

ORADEA

CITY HALL OF ORADEA

**LOCAL AGENDA 21 –
LOCAL PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
OF ORADEA MUNICIPALITY**

ORADEA

2002

UNDP Project ROM 98/012

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Foreword

by UNDP 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. LA 21 promotes and seeks to strike 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 is currently being implemented in nine pilot cities under the coordination of the National Centre for Sustainable Development.

This has been a unique participatory process, galvanizing 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 from local needs and ideas, and the product is a testament to their efforts, their energy and their enthusiasm. Whether it was by giving information, offering technical assistance or through their participation, the whole community has made an enormous contribution to its success.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Soknan Han Jung'.

Soknan Han Jung
UNDP Resident Representative
UN Resident Coordinator



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ORADEA

Foreword

by the Mayor of Oradea Municipality

Oradea has defined its personality as a town along history, where one can find its local and European dimensions altogether. A spiritual atmosphere well underlined by the confluence of Eastern and Western civilizations.

Both the old and the more recent history has proved that the inhabitants, irrespective of their ethnicity or religious beliefs, are eager to generate a climate in which they may build a proud destiny in contemporary Romania.

Having various economic activities, a rich culture and attractive touristic potential, Oradea looks both to the present, as well as to the future.

The project **Local Agenda 21** in Oradea provides an important sign that Oradea, and in fact Romania itself, would like to get closer and closer to an international structure; this project allows an overage and long term development for our town and country.

We are certain that the idea of sustainable development will help us lay our standard of living upon the supporting capacity of nature. We are trying

to achieve social justice; a sustainable economy and environment. At the same time we recognise that sustainability is neither a vision nor immovable state, but a creative process of looking for a local balance, which extends itself to all fields of local decision-making.

I would like to thank all the people of Oradea, who have contributed to the drawing up of the **Local Plan for Sustainable Development**. I would also like to thank the National Centre of Sustainable Development as well as the International Institute for Sustainable Development for their support and for their continuous coordination to achieve Local Agenda 21.

I do believe that Oradea will be a full success for sustainable development in Romania. Facts shall confirm our hopes.

Petru Filip
Mayor of Oradea

ORADEA – HISTORICAL NOTES

Lying on the border of Romania and Central Europe, Oradea has always been a bridge to the South Eastern part of the continent, a place with a cultural and spiritual relationship. For the modern ages, it looks cosmopolitan from an architectural point of view, being multi-ethnic and multi-denominational since the Middle Ages. Oradea created its own individuality by the end of the 18th century when, willing or not, the leaders of the town had to accept its multi-ethnicity.

Oradea should not be considered a classical town, like its other sister-towns from Ardeal: Brasov, Sibiu, Sighisoara or Bistrita. Oradea was not born a town, it has not been settled either. It evolved through the centuries when a lot of small settlements existing around the fortress, turned into an urban centre in 1860.

It has always been the main centre of Bihor County, by the river of Crisul Repede, which divides the county into 2 equal halves. The first written document dates from 1113. Bishop Sixtus Veradicus is mentioned to have had his headquarters here. In 1204, a Papal letter says that there were Greek Orthodox monasteries here, subordinated to their own diocese. The Hungarian tradition assigned King Ladislau I (1077 – 1095) as the founder of the town. The truth is that he only built a monastery here, then, a few years after his death, his remains were brought and buried within the monastery, which had become a fortress.

Archaeological discoveries also found traces of certain settlements with Romanian and Slavonic earthenware, prior to the monastery building. After King Ladislau had been sainted (1192), the Papacy granted Catholics the right to go on peering at his tomb. Thus, around the fortified monastery, there developed a lot of settlements, which were to become districts of the town, some years later.

In 1241, the great Mongolian invasion destroyed the whole area, including the monastery, which had become the main residence of a Catholic Diocese. Everything was described by Ruggero di Puglia, from Italy (Rogerius) living in Oradea at that time in his work "Carmen miserabile" (A song of sadness). Before 1241, there were Italian settlements here, giving specific names to future districts: Venice (today's Velenta), Olosig (Villa Latinovum – the Latin District),

Padua, Bologna, and so on. The town and the monastery flourished during the 15th century when, due to the Catholic Diocese from Italy, there were influences of the Renaissance in this European area.

The Italian Humanists called Oradea "Civitas Felix" - a happy town, because of the wonderful location where it lies. A special representative of the Renaissance in central Europe was the Catholic Bishop Ioan Vitez de Zdrenea, the confidant of Prince Iancu de Hunedoara and the teacher of King Matei Corvin. He was a good friend of Enea Silvio Piccolomini, who got to be Pope Pius II, the one who acknowledged all his life, the Latin Origin of the Romanians.

Some time later, the well-known physicist from the University of Vienna, George Penebach (1423-1461) built his own observatory here. He considered the zero meridian to be here, and calculated the solar and lunar eclipses from this place, in his well known Tabula Varadiensis (the tables of Oradea). Besides these famous people, in the second half of the 16th century there also came civil engineers, who built a strong fortress that can be still seen today. The Oradea Fortress, in its present form, was built between 1570 – 1618 by the Italian architects Giovanni Andrea Gromo, Domenico Ridolfini da Camerino, Ottavio Baldigara, and Simone Genga. Today, it is the best-preserved fortress in the Italian Renaissance style of Central Europe.

In 1557, when the religious reform triumphed among the Hungarians from Bihor, the Catholic Diocese was abolished, the bones of the sanctified king were taken away, and the land belonging to the Catholic Church was divided between the Protestant nobles. The Fortress of Oradea became a frontier fortress for the Transylvania Principality meant to stop the Turks coming from Buda, whose territories were spreading to nearly the present Romanian/Hungarian border. After the failure of 1474, in 1660 the Turks managed to conquer the fortress after a 45 days siege. All that time, the 850 local militia had heroically faced an army of 40,000 Ottomans. The Turks also attacked the fortress in 1598, but then Michael the Brave, the Prince of Wallachia, being represented by Aga Leca leading an army of 1,500 cavalry men, saved it by the help of Austrians who had sent strong forces. On his

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way to Vienna, the great Prince Michael made a halt in the town in December 11-12, 1600.

Between 1660-1692 Oradea was the residence of an Ottoman Pashalik. It was the era of the "open city", when the Romanians who had not been allowed to settle here, because of confessional reasons, could finally do so. Oradea became very prosperous, during the reign of the Turks. The trade fairs held here for 40 days, on the first month after "the feast of the red painted eggs and the Nonbelievers", were well known. Merchants from Central Europe, Syria, Yemen and Anatolia, used to come.

In 1692, the Habsburg Army occupied Oradea. The Austrian "iron yoke" replaced the Ottoman "wooden yoke" according to a writer of the time. The Catholic Diocese of Oradea was rebuilt and it got back everything it owned before 1557, but most of the Hungarian-speaking population preferred to remain Protestant. In order to attract Romanians to Catholicism, the Greek Catholic Diocese was settled in Oradea (1748) and in time, a whole generation of Catholic Romanian intellectuals struggled for the Romanian rights of their town. Although the Orthodox Church had more than 3/4s of the Romanian population, it did not have a bishopric in Oradea (being submitted to the one of Arad). There was only a Consistory in Velenta where the Orthodox Romanians had had a cathedral since the 16th century. In 1784, after many interventions, Emperor Joseph II approved the building of an Orthodox Church in the centre of the New Town.

Starting in 1786, the Romanians, Hungarians and Germans, equally ruled the town. In 1791-1792 the famous *Supplex Libellus Valahorumis* was printed in Oradea (it is a petition for Transylvania rights, designed by the Law School settled here in 1780). The document was then finalized at the Court of the Greek Catholic Diocese. The representatives of the Ardeal School (18 – 19th Century) spent some time in Oradea, especially the scholar Gheorghe Sincai (the author of the Romanians' Chronicle). In 1752 a huge Catholic cathedral was built in Olosig, and 10 years later a new Bishop's Palace in a Baroque style was built (it is the greatest building of this kind in Romania). In 1799 street lamps lit all the streets.

From 1784, the Jews also got the right to live in Subcetate district; it was a fact that would push forward industrial development, especially trade.

The 1848 revolution did not affect the town too much. In 1849, the troops of the Tzar were lodged in Oradea,

before and after the final defeat of the Hungarian revolution. In 1860 the unification of all parts of the town took place. And starting this year, it bore the name of Oradea Mare (Grosswarsein, Nagyvarad). The Austro Hungarian dualism (1867) worsened the inter-ethnic relationship within the Empire; in the East it was a very restrictive Hungarian Administration over the nationalities (Romanian, Slovaks, Germans). The number of Romanians decreased slightly in town. However, in 1881 the "Familia" magazine moved to Oradea (it had first been printed in 1865 in Budapest by Iosif Vulcan, and Mihai Eminescu wrote there for the first time).

Many new enterprises were built, small workshops (e.g. iron and metal manufacturing, dothing, a food industry) having no more than 5 workers. Then their numbers got smaller and the larger enterprises appeared. The economy was divided into a few basic branches. The food industry was the most important trade until the First World War, followed by dothing and civil engineering. By 1900 there were around 24 printing houses and 123 hotels and restaurants.

Between 1899 and 1900 a theatre was built, under Viennese architects' supervision. Step by step came the Town Hall (1895 – 1902), the Palace of the Black Eagle; a masterpiece of the Secession (1908) the Palaces Apollo, and the Ullman residence of the Greek Catholic Diocese (1906). With the help of an English company, aerial gas for lighting was used from 1870 and then from 1903, electrical lighting replaced it.

The first tramways appeared in 1906. Oradea was considered a Western town during 1895 – 1915.

The First World War brought austerity, but with Romania joining the Antante (1916) the hope of reunification was reborn. The intellectuals from Oradea, led by the Orthodox Vicar, the future bishop Roman Ciorgariu, intensified political activity. In October 12, 1918 the Declaration of Independence of the Romanians from Banat, Cris and Maramures was designed in Dr. Aurel Lazar's house, president of the Romanian National Party. It was read a few days later by Alexandru Vaida Voievod in the Parliament of Budapest. After the Great National Assembly from Alba-Iulia (December 1, 1918), Oradea was controlled by the Hungarian army. The situation of the town became critical, the Romanians were being oppressed all the time, especially during Bela Kun's Bolshevik dictatorship (in Oradea – March – April 1919). But on the 20th of April, the new Hungarian authorities of

Oradea (imposed after the “white counter revolution” against the Bolsheviks) asked the Romanian army (led by general Traian Mosoiu, after leaving the line Zam – Ciucea – Sighet) repeatedly to enter the town.

Following the Great Unification of 1918, Oradea regained its specifically Western refined style. Having valuable intellectuals and especially, very active ones, trained in Bucharest, Vienna or Budapest, the town continued to be at its best in the social, economic and intellectual life. The generation of people who had created the banks and the great companies, had various possibilities for developing between the two world wars. Oradea was at its peak, spiritually speaking, with both Romanian and Hungarian intellectuals, who published a large number of magazines.

There was also more and more evidence of the economic potential to the Central European markets as well as to the South Eastern one. Food was the most important industry. The alcohol manufacturing factories increased to 17. One of the most famous was the beer factory, Dreher-Haggenmacher SA. There were 46 banks, saving and credit banks. Socially though, a small number of families were becoming richer compared to the rest who were becoming poorer and poorer, especially in the period of economic crisis at the end of the 1930s.

Culture in Oradea was reborn by the help of certain publishers; writers and poets gathered around two magazines “The Family” and “The Three Cris Rivers”. Political and cultural magazines, both Romanian and Hungarian, reached 30 titles.

When the Second World War broke out, it brought in 1940 the Dictate from Vienna. At least half of the Territory of Bihor County, including Oradea, was offered to the Horthyst Hungary. The Romanian intellectuals were expelled from the town and sent away to Arad (a Romanian territory) in trucks. Then, in 1944, the Jews were deported to concentration camps and never came back. The Orthodox Bishopric of Oradea was abolished and the Academy of Orthodox Theology had to move to Arad. On the 12th of October 1944 the Romanian and the Soviet armies set the town free; Stalin established a Soviet administration for about one year. Regained by Romania in 1946, it was hard for Oradea to recover after the war. Starting from 1948, all the economic activities were ruled by the state, and at the beginning there was a priority

given to those of the industrial life over the banking families.

New large companies (Solidaritatea, Sinteza, Alumina) were in need of manpower. In only 2-3 decades the population doubled and trebled.

1948 – 44,926 inhabitants compared to:

1973 – 75,958

1977 – 170,531

1989 – 229,823

New districts were built (Rogerius, Nufarul, Dimitrie Cantemir, Iosia Nord). But the street network was not well organized. There was no belt around the town and this fact generated heavy traffic and transportation problems. There were not enough bridges over the Cris, either.

With regards culture and art, after the Second World War a few new institutions representing the spiritual life were established. Some of them continued the older traditions. In 1946, under the Townhall’s control, there existed the School of Fine Arts and the Music School. In 1954, they fused and gave birth to the Popular School of Art. The town library, settled since 1911, became a county library in 1950, and subscriptions and the borrowing of taxes were suspended. The Library has been moved to the old residence of the Greek Catholic Church, and since November 19, 1991 it received the name of Gheorghe Sincai.

The Town Museum has also had a fruitful activity, having its own building ever since the 19th century. It became a state institution in 1947. In 1955 there was also established the Ady Endre Memorial Museum. Then the Iosif Vulcan Memorial was created in 1964. The Museum of the Cris Counties was opened in January 1971 inside the Baroque Palace, built in the 18th century and restored by great efforts from the Romanian State.

The theatrical life was revived in 1945 when the Hungarian Theatre started its activities again. In 1946 the Western Theatre opened, but it was only in 1955 that the Romanian section started. The Philharmonics (settled in 1923) resumed their work in 1945, and in 1973 it became a state institution, thus guaranteeing permanent activity.

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In 1948 the Art Fund was organised and a lot of painters and sculptors were accepted in the Plastic Artist Union of Romania.

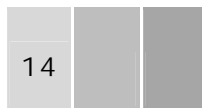
After 1974, communists rigorously censured the social and cultural life of the town. There was a general feeling of apathy. The standard of living was decreasing while the new policies for building new industrial objectives were going on. The town became uniform, except for its downtown, which still enjoyed traditional architecture. Then, the historical centre was partly demolished in order to build a "civic centre", and to create new roads of access.

In 1960, the first flats are connected to the terminal power stations and only then was the "Electrocentrale" company built to insure a heating system for more people. Running water was provided as well, and the distribution and the sewerage networks were improved in 1964. In 1980, an energy crisis was generated by huge enterprises and the town was forced to undergo continuous restrictions in electric lighting, running water, and central heating. At night, all the streets were completely dark. However, compared to other towns in the county, Oradea maintained a higher standard of living due to the welfare of certain private manufacturers, and because of the possibility of

bringing food in from Hungary through the border traffic.

December 22, 1989 announced the fall of the communist regime in Romania. After so many decades, administrative charges, were once again carried out freely and democratically. Under the new political circumstances, Oradea uncovered its European vocation again. It regained its place as a town at the crossroads between East and West, which renders it a privileged position both for present and especially for future. The political struggles, the economic and social upheavals as well as ethnic and religious beliefs of the last 12 years have strongly affected Oradea. It finally proved to be a wise town, where all kinds of people found their right to express themselves. A private sector, which generates welfare, has been developed. And the social problems have proved to be far less than in other Romanian towns, but they still exist.

Culture has been reborn and religious cults have stated more and more their wish for an understanding climate, open to dialogue. At the beginning of the 3rd millennium Oradea is developing a civil society that would like to live their present and future life with pride and dignity.



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I. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF ORADEA MUNICIPALITY

I.1. ASSESSMENT

I.1.1. Natural Capital

I.1.1.1. Geographical location and relief

From a geomorphologic point of view Oradea is located in a depression bearing its name, bordered by the Plopi Mountains in the North and the Padurea Craiului Mountains in the South. The connection to Cluj is made through the East by the corridor of Vad and in the West, the Cris Low Field borders the depression. The Crisul Repede crosses Oradea from the SouthEast to the Northwest. Most of Oradea has developed over the river meadow.

I.1.1.2. Climate

The area is characterised by a temperate – continental – moderate climate. The local climate is determined by the relief peculiarities, by the air movement within the town area, and under the influence of the western circulation, which carries oceanic air, with a specific humidity and temperature. The average temperature in January is between -2° and +1.5° C, while in July the values reach 20° – 21.5° C. The average yearly rainfall is 600-700 mm. Winds are generally characterised by a moderate speed not exceeding 2 m/sec – approx. the same in all directions.

I.1.1.3. Relations in the territory

Oradea is considered an important point of development, being a county centre with various

positions, diversification and complex endowments. The city and the neighbouring villages form the nucleus of the future metropolitan area of Oradea. Considering its geographical position, as an access point into the county, there are 3 types of options to take advantage of this strong point:

- A decision headquarters for the economic agents, trying to find access to this region.
- A leading platform for the economic interests of the private European sector to other zones in Romania.
- Transit place to Europe and to the Near East.

I.1.1.4. Primary and secondary resources

Drinking water in Oradea is mostly provided by the ground water and only partially by the surface waters from Crisul Repede, which collects the existing waters from both benches.

The town also has geothermal waters; their temperatures range from 70° – 105°C. And in the Eastern and Northwestern area there are day resources, in the old brick factories' quarries.

I.1.1.5. Quality of environmental factors

Oradea is average in dimension, population and the complexity of its economic activities. However, being close to the western border it has a special statute. The environment is a priority, but the environmental problems are not completely solved. Based upon the sustainable development requirements, and having in mind to meet the human, individual and social needs, the following analysis on environmental factors has been carried out:

The air quality

Pollutants emitted in the atmosphere undergo a process of self-purification: dilution, chemical transformation. In spring and in autumn, a neutral state of air stratification prevails, in winter it is a stable stratification and in summer an instable one (in the moments of stability the vertical movements are stopped, the vertical diffusion of pollutants is reduced thus, a high pollution of the atmosphere results).

Polluting sources:

- Natural (pollen granules, spores-aerosols), allergising agents
- Artificial (atrophic activities – urbanisation and industrialisation)

Main polluting industries:

- Energy: thermal power stations CET I and CET II – main pollutants - dust in suspension (flying ash, unburnt cal, slag), NOx, SOx, aromatic radicals
- Chemical: CEMTRADE, SINTEZA, PIGMENTI, COMTPROD – main pollutants – dust in suspension, NOx, HCl, SOx, CO, NH4, heavy metals, carbohydrates
- Wood: the existence of more wood factories – main pollutants – sawdust, water vapours
- Food: sugar, oil factories – main pollutants – water vapours, CO2, acroleine
- Building materials: prefabricate factory, brick factory, concrete stations – main pollutants – dust in suspension
- Cars: traffic – main pollutants – CO, NOx, carbohydrates, aldehydes, SO2
- Radioactive pollution: does not exceed the natural fund
- Food and industrial wastes: main pollutant – methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide

Pollution consequences:

- Pollution by aerosols and gases influence the number of condensation nuclei, which generates more rain in towns, and the modification of aero ions changes the electricity of the atmosphere, resulting in storms and hail.
- Visibility reduction in the populated centres troubles the urban transport, especially in

the morning and in the evening, there is also the phenomenon of urban breeze, leading to more polluted air in the central part of town.

