of water courses and draining of polluted waters;</p> <p>Restoration of the distribution network and improved technology in water treatment stations;</p> <p>Provide SC "Comerțul Românesc" Fălticeni and the Fălticeni Public Health Department laboratories with modern devices for the monitoring of drinking water quality.</p>
I.2.5.2. Ensure the necessary conditions to diminish risk factors: earthquakes, landslides, floods	<p>Refurbish and restore the cultural heritage, the apartment buildings, and the private individual houses with high seismic risk;</p> <p>Restore the collection channels and current slope bracing works;</p> <p>New bracing works for the areas with a risk of landslides;</p> <p>Restoration and extension of the sewage network in the industrial area in view of ensuring adequate rainwater collection.</p>
I.2.5.3. Improve air and environmental quality	<p>Reduce the impact generated by the road and rail traffic on the health of the population and the integrity of the cultural heritage;</p> <p>Reduce air pollution;</p> <p>A more efficient and ecological transportation system;</p> <p>Set up roundabout routes for the heavy traffic;</p> <p>Extend the green areas in the new residential districts and in the industrial area;</p> <p>Gradual reduction of the quantity of pesticides and insecticides used by the Fălticeni Fruit Growing Station;</p> <p>Elaborate a strategy of waste management in line with sustainable development;</p> <p>Achieve ecological plantations.</p>
I.2.5.4. Ensure an efficient energy consumption	<p>Promote the efficient energy use programs with different users;</p> <p>Promote sustainable energy sources;</p> <p>Promote ecological technical solutions for the development of investments.</p>

Objectives	Measures
I.2.5.5. Ensure a sustainable waste management in the city of Fălticeni	<p>Set up a regional waste deposit for the household waste of the city and the neighbouring villages in line with the EU environmental protection requirements;</p> <p>Establish a network of selective source waste collection in view of recycling (paper, glass, plastic, metal);</p> <p>Set up an incinerator for final removal of dangerous and toxic waste (i.e. medical, expired pesticides, industrial waste, etc.)</p>
I.2.5.6. Preservation and extension of the protected areas, parks, natural monuments and green areas in the city of Fălticeni and the neighbouring areas	<p>Record and check the vegetation, mark the trees which are natural monuments in the city of Fălticeni;</p> <p>Ensure the preservation, adequate management and extension of the parks, green areas and forests in the vicinity of the city, both public and private.</p>
I.2.5.7. Involvement and more efficient use of the civil society, local media and education in the education of the population in the spirit of environmental protection	<p>Set up education and consultancy points concerning the environment and sustainable development based on the education institutions in the city;</p> <p>Initiate an awareness raising campaign (tenants' associations, citizens' organisations) as to the issues of sustainable development.</p>

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III. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

III.1. MEASURES OF STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES

III.1.1. Steps taken in the strategic planning approach

The challenges of the local economic development in the transition period in Romania require a proactive approach of urban planning and management. The elaboration of the development strategy of the city constitutes a new experience for the public administration. The public sector may promote its strategic development objectives by means of efficient practice of the local public administration, of urban planning and proactive management of the land and of providing the physical infrastructure and social services in collaboration with the private sector.

Steps taken during this process:

- Elaboration of the Fälticeni Investment Plan for 2000 – 2004 in 2000;
- In the process of elaborating the Local Development Strategy, the Fälticeni City Hall benefited from consultancy granted by:
 - The assistance program for local public administration financed by USAID – the economic development component;
 - GRASP support for the starting of the process of achieving a development strategy;

III.1.2. Results in the field of institutional reform:

- Set up of the Forecast – Development Office;

- Set up the Relations, Communication and Promotion Office;
- Elaborate the Framework Statute of the city of Fälticeni, of the internal order regulations and of the city hall organisation and functioning regulations by Relations, Communication and Promotion Office.

III.1.3. Goals proposed:

- The development of the Forecast – Development Office into a service and the creation of an urban information database;
- Set up the G.I.S. office and finalise the computerised data management system;
- Pass to the development along urban areas with specialised operational structures;
- Achieve a collaboration strategy between the local public administration and the NGOs dealing with development, social and environmental issues.

III.2. FINANCIAL PROJECTION

The local administration is permanently concerned with the increase of the local budget from extra budgetary sources. The existing income is insufficient especially as the central administration delegates responsibilities without allocating the necessary funding. Thus, at the local level, the resources to be allocated to development are minimal. The location of the city in a poor area demands both central and local development resources. An important source is the external non-reimbursable funding programs. A picture of these difficulties may be seen in the financial planning of the local budget for 2004-2007.

Local budget by source, expenses and subchapters in 2002 – 2007 (million ROL)

NAME OF THE INDICATORS	Achievements 2000	Achievements 2001	Achievements 2002	Achievements 2003	Program 2004	Estimates 2005	Estimates 2006	Estimates 2007
Current income	6,886	13,060	16,453	23,724	24,350	34,400	39,520	45,225
Capital income	6,508	5,427	3,432	1,870	2,850	8,700	10,000	12,000
Income from state budget	18,420	88,880	95,061	106,631	107,408	125,700	144,600	166,000
Subventions	1,699	1,982	-	1,050	-	1,200	1,380	1,600
Total income	33,513	109,349	114,946	133,275	134,608	170,000	195,500	224,825
Own income	13,394	18,487	19,885	25,594	40,848	62,000	71,000	82,000
EXPENSES								
General public services	4,844	7,410	8,560	9,658	12,000	13,500	15,525	17,853
Social-cultural expenses	11,158	64,327	80,729	99,504	103,464	122,500	140,875	162,006
- Education	5,964	57,126	67,669	79,679	87,760	96,000	110,400	126,960
- Health	-	-	-	-	500	600	690	793
- Culture, religion, sports and youth activities	2,082	2,742	3,223	5,514	4,861	9,400	10,810	12,431
- Social assistance, allowances, pensions, aids and benefits	3,111	4,458	9,837	14,310	10,343	16,500	18,975	21,821
Services and public development, lodgings, environment and waters	10,806	30,607	24,693	20,888	18,091	27,000	31,050	35,707
Economic actions	36	97	7	-	-	600	690	793
- Transportation and communications	595	174	-	-	-	600	690	793
Other actions	6,101	4,725	2,214	1,045	1,052	6,400	7,360	8,464
TOTAL	33,513	109,349	114,946	133,275	134,608	170,000	195,500	224,825