- Acid rains are more frequent (their pH is below 4.3 due to the reaction of SOx and NOx resulting in H₂SO₄ and HNO₃ respectively). The conversion speed of SO₂ into H₂SO₄ is high. There are acid fogs more frequently when SO₂ pollutants accumulate (this phenomenon doubles the corrosive speed and ageing of some materials).
- Greenhouse effect caused by high concentrations of greenhouse gases (CO₂, CH₄, NOx, phreons and water vapours), as well as photochemical smog, which reduces visibility, irritates breathing, reduces photosynthesis speed, and ages tyres (characteristic of carbohydrate pollution and NOx).
- Car traffic, specifically urban agglomeration, leads to atmospheric and phonic pollution.
- Phonic pollution is mainly generated by the heavy traffic in a town where there is no other motorway, except the one crossing the centre. The measurements showed values that are double the norm of 45 db. Lacking a protective curtain of trees located on each side of the road can also lead to a higher level of phonic pollution.

Monitoring of atmospheric pollution:

The quality of environmental factors in Oradea is analysed by a series of institutions: Inspectorate of Environment Protection, Public Health Direction, etc. Pollution with settled and suspension dusts is measured in 3 fixed sites in Oradea and 4 sites in the neighborhood of the town. Generally, the maximum concentrations allowed are not exceeded by most of the pollutants. Unfortunately, this achievement comes because of the economic recession undergone by the whole county. The most affected areas in Oradea are in the West (industrial area), in the centre and especially in Calea Clujului (The Cluj Road), the Nufarul districts, Iosia, and Bihor Bishopric.

The quality of surface and ground waters

Water resources in the town include the surface running waters (Crisul Repede River, Peta brook,

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Adona brook, Pasteur / Paris brook) and underground waters.

The main source is Crisul Repede River. In order to avoid flooding, complex works have been achieved on the Crisul Repede in sector Alesd – Fughiu. In Oradea, Crisul Repede River is regulated all over its length, there are bottom limits through out, and protected doors of concrete slabs from CFR Iosia to Decebal Bridge. Downstream, the river is embanked to the Hungarian border, on the right bank, along 23.5 km and 11 km on the left one.

The other brooks are from the North of the town; Salbatic and Soteteag brooks respectively, flow into Crisul Repede River. In order to diminish the flows of the Izvor (Salbatic brook) and Paleu in accumulating places, they are partially entubed, within the town.

According to the norms concerning waste water sewerage conditions (NTPA 002/1997), the waste water overflow from economical agents, most of whom are not connected to the city sewerage system and have pools which must be emptied, will be serviced based upon receipt of an order sent to the water Sewerage Section of the Sewerage Department. All units, which have a vidonjor, will do the same thing. This process is compulsory for the following companys: SC RER Ecologic SA, Oradea, SC Urbana SA Oradea, SNCFR Patrimony Division Cluj, SC Intrans SA, Oradea and SCTranserv SA, Oradea.

Global quality of surface waters

As a result of the physio-chemical analyses in 2000, the following should be mentioned:

1) *Crisul Repede River* - indicators show first quality oxygen regime and mineralisation degree (according STAS – 4706/1988). Toxic specific indicators register in thesecond quality and are due to the phenols from the natural fund. The river in general, considering the impact of the sewage waters, has the same first quality level aslast year.

2) *Peta brook* – The downstream section is so bad it is beyond any category of quality. A determining factor for this being the organic phosphorus and a wide variety of pollutants.

After the biological analyses for 2000, the following results were concluded:

1) *Crisul Repede River* – in the upstream section of the saprobiological analysis, there is an average

cleaning degree of 77%, a value that places the river within the limits of β zone – mezasoprobe. This shows the good quality of running water, that is provided to Oradea. It also shows that the section at Cheresig (border) is within the limits of β zone - mezasoprobe, having a cleaning degree with an annual average of 75%.

2) *Peta brook* – according to the biological analysis, there is an average cleaning degree of 52% in the downstream, which places it in a psection of the β - α - mezasoprobe zone. The low quality, biologically speaking, of Peta brook is due to the waste waters from the sewerage system of the town.

Global quality of ground waters

Of the physio – chemical analysis in 2000, results show:

The left bank sector – Crisul Repede – downstream Oradea.

This sector includes drillings P₂, P₄ from SC Suinprod SA Palota – a company that represents the main polluting factor in this area, because of the existence of its biological ponds. There are excesses of ammonium, azotates, nitrates fixed residuum, calcium, sulphates, total hardness, manganese, and phenols. Otherwise, values are within the STAS limit on pH, Pb, and Zn indicators.

The right bank sector - Crisul Repede - downstream Oradea

The main pollution sources are: the water treatment station of Oradea, SC Cemtrade SA, and SC Sinteza; which are in the Western part of the industrial platform. Indicators show excesses of ammonium, sulphates, manganese, phenols, and total hardness. Specific indicators Pb and Zn are within the limits of STAS 1342/91.

Santaul Mic Sector – it includes the drilling P15 Santaul Mic; the main polluting source is the ash and cinder dump of SC Termoelectrica SA – Suc. Electrocentrale (CET I) Oradea. Indicators show an excess of ammoniu, azotites, calcium, iron, manganese, CCO – MN, total hardness, and phenols. Specific indicators Pb and Zn are within the limits of STAS 1342/91.

The main polluting sources in Oradea are:

1) Discharge into Crisul Repede: RA Apaterm – used water treatment station – and SC Sinteza SA Oradea.

2) Discharge into Peta (the Hidisel valley): SC Termoelectrica SA – UET II Oradea, SCT Felix SA, Baile Felix and SC Sind Romania SRL

RA Apaterm Oradea sewage system is 360 km long, and the pluvial one is 320 km. Town and industrial wastewater is purged in a mechanic – biological purring station designed for a water discharge of 2200 l/sec. The old sewage system, lost some of it's ceiling from industrial pollution. It also has some wrong connection pipes and some leakage from private homes into it's pluvial sewage system. The discharge points of the pluvial channels going straight into the river, may become polluting sources to the surface water. The unit has a Step by Step Programme of the necessary steps to be taken. According to the legal requirements, 36 economic agents are connected to the Oradea sewage system; most of them have their own pre-cleaning water stations, but not all operate within the designed parameters.

The industrial units having these programmes are: SC Interoil SA, Oradea, SC Zaharul SA, Oradea, SC Roverx SA, Oradea.

The quality of soils

Geology

The precincts of Oradea are on a cliff over a water meadow of day and sand, 3.5 m thick. The surface is made up of refined sands.

The following are sources of pollution:

- Pollution by open excavating work
 - Works 5 (clay working in the brick factory), clay quarry, Bishopric of Bihor, clay quarry near CET 2, gravel – pit near the Deposition of Alumina
- Pollution from covering the soil with waste, depositions, cleaning ponds, garbage stores; ash storage from CET 1, CET 2, depositions from Sinteza, deposition from Alumina, garbage storage of the town, ponds from the cleaning station, mud beds from the cleaning station, garbage storage (from demolished houses) at

Works 5, garbage storage place of “Ion Bogdan”.

- Pollution from waste and organic residues (most of the industrial platforms):
 - Organic residuum near AVICOLA (5,6 ha)
- Pollution with other flying substances:
 - Cement dust from Chistag; dust from slam depositions from Sinteza and Alumina, dust from the smoke of CET I, CET II, cement dust from the prefabs platforms, cement storerooms from the concrete stations.
- Pollution from food industry
 - Oil factory
- Pollution from animal waste
 - Avicola, Borsului Road
- Pollution from human waste
 - Breakages in the sewage system of Oradea
- Degrading by erosion and sliding
- Slides: active slide on the southern part on the hills of Oradea, between Pietra Craiului street and Fadiiei; active slide between Adevarului street and Atacului; local sliding points – under Cantonului Street, under Olteniei Street and at Ciuperca (pedestrian climbing) the Cat's Hill; active slides on the hills of Podgoria district.
- Erosions: the meander areas of CR have erosions on the bank; on the right bank of Paraul Salbatic, across the hospital there is an erosion of the bank which also affects Izvorului Street; ravines in the Piscului, Branului, Santului, and Sofiei Streets.
- Difficult soils for foundation use: the top of the hills and the area between the rivers are considered loessoides; the feet of the hills and water meadows, include soils which are swollen and have big contractions (PUCM); on the platforms, surface clay belongs to the same category of soils, swollen and contracted profoundly (PUCM); the area, next to the right bank of Peta brook is considered to be in the category of very compressible soils;
- Pollution by salting and acidification is not present;
- Pollution because of water excess: behind the Beer Factory, inside Nufarul, on the Petei brook bank; near the Town Cemetery; Water station

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no. 1, no. 4, no.5; an area in the western part of Agricultural Research Station;

- Pollution in excess, lack of nutritive elements, pollution by compaction and with pesticides was not identified.

Seismic risk:

Oradea is located in an area that is expected to experience earthquakes measuring 7 degrees.

Natural risks:

The zones exposed to natural risks; the most dangerous ones, are to be found on the hills of Oradea. We identified 4 zones where landslides could possibly take place. The second category is flooded lands. This is due to water flows and mountain streams where courses do not undergo regulation work.

Natural and protected areas

In Oradea, there are 2 parks:

- The Baroque Palace- The Museum of Tara Crisurilor has ash trees, white cedars, yew trees, and magnolias;
- Universitate Park has leafy and resinous trees;
- Century-old trees, monuments of nature: 3 Sequoia trees, with diameters of 64, 76 and 90 cm and heights of 19, 20 and 22 m at school No 14;
- 2 species of protected plants: Tisa (*Taxus Baccata*) and the Turkish chestnut (*Corylus cotuma*) in the parks;
- Protected plants:
 - butcher's broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*) exists in the forest, and at the end of streets Bolinteanu and Gheorghe Doja. Lately, this plant has been sold frequently in Oradea for interior decoration;
 - the iris (*Iris sp*) was located 3-4 years ago, in a few places on the banks of Adona brook;
- biodiversity (birds)- there are more than a 100 bird species, either protected or rare, on

decantation lakes at the waste water clean water station. These are water birds, on their way to finding food and shelter for the winter. We intend to declare these lakes protected areas, of local interest and also start a supporting activity for environment education.

Green areas in Oradea are divided as follows:

Parks: total 257,050 sqm

Swimming places: total 1,077,400 sqm

Squares: total 265,940 sqm

Green areas between blocks and gardens estimated at nearly 50 ha

Total: 210 ha

At the end of 1995, in Oradea there were 9.17 sqm of green areas per inhabitant, compared to 14.0 sqm per inhabitant, stipulated in the republican norms. In Oradea there is no available space to create new green areas, the present one has to be protected and rearranged.

The parks: Balcescu and Petofi were modernised, along with the green areas close to various streets such as Pitestilor, Mestesugarilor, Progresului, Sala Sporturilor, Iosia.

As a result of the auctions, the town hall signed a contract to maintain the green areas with SC RER ECOLOGIC Service SA.

The Market Autonomous Management administers cemeteries and swimming places.

The local budget for 2002 (for maintenance work and modernisation of green areas) provides a total amount of 1.5 billion ROL, out of which;

- 5.15 billion ROL is for the modernisation of the park IC Bratianu (3.5 billion ROL) and the Western Zone Children's Hospital (1.65 billion ROL). This work will be carried out by SC DRUMURI ORASENESTI together with SC RER ECOLOGIC Service SA
- 7.85 billion ROL is for maintenance work in the parks, squares and street alignments. Work is carried out by S.C. RER ECOLOGIC Service SA.
- 1 billion ROL is for cleaning and pest control. This work will be adjudged after the auctions.

In order to be better administered, the green areas should have a double administration, authorised by the Local Council:

- a) City hall providing the material to be planted and
- b) The lodgers' associations and each company creating and maintaining the green areas around them.

It is also advisable to organise the parking areas in these places.

Inspectors, authorised by the Mayor, together with the guards should check that everything is carried out properly.

I.1.1.6. Waste management

Oradea has 220,000 inhabitants and the population will increase in the foreseeable future, hence the waste quantity will also grow. The target of the local strategy of sustainable development mainly concerns waste, which influences the environment, the population's health, as well as economics.

Waste may be thus classified:

- domestic
- from parks, green areas, street, markets
- hospitals
- industrial

Evolution of the quantities of waste generated between 1995 - 2000 according to the types of waste and origins

Main types of waste/year	Waste code	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1.1.Urban/ town waste Total		267,092	324,423	242,875	240,294	252,338	353,360
Domestic waste collected, nonselectively, from population Total	200.301	193,220	179,350	162,213	94,820	112,500	275,000
Domestic waste from economic agents (industry, tourism, institutions etc.) Total	200.301	66,022	137,373	72,662	137,264	139,838	78,360
Waste from municipal services Total, of which:		81,939	69,071	57,142	49,680	46,326	115,520
- street waste	200.303	63,289	53,021	41,827	35,520	33,216	85,588
- market waste	200.302	7,850	7,700	8,100	8,210	8,400	11,666
- garden waste, parks and green areas	200.200	10,800	8,350	7,215	5,950	4,710	3,933
- hospital waste	180.000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,300
1.2. Mud from waste water cleaning	190.805	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	3,295
- mud from septic tanks, cleaning	200.304						14,333
1.3. Waste from building materials and demolitions Total	170.000	25,288	35,500	40,598	50,073	42,740	3,295
GENERAL TOTAL:		379,819	434,494	346,115	345,547	347,004	473,475

Average composition of domestic waste:

Composition of wastes	Paper, card-board	Glass	Metals	Plastic	Textiles	Organic materials	Others	Total
%	5-11	2-7	7	4	5	51	25-39	100 %

For the time being, all domestic waste and the garbage from parks, streets, and markets are all being stored in a special landfill placed in Bihor Bishopric. The waste from hospitals is cremated in certain places; which do not observe the rules, environmental norms or standards. And the rest is stored in the town landfill.

Industrial waste is stored as follows:

- Slag storage is placed in SC Cemtrade SA Oradea close to the landfill and parallel to E60
- Slag and ash storage is placed in Electric stations Oradea
- The mound of liquid and solid residue (2 district waterproof compartments, SC Sinteza Oradea) is placed on the right bank of Crisul Repede River.

Local problems caused by the waste:

- The present places where waste is deposited are overloaded and do not observe environmental rules, thus affecting the air, the land and the water of the neighborhood.
- Unauthorized places in or out of town generate a high expenditure that is taken out of the town budget.
- Hospital waste, which is stored and neutralized, has a bad influence upon the environment and the population's health.
- An inadequate control on the transport and storage of dangerous waste.
- Total absence of selective collecting of the waste.

I.1.2. Anthropoc capital

I.1.2.1. Energy

In 1998 SC Geofluid SA Oradea carried out a detailed study: "Energy strategy, Oradea".

Electric power is supplied from the National Energy System. The production is achieved by the help of 2 Thermal Power Stations: CET I with an installed power of $P_i=205\text{MW}$ and CET II with an installed power of $P_i=150\text{MW}$. 6 transformation points, located relatively uniformly, meet necessities. The high voltage wires, a double circuit, run in the areas with low traffic. The average voltage network is 273.4 km situating Oradea among counties which are well endowed with electric power.

There are 300 transformation points in town, out of which 228 points have 6/0,4 KV voltage and 71 points have 20/0,4 KV voltage. The low voltage network of 380/220V is meant for the domestic and non-industrial consumers, as well as for public lightning. Buried aluminium cables provide the electric power distribution in the central areas and in the blocks of flats. The rest of the low voltage network is aerial (30% of the total network).

At present, the average power usage is:

domestic consumption	27.4 MW
social, cultural	15.9 MW
transport	1.3 MW
small industry (without an industrial platform)	10.1 MW
Total average power absorbed at the town level:	54.7 MW

Annual electric power consumptions is:

domestic consumption	89.6 GWh
social cultural and dilatory	64.7 GWh
transport	8.8 GWh
small industry	55.0 GWh
Total electric power absorbed at the town level:	218.1Gwh

Annual domestic consumption for each lodging is 1,124 kWh/lodging, which corresponds to a consumption of 375 kWh/inhabitant. Oradea has electricity in 79,702 lodgings. That is 98.7% of the total number. The general consumption for domestic reasons is above average, due to the large number of household appliances.

Oradea has a centralised thermal power. The primary thermal agent is prepared in 2 electric power stations (CET I and CET II). Distribution is carried out by a mixed system, including 5 networks. 196 thermal units distributed by a piping system provide thermal power for the consumers. Total length is 545 km. 70% of the population benefit from the services.

The energy potential from the geothermal waters represents one of the riches, specific to this area. There are 9 drilling wells altogether. Water temperature is 70°-105° C. Average flow/year: 90l/sec. The only way of taking advantage of the potential, without damaging the extraction, is to reject the waste water thermally.

Problems:

- The use of solid fuel with low calories, low quality and high price;
- Immobilisation of a large slag hold area;
- Old technologies in transport and distribution;
- Unsatisfactory thermal insulation of private houses and other areas;
- Pollutants emitted from 2 thermal power stations;
- High consumption of electric power in the local units: Sugar Factory, Cemtrade, Sinteza;
- Use of geothermal water on a low scale.

I.1.2.2. Agriculture

In Oradea there is a balanced distribution of activities connected to the agricultural production. In 2000 the IGP in agriculture was 11.42%.

The agriculture modernisation will be based on:

- quality standards adapted to EU norms
- protection of limited natural resources: soil, water, air, and biodiversity.
- quality of land by avoiding industrialisation and urbanisation

Resources and technical-economic deficiencies in agriculture.

Oradea itself does not have a lot of land property. That is why the villages around provide most of the food for the inhabitants. A private sector is essential for modernising agriculture (98% of the vegetable production, 97.5% of the animal production and 62.2% of the services in 2000). Vegetable production provides 61.3% of the total value of the agricultural production. It was lower because of the climate a few years ago. Structure and rotation of cultures do not meet the market requirements and cannot form a sustainable agriculture. Zootechnics provides the other 37.8% of the total agricultural production (also a lower percentage in this sector).

Problems concerning food safety:

- lack of a standard quality of food products;
- use of ingredients, additives and preservatives on a large scale (that could endanger the health of consumers, if frequently eaten);
- lack of interest in the small entrepreneurs especially at the beginning, when asking for permanent help from authorised specialists.

I.1.2.3. Industry

The IGP, in 2000, in industry was 27.6%, the private sector being 82.7% of this percentage.

Important industries in Oradea:

- chemical industry
- light industry (leather, footwear, readymade clothes)

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- building materials
- equipment and machinery building
- metallurgy
- wood/furniture industry
- food and drinks
- spare parts for transport means

Being in a recession and depending on the lohn (nearly 35% of the turnover from Oradea) the local economy is based on the food and light industry.