III.3. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND PROJECTS IDENTIFIED FOR 2004 – 2014

No.	Financing	Title of the project	Estimated value of the project (USD)	Time frame	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership
		☺ Fălticeni City Hall ☹ Suceava County Council & State budget ⚖ External sources (EU, USAID, Others) 🏠 Other resources (PPP, Private, Adm. Assoc.)		Term: ▲ short - 2004 * medium- 2007 📅 long- 2014		
1.	☺ &	WATER Restoration of the water infrastructure in the city of Fălticeni, Suceava county 1. Re-making, arrangement and bank protection of the Baia III water collection station on the Moldova river for the city of Fălticeni, Suceava county	4,570,000 270,000	▲ *	City hall	LA 21 Local Coordination Office

FÄLTICENI

No.	Financing	Title of the project	Estimated value of the project (USD)	Time frame	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership
	🔔 🏠 🔔 🏠 🔔 🏠	2. Upgrading of the water distribution system in Fälticeni 3. Upgrading of the sewage system in Fälticeni 4. Modernisation of the wastewater filtering station	1,880,000 800,000 1,620,000	* * *		
2.	🏠 🏠 🏠 🏠 🏠 & 🏠	Integrated waste management system in the city of Fälticeni and the surrounding area 1. Set up transfer stations in the neighbouring areas 2. Selective collection of "PET" wrapping in the city of Fälticeni 3. Extend and arrange the household waste platform 4. Identify, neutralise and remove polluting substances in the A.C.H. deposit of the S.C. "METADET" S.A.	1,770,000 300,000 100,000 440,000 1,000,000	* * * ^	City hall	LA 21 Local Coordination Office
3.	🏠 ☺ 🏠	ENERGY 1. Extend methane gas system 2. Extend public lighting system	350,000 200,000	* *	City hall	LA 21 Local Coordination Office
4.	& 🏠 🏠 ☺ 🏠	TRANSPORTATION 1. Build the ring road for the heavy traffic 2. Set up a urban maxi-taxi service 3. Establish the parking system in the city of Fälticeni	1,000,000 60,000 600,000	📖 ^ *	City hall	LA 21 Local Coordination Office
5.	& 🏠 🏠 🏠 ☺ 🏠 ☺ ☺ ☺ 🏠 ☺ 🏠 ☺ 🏠 ☺ 🏠 ☺ 🏠 🏠 ☺ ☺ ☺ 🏠 ☺ 🏠 🏠 🏠 🏠 ☺ ☺	URBAN REGENERATION 1. Lodgings for young people for rental purposes 2. Infrastructure works for the new building of the Fälticeni City Hospital with 430 beds 3. Set up the complete computer data base of the City hall - GIS project - Information centre of the citizens 4. Restoration and refurbishing of historical buildings - Restore and modernise the City buildings - Restore the building of the "Famous People's Gallery" - Rehabilitate the "Mihai Băcescu" Water Museum - Restore the "Mihail Sadoveanu" memorial house - Restore and modernise the building of the City Library 5. Rehabilitation of façades 6. Children's parks 7. Extension and modernisation of the agricultural food market (ecological) 8. Industrial park 9. Business incubator – consultancy centre for SMEs 10. Fruit industrial processing 11. Development of traditional handicraft activities 12. Organise the apple and potato stock exchange 13. Establish a consumers' protection office	5,225,000 2,000,000 150,000 60,000 200,000 32,000 50,000 18,000 60,000 300,000 20,000 600,000 3,000,000 30,000 500,000 40,000 45,000 10,000	* * * * ^ * * * * * * * 📖 ^ * * * ^	City hall	LA 21 Local Coordination Office
6.		"Fälticeni" tourist pack 1. Reintroduce the city of Fälticeni in the "Mihail Sadoveanu" tourist circuit	177,000 40,000	* *	City hall	LA 21 Local Coordination Office