Advantages:

- industrial structure, quite diverse
- highly skilled labour force
- good industrial capacities in developing and restructuring
- balanced distribution-geographically
- cooperating network with the horizontal industry in Romania

Deficiencies:

- capacities too large in certain industrial fields
- low performing technologies (from 1970's and 1980's)
- few strategic investors
- inefficient system of quality control
- weak connections with other potential partners from Hungary

1.1.2.4. Constructions

There are many civil and industrial buildings, most of them dating from the old building industries. Building activity is developing continuously in all fields. Thus, it can supply technical and human resources required for the present investments in this field. Building works have been achieved mostly by private sector (87.3%) with a yearly average growth of 5.4%.

1.1.2.5. Transport

Traffic

The present traffic network is completely exceeded by the variety of transport means; it is in need of

experiencing major changes to be able supply an operational system.

- Traffic capacity at present is limited; distances and crossings are inadequate
- 5 national roads pass through Oradea. Three of them have a European importance, coming from Arad, Bors - Hungary, Satu Mare, Cluj and Deva. Heavy traffic along these roads forces the transit traffic through the town, generating pollution, lack of fluency, additional fuel consumption, time, and money;
- a possible highway from Hungary to Cluj-Brasov-Bucharest in 2008;
- 1 car/5 inhabitants- is quite a significant local traffic;
- touristic traffic to the neighbouring areas of the town: Baile Felix and Oradea Airport.

Oradea really needs a sustained programme for updating all its transportation factors.

Proposals for traffic improving:

- building a belt highway;
- widening of roadways;
- asphaltting
- better traffic lights at the crossroads
- special route for bicycles
- expanding and updating tramways.

Land transport

Oradea is the entrance gate to Hungary and an important meeting point for the national ways from Western Romania; Arad, Satu Mare, Cluj, and Deva. In the last 10 years, heavy traffic has deeply damaged the infrastructure and environmental conditions. It is necessary to build a belt highway so that heavy traffic may be forbidden in town.

Public transportation. There are 3 lines of tramways and 9 bus lines at present. Everyday there are available around 40 trams Tatra (T4D and KT4D) and 37 buses (Mercedes, Renault, Ikarus and Rocar UD 112 and U 207). 21 buses, on average, run everyday connecting Oradea with the metropolitan area. It is important to have a non-polluting means of transport. The project LIFE "Vote for the bike, vote for a clean town" is a promising start against pollution.

Railway transport

Oradea is an important connection point to other European countries, being close to the national border. The central Railway Station and the other peripheral ones help passengers travel to/from Europe and around the country.

The railway system creates noise pollution in the far away districts. For the moment the local, county and regional railway networks to Cluj, Arad and Satu Mare do not have electricity.

Air transport

Oradea has an airport with great possibilities of becoming an international one. There are no pollution problems at the moment, still, modernisation is welcome.

I.1.2.6. Tourism

Tourism development is a future alternative considering the monuments and beauty of the town. The old buildings are quite degraded, they need rehabilitation. The architectural objectives may create an attractive pull both for Romanians and for foreigners, including businessmen.

Rehabilitation of Oradea Fortress, based on an existing feasibility study, by creating certain facilities, like:

- a regional centre for tourism promotion
- an information and documentation centre for Small and Medium Enterprises and NGOs
- exhibition areas, conference halls
- a hotel
- facilities for services, trade, arts and culture

It is advisable to have a detailed action plan, with precise responsibilities, where private partners are involved. By their help we can rebuild the constructions in the fortress' central part and then use them for other commercial activities.

Oradea has not been sufficiently exploited, considering its location to cars coming to Romania. Nothing has been done to determine that tourists stay longer in Oradea, on their way to and from other

towns, so that they may discover the beauties offered by the neighbourhood: Baile Felix, Baile 1 Mai or Apuseni mountains. There are attractive spots when sightseeing: the Museum of Tara Crisurilor, Churches (important for their ecumenism) that are enjoying a tolerant character; Orthodox, Greek-Catholic, Roman-Catholic, Protestant, Neo-Protestant churches and synagogues, historical monuments, the Zoo, Ciuperca etc.

Priorities in tourism:

- a full list of interesting tourism sites which are to be renovated and modernised by finding financing sources;
- A tourism strategy in order to turn to profit the opportunities of the town: tourism for treatment (balneology), cultural tourism, business and transit tourism etc.;
- Imposing high quality standards for tourism services, by supporting and stimulating the people involved;
- Training of local travel agents to promote packets of services, with internal and international marketing;
- Preparing a trained staff adapted to tourism belonging to the 3rd millennium, by creating vocational classes/sections in both high school and university;
- Adapting some models of similar European towns and offering the same conditions in tourism;
- Involving environment and conservation agents, as main elements of the tourism offer.

I.1.2.7. Private sector; Trade

After 1990 there has been an ascending tendency in trading activities, especially because the labour force has mainly migrated from production activities to trading and service activities. The private sector has determined a more rapid growth in the selling of goods in Oradea.

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Steps meant to accelerate privatisation:

- selling shares at the market place
- fiscal facilities granted to the private economic agents should be maintained further
- fiscal facilities which may encourage foreign investors to take over companies in difficulty

Dynamics of small and medium enterprises

According to the centralised balance sheet data there were 10,243 registered companies at the end of 2001. Out of them, 10,192 could meet the criteria stipulated by Law 133/1999, so that they could be considered small or medium enterprises (I.M.M.). These companies have a smaller turnover than the equivalent of 8 million EURO and have less than 250 employees. 2,030 companies also have foreign capital, 19.8% of all the registered ones. So, Oradea occupies one of the first places in the country.

Advantages:

- a lot of small and medium companies which are adaptable
- connections with Hungarian companies, on the other side of the border and with other companies from the Western Europe
- Cooperation with medium and large companies in Romania
- A good development potential which can improve the business climate in Romania
- Quite a good specialisation in the field of services

Deficiencies:

- shortage of services supporting the entrepreneurs as business incubators
- Shortage of business training centres for the transfer of technology
- lack of modern managerial training and of knowledge in drawing up a business plan, financing applications and investment projects
- decapitalisation of small enterprises which determines a drastic diminishing of resources for investments

- most of the staff in these companies are involved in trading, servicing and import-export operations. Illustrating how few productive small and medium enterprises exist.
- bazaar-like activities in the town markets

I.1.2.8. Urban utilities, public services

Urban regulations

The general solution for organising and developing Oradea is mainly based on spatial policies mentioned in the study, drawn up for this purpose.

The infrastructure of a territory stands for all social and economic activities that take place here. The local public administration is responsible for local public services; authorised persons watch and establish how they are performed and if they are efficient for the citizens.

The Crisul Repede River has been improved along a total area of 11,122 ha (out of which 7,719 ha are building lands), there are 217 kms of modernised streets; that is 57.87% of the full length.

The water supply system includes water storage and water injection to the network. There are 5 water stations. 2 tanks, 10.000 m³ each and the house water supply tank, 70,150 mc in all supply the water reserve. The drinking water distribution network is 580 km and the sewerage system is 365.9 km. The length of the pluvial water sewerage system is 320 km. Waste waters are collected by 4 pumping stations and then taken to the deaning station of Oradea.

The water cleaning station has been developed to an industrialisation degree. Today it looks like a real plant, with complex technology for the depollution of waste waters and mud, continuously. The designed capacity of the deaning station is 2.200 l/sec.

Street lights represents 96% of the built-up area, along a length of 328.9 km.

There is no distribution network for natural gas supply in Oradea.

Existing lodgings have not undergone any major changes. Property is broken down as follows:

LODGING IN THE TERRITORY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Existing lodgings – total:	80,368	80,554	80,658	80,761	80,738	80,668
Public property lodgings - number:	15,730	15,434	12,677	11,518	10,846	10,547
Private lodgings – number:	64,019	64,501	67,362	68,624	69,273	69,502

There is a continual transfer from public to private properties.

In Oradea, district heating is centralised and the primary thermal agent is supplied by the two thermal power stations (CET I and CET II). There is a mixed system of distribution, made up of 5 networks.

Thermal power is supplied to the consumers from 196 thermal power units and distributed by a 545 km pipe system. Nearly 70% of the population enjoy the services performed by APATERM national autonomous company.

Not including mobile phones, 24.6% of the people have telephones. The rate at the exchange stations is 93.8%.

The economic activity of the markets and fairs takes place in the following locations: Iosia Nord Market, Nufarul Market, Rogerius Market and Decebal Market.

The autonomous government company also runs:

- The zoo – established in 1962, lying over an area of 3 ha. There are 52 rare species (735 all together);
- Public toilets;
- The catching of stray dogs;
- The nursery - 25,000 decorative trees and 45,000 shrubs will be supplied every year, to be planted in the green areas and between blocks, by the owner associations;
- The town swimming pool - the children's pool will be remodelled, as well as the old wave pool and the City Hall plans to completely remake the drinking water supply, the geothermal water, the sewerage system, an Olympic swimming pool and a multifunctional changing room;
- The swimming place - Iosia Nord (3.7ha) having 7 functional pools supplied with cold water and geothermal water;
- The town graveyard;
- Paid parking places: 19 parking places for 521 cars (occupational degree - 30%)

- Domestic and street garbage is collected by 2 specialised companies: SC RER Ecologic Service SA and SC Urbana SA. The activity covers nearly 80% of the built up area.

I.1.3. Social capital

I.1.3.1. The structure and dynamics of the population

The population and the economy of a town do not develop independently. The population influences the economic activity through numbers, structures, instruction levels, and health condition. The level of economic development influences the main demographic phenomena and especially the population structures.

Oradea grew four times it's size in the last 6 decades. At the moment it is structured as follows:

Total:	221.703
From which:	- male: 105.899
	- female: 115.804

The total percentage of women is 52,23%, compared to 47.76 % for men. Age groups structure the population of Oradea as follows:

0 – 4 years	10,103
5 – 9 years	13,517
10 – 14 years	16,729
15 – 19 years	17,562
20 – 24 years	19,426
25 – 29 years	19,060
30 – 34 years	17,530
35 – 39 years	15,695

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40 – 44 years	20,855
45 – 49 years	17,538
50 – 54 years	12,731
55 – 59 years	10,439
60 – 64 years	9,938
65 – 69 years	8,097
70 – 74 years	5,680
75 – 79 years	3,944
80 – 84 years	1,497
85 years and over	1,362
General Total	221,703

Due to the consequences determined on the economy's work potential at a certain point and in perspective, the most important age groups are: 0 – 15 years, 16 – 59 years, 60 years and over. The rapports, which appear between the percentages of the main age categories, are the foundation for some economic analysis. Optimum population structures are determined accordingly.

The occupied and active population structure looks as follows:

The population's total: 221,703 inhabitants

The evolution of natality and mortality during 1994 – 1999 is as follows:

Specification	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Born alive	2,160	2,080	1,985	1,875	1,969	1,938
Dead – total	2,208	2,308	2,379	2,289	2,237	2,225
Dead under one year old	34	44	36	49	36	44

So, in the year 1999, the natality was 8.74 born alive to every 1000 inhabitants, compared with the general mortality rate of 10 dead to every 1000 inhabitants.

Regarding the demographic phenomena of population, we can observe a strong tendency of immigration, due to the attractive economic potential of Oradea.

I.1.3.2. Public Health

The public health assistance consists of the activities addressed to the community or to the individual, in order to keep and to promote the population's health condition. It is guaranteed and financed by the State

Occupied population 88,637 inhabitants

Active population 181,354 inhabitants

The occupied population's dynamic and its percentage of total population depends on more factors:

- the capacity of the local economy to create new work places;
- the rapport between the work request and the work offer;
- the motivation for work

Regarding the growth of total number of population we can see that, though it grows till 1988, starting in 1999 it slowly decreases, due mostly to the following factors:

- the decrease in the birthrate compared with general mortality
- the migration number is higher than the number immigrating.

The births and mortality

The number of deaths is higher then the number of lives born babies, which has a negative influence on the natural growth of the population of Oradea.

Budget, Local Budgets, the Social Health Insurance budget or from direct contributions from the beneficiary, depending on each case.

Locally, the institution responsible for public health assistance is the Public Health Department Bihor.

The main dangers for Oradea's population are the pollution factors from the physio-chemical environment: audio pollution, sand in the air, and car gases.

Programmes on public health conceived for the near future

Screening programme for cervix carcinoma – the early diagnosis of cervix carcinoma. The programme will involve 4 family doctors from Oradea.

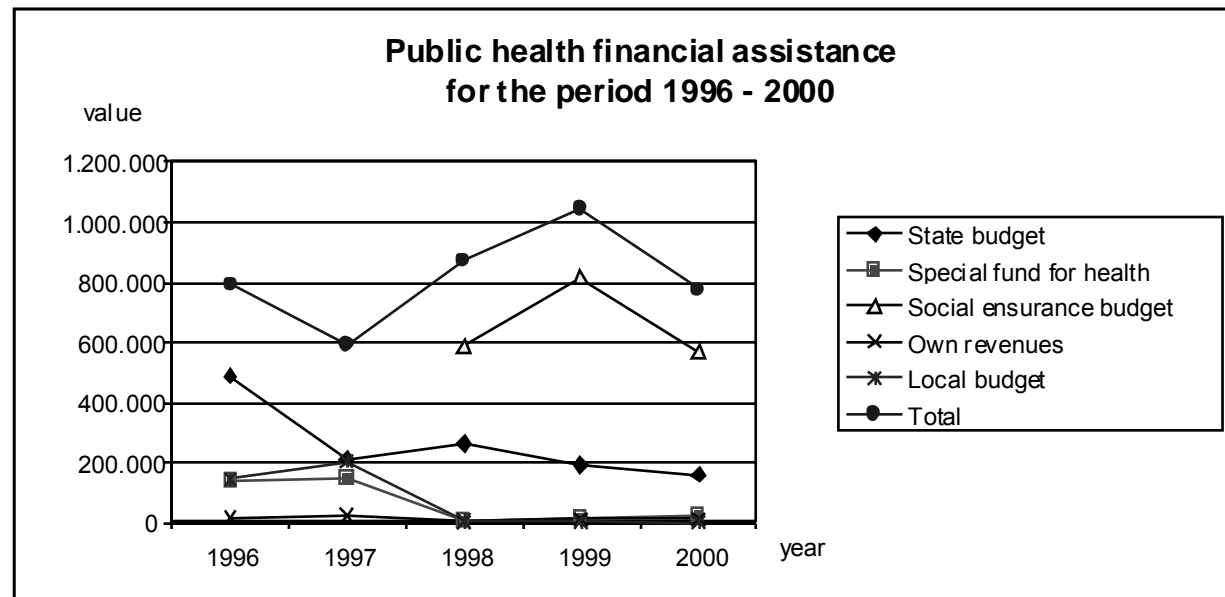
A programme for the improvement of emergency medical assistance: it aims to promote a higher level of knowledge to the general population about first aid in case of accidents.

Number of medical doctors for every 1000 inhabitants:

Specification	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of doctors and dentists for every 1000 inhabitants	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.7
Out of which the number of doctors for every 1000 inhabitants	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.6

Number of beds in hospitals for every 1000 inhabitants

Specification	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of doctors and dentists for every 1000 inhabitants	15.6	15.6	13.8	13.7	13.3



Future perspective on the health of Oradea – SWOT analysis

<p>S</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curable and preventive medicine of a high professional level • Infrastructure • The preoccupation of Local Authorities to know the health condition 	<p>O</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placement – close to the frontier - which leads to transboundary collaboration • A professional competent team
<p>W</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic underfinancing and discontinuity in assuring finance from the State Budget • The absence of finance from County Bihor Council, Town Hall and Local Council Oradea for the preventive sector 	<p>T</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decrease in of finance and the discontinuity of finance

Institutional organisation at territorial level, is as follows:

- County Clinical Hospital Oradea
- Clinical Hospital for children Oradea
- Clinical Hospital for Obstetrics – Gynaecology Oradea
- Clinical Hospital of Infectious diseases Oradea
- Clinical Hospital of Neurology and Psychiatry Oradea
- Clinical Hospital of Pneumoftiziology Oradea

- County Ambulance Department Bihor
- County Centre of Medical Equipment Service Bihor

I.1.3.3. Formal and informal education

Formal and informal education of the young population is accomplished in educational institutions, through culture and the arts, public information, communications and specific actions.

The school network is as follows:

Form of education	Number of units	Number of pupils	
Preschool education	46 kindergartens	6,648 (289 groups)	
Primary school education I – IV	1 school	17	
Primary School education I –VIII	16 schools	20,918	
High school, post high school and professional education	22 high-schools and scholar groups	- Theoretic	4,742
		- Technical	3,023
		- Economy - administration	2,755
		- Informatics	1,359
		- Sports	201
		- Pedagogy	543
		- Music and Arts	364
		- Professional	2,412
		- Apprentices	478
		- Post high school	1,068
		- Graduate school	129
Special education	3 units	1,177	

Human and materials resources in preuniversity education in Oradea is structured as follows:

A. Didactic and nondidactic employees – 4,010

- Didactic Employees: educators – 441; teachers – 431; professors and graduate students – 2.306
- Nondidactic Employees - 832

B. School population – 64,897: preschooler education – 6,648; basic education – 9,063; primary education – 30,935; high school education – 12,987; professional education – 2,412; apprentice schools – 478; post high school education – 1,068; graduate education – 129; special education – 1,177

- Scholar units: Kindergartens – 46; Schools I - IV – 1; Schools I - VIII – 29; High schools and Scholar groups – 24; Special education – 5; Sports Clubs – 1; Children's Palace – 1;
- Scholar spaces: Classrooms – desks – 1197; Laboratories – 145; School Workshops – 93;
- Internet – 10; Sports rooms – 41; Sports grounds - 37

The University of Oradea is a State Institution for education and research, founded in 1990. It has 15 faculties and 5 colleges with 106 authorised or legalised specialisations, departments, institutes, centre and research groups. It has 2000 didactic posts and 1000 professors. The 23,800 students are studying in both long and short term study programmes, post university study programmes, and courses with or without presence required.

The private education in Oradea is structured as follows:

- Kindergarten: 6
- Primary schools: 2
- High schools: 2 - Don Orione, Georgiana;
- Post high schools: 4;
- Universities: 3 – University Agora, University Partium, University Emmanuel

Oradea occupies the third place at the national level for private educational institutions.

Formal education

PROBLEMS

- The unequal quality of education in different schools. This is shown by the preference of parents in allowing their children to study at different levels of instruction.
- The low number of private educational units, in order to give true competition to the State ones.
- The low number of private educational units which benefit from ICT equipment and internet connection
- Lack of correlation between the capacity of high schools and post high schools with the new trends in the economy.

Informal Education

PROBLEMS

- Low civic education activities, which teach an active participation in the community life.
- The impossibility to be involved in certain relaxing or cultural-artistic activities, due to the low resources of some families.
- The high number of children who are not taken care off by their family

I.1.3.4. Orientation, professional training and working

A.J.O.F.M. Bihor is in charge of the work offered in Oradea. A.J.O.F.M. Bihor is a public institution, which represents the interests of the unemployed and employees who want to change their work place. An important activity of A.J.O.F.M. Bihor is creditation of IMM's, with good interest rates for the purpose of creating new work places, especially for the unemployed. The value of credits given so far is 2,010 million ROL, producing a total number of 67 work places, from which 35 were filled by unemployed persons.

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Also organized periodically through the Agency, is the Work Place Trade, which helped, during the year 2001, a total number of 478 unemployed persons to find a job. Young graduates are encouraged to get employed through the Agency. Economic agents, who

employ young graduates from educational institutions, receive a monthly sum of 70% of the net salary, for 12 months. 436 graduates were employed by the fore-mentioned conditions in 1999 and 2000 school years.

Work offer	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Employed – total – medium number	104,547	96,988	98,421	97,449	86,955	88,637
Medium number employed in industry - total	47,657	42,703	45,634	47,311	43,265	39,214
Medium number employed in processing industry	43,629	37,818	40,978	42,510	38,796	35,217
Medium number employed in commerce	10,734	13,537	13,859	15,240	13,223	16,383
Medium number employed in transport, deposition, post, and communications	9,078	9,310	9,340	8,647	5,844	7,714
Medium number employed in health and social assistance	7,248	6,416	6,386	5,923	5,900	5,544
Medium number employed in construction	6,488	4,704	7,150	5,124	3,907	5,273
Medium number employed in educational system	5,909	5,939	5,986	5,865	5,913	5,904
Medium number employed in electric energy, thermal, gases and water	4,006	4,206	4,146	4,257	4,334	3,937
Medium number employed in agriculture	3,706	3,763	3,151	2,036	2,399	1,406
Medium number employed in public administration	1,868	1,969	1,935	1,998	2,532	2,616
Medium number employed in finance, banks, and insurance activities	1,057	1,248	1,340	1,430	1,359	1,228
Medium number employed in extractive industry	22	679	510	544	135	60

Considering the low rate of unemployment, but also the quantity of work resources unregistered. And considering the young population both as quantity and quality of a work resource for the future, the following development directions are suggested:

- keep work places in profitable industries in structures with minimum pollution.
- diversify the food industry into small units of development.
- create work places in the service, commerce, finance-banks, and tourism fields.
- offer work in public domains, as a result of OG 416/2001;

I.1.3.5. Unemployment

The rate of unemployment is the lowest, 2.7%, compared to any other Romanian town. There are 2,231 unemployed (1,843 are being paid from the social security system). In Bihor County there are 17,399 unemployed people, looking for work.

I.1.3.6. Culture, art, spirituality and religion

Museums of Oradea

1. The Tara Crisurilor Museum has five sections (Nature, Science, History, Ethnography, Art) and three branches:

- **Iosif Vulcan** Memorial Museum
- **Ady Endre** Memorial Museum
- **Aurel Lazar** Memorial House

This is the biggest museum complex of the country, possessing more than 300,000 exhibits and more than 900,000 pieces. They build up a cultural and intercultural patrimony of great value, expressing in a well-balanced manner the reference zone, with all its components and civil, ethnic and ecclesiastical paradigms.

2. Oradea Fortress. The fortress of Oradea has become a cultural, museographic, economic,

commercial and financial subject for all of us, as a result of a minute documentary preparation initiated by the City Hall of Oradea. The project intention and data was presented to the public at large. The community will hopefully take advantage of the themes-programme launched by the City Hall. An interactive medieval environment, would be highly recommended, rather than a dead, inactive one, which would mean wasted expenditures.

3. Ecclesiastical museums:

- Museum of Romanian Orthodox Bishopric.
- Museum of Roman Catholic Bishopric at St Maria Mare Roman Catholic Basilica, including a Museum of Religious Art and a Baroque Gallery.
- Museum of the Reformed Bishopric (Lorantffy Zsuzsanna).
- Museum of Greek Catholic, Romanian Bishopric United with Rome, in Oradea.
- The Ecclesiastical Museum, a parish type, at the Blue Church in Oradea.

There is also under construction the Jewish Museum of Oradea, within the precincts of the Synagogue.

4. Museums of institutional type. In this category, we may include all the museums, or museographic units, settled beside some important institutions in Oradea, reflecting their development, as well as their bibliographic and biographic connections with the culture and civilization of the country. **The Military Museum** of Oradea has a specially rich and important patrimony (vexilologic and medalistic, of national and local importance); The **“Golden Book” (“Cartea de Aur”)** Museum from the National College **“Emanuil Gojdu”** - Oradea, a school museum, bibliographical, concerning its graduates’ achievements along the ages, the largest in the country (of this category).

Cultural patrimony of local and national importance

According to the accounts of the County Office Bihor, from the Department of Culture, Cults and National Cultural Patrimony, in Oradea, the following are registered:

1.	Archaeological monuments and sites	6
2.	Monuments and architecture ensembles, technical monuments	91
3.	Memorial buildings	6
4.	Monuments and plastic art ensembles, having a memorial value	19

Libraries of Oradea

“The reading net” includes public libraries, specialised libraries, confessional libraries, primary school, high school and university libraries, NGO libraries, and military libraries:

- County library **“Gheorghe Sincai”** – Bihor, with 12 sections and 7 branches in the districts
- Libraries- especially university ones, but also religious ones such as the orthodox library and the Greek-catholic library
- In the field of religion, the **“Emanuel”** Library is totally computerised in the programme “Alice”.
- NGOs use the library **“Partium”**
- The libraries of the cultural centre from the last years “Lorantffy Zsuzsanna”
- The Roman-Catholic Centre **“Posticum movimentum juventutis Christianae”**

Concerts, performances, public education

Institutionally, the artistic network is made up of:

- **Oradea State Theatre**, 2 sections: Romanian and Hungarian language. In 2000 there were 203 performances, 29,899 spectators, an average of 130/performance
- **State Theatre for children and youth “Arcadia”** with 2 sections: Romanian and Hungarian language, one hall/200 seats.
- **Oradea State Philharmonic** with 3 sections: the Symphonic Orchestra, the Folk Orchestra “Crisana”, and the Folk Dance Ensemble
- **Art School “Francisc Hubic”** with 19 teachers and 17 lecture classes. It teaches young people and adults, vocal and instrumental music,

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classical music, folk and light music, plastic arts and dancing (both classical and modern).

- **House of Culture**, subordinated to the Town Hall and the Local Council, having a headquarters and four branches, in Baile Felix, Bihor Bishopric, Podgoria and Mosoova street.
- There are also certain **centres, clubs and associations**, having educational, Christian and cultural activities. They are expressions of the civil society and carry out some of the projects and cultural tests of the community. Hereby, without presenting them exhaustively, we quote the most active ones:
 - Roman Catholic Cultural Centre Association "Posticum movimentum juventutis Christianae"
 - Christian Centre Betania
 - Reformed Cultural Centre "Lorantfy Zsuzsanna"
 - Cultural Foundation "Bunyitai Vincze"
 - Photo Club "Nufarul"
 - Romanian Association for Ex Libris
 - Foundation of "George Sincai" Library Oradea
 - Foundation "Ad Sumum" Oradea
 - Foundation "Cele Trei Crisuri" Oradea
 - "Tempo" Club Oradea
 - Foundation "Speranta" Oradea
 - Cultural Free Union of the Gypsies
 - Maltese Help Service in Romania, branch of Oradea
- **Book and newspaper printing houses**
In Oradea, there are 27 printing houses for books, tapes and CD-ROMs as well as 16 editorial offices (magazines and newspapers). In the last 5 years there have been more than

400 book titles printed in Romanian, Hungarian and in other languages. The Union of Oradea has been the main book producer over the years.

- **Bookshops:** 11 bookshops, 7 of them belong to S.C. Librarul, the others are private: Crican Libraries S.A. and Sedadon S.R.L. Next to Rodipet S.A. the press is distributed by Gardopress S.R.L., Murray Press S.R.L., Global Media Agency, Artmedia Publicitate and Gotic Media S.R.L.
- **The new local radio and TV stations** enrich the cultural life in Oradea. It's worth mentioning Radio Transylvania and Radio Sonvest, respectively T.V.S., ProTV and Antena 1.

Population, divided by religious beliefs:

Religion	% of population
Orthodox	55
Greco-Catholics	3
Roman-Catholics	13
Reformed	20
Baptists	3
Pentecostals	4
Other religions (including Muslims)	2

I.1.3.7. Sport and leisure

There are sport structures in various high schools and school groups, at the University, sport clubs and sport associations of the Army, for: athletics, basketball, football, gymnastics, judo, wrestling, volleyball, handball, tourism orientation, chess, boxing, weight lifting, polo, radio amateurism, fencing, water jumping, table tennis, karate, and horse riding.

The growth of sports financing in Oradea (1996-2000):

Specification	Price list			Prices, as compared to December 2000		
	Incomes		Expenses	Incomes		Expenses
	Total	Local budget		Total	Local budget	
1996	120,000	-	120,000	1,449,480	0	1,449,480
1997	180,000	-	180,000	1,385,640	0	1,385,640
1998	230,000	-	230,000	704,280	0	704,280
1999	1,301,000	781,000	1,301,000	2,833,578	1,701,018	2,833,578
2000	4,243,000	3,540,000	4,243,000	5,969,901	4,980,780	5,969,901
Total	6,074,000	4,321,000	6,074,000	12,342,879	6,681,798	12,342,879

PROBLEMS:

- Lack of minimum sports equipment for schools
- Degradation of playgrounds and sport grounds
- Too few leisure areas in town
- Precarious conditions as regards sporting activities for people at large and for professionals, as far as material resources are concerned.

I.1.3.8. Child protection

Child protection includes all the facilities which provide them material support, medical assistance, education and accommodation. At the local level, the specialised factor is represented by the County General Department for Children Rights' Protection. There is also (within the City Hall) the Protection Authority for Children, Disabled and Elder Persons.

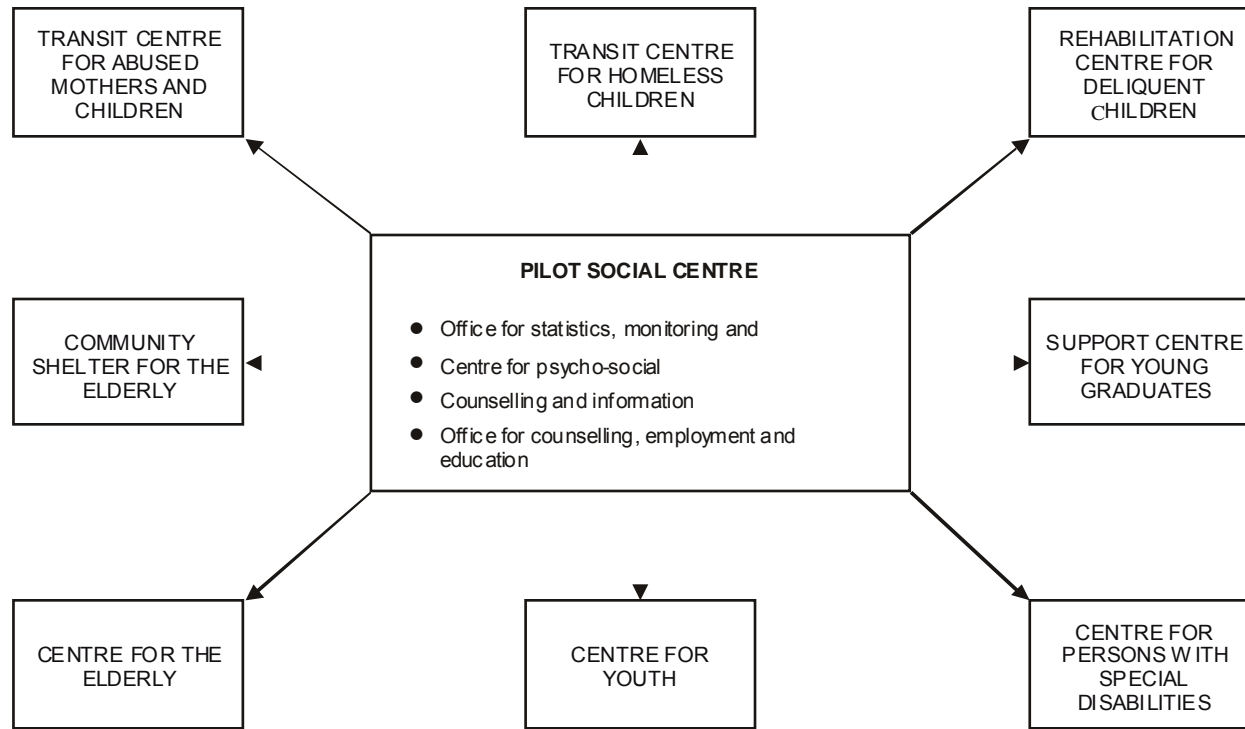
IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS:

- The early and permanent residential institutionalisation generated deficiencies in children's growth. Although there are other methods of institutionalisation (entrusting in view of adoption, maternal nurse placements, reintegration in the natural family) in 2001,

there was an increased number of institutionalisations, 367 as compared to 344.

- Child abuse. The specific services used for preventing and efficiently avoiding child abuse, are not well advertised in the mass media. In 2001 there were only 7 acknowledgements of this type, sent to DGJPDC. There are only a few specialists who work directly with the abused children. At the local level, there is no transit centre for abused mothers and children.
- The "street children" phenomenon. There is no specialised centre to provide assistance and support for street children. At the moment, the only institution is "the centre for sheltering children" subordinated to DGJPDC. Its capacity is 17 places, but it also shelters young delinquents and children coming from families with a precarious material situation.
- Juvenile delinquency. There is no organisation to offer specialised assistance for these young people.
- Youth (over 18 years old) who leave the children shelters. There are 3 active NGOs in Oradea, which render an assistance programme to the young graduates, over a short period of time, but places are also limited. Other solutions shall have to be found, as their number is increasing.

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I.1.3.9. Young people

There are nearly 98 active NGOs in Oradea, which cover almost all fields, starting with organisations dealing with social problems, to those involved in the environment and economy as well as religious, cults and ethnic minorities. There are also 23 high schools, attended by 12,000 pupils and the developing University has 23,800 students.

The NGOs have formed various informal structures, in the social field (The Council of Social NGOs – CONS), in the youth field (The Council of Youth NGOs – CONT) in order to help themselves and to have a better cooperation amongst themselves.

I.1.3.10. Women

There are two NGOs in Oradea, which are focused on gender equity problems. Also, within each political party there is a special department for women.

The effective participation of women within different life aspects such as family, a professional career, and/or a political career, exposes her to a high level of

stress and pressure which usually affects their physical and psychic condition. Added to those issues is their actual economic situation; insufficient incomes, a low quality of life that sometimes generates cases of aggression and violence upon the women and their children. Also, social discrimination can promote the phenomenon of social violence.

I.1.3.11. Elderly people

Elderly people represent approximately 5% of the population. After the age of 55, life decreases significantly. Their income is lowered, because of the general economic situation. There is a lack of balance between the employed, active persons, who bring an income to the specific funds of support and the persons assisted by this retirement fund. A fact that brings about social needs for this category of the population.

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS:

- Financial problems – Pension amounts represent an unequal ratio between incomes

and expenditures, which do not cover the basic needs of maintenance and food expenses.

- Lack of compensation on medicine.
- Non-existence of free medical assistance.
- Old people without family cannot look after themselves and have no access to personal assistance.
- No opportunities for old people with a modest income, to spend their spare time.

I.1.3.12. Persons with disabilities

Oradea is the region with the highest number of disabled people in the country. There is no real data, but it is considered, by the associating movement of Oradea, that they represent 10% of the population. The associated sector of NGOs in Oradea represents an important tool in the system of assisting and promoting disabled people rights. Their associating umbrella model, the only one existing in Romania, also gives this force representation in Oradea of around 1,000 members, by the 11 NGOs working with various fields of disabilities. There is an application percentage of only 1%, so we consider that the accessibility has been very weakly put into practice. The public institutions that arranged platforms for the disabled are represented by ISPH Bihor (the platform has an inclination angle of 30% and the norm stipulates an angle between 5% and max. 8%) and "Mihai Eminescu" High School. Speaking about walkways, pavements in town are full of vices.

I.1.3.13. Ethnic cohabitation

In the last 6 decades the population in Oradea has increased about 3 times. The population by nationalities is quite heterogeneous:

Nationalities	% of the population
Romanians	64.75
Hungarians	33.30
Rroma	0.95
Germans	0.40
Slovaks	0.23
Others	0.33

Belonging to a certain nationality does not interfere in our population's interest. The sense of pride and attachment to their town is a characteristic of the people of this town, especially the ones that have been living here the longest.

I.1.3.14. Civil Society

Civil Society, at local level, is represented greatly by the associating NGOs. Unfortunately, these structures have not yet succeeded in being able to permanently and efficiently cooperate with the public authorities. Partnerships between NGOs and the local authorities are strengthening. But when projects are completed, they rarely meet the initial expectations in both results and timelines.

I.1.3.15. Public order and citizen safety

Since 1990, the breaking of the law has widely increasing. As a result of steps taken to assure order and discipline, at the Police level in Oradea, there have been reported 3,815 offences in 2000 and 3,485 in 2001. Mostly (58%) have been thefts, followed by frauds (6%).

The main categories are the following:

- Judicial offences
- Economic offences
- Road traffic offences

In order to prevent and stop violence, and also to defend public and private patrimony, the Police staff controlled and checked the market places, trade fairs, leisure places, and other crowded areas. Everything was published in the local mass media, including the good results of the Police actions. The persons thought to have a bad influence, like beggars and street children, were severely followed up. The main reasons for offences were: alcohol, school skipping, prostitution; traffic of living persons, arguments in the family, revenges between rival groups and gangs, drugs, unemployment and lack of items necessary for survival.

1.2 OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES AND LEGISLATION

1.2.1. General remarks

Objectives pertaining to sustainable development in Oradea take into account the two stages of urbanisation of the last 50 years that occurred not only in the municipality but also, to various extents, in all Romanian cities.

Specific to the 1950-1980 decades, the first stage was characterised by an accelerated expansion of the real estate, following on the development of the metallurgical and shipbuilding industries. Rapid urbanisation negatively impacted on the urban design, quality of human habitation, local culture and environment. Compared to other Romanian cities, Bucharest in particular, Oradea was not confronted with the phenomenon of “endavisation” (isolation of areas inhabited by the wealthy from those of the poor, followed by accelerated expansion of the latter) because all residential areas in the city are inhabited by the poor. The second stage began in 1990 and carried on previous social problems that aggravated over time.