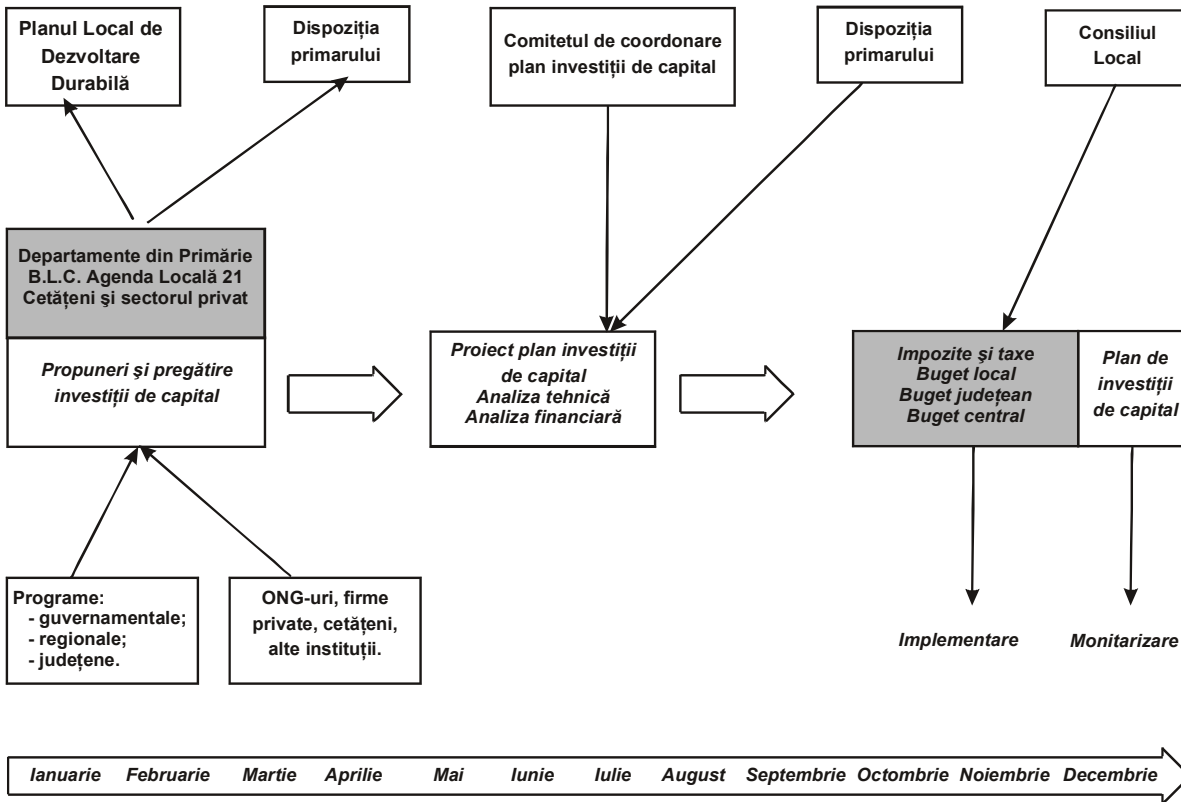
No.	Financing	Title of the project	Estimated value of the project (USD)	Time frame	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership
	🔔 😊 🔔 😊	2. "Baia – Fălticeni Axis" tourist circuit 3. Development of agricultural tourism in the area of Dornelor – Fălticeni 4. Revival of the "Șezătoarea" artistic club 5. "St. Ellie's Market" days 6. "Wake up, hosts, don't sleep" Festival 7. Fishing contest 8. "Fălticeni Regatta" contest 9. Apple Festival 10. Pigeon contest - exhibition 11. Cynegetic contest "Slătioara secular forests" 12. Sheepfold calendar - "Sheep association" 13. Cultural route of the city of Fălticeni 14. "Victoria Lipan" tourist route 15. Tourist route – tour of the monasteries from Northern Moldavia 16. Fălticeni Boxing Gala 17. Moto - tourism 18. Fălticeni Rock Festival	10,000 25,000 2,000 6,000 2,000 2,000 25,000 2,000 1,000 5,000 4,000 4,000 2,000 3,000 10,000 20,000 10,000	* * ^ ^ ^ ^ * * * * * * * ^ * * *		
7.	😊 🔔 🔔 😊 😊 🔔 😊 🔔	SOCIAL 1. Emergency social assistance centre 2. Day-care centre for young disabled people 3. Day-care centre for senior citizens 4. "Quiet streets – quite city" project	1,200,000 125,000 60,000 10,000	* * * *	City hall	LA 21 Local Coordination Office

III.4. MONITORING, IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION OF INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES FOR THE IDENTIFIED PROJECTS

The monitoring of the implementation of the identified projects presupposes a coherent approach from the local administration of the way the projects are achieved and of the effects they produce on the life of the community.

The structure used as an instrument of measurement and evaluation of the Sustainable Development Strategy contains a set of indicators allowing for the assessment of the degree of achievement of the proposed objectives.

III. 4.1. The decision-making process in the implementation of the Local Plan of Sustainable Development



III. 4. 2. Sustainable Development Indicators

Fields	Indicators	Responsible institutions Data source
Development of basic infrastructure		
WATER	Percentage of lodgings connected to the water supply system (%)	S. S.
	Percentage of lodgings connected to the sewage system (%)	S. S.
	Yearly drinking water consumption (m3/inhabitant)	S. S.
	Industrial water consumption (m3/year)	S. S.
	Length of the sewage system that is being modernised (Km)	S. S.
	Quantity of water treated in the filtering stations (cm/year)	S. S.