Similar urbanisation patterns could be observed in other urban settings in Central and Eastern Europe where local economies were monolithic and slowly restructuring. Noticeably, looking at the dynamics of urban development in Western European cities, sustainable development and regeneration of an urban habitat depend on structural changes within local economies and the population (function of professional qualifications), and with community culture. On the other hand, development of an urban setting is substantially influenced by implementation of proficient management practices, and concentrates on four major targets: **infrastructure development and provision of public access to this infrastructure; affordable housing; environmental protection; and poverty alleviation.**

At the same time, urbanisation must take into account the limited availability of resources (human, natural and financial), a fact that might prevent authorities from managing all the problems of a community. Urban development must also correlate with careful distribution of resources and avoid the “crowding out” effect (increased public expenditures cause a

decrease in private investment). Public authorities must constantly evaluate investment opportunities, not only in relation to the availability of current and future financial resources, but also as a function of the community agenda. Authorities should foster a sense of responsibility in individuals and the community, and promote partnerships in projects for local development.

Last but not least, urban development is correlated with the redefinition of urban design.

Urban cultural heritage does not consist of monuments only. Many districts preserve their individual, authentic outlook that is not necessarily provided by historical landmarks. Old urban settlements, from which present time residential areas are developed, display a harmonious layout, with streets, architectural style and trees playing an essential aesthetic function. Sustainable urban development assumes the identification and preservation of compact zones comprising of old urban landscapes and sites, instead of isolated buildings or groups of buildings.

1.2.2. General Objectives

Main objectives for development in Oradea take into account the availability of financial resources; opportunity for a certain investment (in terms of costs versus revenues); and necessity to balance public investment with the private one. The latter should not be negatively affected by high fiscal taxation at local level. Objectives for sustainable development include:

1. **Develop the municipal infrastructure** (distribution of water, energy and natural gas, and communications) and secure public access—residents and industries—to this infrastructure
2. **Environmental Protection**
3. **Improvement of the population health**
4. **Urban regeneration** (i.e. urban development: housing estates, affordable housing, and economic incentives; urban rehabilitation: refurbish and develop the old centre of the city, and other off-centre sites that belong to the historical heritage; redefine functionality of municipal buildings)
5. **Poverty alleviation**

Accordingly, with the development perspectives of Oradea, the strategic concept must be formulated in an appropriate manner, in order to generate a strategic plan which will provide a comprehensive set of actions which will lead to the following expected results: sustainable economic growth, job opportunities and the increase of quality of life. In this respect, the strategic concept of “development” has as effective results the economic development due to the geo-strategic position of the city through the attraction of investments and economic activities. Therefore the following two priority directions must be followed: the improvement of the city’s image (through the improvement of quality of life and urban revitalization) and creating facilities in order to attract private companies (through investments on infrastructure, land and building offerings, strategic services, and fiscal facilities).

1.2.3. Principles

Principles for urban management—applied to the five objectives—in compliance with principles for sustainable development presented in the “European Sustainable Cities, Brussels, 1996” Report, the Bremen Declaration, 1997, and the Amsterdam Treaty.

An urban setting is not a closed system, and accomplishment of the five general objectives is based on principles for urban management to foster urban development and/or regeneration.

Consequently, policies, strategic urban planning, and implementation of programmes and projects will comply with the following principles:

- Sustainable development that would bring, in the long run, major attitude and cultural change towards sustainable use of natural resources;
- Building institutional capacity based on efficient management, and restructured public services in correlation with current financial resources, objectives of sustainable development and the community agenda;
- Municipal twinning to provide information exchange among municipalities on best available practices for urban or project management;
- Developing partnerships between public and private institutions to co-operate on projects and programmes;
- Completing projects and programmes which the private sector cannot complete on its own;
- Integrating policies on the horizontal (to achieve simultaneous synergy among various sectors) and the vertical (to correlate and integrate policies for development of the city with those of the county and the region);
- Management of resources, which assumes integration of energy, economic, financial and human resources and also integration of energy and economic resources in a natural cycle;
- Free-market approaches to achieve sustainable development: issue regulations on eco-taxes and public utilities based on free-market principles; assess any potential investment function of criteria for environmental protection; and incorporate environmental protection issues in the drafting of the local budget;
- Decentralise management for the energy industry;
- Sustainable urban landscaping will comply with regulations on construction materials, building design, bio-climate, the extent of build-up in a given area, spatial orientation of housing estates, green zones around buildings, microclimate and energy efficiency;
- Carry out programmes or projects to restore cultural heritage of a certain group and/or traditions of the local community as a whole. These programmes would not infringe upon cultural values and traditions of any social group within the community;
- Ban multiplication of public services if they did not meet a certain community need;
- Regulate land use and management in compliance with provisions set in the Landscaping Master Plan;
- Analysis of technical capacities for project execution;

O R A D E A

- Evaluation of efficient utilisation of human and financial resources;
 - Evaluation of financial viability with a programme or project function of revenues;
 - Identification of community needs and priorities and correlation of community agenda with opportunities for new programmes and projects;
 - Evaluation of needs of the socially disadvantaged groups and the municipal capacity to secure affordable housing, jobs and basic public services;
 - Environmental protection;
 - Carry out programmes and projects in partnership with the private sector or offer incentives for the private sector to take over investment expenses, provided that the programme or project would turn profitable;
 - Disseminate information that pertains to a specific investment (local topography, statistics on local and regional economy, regulations for urban development, and national and regional landscaping plans).
- Residential zones will include open common spaces such as squares, green areas and parks;
 - These open common spaces will have a functional design so as to encourage outdoor group activities and community cohesion;
 - Pedestrian walks and bicycle tracks will be laid out in residential districts except for the old city core;
 - Natural lands—forests, flora and still waters—will be preserved and possibly integrated in planned parks;
 - Communities will have to comply with resource conservation and waste reduction regulations;
 - Communities will use water supplies rationally;
 - Landscaping plans (i.e. orientation of street system and placement of buildings) will promote energy efficiency.

Principles of rehabilitating or ensuring sustainable human settlements to comply with the Spatial Planning, according to the Habitat Agenda, Istanbul, 1996

- Integrated land zoning, so that every residential district will consist of housing estates (individually-owned houses or apartment buildings, function of specific architectural systems); buildings used for commercial purposes; parking lots; school buildings and infrastructure for public utilities;
- Residential areas will comprise of a diversity of buildings;
- Buildings that are part of the national heritage will undergo (indoor and outdoor) refurbishing work without altering the initial architectural design. Buildings with historical value will not be transformed or demolished by any means.
- Residential zones will include a multifunctional central area, to combine commercial, civic, cultural, and leisure activities;

1.2.4. Legislation

International Acts and Documents, and Internal Legislation Underlying General Objectives and the Action Plan for Local Agenda 21- Oradea

International acts and documents

- Local Agenda 21, 1992
- The Fifth European Community Environmental Action Programme – “Towards Sustainability” - a comprehensive approach of the EU activities concerning urban issues, comparative urban data and indicators, and the implementation of initiatives pertaining to Local Agenda 21
- Aalborg Charter (Charter of European Cities & Towns towards Sustainability), approved by the participants at the European Conference for cities and sustainable settlements, (Aalborg, Denmark, 1994)
- Lisbon Action Plan for the implementation of the Aalborg Charter and the Local Agenda 21
- “European Sustainable Cities” report, Brussels, 1996

- The Bremen Declaration (1997) that establishes the principles for the partnership between business and municipality regarding sustainable development of the cities
 - “Urban Sustainable Development in the European Union: A framework for action” (1998)
 - The Hanover Call of the municipal leaders from cities and towns in 36 European countries, adopted at the Third European Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns, Hanover, Germany, 9-12 February, 2000
 - Green Paper – Environmental issues, European Commission, 2000
 - Charter of the Architectural Heritage, adopted by the Council of Europe in October 1975
 - Community Action Plan concerning Cultural Heritage (1994)
 - Art.151 of the Treaty of Amsterdam amending the Treaty on European Union, the treaties establishing the European Communities and certain related acts – conservation and development of the common cultural heritage, preserving diversity
 - Art.6 of the Treaty establishing the European Communities – environmental protection has to be contained in all community policies and activities.
- Internal legislation**
- Law on local public administration no. 215/2001
 - Law on public services for communal husbandry no. 326/2001
 - Law no. 27/1994 concerning local taxes
 - Law no. 189/1998 concerning local public finance
 - Law no. 350/2001 concerning zoning and town planning
 - Law no. 71/1996 concerning the approval of the National Landscaping Master Plan, Section I – Communications
 - Law no. 171/1997 concerning the approval of the National Landscaping Master Plan, Section II – Water
 - Law no. 5/ concerning the approval of the National Landscaping Master Plan, Section III – protected areas
 - Law no. 351/ concerning the approval of the National Landscaping Master Plan, Section IV – the network of towns and cities
 - Law no. 575/2001 concerning the approval of the National Landscaping Master Plan, Section V – areas prone to natural hazards
 - Law no. 10/1995 concerning standards for quality with the construction industry
 - GO no. 20/1994 on measures to mitigate the seismic risk with buildings, re-published
 - Law no. 460/2001 amending and completing Government Ordinance no. 20/1994 on measures to mitigate seismic risk with buildings
 - GO no. 244/2000 concerning dam safety, approved by Law no. 466/2001
 - GO no. 65/2001 concerning the establishment and the functioning of industrial parks
 - Housing Law no. 114 of 11 October 1996, republished
 - Law no. 422/ 2001 concerning the preservation of historical monuments
 - Law no. 10/ 2001 concerning the legal status of buildings abusively appropriated between 6 March 1945 - 22 December 1989
 - Law no. 213/1998 concerning public property and its legal status
 - Law no. 219/1998 concerning the regime of concessions
 - Law no. 41/1995 for the approval of Government Ordinance no. 68/1994 concerning the protection of the national cultural heritage
 - Law no. 56/1998 for the approval of Government Ordinance no. 24/1997 on amending and completion of Government Ordinance no. 68/1994 concerning the protection of the national cultural heritage, approved by Law no. 41/1995
 - GO no.43/2000 concerning the protection of the archaeological heritage and the proclaiming of archaeological sites as areas of national interest, approved by the Law no.378/2001
 - GO no. 47/2000 on protection measures for historical monuments that are part of the World Heritage, approved by Law no. 564/2001

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- Education Law no. 84/1995 *** Re-published
- Law no. 133/2000 for the approval of Government Ordinance no. 102/1998 concerning continuous professional training within the educational system
- Law no. 33/1995 for the ratification of the Convention-framework on national minority protection, Strasbourg, February 1995
- Law no. 48/2002 for the approval of Government Ordinance no. 137/2000 on prevention and punishment of all forms of discrimination
- Environmental Protection Law no. 137/1995 *** Re-published
- Law of the Waters no. 107 of 25 September 1996
- E.O. no. 236/2000 concerning the status of protected nature reserves, and preservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna
- Law no. 426/2001 for the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2000 concerning residential and industrial waste production
- Law no. 465/2001 for the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 16/2001 concerning solid waste management
- Law no. 655/2001 for the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 243/2000 on the protection of the atmosphere
- Law no. 86/2000 on the free access to information on the environment, public participation in decision-making processes, and environmental justice

1.2.5. Specific objectives

1.2.5.1. Infrastructure development

Water

Pinciples stipulated in the European Council Directive 60/2000/CE shall be applied for good management and a sustainable development of the water resources.

- Carrying on the expansion and modernisation programme of the drinking and sewerage water systems;
- Modernisation of waste water treatment stations;
- Rehabilitation of rainfall or flooding capped sewers;
- Carrying out repair and embankment work on the brooks of Peta, Salbatec, Pois and Sateteag, in order to stop flooding because of heavy rains. Carrying on the repair work for the domestic water system in Oradea, as well as sewer system expansion in the outlying areas;
- Carrying on the expansion and modernisation of the drinking water sewerage water system;
- Discharge of waste waters from the economic agents not connected to the city sewer system, but having tanks that must be emptied, shall be performed under conditions stipulated by R.A. APATERM Oradea.

Street system, public lightning, transport, communications:

- Development of the traffic areas:
 - Modernisation and rehabilitation of some streets specified by the City Hall programme;
 - Extension of parking lots in the city
- Modernisation, at a European level, of the total length of Crisul Repede river banks, from Silvas Pod CFR to Iosia Pod CFR;
- Modernisation and diversification of services in Oradea Airport, to possibly attract passengers from the Western part of Hungary;
- Building a ring road around the city;
- Building a highway, to transit Oradea;
- Regulating taxi activities;
- Modernisation of public transport by using non polluting fuels: biogas and methane gas;
- Electrification of the railway along all the connections;
- Modernisation of street lights and the electrical system;
- Expansion of the telephone network.

- Drawing up of a market study and a SWOT analysis in order to diagnose the tourist basis in Oradea, questionnaires concerning what the present tourists appreciate, identification of a portfolio of tourism offers and services specific to potential tourists, building up a territorial tourism identity to individualise the local tourism offer and to promote the cultural and historic identity of the city;
- Setting up a TOURISM PROMOTING CENTRE, a unit of information, orientation, and assistance in tourism services, including maps and booklets for better information, a permanent phone line - "Green Phone";
- Creating a web page, dedicated to tourism in Oradea, to promote information and local tourism offers;
- Identifying performances in connection with the local traditions of this region, included in the European tourist programmes;
- Initiating a European tour of the Central European towns, through the old historic Austro-Hungarian area (arrival in/or departure from Vienna) as a possible attraction, to stimulate tourism in the area (Austria, Hungary, The Czech Republic, Slovakia, Ukraine).

Energy

- Expansion of the counter system for thermal power in the blocks of flats and economic agents;
- Value the geothermal waters from Oradea;
- Larger use of geothermal water in both industrial and domestic sectors;
- Carrying out a complex investment programme to supply the thermal power stations with natural gas instead of coal;
- Carrying out a natural gas distribution network for domestic and industrial consumers and thermal power stations;
- Modernisation of thermal points and heat exchangers;
- Replacement of the primary and secondary thermal network.

I.2.5.2. Environmental Protection

Improved quality of environmental factors

- Reduction of traffic pollution by building a ring road in order to redirect the heavy traffic and to avoid pollution on the control ways; limit road transport (on certain roads) to certain days only (Saturday and Sunday).
- A map of Oradea which shall spot the "hot areas" (spots) – the highest polluted areas; an accurate determination may be achieved by using the laboratory of atmospheric emission measurement from the Environment Protection Inspectorate;
- Design, execution and exploitation of underground water captations based upon studies and proper hydrological information in order to avoid compromising the aquiferous capacity;
- Search for, and eliminate, reasons that bring about petrol losses and hence, water and soil pollution respectively, by drilling around the slogs, pouts, waste storage rooms, fuel storage rooms, etc.

Green spaces

- Create a natural protected area on the biological ponds of the water treatment station, and set up ecological education units with supervising and operational staff. This would represent a "first performance", both for the country and for the Central–Eastern European area;
- Initiate a planting programme of natural vegetable shelterbelts along the routes with heavy traffic and/or close to the "hot spots".

Development of leisure areas and sports places

- Remodel the city swimming pool, reshape the Olympic swimming pool.
- Rehabilitation of Crisul Repede riverbanks.

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Waste management

- Close the present domestic waste slag and build an ecological depot, to correspond with the dimensions and dynamics of the city;
- Recycle reusable waste, including plastic materials;
- Identify solutions to hospital waste;
- Control and monitor the production, transport and discharge of industrial waste, paying special attention to toxic and dangerous waste;
- Clear out unauthorized garbage deposits both in town and at the end of the town;
- Identify the best solutions, at the city level, for the composting of organic waste, which represents 40% of the landfill. Hence, organic waste shall be separated at the source;
- Make tenant associations and the public aware and responsible regarding street waste and waste in the green areas and parks;
- Use, as a fertiliser in parks, polluted and deserted grounds, amounting to about 50,000 m³/year, of vegetable soil resulted from the process of sugar beet washing. Cover the waste slag from the thermal power station (CET), and the town garbage platform with this high quality soil.

Interaction with the rural area around the city

Development and modernisation of agriculture in Oradea and the vicinities should be focused on:

- Providing quality standards accordingly to EU norms and regulations;
- Protection of limited natural resources - soil, water, air and biodiversity;
- Maintenance of the land patrimony at high quality standards, cancellation of the worsening effects generated by industrialisation and urbanisation;
- Optimal use of agricultural potential and its additional components in order to sell the products on local and external markets;
- Diminishing the existing differences concerning competition of agricultural products.
- Setting up of joint companies for technical and marketing consultancy in agriculture;

- Turning to good account the fact that we are next to the border, in order to accelerate a mutual access on both markets and on possible third ones;
- Revival of industrial agricultural cultures, by using their operating capacities in both zones.

I.2.5.3. Urban regeneration

Establish, from the Landscape Master Plan, the residential areas in relation to the wish for city expansion in the North, and the future requirements of the population and its structure;

- Give special attention to (focus on) individual and duplex buildings;
- Build 2-3 storeyed houses;
- Purchase houses, rehabilitate them, and then allocate them to disfavoured persons;
- Create a larger number of living places from the ANL fund;
- Protect patrimony buildings, especially the ones that have been turned into living areas;
- Improve the thermal insulation of buildings;

Spatial Planning

- Build up the metropolitan area of Oradea;
- Implement the reviving programme of the central area: Republicii street for pedestrians;
- Improve the fiscal zoning practices of the Oradea territory;
- Rational use of the grounds meant for constructions, the hilly area.

I.2.5.4. Economy

One can appreciate that in the economic field; the following 3 major targets may be achieved in Oradea:

- Create an attractive environment for investors, by improving the general conditions for developing economic activities; financial and supporting services for business, fiscal facilities, physical infrastructure and human resources;

- Encourage technical and technological activities and technological transfer to small and medium enterprises, related to the present requirements for environmental protection;
- Strengthen, develop and modernise specific offers for tourism in accordance with the resources and opportunities of the city.

A) Industry

Creating better conditions for industrial development and new jobs;

Development of the industrial sector in Oradea implies a series of measures focused on:

- Promoting the clean industries: introducing the systems of environment management, promoting the principles of pollution prevention, creating facilities for clean technologies
- Special focus on tourism and services promotion
- Promoting foreign investments: strengthening of relations in the border area by including on the Euro-region Bihor – Hajdu Bihar calendar certain special activities like: fairs and exhibitions, or a business centre showing an exhibition on “Info Business”
Providing an attractive business climate: creating business opportunities, various facilities for all categories of investments, associations in the community’s interest, public/private partnerships
- Rehabilitation and development of physical infrastructure
- Development of business assistance and consultancy; financial support for information services, assistance and consultancy, offered at the City Hall level and by private firms and companies
- Development of productive activity and servicing areas, taking into consideration town traditions but also the modern technologies (IT).

B) Tourism

- Draw up of a market study and a SWOT analysis in order to diagnose the tourist basis in Oradea, questionnaires concerning what the

present tourists appreciate, identification of a portfolio of tourism offers and services specific to potential tourists, build a territorial tourism identity to individualise the local tourism offerings and to promote the cultural and historic identity of the city;

- Set up a TOURISM PROMOTING CENTRE, a unit of information, orientation, and assistance in tourism services, including maps and booklets for better information, and a permanent phone line - “Green Phone”;
- Create a web page, dedicated to tourism in Oradea, to promote information and local tourism offers;
- Identify performances in connection with the local traditions of this region, to be included in the European tourist programmes;
- Initiate a European tour of Central European towns – through the old historic Austro-Hungarian area (arrival in/or departure from Vienna) as a possible attraction, to stimulate tourism in the area (Austria, Hungary, The Czech Republic, Slovakia, Ukraine).