Fields	Indicators	Responsible institutions Data source
STREET INFRASTRUCTURE	Length of the street network that is being modernised and restored (km)	CITY HALL
	Length of streets and roads that are being restored (km/year)	CITY HALL
	Volume of investments in road refurbishing and maintenance	CITY HALL
	No. of public parking areas	CITY HALL
ENERGY	Overall consumption by category of energy source (charcoal, gas, electrical energy, oil)	CITY HALL
	Yearly consumption per inhabitant (kw/inhabitant)	CONEL
	Yearly consumption of natural gas per inhabitant (cm/inhabitant)	DISTRIGAZ
	Percentage of vehicles that use non-polluting fuels (%)	CITY HALL
Environmental protection, preservation and protection of the natural capital		
WATER QUALITY	No. of measurements concerning drinking water - chemical parameters performed in a year's time which surpass the international standard values (WHO)	DJSP
	No. of measurements concerning drinking water - biological parameters performed in a year's time which surpass the international standard values (WHO)	DJSP
	No. of measurements concerning recreational (bathing) water - biological parameters performed in a year's time which surpass the international standard values (WHO)	DJSP
	No. of measurements concerning recreational (bathing) water - chemical parameters performed in a year's time which surpass the international standard values (WHO)	DJSP
AIR QUALITY	No. of days when the SO ₂ concentration surpasses the maximum admissible value (125µg/cm)	APM
	No. of days when the NO ₂ concentration surpasses the maximum admissible value (200mg/ cm) (24h average)	APM
	No. of days when the O ₃ concentration surpasses the maximum admissible value (125 µg/cm) (8h average)	APM
WASTE MANAGEMENT	Yearly volume of solid waste (population and economic agents) (tones/inhabitant)	APM GOSCOM
	Yearly volume of waste collected from the population and the economic agents (tones/year)	APM GOSCOM
	Percentage of the solid waste recycled in a year's time	APM GOSCOM
	Active depositing surfaces	GOSCOM
HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT	Rate of yearly incidence of acute respiratory diseases with children (<15 years)	D J S P
	Prevalence of chronic respiratory diseases (adults and children)	D J S P
	Incidence of professional diseases	D J S P
	Morbidity and death rate due to traffic accidents	D J S P
	Rate of incidence of toxic food infections	D J S P
	Annual rate of the population living in the urban environment	D J S P
	Annual child death rate	D J S P
Life expectancy	D J S P	
GREEN AREAS	Surface of green area per inhabitant (sq. m/inhabitant)	CITY HALL

Fields	Indicators	Responsible institutions Data source
Urban regeneration		
URBAN STRUCTURE (USE, LANDS, CONSTRUCTIONS AND LODGINGS)	The area covered by constructions of the overall city area	S.D.U
	The built area as compared to the previous year	S.D.U
	Built heritage values of national interest	S.D.U
	Number of historic sites	D C P
	Expenses for the restoration of historical sites and monuments	D C P
	Structure of the lodging funds function of age	S.D.U
	Lodging fund function of the type of living (individual, collective – houses and blocks of flats)	S.D.U
	Percentage of lodgings that do not have basic facilities	D J S
	Living area per inhabitant (sq. m/inhabitant)	D J S
ECONOMY	Percentage of the population that owns lodgings	D J S
	Industrial production indicator	D J S
	Average number of employees – overall, out of which in industry	D J S
	Income structure (income per each economic branch as compared to the overall income)	D J S
	Investment volume function of activity type	D J S
	Foreign investments volume	D J S C. C.
	Active population rate	D J S
	Active and passive labour force	D J S
LABOUR MARKET, UNEMPLOYMENT, POPULATION INCOME	Income of the occupied population function of the branch of activity	D J S
	Poverty reduction	
	Number of the unemployed	AJOFM
	Unemployment rate	AJOFM
	Unemployment function of gender (% female, % male)	AJOFM
	Percentage of the unemployed younger than 25 years	AJOFM
	Percentage of persons that are unemployed for more than 1 year	AJOFM
	Number of families with an income below the average value of the income adequate to decent living	D J S
	No. of beneficiaries in the child protection system	D J S
No. of assisted disabled persons	D J S	
EDUCATION	Expensed for the special protection of the disabled persons	D J S
	Schooling rate	I Ş J
	Number of teaching staff	I Ş J
	Number of pupils that graduated primary, secondary and high school education	I Ş J
	Number of schools, high schools and vocational schools	I Ş J
	Population percentage (female / male) that graduated primary and secondary education	I Ş J
Population percentage (female / male) that graduated higher education	D J S	

Fields	Indicators	Responsible institutions Data source
CULTURE AND LEISURE	Number of places in cinemas and number of audience per year	D C P
	Number of artistic shows and audience per year	I J C
	Museums and number of visitors per year	DCP, IJC
	No. of readers of the public libraries and the number of books loaned per year	DCP, IJC
	Leisure facilities per inhabitant (parks, sports open and closed facilities)	DCP, IJC
	Yearly rate of leisure facility use	CITY HALL DJTS

Where:

- | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|
| APM | Environmental Protection Administration | ISJ | County School Inspectorate |
| DJSP | County Public Health Protection Department | SDU | Urban Development Service |
| DJS | County Statistics Department | CC | Chamber of Commerce |
| DJTS | Youth and Sport County Department | SS | Specialized service |

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IV. PORTFOLIO OF PRIORITY PROJECTS

IV.1. Restoration of water infrastructure in the city of Fălticeni, Suceava county

A. Project description by assessing the project aim

In charge of the project achievement is the LA21 Local Coordination Office. The project aims at the rehabilitation of the drinking water supply system of the city.

The project manager will be: LA21 Office.

The city hall department in charge of the achievement of the project: Forecast and Development Service, Town Planning Service.

Social impact and/or impact on the quality of the environment:

All inhabitants of the city as well as the economic units will benefit from the works proposed. The elimination of the pollution sources of the phreatic and surface waters will have a major impact on the improvement of the environmental conditions and the quality of life of the city's inhabitants.

The influence of the program on the local/regional and/or national economy:

Following the achievement of the proposed project, the city infrastructure will improve, new jobs will be created and income will be obtained by means of using the facilities.

Potential users / beneficiaries of the program / project:

The potential users / beneficiaries of the project will primarily be the citizens of the city.

External financial resources:

External financing will be used in view of financing of the project.

Location of the investments that is to be achieved:

The proposed works are located in the Baia area for the water collection segment and in the city for the water supply and sewage systems, as well as for the filtering station.

The way to harmonise / integrate the project into the landscaping plan:

The project proposed is in line with the provisions of the Landscaping Master Plan, elaborated and approved.