C) Dynamics of the Small and Medium enterprises (SME)

- Identify local possibilities to support the SMEs with activities in production and services, especially the ones which promote “clean technologies”.
- Higher quality, lower costs of production and services;
- Create industrial and technological parks (in cooperation with the University of Oradea), create business incubators for young people in top technologies, which supply quality environmental preservation;
- Partnership between Civil Society and the business community by implementing cooperating projects in human resources, training, and the qualification of the labour force, especially young people and women.

D) Creating favourable opportunities for service diversification and quality improvement

- Develop a professional training system, accessible and diversified;
- Improve the quality of public service and economic interest in customs, transportation, specific infrastructure, etc;
- Stimulate the development of services in the private sector especially the banking system, insurance, tourism, trade and food;
- Simplify authorisation procedures and efficient consulting, information and promotion;
- Develop additional services in the border areas (Debreceen, Bekescsaba) "in the mirror" – to create an integrating space for economic development

I.2.5.5. Poverty Alleviation

Formal and Informal education

A. Formal education

- Promote an open education system connected to the present training needs, diversified and modulus-scheduled depending on the needs required by the evolution of the economy, administration, social and cultural life, to encourage initiative, fair competition and to favour innovative spirit and creativity;
- Put into operation public and private resources in order to promote didactic technologies based on electronic communications (e-learning) and equipping the teaching laboratories;
- The act of teaching shall be professionalised, stimulating the formative aspect.
- Introduction of a credit system in the compulsory education;
- Involve parents and the whole community in school life;
- Continuous equipping of schools with computers;
- A higher quality of teacher training, by periodically attending training courses;

- Set up positions for teacher trainers and counsellors in the school labs – for psychopedagogical assistance;
- Change the mentality of both young and old people from imposed decision making to negotiated decision making, in approaching problems, with continual training.

B. Informal education:

- Develop informal education, as an alternative to the completion of formal education;
- A healthy well balanced after school programme meeting both physical and intellectual needs of children,
- A project to prevent and stop school abandonment;
- Create a catalogue of the existing alternative educational programmes offered: health, education, road education, civic education, cultural artistic and scientific education, sports education, ecological education;
- Create a web-site to show the alternative education possibilities besides the school system;
- Multimedia rooms to promote multiple education, further to basic education;
- Create a youth centre, with organised activities aimed to help them foster convictions, attitudes and behaviours necessary to integrate successfully into a competitive world;
- Create children centres in the districts where children are not supervised at home and may benefit from a rich after school programme;
- Improve the material basis of the University of Oradea;
- More boarding houses for students;
- Larger cooperation with other university centres from our county and abroad.

Training human resources

- Correlate the education offered in high schools and University with the labour force required by the market;
- Identify and fill vacant jobs;

- Orient and consult with the unemployed and others;
- Qualify and requalify the labour force to the requirements and tendencies of the labour market;
- Re-analyse the policies concerning formation, orientation and qualification of human resources, considering the real necessities of the economy.

Unemployment

- Organise requalification courses in various trades, according to the requirements;
- Permanent control of vacant jobs on the market;
- Grant credits (from the unemployment fund) to create new jobs.

Population health

- Increments of life expectations;
- Life quality amelioration;
- Equal access to health services;
- Better records concerning the health of disadvantaged persons from a socio-economic point of view;
- Equip hospitals with proper medical equipment;
- Educational programmes for health concerning HIV, AIDS, TBC, hepatitis B and C;
- Programmes in cooperation with the corresponding NGOs.

Youth

- Carrying out and promote a youth policy in Oradea;
- Establish a budget for the youth activities of the youth NGOs, as well as establishing a "see-through" procedure to allocate these resources;
- Supply the necessary support for various youth activities in Oradea;
- Reduction / cancellation of local taxes and income taxes for the buildings where NGOs carry out their activities;

I.2.5.6. Responsibility towards the disadvantaged persons

Situation of disadvantaged children

1. Residential institutionalisation

More efficient alternatives to residential institutionalisation: reintegration in the natural family; adoption; sheltering, family centres.

2. Child abuse

Better living conditions for abused children by: creating a transit centre for abused children/mothers; an easier access to counselling, information services; guiding them to other specialised institutions to solve their cases; making the general public at large, aware of what abuse means.

3. Streets children

Easy access to a proper living place and education for this category by: creating a transit centre for street children; access to counselling and education.

4. Juvenile delinquency

Easier access to counselling and education by organising a rehabilitation centre;

5. Young people (over 18) who leave the placement centres

Giving support to the integration of young graduates leaving the residential institutions by providing living conditions, easy access to counselling and support for finding a work place.

Situation of elderly people

Create a pilot social centre for the identification of needs and a centre for directing the situation of the elderly (and the other categories of population). Develop alternative community services, such as: community centres in the districts which include: day centres, canteens, counselling and information services, and guidance about special development units offering a house-caring system. Create a community shelter for the elderly without stable lodging.

Situation of the severely handicapped people:

- Set up of a daycare centre for the handicapped
- Change the mentality of the society as towards handicapped people
- Access platforms in the streets and in for public transportation
- More work places for the handicapped
- Instal audio signalling at the traffic lights.

Following the identification of problems and the establishment of objectives in the social field, evidence has been presented for the necessity of creating a Pilot Social Centre, to develop activities and services in a network of community centres located in the various districts of Oradea. The Pilot Social Centre shall have a statistics, monitoring and legislation office, as well as psychosocial assistance, which will offer counselling services, information and advise for the citizens about the services included in the network activity orientation office: counselling, labour force occupation, and labour education.

Other centres to be included in the network shall reflect the needs identified in the social field: a transit centre for abused children and mothers, a transit centre for street children, a youth centre for informal educational activities, day centres for persons with special needs, a supporting centre for young graduates who leave the residential institutions, a day centre for the elderly, and a community shelter for the elderly.

We would like to make the public aware and to get the members of the community involved directly in the activities of all the centres. Thus, it is underlined the active role that the members of the community should take in creating certain identification tools, in solving their own problems, by promoting a community spirit and a civic attitude.

I.2.5.7. Ethnic cohabitation

- Education in the language of the minorities;
- Social integration of the Roma community;
- Joint cultural programmes;

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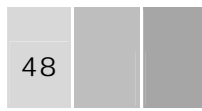
- Strengthen the cooperation with towns from Hungary;
- Avoid population segregation by ethnic criteria;

I.2.5.8. Culture and art

- Rehabilitation of Oradea Fortress;
- Set up an art gallery for larger exhibitions;
- Provide an area of 800-1000 sqm. for public reading, for another project regarding the renovation of the County Library "Gh. Sincai" Bihor;
- Yearly agenda for the cultural happenings of City Hall, together with the collaboration and co-financing factors, based mainly upon the performances called "Oradian Autumn" – and starting with the UNESCO calendar, national calendar and local calendar for anniversaries and mementoes.
- Draw up a programme for the international cultural connections of the Oradea Town Hall, to advertise abroad the image of our town, with all its characteristics.
- Create a museum of the town of Oradea, archaeology, history, civil and ecclesiastical culture, industry, commerce and daily life; the citizens could contribute as well.

I.2.5.9. Sport and leisure:

- Build and equip the playgrounds;
- Develop the municipal swimming pool and Silvas area;
- Align the Crisul Repede river banks;
- Take over of the indoor swimming pool by the municipality;
- Modernise the parks;
- Set up a multi-operational complex with services and commercial activities;
- Build a skating rink in Iosia district;
- Create a supermarket in Calea Aradului Nufarul.



MUNICIPALITY

II. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

II.1. GENERAL REMARKS

The Local Action Plan (LAP) - as an instrument used for planning and implementation – includes a set of policies on various fields of activity, which is implemented over a set interval, aimed at achieving the general goals, set within a strategy. The deadline set for the accomplishment of the local action plan must correspond to the 10 to 20 year interval, set up for the achievement of the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development (LSSD).

At fixed intervals, the Local Action Plan must be revised, to make the set goals take into account the macro-economic evolution at the national level, the situation of the economy at regional and local levels, and the opinions of the local community about its implementation. The shorter the revision intervals, the less margin of error related to the assessment of the resources of a project. We must take into account the fact that while the time goes by, the economic variable indicators that must be taken into account for an economic prognosis increase in number. Due to this, it is recommended to revise the Local Action Plan which is going to be drafted by each city included in the Local Agenda 21, every two years, even if it is designed for a 10 year interval.

II.2. PRINCIPLES AND CONDITIONS

The Local Action Plan addresses the local community. Consequently, the steps, their number and the setting up of their priority (perhaps the most sensitive issued within the LAP), together with the institutional mechanisms used for their implementation, must take into account the interests of this community, namely those of the businessmen's associations, trade unions, associations, and

foundations which deal in charity, culture issues, protection of the cultural and architectural patrimony, and the interests of associations who deal in environment and/or animal protection, and religious congregations.

Any step included in the LAP, which is made concrete in a programme, sub-programme, or project, must take into account the following aspects:

- **Consistency between the goals set in the programmes, sub-programmes, and projects, with the general goals included in the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development;**
- **Existence of some limited financial resources;** this condition influences the financing method and the juridical mechanisms on which a programme, sub-programme or project is based on (for example a bank loan, a foreign loan, municipal bonds, concession, sale, rental, public-private partnership concluded on the basis of a set of leasing, sale, or other type of contracts, etc.);
- **Avoiding the eviction effect** (as an economic notion) according to which the increase of the public expenditures triggers the curbing of consumption or of private investments, in the circumstances when the resources are limited. The public authority must permanently assess the opportunity of achieving an investment, not only in relation with its present financial resources, but also with its future resources, and with the population's options. This way it will encourage the community and individual responsibility, together with the partnership, in the process aimed at accomplishing a local development project;
- **The degree of popularity (public knowledge)** of a programme, sub-programme, and project, through the dissemination of information among the members of the local community. In this respect, the LAP will have to include the mechanism of public debates used to analyse the programmes and sub-programmes that are to be accomplished;

- **Involving the sides interested in the accomplishment of a programme, sub-programme or project,**
- **Norms used to settle things versus self-settlement norms.** The local authority will take into account the fact that in some situations, the non-profit organisations or the businessmen's professional associations can fix rules set on a voluntary basis in the case when they want to accomplish a project without any intervention on behalf of the public authority, through rules. That is why it is better to avoid the excess of rules. Similarly, in some situations, the rules issued by the public local authority combine themselves with the voluntary ones, mainly in the case of the public-private partnership, for the set goal to develop a project.

II.3. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- Development of basic infrastructure and ensuring free access both for the population and also for the industrial consumers to this infrastructure (water, electricity, natural gas distribution, and transportation ways)
- Access to housing
- Environment protection
- Improvement of the health condition
- Poverty alleviation
- Urban regeneration (regeneration of the natural capital and the improvement of the urban conditions through refurbishing and developing the historical centre, the historical buildings outside the limited historic area, and the re-development of the buildings through renovating their facades, together with reviving their basic functions, or redefining these functions).

II.4. LOCAL BUDGET for 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002;

Proposals for the year 2003

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Row	Indicators	1999	2000	2001	2002	Proposals 2003
1	INCOMES – TOTAL	305,653,143	464,663,754	947,993,467	1,366,051,053	1,863,579,000
2	VENITURI PROPRII – TOTAL	255,475,048	221,322,728	302,533,539	336,082,927	320,450,000
3	I. VENITURI CURENTE	157,523,352	211,837,229	293,366,414	282,182,927	285,050,000
4	A. VENITURI FISCALE	141,535,404	153,851,132	193,411,204	244,321,927	251,800,000
32	B. VENITURI NEFISCALE	15,987,948	57,986,097	99,955,210	37,861,000	33,250,000
54	II VENITURI DIN CAPITAL	3,960,591	4,712,370	1,941,210	2,100,000	2,400,000
59	III VENITURI CU DESTINAŢIE SPECIALĂ	3,177,538	4,773,129	7,225,915	51,800,000	33,000,000
72	IV PRELEVĂRI DIN BUGETUL DE STAT	91,663,567	175,328,598	525,875,803	693,351,126	1,253,129,000
80	VI SUBVENŢII	49,328,095	68,012,428	119,584,125	128,617,000	110,000,000
92	IX ÎMPRUMUTURI	0	0	0	208,000,000	180,000,000
98	CHELTUIELI – TOTAL	291,431,847	471,043,028	955,548,955	1,366,051,053	1,863,579,000
99	A. CHELTUIELI CURENTE				854,986,126	1,280,749,000

ORADEA

Row	Indicators	1999	2000	2001	2002	Proposals 2003
134	B. CHELTUIELI DE CAPITAL	89,921,989	116,897,300	241,996,904	504,564,927	505,500,000
138	C. OPERAȚIUNI FINANCIARE	257,107	888,934	2,714,423	6,500,000	33,700,000
152	D. REZERVE	0	0	0	0	0
155	I. SERVICII PUBLICE GENERALE – TOTAL	16,282,143	29,486,325	35,327,214	47,565,000	58,000,000
167	III. CHELTUIELI SOCIAL- CULTURALE – TOTAL	51,482,761	105,623,305	383,940,507	488,800,583	668,549,000
280	IV. SERVICII ȘI DEZVOLTARE PUBLICĂ, LOCUINȚE, MEDIU ȘI APE	205,612,133	287,876,958	454,590,318	600,267,275	861,200,000
309	V. ACȚIUNI ECONOMICE	14,919,633	39,705,967	70,516,287	166,388,195	165,500,000
370	VI. ALTE ACȚIUNI	68,454	2,243,028	309,122	4,230,000	230,000
386	IX. FOND DE GARANTARE ȘI REDISTRIBUIRE	257,107	419,400	2,714,424	6,500,000	5,000,000
395	XI. TRANSFERURI	0	0	1,000,000	0	3,000,000
404	XII. ÎMPRUMUTURI ACORDATE	0	0	0	0	0
413	XIII. PLĂȚI DE DOBÂNZI ȘI ALTE CHELTUIELI	0	0	0	500,000	40,400,000
434	XIV. RAMBURSĂRI DE ÎMPRUMUTURI	0	0	0	0	28,700,000
446	XV. FONDURI DE REZERVĂ	0	0	0	0	0
452	XVI. CHELTUIELI CU DESTINAȚIE SPECIALĂ	2,809,616	4,804,111	7,151,084	51,800,000	33,000,000
479	XVII. EXCEDENT/DEFICIT	14,221,296	-6,379,274	-7,555,488	0	0

II.5. STEPS AIMED AT STRENGTHENING THE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

In order to achieve the identified objectives, the City Hall of Oradea Municipality, acting as a local authority, has to strengthen its institutional capacity at all levels of decision-making and execution. This endeavour is necessary not only to attract enough financial resources for the achievement of investments, but also to ensure the education and professional training of the human resources. They must identify the most efficient communication instruments and review the administrative framework for the assignment of individual responsibilities. Strengthening the institutional capacity is a long-term process, calling for the public administration to act for the sweeping in-depth transformation of the civil servant's attitude

towards the citizens' access to the activity carried out by the administration. This is a paramount condition to changing the image and increasing the credibility of the public administration among the community members.

Training courses for the City Hall's personnel organised by the Ministry of Public Administration through the National Centre for Continuous Training of the Local Public Administration, on the following domains:

- Urban and physical planning activity
- Development strategies for the administrative territorial units;
- Internal audit;
- Local taxes;
- Terms of reference for the secretary of the City Hall;

- Concepts regarding European integration and regional development;
- Organising and functioning the Local Public Administration;
- Public relations and mass-media;
- Human resources for the Public Administration;
- Public procurements;
- Social protection in Romania;
- Investments – condition for local development;
- Implementation of the infrastructure projects financed through PHARE funds;
- Management for regional development projects, financed by EU.

The amount allocated in 2001 for the training of the Oradea City Hall's personnel has represented 1.8 % of total expenditures, and in 2002, 2.1 %.

Within the special activity for strengthening the institutional capacity, Oradea City Hall entered a Memorandum of Cooperation with Research Triangle Institute (RTI) International, and United States Agency for International Development (USAID), in order to implement the Programme of Technical Assistance for the Local Public Administration of Romania. The contract between RTI and USAID includes an integrated training and technical assistance component addressed to local government. It covers a large spectrum of tasks for the local authorities (budget and public management, local tax collection, human resources management, information management, economic development, and municipal credit). This integrated assistance programme will help the selected local government units to become "best practice" models for local governments in Romania.

Cooperation under this agreement shall be in the following areas of activity:

A. Municipal Credit and Finance

Project 1. Strategy for contracting local public debt

Project 2. Debt financing of an investment project from the Capital Investment Programme (CIP)

Project 3. Develop a system for monitoring quality of a public service (water)

B. Public Management and Budget

Perform a system diagnosis (managerial and financial aspects only) and establish a methodology and an audit plan for the period 2002-2003

C. Information Management

Project 1: Development of management information reports, including GIS

Project 2: Correlation and integration of departmental databases

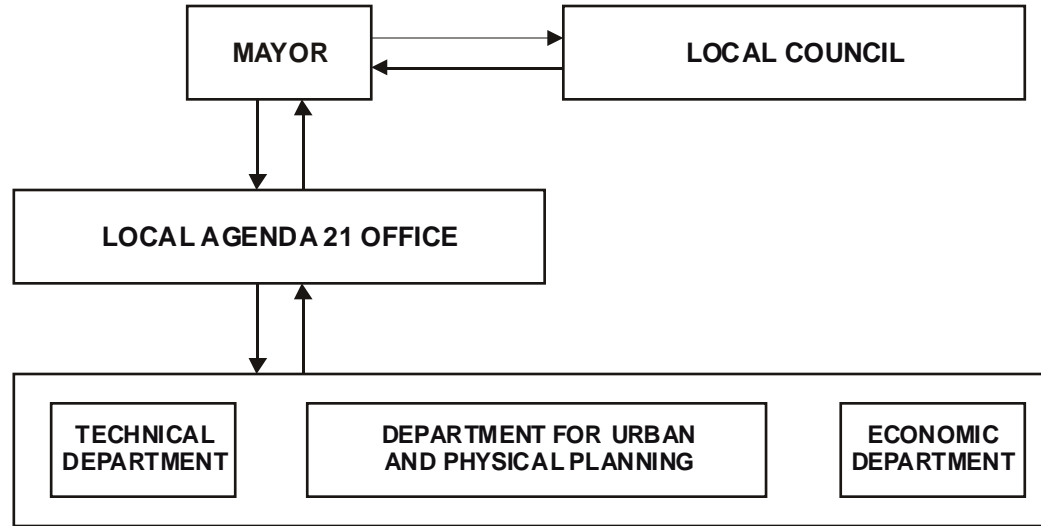
D. Local Economic Development

Project 1: Metropolitan area development and marketing strategy

II.6. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In order to monitor the progress made due to the implementation of these projects, the public administration shall devise a coherent and tangible supervision system with regard to the way they are carried out and, most of all, with regard to the effects produced by these projects on the community's social and economic life. However, this approach calls for the participation of other governmental and non-governmental institutions too, as the monitoring process cannot be complete without their contribution.