B. Financial requirements of the project

Cost estimate: 4,570,000. The project will be promoted to obtain external financing. The city hall will contribute with 10%.

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- Conclude an insufficiently analysed collaboration protocol among the interested parts and/or its non-observance by certain partner;
- inflation;
- inadequate exploitation management.

C. Regulations

Technical regulations and current legislation will be observed when achieving the investment.

The project may be unfavourably influenced by the eventual impossibility to conclude a protocol between the city hall and the beneficiary of the existing facilities.

D. Deadline

The project may be achieved in 4 independent stages, but strictly observing the following order:

- Re-making, arrangement and bank protection of the Baia III water collection station on the Moldova river for the city of Fălticeni, Suceava county
- Refurbishing of the water distribution system in Fălticeni
- Refurbishing of the sewage system in Fălticeni
- Modernisation of the wastewater filtering station

At present, the project is not backed by all the necessary studies, but only by global analyses and preliminary discussions concerning the refurbishing of the water supply and sewage systems.

IV.2. Integrated waste management

A. Project description by assessing the project aim

In charge of the project achievement is the LA21 Coordination Office. The project aims to achieve the integrated waste management for the city of Fălticeni and the neighbouring area (the 20 villages of the former Fălticeni district, with a population of over 200,000 inhabitants).

The project manager will be: LA21 Office.

The city hall department in charge of the achievement of the project: Forecast and Development Service, Investments Service, Communal Husbandry Service.

Social impact and/or impact on the quality of the environment:

This type of activity will contribute to the reduction of pollution and its effects in the Fălticeni area by implementing a waste management system in line with European standards. The achievement of the project activities will determine the re-establishment of the ecological balance of the region, the sanitation of the

city and the reduction of waste collection, transport and depositing costs.

The influence of the program on the local/regional and/or national economy:

Upon the achievement of the project, new jobs will be created, and income will be generated through the use of the facilities, thus freeing financial resources necessary for the accomplishment of other needs.

Potential users / beneficiaries of the program / project:

The potential users / beneficiaries of the project will be the approximately 200,000 inhabitants of the Fălticeni region.

External financial resources:

External financing will be also used to finance the project.

Location of the investments that is to be achieved:

The proposed works will be located in the current industrial area (to east of the city for the waste dump, the sorting station and the compost factory) and in the village centres for the collection points and transfer stations.

The way to harmonise / integrate the project into the landscaping plan:

The proposed project observes the provisions of the Fălticeni Landscaping Master Plan and that of the 20 villages – elaborated and approved.

B. Financial requirements of the project

Cost estimate: 1,770,000 Euro. The project will be promoted to obtain external financing. The city hall and the partner villages will contribute with 10%.

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- Conclude an insufficiently analysed collaboration protocol among the interested parts and/or its non-observance by certain partner;
- Citizens' awareness;
- Inadequate exploitation management.

C. Regulations

Technical regulations and current legislation will be observed when achieving the investment.

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The project may be unfavourably influenced by the eventual impossibility to conclude a protocol between the city hall and the partners (the 20 villages).

D. Deadline

The project may be achieved in 7 independent steps, between 2004 - 2010, preferably in the following order:

- Neutralization and removal of polluting substances in the ACH deposit of SC METADET SA;
- Awareness raising / education campaign;
- Extend / arrange the ecological waste deposit;
- Reconsideration of the collection system;
- Selective collection of the PET type wrappings;
- Arrange transfer stations;
- Build a compost station.

Certain steps of the project currently have pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, while the others are in the discussion phase.

IV.3. Build a ring road for heavy traffic

A. Project description by assessing the project aim

In charge of the project achievement is the LA21 Local Coordination Office. The project aims to build a ring road for heavy traffic west of the city and connecting to the Fälticeni – Gura Humorului road (asphalted). The roundabout road will follow the existing modernised road Fälticeni – Gura Humorului for approximately 2.5 km, 3 more km remaining to be built.

The project manager will be: LA21 Office.

The city hall department in charge of the achievement of the project: Forecast – Development Service, Investment Service, Town Planning Service.

Social impact and/or impact on the quality of the environment:

The achievement of this project will determine the extension of the transportation network and traffic reduction on the main streets of the city. The heavy transit traffic in the city will be eliminated, and hence, the chemical and noise pollution will significantly diminish, as well as the trepidations in the residential areas and the protection of the built environment. Road accidents will also diminish.

The influence of the program on the local/regional and/or national economy:

The achievement of the project will bring new jobs, both in point of the implementation of the project as such and the development of additional businesses; at the regional level, the economic revival of the region is aimed at, by means of making use of the raw matters necessary to the implementation of the project and of establishing a modern infrastructure, of interest for potential investors.

Potential users / beneficiaries of the program / project:

The potential users / beneficiaries of the project will primarily be the citizens of the city, as well as the public transport operators by means of reducing the transit time and costs.

External financial resources:

External financing will be also used to finance the project.

Location of the investments that is to be achieved:

The works will be located in the western area of the city, for 3.5 km.

The way to harmonise / integrate the project into the landscaping plan:

The proposed project observes the provisions of the Fälticeni Landscaping Master Plan – elaborated and approved.

B. Financial requirements of the project

Cost estimate: 1,000,000 Euro. The project will be promoted to obtain external and state budget financing.

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- Conclude an insufficiently analysed collaboration protocol among the interested parts and/or its non-observance by certain partner;
- Inflation;
- Inadequate exploitation management.

C. Regulations

Technical regulations and current legislation will be observed when achieving the investment.

The project may be negatively influenced by the possibilities to obtain the land necessary for the building of the road section located on private property.

D. Deadline

The project may be technically achieved in 18 months; the estimated period to achieve the investment is 2005 – 2010.

Currently, the project has a pre-feasibility study for a different route, unacceptable from the ecological, technical and financial viewpoint.

IV.4. Infrastructure works for the new building of the Fălticeni city hospital

A. Project description by assessing the project aim

In charge of the project achievement is the LA21 Local Coordination Office. The project aims to accomplish infrastructure works contributing to the conclusion of the construction works of the new building of the Fălticeni city hospital, necessary for medical assistance activities performed in the city and the neighbouring area with a population of over 200,000 inhabitants. The physical status of the

construction, representing 25% from the value viewpoint, is the following:

- building A – 100% structure;
- building B – 70% structure;
- building C – 80 % structure
- building E – 100% structure;
- buildings F, G, H – structure + compartments + covers – 100%;
- heating station 65% + crematory and smoke chimney 100%;
- power station 80%;
- water supply 35%.

The project manager will be: LA21 Office.

The city hall department in charge of the achievement of the project: Forecast and Development Service.

Social impact and/or that on the quality of the environment:

The proposed works will benefit the approximately 200,000 inhabitants of the city and of the neighbouring area (20 villages). The accomplishment of the project will increase the living standards of the city and of the neighbouring area, by means of ensuring optimal conditions for the development of the medical services. The specific objectives are: the development of medical services, ensuring conditions for medical services of increased standards, the achievement of a Public Private Partnership contributing to the development and raising of financial resources necessary to community medical assistance activities.

The influence of the program on the local/regional and/or national economy:

Upon the achievement of the project, living standards in Fălticeni will improve, medical services of European standards will develop, new jobs will be created, the economy of the region will be revived by means of using the local raw materials necessary to the implementation of the project and by setting up a modern medical infrastructure, of interest for foreign investors.

Potential users / beneficiaries of the program / project:

The potential users / beneficiaries of the project will be the approximately 200,000 inhabitants of the Fălticeni area.

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External financial resources:

External financing will be also used to finance the project.

Location of the investments that is to be achieved:

The proposed works will be located in the current central area of the city.

The way to harmonise / integrate the project into the landscaping plan:

The proposed project observes the provisions of the Fălticeni Landscaping Master Plan – elaborated and approved.

B. Financial requirements of the project

Cost estimate: 2,000,000 Euro, necessary to the vertical systematizing, the setting up of the water, sewage, gas, power and heating distribution systems.

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- current legislation in the medical field;
- inadequately exploited management.

C. Regulations

Technical regulations and current legislation will be observed when achieving the investment.

D. Deadline

- The project may be achieved in 18 months.
- Currently, the project has all the necessary studies.

IV.5. Rental lodgings for young people

A. Project description by assessing the project aim

The project aims to build a block of renting social lodgings for young people and connect it to the utilities.

In charge of the project achievement is the LA21 Local Coordination Office, Town Planning Service.

The project manager will be: LA21 Office.

The city hall department in charge of the achievement of the project: Forecast and Development Service, Town Planning Service.

Social impact and/or impact on the quality of the environment:

The social assistance program is a humanitarian action recognized and encouraged. This program aims to improve the living conditions, the covering of the current housing needs as well as the stabilisation of the young population of the area.

The influence of the program on the local/regional and/or national economy:

The achievement of the proposed project will generate new jobs, both following the implementation as such and the development of complementary businesses. 148 housing demands will be also solved; at the regional level, the economic revival affected by means of using the raw materials necessary to the implementation of the project and the setting up of a modern infrastructure, of interest for potential investors.

Potential users / beneficiaries of the program / project:

The potential users / beneficiaries will be the young people of the city.

Location of the investments that is to be achieved:

The works will be located in the central area of the city, at the junction of Cuza Vodă and M. Eminescu streets, behind the city hospital, on an area of 14,667 m². The location of the building has been studied in the framework of the Landscaping Master Plan in view of taking into account high levels of lighting, aeration, land occupation, pedestrian and car access, plantations and green areas, connection to utilities.

The way to harmonise / integrate the project into the landscaping plan:

The proposed project observes the provisions of the Fălticeni Landscaping Master Plan – elaborated and approved.

B. Financial requirements of the project

Cost estimate: 5,225,000 Euro. The investment will be financed from the state budget – the National Housing Agency, and the necessary utilities – from the local budget.

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- Conclude an insufficiently analysed collaboration protocol among the interested parts and/or its non-observance by certain partner;
- Current legislation;
- Inadequate exploitation management.

C. Regulations

Technical regulations and current legislation will be observed when achieving the investment.

D. Deadline

- The project may be achieved in 24 months.
- Currently, the project has all the necessary studies.

IV.6. Setting up of the computerised information system in the city hall

A. Project description by assessing the project aim

The project aims to achieve the GIS project, which includes: the establishment of the computerised management system for town planning, surface planning, the management of the land fund, the improvement of the town plan, the management of the municipal and transport infrastructures.

In charge of the project achievement is the LA21 Local Coordination Office, Town Planning Service.

The project manager will be: LA21 Office.

The city hall department in charge of the achievement of the project: Forecast and Development Service.

Social impact and/or impact on the quality of the environment:

The implementation of project activities will ensure a better organisation of the real estate systems, of the infrastructure management system, of the financial and afferent data management system.

The influence of the program on the local/regional and/or national economy:

More efficient city hall activities, improved and more prompt services to the citizens, efficient information management and modern town planning activities are ensured.

Potential users / beneficiaries of the program / project:

The potential users / beneficiaries of the project will be the employees of the city hall, and the beneficiaries of the project will be the citizens of the city.