Structure of the Decision-Making Support System (Monitoring and Evaluation) for the Implementation of the Local Agenda 21 in Oradea Municipality



In order to measure up and assess the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy and of the Local Action Plan this structure will use a set of indicators designed in such a way as to ensure that the following objectives are achieved:

- The accurate evaluation of the “lastingness” of the social and economic system in Oradea;
- The measurement of performance rates regarding the achievement of the objectives

laid down in the Local Strategy of Sustainable Development and the implementation of the Local Action Plan;

- The ongoing correlation and adjustment of policies on the local level to the components of the Local Agenda 21 (targets, policies, actions), as well as to the documents convened on the international level.

This document sets forth the following set of indicators:

Indicators of the sustainable development adopted by the European Union in 2000 - URBAN AUDIT I, joint European indicators:

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS

Areas	Indicators	Institutions in charge – data sources
Population	Total population split on genders and age groups	County Statistics Dept. (CSD)
	Population below the age of 16 (%) and population above the average retirement age (%)	CSD
Ethnic Structure	Population of Romanian origin (% of the total)	CSD
	Other nationalities (% of the total)	CSD

Areas	Indicators	Institutions in charge – data sources
Household Structure	Total households	CSD
	Households average size	CSD
	Individual households (%)	CSD
	Family households (%)	CSD
	Households of retired people (%)	CSD
Labour Force Market and Unemployment	Number of unemployed people	County Labour Employment Agency (CLEA)
	Unemployment rate (broken down by gender)	(CLEA)
	Unemployed [men / women (%)]	(CLEA)
	People out of work for more than 1 year	(CLEA)
	Unemployed persons below 25yrs	(CLEA)
	Working population (total – women and men)	(CLEA)
	Work rate (total – women and men)	(CLEA)
Population Income	Average income per household	CSD
	Income distribution (women / men)	CSD
	Number of families whose income is above the average rate of earnings that ensure a decent living standard	CSD
	Number of families whose income is below the average rate of earnings that ensure a decent living standard	CSD
	Households whose earnings are below half of the average income in the economy	CSD
	Households without a private car	CSD
Housing	Number of homeless people	CSD Patrimony Department
	Homeless people (% of the total town-resident people)	CSD Patrimony Department
	Average price of a dwelling in comparison to the average annual income per household	CSD Patrimony Department
	Dwellings with no access to basic infrastructure (energy, water supply, sewage, %)	City Planning Department Local distribution companies
	Inhabitable surface per capita (m ²)	City Planning Department
	Residents who purchase / rent dwellings	CSD
	Inhabitancy in social dwellings (%)	CSD
	Tenants (%)	CSD
	Number of standardised dwellings	City Planning Department
	Inhabitancy in houses (%)	City Planning Department
	Inhabitancy in apartments (%)	City Planning Department

Areas	Indicators	Institutions in charge – data sources
	Inhabitancy in other types of dwellings (%)	City Planning Department
Health	Life expectancy at birth (women / men)	DJSP
	Infantile mortality rate	DJSP
	Rate of mortality caused by heart and pulmonary diseases among persons below the age of 65 yrs	
Crime	Total number of registered crimes/1,000 inhabitants per year	Police Department
	Total number of registered murders/1,000 inhabitants per year	Police Department
	Registered breaches of business laws/1,000 inhabitants per year	Police Department
	Robbery of/from cars/1,000 inhabitants per year	Police Department
Labour Employment	Labour force distribution (women / men) by sectors	CLEA
Economic Activities	GDP per inhabitant on the local level	CSD
	Number of Stock Exchange - listed companies with premises in the municipality	Chamber of Commerce
	Number of companies registered within a year	Chamber of Commerce
	Unoccupied business spaces and offices	City Hall
	Number of tourists per year who checked into accommodation facilities	CTA (County Tourism Agencies)

EDUCATION

Areas	Indicators	Institutions in charge – data sources
Education Units	Number of nurseries and pre-schools (public and private) / 1,000 inhabitants	School Inspectorate (SI)
	High school graduates who passed the school-leaving examination (%)	SI
	High school graduates who did not pass the school-leaving examination (%)	SI
	High school graduates who attend higher education courses (%)	SI
	Number of places in universities and colleges in the municipal area / 1,000 residents	SI
Educational Level and Qualifications	Primary school graduates (men / women, %)	SI CSD
	Secondary school graduates (men / women, %)	SI CSD
	High school graduates (men / women, %)	SI CSD
	Higher education graduates (men / women, %)	SI CSD
	Post-university graduates (men / women, %)	SI CSD

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Areas	Indicators	Institutions in charge – data sources
Air Quality and Noise	Number of days when the concentration of SO ₂ is above the maximum admissible value (125µg / m ³) (average mean per 24 hrs)	Environmental Protection Institute (EPI)
	Number of days when the concentration of NO ₂ is above the maximum admissible value (200mg / m ³) (average mean per 24 hrs)	EPI
	Number of days when the concentration of O ₃ is above the maximum admissible value (125µg / m ³) (average mean per 8 hrs)	EPI
	Population exposed to the noise level above 65 db (average mean per 24 hrs)	EPI
Water	Number of tests run on the chemical parameters of drinking water within a year, with parameters in excess of the limits indicated by international standards (WHO)	DJSP
	Number on tests run on the biological parameters of the drinking water within a year, whose parameters are in excess of the limits indicated by international standards (WHO and Directive 80/778/EEC)	DJSP
	Number of tests run on the biological parameters of the bathing water within a year, whose parameters are in excess of the limits indicated by international standards (WHO)	DJSP
	Number of tests run on the chemical parameters of the bathing water within a year, whose parameters are in excess of the limits indicated by international standards (WHO))	DJSP
	Annual water consumption per capita (m ³)	APATERM
	Lodgings linked to the drinking water supply network (%)	APATERM
	Lodgings linked to the sewage system (%)	APATERM
Municipal Waste Management	Quantity of solid waste (municipal and industrial) collected within a year (tons / capita)	EPI Ecosal/RER
	Solid waste (municipal and industrial) processed in municipal waste dumping grounds, incinerators and recycling units (%)	EPI Ecosal/RER
Land Use	Green areas available to the public (m ² /inhabitant)	City Planning and Land Improvement Department
	Distribution of land use (%) and unused grounds (%) inside the city	City Planning and Land Improvement Department
	City surface used for land improvement and conservation operations (%)	City Planning and Land Improvement Department
	Population density (inhabitants / km ²)	
Transport	Distribution of the current transport means (subway, bus tramway, car, bicycle) (%)	TransUrb
	Specifics of the transport (purpose, distance, transport means)	
	Number of vehicles registered on the local level / 1,000 inhabitants	Traffic Police,
	Number of traffic accidents producing casualties and serious injuries / 1,000 inhabitants	Traffic Police,
	Average number of passengers in motor vehicles	Traffic Police

Areas	Indicators	Institutions in charge – data sources
Energy	Total consumption split by categories of energy sources (coal, gas, electric energy, oil)	CET, Electro-power stations
	CO ₂ emissions / capita	EPI
	Annual consumption of electric energy per capita (kw / capita)	CONEL
	Annual gas consumption per capita (m ³ / capita)	DISTRIGAZ
	Annual energy consumption broken down on activity sectors (industry, transport, lodgings) (%)	DJS
Climate	Number of rainy days (annual average)	EPI

CULTURE AND LEISURE

Areas	Indicators	Institutions in charge – data sources
Culture and Leisure	Number of theatres and annual attendance rate	Culture and Patrimony Dept. County Inspectorate of Culture
	Number of places in cinema halls and the annual attendance rate	Culture and Patrimony Dept. County Inspectorate of Culture
	Number of concert halls and number of spectators per year	Culture and Patrimony Dept. County Inspectorate of Culture
	Museums and number of visitors per year	Culture and Patrimony Dept. County Inspectorate of Culture
	Number of public libraries and books loaned each year	Culture and Patrimony Dept. County Inspectorate of Culture
	Recreation facilities per capita (parks, in-door and out-door sports facilities)	City Hall Youth and Sports County Department
	Annual visitation rate of recreation facilities	City Hall Youth and Sports County Department

III. PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR THE PERIOD 2002-2012

III.1. PROJECT FICHES

III.1.1. Urban regeneration

Restoration, Rehabilitation and Putting into Value the Oradea Fortress

- a. Location: Oradea, Bihor County, Romania
- b. Target issue accordingly to the regional strategy: SME's, NGOs, Services;
- c. Institution in charge: Administration of Immobile Patrimony
- d. Project's description:

The project implementation through a public-private partnership will transform the fortress into a location attractive for the locals, tourists and businesses. It is supposed that the rehabilitation of the fortress will also have side effects, like starting the rehabilitation of the surrounding area, as well as increasing the importance of Oradea both as a tourism and business centre.

The project requires:

- Detailed studies and research, in order to create a complete documentation regarding the restoration of the constructions;
- Restoration of the buildings;
- Execution of the infrastructure and arranging the open spaces;
- Institutional development, in order to both create the appropriate tools to implement the project and to locate inside the fortress the appropriate functions;

- Marketing the place.

Activities:

- Upgrade the open spaces, the sports courts and the infrastructure;
- Promote the environmentally friendly solutions for traffic and the energy supply
- Market analysis;
- Create partnerships on specific objectives, with specific responsibilities for the partners: CeGo, NGOs, private sector, international and foreign bodies;
- Promotional measures targeted both on visitors and locals.

Effects of the project:

In the human resources field:

- 500 jobs created (directly and as a side effect) during the project implementation (8 years)
- at least 200 jobs created directly after the end of the project implementation
- establishing a training centre for:
 - historic heritage restoration
 - tourism, cultural management, business assistance

In the institutional development field:

- the institutional framework during the project implementation will be developed according to the actual requirements, in order to create flexible tools. It can include private-public partnerships, land and real estate leasing, establishment of public bodies or private foundations.
- the institutional framework expected to operate at the end includes:
 - Local/regional centre for information and documentation for tourism – Partnership

- between the Local Government, local and international NGOs;
- Centre for resources and studies for local, regional and cross border development;
- Centre for consulting, assistance and training for SMEs;
- Centre for Protected Areas and Sustainable Development;
- Business Centre (including accommodation);
- Youth Centre;
- UNESCO Centre for preservation of cultural and natural heritage;
- European Meeting Point – information centres for European countries

The project implementation will meet the requirements of sustainable development by:

- Establishing a self-financing operational framework, able to cover the maintenance expenses, as well as the payment of personnel salaries;
- Using a non-polluting source for heating (geothermal water). The project can be used as example in the field.

f. Total Budget: 35,000,000 Euro

g. Source of Funds:

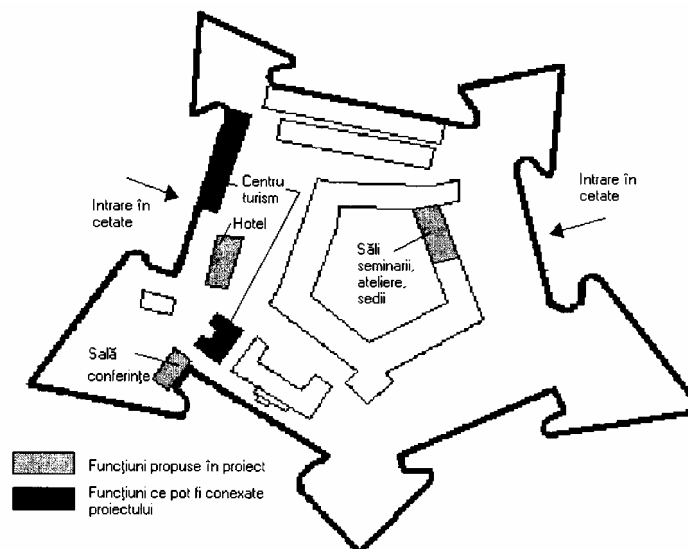
- PHARE Programme CBC of EU: 2,250,000 Euro;
- Local Council of Oradea: 250,000 Euro; until now, approved through a Local Decision issued by the Local Council, the amount of 167,000 Euro.
- Financial and in-kind contributions of the organisations involved in the project;
- Sub-projects financed by the Foundation for Development of the EuroCarpathian Region.

h. Project's status:

- Feasibility Study; Geotechnical study; Topographical elevation;
- On going: Technical expertise for the buildings; Project for the buildings;

i. Other institutions and organisations involved in the project:

- Foundation for Development of the EuroCarpathian Region – Romania
- Carpathian Foundation – Hungary
- CASTTEL Foundation – Local and Regional Development Agency
- Regional Centre for Ecological Survey "Munții Apuseni"
- "Ecotop" Foundation



III.1.2. Basic infrastructure development and environmental protection

Project: Ringroad construction in Oradea city

Executed by: Oradea City Hall

1. Duration: 6 years, as follows: phase I: 2 years; phase II: 2 years; phase III: 2 years

2. Goals of the project: Realising a ring road of 15 km in 3 phases, which is to be extended in the southern part of the city, in order to totally deviate the transit traffic, taking into account the location of the city, 13 km away from the Hungarian border.

3. Objectives of the project: Realising a ring road at European standards, with a view to:

- clear the streets of transit traffic in the central area of Oradea City and in the main junctions;
- secure minimal protection of the monumental architectural buildings, which have facades ornamented in a secession style;
- increase the static protection of the buildings;
- realise a positive impact on the environment factors, significantly reducing emissions, and implicitly, the health problems due to emissions and particles inhalation.

4. Development of the project - Brief description: The project for the 1st phase consists of construction of a 5.3 km road with 4 traffic lanes, with the following route: departure point: the junction of DN 79 (Arad) with DJ 797 (Sintandrei), developing the southern part of the city with the final point the junction of DN 76 (Deva) with the access way to CET II.

The project for the 2nd phase consists of doubling the Crisul Repede Bridge and extending the existing roads to 4 traffic lanes, at the same time strengthening a length of 8.1 km, between the junction of Podului street and DN 19 (Satu Mare) to the junction of DN 79 (Arad) and DN 797 (Sintandrei), and the junction of DN 76 (Deva) all the way to CET II 13.4 km (the transformation station).

The project for the 3rd phase consists of the realis

ation of a new road of 1.6 km and 4 traffic lanes, by the uneven crossing of the Cluj-Napoca-Oradea railway and the road DN1 (E60). The route is a continuation of the 2nd phase, i.e. from the 13.4 km to the junction with DN 1 (Cluj-Napoca).

5. Action Plan: For the 1st phase all the planning steps are done: the prefeasibility study, feasibility study, technical plan, terms, execution details, and the HGR 515/1996 was also obtained, regarding the approval of technical-economical indicators of the investment objective, having the previous approval no. 908/1996 of the Finance Ministry. Thus, the next step is to provide the necessary funds for the ring road and organising the auction for the work.

For the 2nd and 3rd phase the following steps of planning are done: prefeasibility study, feasibility study, which has the same approvals as those from the 1st phase. Thus, the next step is the elaboration of the technical project, the terms and the execution details.

6. Monitoring and Follow-Up:

According to the laws in force, monitoring the project for the first three phases will be done by employees of Oradea City Hall. After the execution of the 1st phase, which partially solves the realisation of the ring road in Oradea City, the 2nd and 3rd phases are imperative.

7. Estimated budget: phase 1: 9,800,000 USD; phase 2: 12,098,000 USD; phase 3: 5,700,000 USD

Project: Ecological solid wastes dump in Oradea

Executed by: City Hall of Oradea

1. Duration: 6 months' construction, 45 years operation.

2. Goals of the project: Improvement of the solid waste management and the adoption of environmentally friendly methods in this field; improvement of the environmental factors and living conditions for the citizens.

3. Objectives of the project: The municipal solid waste dump provides for the environmentally sound disposal of waste that cannot be reduced, recycled, composted, combusted, or processed in some other manner. Through the construction of the ecological solid waste dump the local government will increase the quality of salubrity services, and assure the

continuity, in accordance with the sanitary requirements, of the recoverable waste valorisation.

4. Development of the project - Brief description:

In the completed ecological waste dump, the waste is enclosed by cover material at the top and by a liner system at the bottom, the leachate is treated and recirculated, the gaseous emissions are collected and used as an energy source. The investment includes a recycle selection unit, a compost preparation section, a bins and trucks washing and disinfecting station, and a leachate treatment section.

The project aims to develop the new landfill on the west side of Oradea city, having a disposal capacity of 45 years, in 5 impermeabilised cells, laying on 12.46 ha. The disposal technology, based on European standards, assures the minimum impact on the environment (the site was chosen with regard for the sensitivities of the community's residents and will not detrimentally affect environmentally sensitive resources).

5. Action plan:

A. Detailed design for the landfill (landfill volume, investigating and selecting potential sites, legal requirements, considering the site's final use, leachate and biogas management plan, specify operational features) and prepare environmental impact assessment and operating plans;

B. Preparing landfill's construction (boundary);

C. Effective construction of the waste dump: cells' development, liner system: day layers, geosynthetic membranes, sand layers, and pipe network for leachate and gas collection);

D. Operating procedures (refuse disposal, spread into thin layers, compaction, daily cover, fire, litter, vector, odour and noise controls; access roads, monitoring wells, surface water controls);

E. Final cover (using soil and geosynthetic materials, leachate and biogas management, post-closure care).

6. Monitoring and Follow Up: The City Hall of Oradea (Environmental Protection Department) will assure the monitoring of the project. Also, the Environmental Protection Department and the operator will assure the monitoring of the technology. In the operational phase the project is self-sustaining due to the salubrity fees paid by citizens.

Results: a new, ecological solid waste dump for the city of Oradea.

7. Estimated budget: 11,814,370 USD

Project: Feasibility system and the implementation of a project on the creation of a "green corridor" for the protection of urban areas against atmospheric pollution

A) Project description

Programme manager: Local Council of Oradea Municipality

Involved departments in the City Hall: Technical Department of Oradea Municipality

Specialised technical assistance from foreign sources: TTR – UK Consultancy Company specialised in environment-related issues (this company has also won the bid for the project "Vote for bicycle vote for cleaner city").

Social impact Significant cut in the quantity of emissions in the atmosphere and the protection of residential areas. In time, recreational areas will also be set up, which will facilitate the utilisation of new recreational methods by the population

Impact on local economy: Creation of new jobs for fixed time intervals, mainly for the categories that do not have special training.

Potential users: The creation of a "green corridor" will lead to an increase in the size of the green area in Oradea Municipality; the city's citizens will be the most important beneficiaries of the project.

Foreign financial resources (estimates): Taking into account the financial size of the project, it is fit for financing granted by LIFE Environment; the proposed sum amounts to approximately 860,000 Euro, (co-financing from the Local Council – 275,000 Euro, LIFE financing- 585,000 Euro).