External financial resources:

External financing will be used.

Location of the investments that is to be achieved:

The proposed activities will take place in the building of the city hall.

B. Financial requirements of the project

Cost estimate: 150,000 Euro.

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- Conclude an insufficiently analysed collaboration protocol among the interested parts and/or its non-observance by certain partner;
- Current legislation;
- Inadequate exploitation management.
- Insufficient technical training of the city hall staff;
- Local council decisions.

C. Regulations

Technical regulations and current legislation will be observed when achieving the investment.

D. Deadline

- The project may be achieved in 24 months, in two independent phases: setting up of the computer infrastructure and data collection and processing.
- Currently, the project is at the preliminary discussion phase.

IV.7. Business incubator – consultancy centre for SMEs – counselling office for citizens.

A. Project description by assessing the project aim

The project aims to set up a multifunctional space for the Business Incubator – consultancy centre for SMEs – counselling office for citizens.

In charge of the project achievement is the LA21 Local Coordination Office.

The project manager will be: LA21 Office.

The city hall department in charge of the achievement of the project: Forecast and Development Service.

Social impact and/or impact on the quality of the environment:

The establishment of the Business Incubator – consultancy centre for SMEs will positively impact on the business development in the Fälticeni region and will contribute to the reduction of the number of the unemployed and potentially unemployed persons.

The purpose of the Counselling Office for Citizens is to improve access to information and provide counselling for citizens so that they can solve their problems and perform their rights and obligations. The Counselling Office for Citizens will provide information, counselling, support and judicial consultancy; it will also provide different target groups support to adjust to various circumstances.

In the current social and economic context, a large portion of the population experiences low living standards as well as severe social problems. The lack

of material means limits access to information and gives citizens the feeling of helplessness with respect to the different problems they face. The aims of the counselling are to ensure specialised assistance for the local public administration services as well as those of other institutions, to improve access to social equity for vulnerable groups and to create an information system which should gather, systematise, analyse and send the information necessary for the elaboration and grounding of counselling service decisions. The establishment of the Business Incubator – consultancy centre for SMEs will ensure the interface between the civil society, contractors, local public administration and specialised institutions in the city and the surrounding area.

The influence of the program on the local/regional and/or national economy:

The development of the civil society and of the private initiative of the region.

Potential users / beneficiaries of the program / project:

The potential users / beneficiaries of the project will be the population requiring counselling, NGOs, private businesses.

External financial resources:

External financing will be used.

Location of the investments that is to be achieved:

The activities proposed will take place in a modern location in the city centre.

The way to harmonise / integrate the project into the landscaping plan:

The proposed project observes the provisions of the Fälticeni Landscaping Master Plan – elaborated and approved.

B. Financial requirements of the project

Cost estimate: 90,000 Euro.

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- It does not imply income-generating activities.

C. Regulations

Technical regulations and current legislation will be observed when achieving the investment.

D. Deadline

- The project will be achieved in 12 months.
- Currently, the project is at the preliminary discussion phase.

IV.8. Extension and modernisation of the ecological agricultural food market.

A. Project description by assessing the project aim

The existing agricultural food market, over 100 years old, no longer complies with size, technical and ecological regulations. The project aims to build a modern ecological agricultural food market in the city of Fälticeni.

In charge of the project achievement is the LA21 Local Coordination Office.

The project manager will be: LA21 Office.

The city hall department in charge of the achievement of the project: Forecast – Development Service, Town Planning Service.

Social impact and/or impact on the quality of the environment:

The achievement of the project will positively impact both the citizens and the agricultural producers. The project will also contribute to rendering the area ecologically friendly and to the improvement of the urban landscape.

The influence of the program on the local/regional and/or national economy:

Upon the achievement of the project, life quality in the Fälticeni area will improve, trade services will raise to European standards, new jobs will be created, the local economy will be revived by means of using local raw materials necessary for the implementation of the project and a modern infrastructure, of interest for potential investors, will be established.

Potential users / beneficiaries of the program / project:

The potential users / beneficiaries of the project will be the citizens and the local agricultural producers.

External financial resources:

External financing will be used.

Location of the investments that is to be achieved:

The proposed activities will take place at the current location of the agricultural food market.

The way to harmonise / integrate the project into the landscaping plan:

The proposed project observes the provisions of the Fälticeni Landscaping Master Plan – elaborated and approved.

B. Financial requirements of the project

Cost estimate: 600,000 Euro. The setting up of a Public-Private Partnership is proposed in order to achieve the investment.

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- Conclude an insufficiently analysed collaboration protocol among the interested parts and/or its non-observance by certain partner;
- Current legislation;
- Inadequate exploitation management.
- Local council decisions;
- Insufficient private investments.

C. Regulations

Technical regulations and current legislation will be observed when achieving the investment.

D. Deadline

- The project may be achieved in 12 months.
- Currently, the project is at the preliminary discussion phase.

IV.9. Fălticeni tourist project.

A. Project description by assessing the project aim

In charge of the project achievement is the LA21 Local Coordination Office. The project aims at the tourist promotion and development of the Fălticeni area by means of a complex package of subprojects, targeted at the development of the tourist services in the city and the surroundings, as follows:

- Reintroduce the city of Fălticeni in the “Mihail Sadoveanu” tourist circuit
- “Baia – Fălticeni Axis” tourist circuit
- Development of agricultural tourism in the area of Dornelor – Fălticeni
- Revival of the “Șezătoarea” artistic club
- “St. Ellie’s Market” days
- “Wake up, hosts, don’t sleep” Festival
- Fishing contest
- “Fălticeni Regatta” contest
- Apple Festival
- Pigeon contest - exhibition
- Synergetic contest “Slătioara secular forests”
- Sheepfold calendar - “Sheep association”
- Cultural route of the city of Fălticeni
- “Victoria Lipan” tourist route
- Tourist route – tour of the monasteries from Northern Moldavia
- Fălticeni Boxing Gala
- Moto - tourism
- Fălticeni Rock Festival

The project manager will be: LA21 Office.

The city hall department in charge of the achievement of the project: Forecast and Development Service.

Social impact and/or impact on the quality of the environment:

Tourist development and promotion of the local values and specificity by means of increased quality services, improvement of tourist services, preservation of the

local cultural and historical heritage, increased attractiveness of the city.

The influence of the program on the local/regional and/or national economy:

Upon the achievement of the project, new jobs will be created, both following the implementation of the project and the development of support services (food, accommodation, trade, etc.). Following the implementation of the subprograms of the Fălticeni tourist package, this area may become of regional and even national interest, due to the diverse service offer, able to ensure the development of cultural tourism and sports activities.

Potential users / beneficiaries of the program / project:

The potential users will be the tourists, the citizens of the city and of the region.

External financial resources:

External public or private financing will be involved.

Location of the investments that is to be achieved:

The works proposed will be located in the city and partially in the Fălticeni area.

The way to harmonise / integrate the project into the landscaping plan:

The proposed project observes the provisions of the Fălticeni Landscaping Master Plan – elaborated and approved.

B. Financial requirements of the project

Cost estimate: 180,000 Euro. The project will be promoted in order to get external financing, financing from the state budget and from the Public Private Partnership.

Critical factors influencing profitability:

- Conclude an insufficiently analysed collaboration protocol among the interested parts and/or its non-observance by certain partner;
- Current legislation;
- Special evolution / dynamics of tourism;

- Facilities / incentives provided to investors;
- Insufficient or inadequate promotion of the program;
- Identification of financing sources.

C. Regulations

Technical regulations and current legislation will be observed when achieving the investment.

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D. Deadline

The project may be achieved in independent phases, function of the financial resources.

At present, the project does not draw on a global feasibility study, but only on case analyses and preliminary discussions.

IV. ANNEXES

ANNEX A Social – economic indicators

Total population = total number of inhabitants	29,899
Active population = population that can work	15,408
Pre-school education	937
Primary education	1,489
Secondary education	2,124
High school education	4,420
Number of teachers in the pre-school education system	44
Number of teachers in the primary education system	204
Number of teachers in the secondary and high school education system	253
Own staff and staff of the subordinated institutions = staff employed by a local public administration (LPA) or by institution directly subordinated to the LPA, i.e. credit granting institutions.	896
Social assistance beneficiaries = no. of hospitals or other special institutions, with no. of beneficiaries	1 hospital with 9 departments 160,000 beneficiaries (city + neighbouring villages)
Social assistance beneficiaries – beneficiaries of the minimum guaranteed income (MGI) = average annual number of beneficiaries of the minimum guaranteed income	262
Social assistance beneficiaries – beneficiaries of financial assistance to cover heating expenses = the average annual number of beneficiaries of financial assistance to cover heating expenses (the sum for 5 months – the value of the assistance – divided by 5)	2385 persons 1,258,971,000 lei
Social assistance beneficiaries – beneficiaries of other social programs of the LPA, in cash or in kind = the average annual number of the beneficiaries of the social canteen or other social assistance programs.	- 60 persons canteen - 23 state allowances -7 additional allowances -106 carers of disabled people
Social assistance beneficiaries – personal assistants of disabled persons, financed by the LPA = the average annual number determined by adding the monthly values and dividing by 12.	106
Total volume of the contracted debt = any kind of credit, excluding commissions and interests, on short term < 1 year = in all cases, it is the refunding deadline	-
Total volume of the contracted debt = any kind of credit, excluding commissions and interests, on medium term between 1 – 5 years	-
Total volume of the contracted debt = any kind of credit, excluding commissions and interests, on long term	-
Infrastructure indicators – number of classrooms (and the surface in square meters)	262 (26916.6 sq.m)
Infrastructure indicators – no. of km of city street	65.8 km

Infrastructure indicators – no. of km of water supply system	87.4 km
Infrastructure indicators – no. of km of sewage system	44.5 km
Infrastructure indicators – no. of km of centralised heating system	Apartment heating systems (over 4,000)
Prices of the major public services – price of a cubic meter of water + sewage	15,640 ROL
Prices of the major public services – price of a cubic meter of hot water	-
Prices of the major public services – real price of the Gcal	-
Prices of the major public services – price of one trip with the public transport	-
Prices of the major public services – collecting, transport and depositing of one cubic meter of household waste	154,700 ROL
Area of the city	28 km ²
Tax collection by type of tax	70% companies and 61.50% natural persons

ANNEX B Projects being achieved through external financing:

1. SAMTID project;
2. Reintroduce of the city of Fălticeni in the national and international circuit;
3. Building of lodgings for young people for rental purposes;

ANNEX C Projects being achieved with state budget financing:

1. Rehabilitation of the “Ion Irimescu” art gallery
2. Rehabilitate the street system;
3. Build social lodgings (National Housing Agency);
4. Neutralize ACH reservoirs – METADET platform

ANNEX D Inter-county and regional cooperation

1. SAMTID project concerning the water supply of the localities in Suceava county;
2. “European standard utilities in Suceava county” with respect to the extension of the methane gas network;

ANNEX E Public – private partnerships

1. Extension of the public lighting system;
2. Fălticeni City hall – “Save the Children” organisation, the Suceava branch concerning the establishment of a recuperation and rehabilitation centre for young disabled people;