Distribution channels: RER Ecological Service Oradea, Oradea Forestry Department

Investment localisation: The metropolitan area of Oradea Municipality; the roads surrounding the city and those with heavy traffic (if necessary), and the industrial and domestic waste dumps.

O R A D E A

Means to harmonise the project: The GUP endorsed by the Local Council will be taken into consideration.

B) Financial requests:

Estimated cost: 860,000 Euro

Financing structure (proposal):

- Co-financing from the Local Council – 275,000 Euro
- LIFE financing - 585,000 Euro

Type of financing:

- Foreign financing from LIFE Environment - European Union
- Co-financing Local Council - Oradea

Critical factors that influence profitability:

- Inadequate configuration of streets/roads
- Incompatibility with the existing infrastructure and city planning

C) Regulation:

Programme implementation:

- Harmonising the project with the national and /or regional sustainable development strategy;
- Implementation of the concept promoted by MAPM - “Clean Romania”;
- Enforcement of the LCD issued in the field and reaching the set goal of 14 sqm green area per inhabitant, which is the state norm.

D) Achievement plan:

2 stages, feasibility surveys and the development (implementation) of the project; 2 years

Project: Upgrading and creating some natural and architectural habitats in the metropolitan area of the Oradea Municipality

A) Project description

Programme manager: Local Council of Oradea Municipality

Involved departments in the City Hall: Technical Department of Oradea Municipality

Specialised technical assistance from foreign sources:

Social impact: Protecting the species that live in the area, mainly the avi-fauna. Achievement of continuous civic education through the creation of an ecological education centre. Upgrading truly valuable archaeological sites.

Impact on local economy: New jobs will be created both during the implementation and in the development interval. The image of the municipality will be promoted abroad through the development of urban tourism.

Potential users: The city's citizens will be the most important beneficiaries of the project, together with the tourists

Foreign financial resources (estimates): Taking into account the financial size of the project, it is fit for financing granted by LIFE Environment; the proposed sum amounts to approximately 525,000 Euro, (co-financing from the Local Council – 145,000 Euro, LIFE financing- 380,000 Euro)

Distribution channels: RER Ecological Service Oradea; Oradea Forestry Department; Civic foundations (NGOs); Apaterm Oradea

Localisation of the investment: Historical centre of Oradea Municipality; ponds from the city's filtering station;

Means to harmonise the project: The GUP endorsed by the Local Council will be taken into consideration, together with the decisions issued by the Romanian Academy on historical sites

B) Financial requests:**Estimated costs:** 525,000 Euro**Financing structure** (proposal):

- Co-financing from the Local Council – 145,000 Euro
- Financing from LIFE – 380,000 Euro

Type of financing:

- Foreign financing LIFE Nature - European Union
- Co-financing Local Council - Oradea

Critical factors that influence profitability:

- Degradation degree of the sites
- Incompatibilities with the existing infrastructure and city planning

C. Regulation:

Programme implementation: Harmonising the project with the national and/or regional sustainable development strategy, implementation of the concept promoted by MAPM - "Clean Romania".

D. Achievement plan:

2 stages, feasibility surveys and the development (implementation) of the project; 3 years

Project: Planning and designing water streams on the territory of Oradea Municipality

A) Project description

Programme manager: Local Council of Oradea Municipality

Involved departments in the City Hall: Technical Department of Oradea Municipality

Specialised technical assistance from foreign sources:

Social impact Prevention of floods caused by torrential rains. Setting up some recreational and

amusement areas. Improvement of surrounding landscape.

Impact on local economy: Possible new jobs will be created both during the implementation and in the development interval. Preventing damages caused by floods.

Potential users: The city's citizens will be the most important beneficiaries of the project, together with the tourists.

Foreign financial resources (estimates): Taking into account the financial size of the project, it is fit for foreign financing. The proposed sum amounts to approximately 2,500,000 Euro, (co-financing from the Local Council – 500,000 Euro, foreign financing – 2,000,000 Euro)

Distribution channels: Oradea Cris Waters Department; Oradea Local Council.

Localisation of the investment: Alongside the water streams in Oradea Municipality.

Means to harmonise the project: The GUP endorsed by the Local Council will be taken into consideration.

B) Financial requests:**Estimated costs:** 2,500,000 Euro**Financing structure** (proposal):

- Co-financing from the Local Council – 500,000 Euro
- Financing - 2,500,000 Euro

Type of financing:

- Foreign financing - 2,000,000 Euro - European Union
- Co-financing Local Council, Oradea – 500,000 Euro

Critical factors that influence profitability:

- Possible incompatibilities with the existing infrastructure and city planning

O R A D E A

C) Regulations:

- Programme implementation: Harmonising the project with the national and/or regional sustainable development strategy.
- Implementation of the concept promoted by MAPM - "Clean Romania".
- The work for hydrological planning existing in the area will be taken into consideration.

D) Achievement plan:

2 stages, feasibility surveys and the development (implementation) of the project; 3 years

Project: Achieving the work planned in the programmes to set stages for the commercial companies that are potential polluters on the territory of Oradea Municipality

A) Project description

Programme manager: Local Council of Oradea Municipality and the commercial companies in charge with the planning programmes.

Involved departments in the City Hall: Technical Department of OM

Specialised technical assistance from foreign sources:

Social impact: Preventing pollution of the water streams in Oradea Municipality, through the improvement of the filtering/pre-filtering process of the technological waste waters discharged by the respective commercial companies.

Impact on local economy: Eliminating the possibility to pollute the phreatic and surface waters, by observing that the quality indicators for the discharged waste waters are within the maximum limits set by the normative deed in force; avoiding the payment of penalties for excesses of acceptable concentrations.

Potential users: The commercial companies that are in charge of planning programmes and regular persons that can be affected by water pollution.

Foreign financial resources (estimates): Taking into account the financial size of the project, it is fit for

mixed financing (private and foreign); the proposed sum amounts to approximately 5,000,000 Euro, (co-financing from the Local Council/involved companies – 0 Euro, private financing 2,000,000 Euro, foreign financing - 3,000,000 Euro).

Distribution channels: SC Interoil SA Oradea; SC Zahăruț SA Oradea; SC Rovex SA Oradea.

Localisation of the investment: Pre-filtering/filtering stations of the commercial companies in charge of planning programmes.

Means to harmonise the project: The GUP endorsed by the Local Council will be taken into consideration.

B) Financial requests:

Estimated costs: 5,000,000 Euro

Financing structure (proposal):

- Foreign financing 3,000,000 Euro
- Private financing 2,000,000 Euro

Type of financing:

- Foreign financing 3,000,000 Euro - European Union
- Co-financing Local Council/Commercial companies 2,000,000 Euro

Critical factors that influence profitability: The economic framework in which the commercial companies carry out their activity.

C) Regulations:

- Programme implementation: Harmonising the project with the national and/or regional sustainable development strategy.
- Implementation of the concept promoted by MAPM - "Clean Romania".
- Achievement of the work planned in the Planning Programme that is an integral part of the licenses for water management issued for the stipulated commercial companies.

D) Achievement plan:

According to the deadlines set in the endorsed Planning Programmes

Project: Upgrading and enlarging the sewerage and rainwater networks and revamping of the city's water filtering station in Oradea Municipality

A) Project description

Programme manager: R.A. Apaterm Oradea

Involved departments in the City Hall: Technical Department of Oradea Municipality

Specialised technical assistance from foreign sources: The work has been planned within a programme based on ISPA financing.

Social impact: All the city's dwellers will benefit from the planned work, mainly those who live in suburban areas, where no sewerage system exists at the moment.

Impact on local economy: The city's infrastructure will be enhanced; the reversed connections through which the waste water could again get to the surface waters through the rainwater sewerage system; the filtering process of the city's waste waters will be considerably improved.

Potential users: The city's citizens are the main beneficiaries of the project, together with the commercial companies that benefit from these utilities.

Foreign financial resources: I.S.P.A. 25,000,000 Euro

Distribution channels: R.A. Apaterm Oradea

Localisation of the investment The streets of Oradea Municipality and the city's filtering station.

Means to harmonise the project: The GUP endorsed by the Local Council will be taken into consideration, together with the legal provisions in force in relation with water management and environment protection.

B) Financial requests:

Estimated costs: 25,000,000 Euro

Financing structure (proposal):

- Co-financing from the Local Council/RA.Apaterm Oradea – 8,500,000 Euro
- ISPA financing – 16,500,000 Euro

Type of financing:

- Foreign financing ISPA
- Co-financing from the Local Council - Oradea/RA.Apaterm Oradea

Critical factors that influence profitability: Possible incompatibilities with the existing infrastructure and city planning.

C) Rules:

- Programme implementation: Harmonising the project with the national and/or regional sustainable development strategy.
- Implementation of the concept promoted by MAPM - "Clean Romania".
- Achievement of the work planned in the Planning Programme, which is an integral part of the license issued for water management by R.A. Apaterm Oradea.

D) Achievement plan: -

Project: Ecological Waste Collection Site Oradea Municipality

A) Project description

Programme manager: Local Council of Oradea Municipality

Involved departments in the City Hall: Directorate in charge of expanding public services

Specialised technical assistance from foreign sources: The company that will win the bid

O R A D E A

(September) - a foreign company with a rich expertise in the field is preferred.

Social impact: The designed collection site must ensure depositing in accordance with hygienic sanitary conditions, set by the current legislation in force, of all urban waste for a 45 year interval. The municipality inherited an alarming situation in the field of waste management; at the moment, the garbage is deposited in a chaotic manner, without any protection steps for the soil, subsoil, and air.

Impact on local economy: The depositing technology includes auxiliary operations, constructions, and equipment (the section for the selection of domestic waste, the section for compost preparation and fermentation, the wash station, and the decanter for waste waters).

Potential users: The city's citizens are the main beneficiaries of the project, together with the population in the metropolitan area.

Foreign financial resources: The private investor who will lease the sanitation activity (collection, transportation, and depositing).

Distribution channels: RER Ecological Service Oradea; Other companies that are expert in this field of activity; Civic foundations (NGOs)

Localisation of the investment: The administrative territory of Oradea Municipality

Means to harmonise the project: The GUP endorsed by the Local Council will be taken into consideration.

B) Financial requests:

Estimated costs: 12,000,000 Euro

Financing structure (proposal): Complete financing provided by a private company through the BOT method (design, construction, exploitation, rendering it back to the natural circuit).

Type of financing: Foreign financing offered by a private investor.

Critical factors that influence profitability:

- Degradation degree of the land.
- Capacity to raise the citizens' awareness in order to implement the method of waste integrated management.

- Possible incompatibilities with the existing infrastructure and concrete needs.

C) Rules:

- Programme implementation:
- Harmonising the project with the national and/or regional sustainable development strategy;
- Implementation of the concept promoted by MAPM - "Clean Romania".

D) Achievement plan:

2 stages, feasibility surveys and the development (implementation) of the project; 1 year

Project: "Integrated system to monitor the water and air quality in the Hydro-graphic Basin of the Cris Rivers"

A) Project description

Programme manager: Local Council of Oradea Municipality; Environment Protection Inspectorate – Oradea; Oradea Cris Waters Department

Involved departments in the City Hall: Technical department

Specialised technical assistance offered from foreign sources: Proposal to obtain PHARE CBC financing, from the European Union

Social impact: The goal of the project is to initiate in Romania (in the area on the Hungarian border) an integrated system for monitoring the water and air quality in the Hydro-graphic Basin of the Cris Rivers. The system will also offer the Hungarian side the possibility to obtain accurate information about the quality parameters of the surface waters that come from Romania. Thus, the Hungarian side will be able to achieve the development of the water management process. It will give increased attention to the criteria of environmental protection and provide the population with healthy drinking water, with the observance of the directives issued by the European Union about collecting and filtering the waste water from localities. Based on the obtained data, a map with so-called "hot

spots" can be drawn, which will define the evolution of atmospheric pollution, together with that of the surface and subterranean waters, the situation of domestic and industrial waste in the metropolitan area, and so on.

Impact on local economy. The construction of fixed stations for monitoring the quality of surface waters' in order to ensure the protection of the water quality and make certain the optimum conditions for the analysis of the water quality are met. The main parameters are: temperature, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, ammonia, oil products, toxicity, lead, zinc, manganese, cyanides, pH, phenols, TOC, etc.

Plans have been made to acquire some computerised systems for monitoring the quality of the water and atmospheric air (emissions), and some instruments to monitor powder in suspension. We also consider it necessary to acquire a micro weather forecast station, which will gage the degree of humidity, and the frequency and speed of the winds in the area.

These systems will be located as follows:

- a) Fixed stations for the monitoring of water quality and the calculation of the quantity of discharged polluting substances:
 - Hydrographic Basin Barcău - Sălard
 - Hydrographic Basin Crişul Repede - Cheresig
 - Oradea (A water station, to gage the water quality, because this is the source for providing drinking water)
 - Hydrographic Basin Crişul Negru - Zerind
 - Hydrographic Basin Crişul Alb – Chişineu Criş
- b) Fixed stations to monitor the quality of atmospheric air (emissions) and some instruments to monitor powder in suspension:
 - Aleşd (powders in suspension, O₃, visibility)
 - Oradea
 - Suplacul de Barcău
- c) Ştei- Băiţa (O₃, NO₂, SO₂, visibility, powders in suspension, radioactivity degree) frequency and speed of the winds in the area.

* A micro weather forecast station will be added to each fixed unit set for the monitoring of the air quality and for the setting up of the radioactivity

degree; its goal will be to gage the degree of humidity and the frequency and speed of the wind in the area.

- d) Auto-laboratory - mobile unit, with which it will be possible to gage the value of possible emissions/discharges in the water in the areas that do not benefit from constant monitoring. It will have two 6-person compartments, fitted with the equipment needed for setting up data in the field;
 - Automatic drawer of tests, with a device to measure the internal debit, and a unit for data transfer;
 - Portable chromatograph for phenols and oil products in water;
 - Portable system to measure the pH;
 - Portable device to measure the concentration of oxygen;
 - Portable device to measure the concentration of ions (pX-meter), with electrodes for NH₄ and CN.

All the aforementioned stations will be part of a wider project. The Oradea Municipality is interested mainly in the fixed stations for the monitoring water quality located both upstream and also downstream from the city; this means the monitoring station of the air quality will be located in Oradea. The auto-laboratory will be an extremely useful element to point out cases of accidental pollution.

Potential users: The city's citizens are the main beneficiaries of the project; Romanian Waters and the Inspectorate for Environment Protection are those who will use it.

Foreign financial resources: Financial instruments specific for the European Union (e.g. PHARE CBC) and the Romanian State's corresponding contribution (co-financing 25% borne from the state budget through the Ministry of Waters and Environment)

Distribution channels: Oradea Cris Waters Directorate; Oradea Inspectorate for Environment Protection; Civic foundations (NGOs)

Localisation of the investment: Both upstream and downstream Oradea Municipality/surrounding area

Methods to harmonise the project: The previous investigations and the analyses conducted by IPM Oradea will be taken into account when setting the location of the fixed station for air.

B) Financial requests:

Estimated costs: The feasibility survey conducted by the sources within the Oradea Cris Waters Directorate, points out the following costs needed for this investment: 3,400,000 Euro total cost for the investment, from which 1,250,000 Euro - 2 water stations, 1 air station, and 1 auto-laboratory for water, are of interest to the Oradea Municipality.

Structure for financing (proposal):

- 75% financing through a PHARE CBC programme
- 25% co-financing from the state budget, under the aegis of the Ministry of Waters and Environment Protection

Type of financing:

- Foreign financing - European Union;
- Co-financing from the state budget.

Critical factors that influence profitability

- Local community's capacity to win the bid organised for the proposed PHARE CBC project;
- Capacity to absorb the earned financing in due time.

C) Rules

Programme implementation:

- Harmonising the project with the national and/or regional development strategy;
- Implementation of the project promoted by MAPM - "Clean Romania".

D) Achievement plan

3 years, 2002-2005

Project: Closing down the garbage collection site in Oradea

A) Project Description

Programme manager: Local Council of Oradea Municipality

Involved departments in the City Hall: Technical Department of Oradea Municipality

Specialised technical assistance from foreign sources:

Social impact: In 2001, the Oradea Municipality, which has a population of approximately 210,000 inhabitants, has generated a quantity of waste amounting to 347,004 m³, compared to 1995, when the quantity of waste was of 325,676 m³. At the moment, it deposits the domestic waste in the garbage collection site at Episcopioa Bihor. The capacity of the incumbent garbage collection site of the municipality has been exceeded. It has been operational on this location for the past 20 years. No work aimed at insulating the area has ever been done. At first, the waste was deposited in a ballast-pit. The surrounding area was enlarged later on.

Impact on local economy. By securing environment protection factors and by minimising the current and future effects of the activity related to the waste depositing on this location, plans foresee closure of the site, by means of the following work:

- Covering it with a vegetable and geo-textile layer
- Making the upper part waterproof with the help of compact clay
- Raising the slope, limiting it, and insulating the area
- Sealing the area with vertical screens
- Giving the land back for agricultural use
- Gas collection

Potential users: The city's citizens will be the most important beneficiaries of the project, together with the tourists.

Foreign financial resources (estimates): 3,000,000 Euro

Distribution channels: RER Ecological Service Oradea; Oradea Forestry Department; Civic foundations (NGOs)

Localisation of the investment The current waste dump used to deposit urban garbage;

Means to harmonise the project: The GUP endorsed by the Local Council will be taken into consideration.

B) Financial requests:**Estimated costs:** 3,100,000 Euro**Financing structure** (proposal):

- Co-financing from the Local Council – 100,000 Euro

Type of financing:

- Foreign financing - private investor
- Co-financing Local Council, Oradea
- Critical factors that influence profitability:
- Possible incompatibilities with the existing infrastructure and city planning

C) Rules:

Programme implementation: Harmonising the project with the national and/or regional sustainable development strategy;

Implementation of the concept promoted by MAPM - "Clean Romania".

D) Achievement plan:

2 stages, feasibility surveys and the development (implementation) of the project; 3 years

Project: Enlargement of the water distribution and sewerage networks in the area included between the following streets Gh. Doja, Ec. Teodoroiu, Izvorului, and between the Depoului and Bihorului streets

A) Project description

Programme manager: Local Council of Oradea Municipality

Involved departments in the City Hall: Technical Department of Oradea Municipality

Specialised technical assistance from foreign sources:

Social impact: By building new water and sewerage networks and providing the consumers with new good

quality services, the environmental conditions will be improved. The programme includes the following:

- connecting more than 10,000 inhabitants to the urban drinking water and domestic sewerage system
- extending the drinking water and sewerage network by 15 km.

Impact on local economy: The extension of the drinking water distribution and of the sewerage networks on the streets of the Oradea Municipality will connect new consumers to the drinking water and sewerage network.

Potential users: The city's citizens will be the most important beneficiaries of the project.

Foreign financial resources: (estimates) 2,000,000 Euro

Distribution channels: Apatem Oradea; Civic foundations (NGOs)

Localisation of the investment: The hilly area of the Oradea Municipality;

Means to harmonise the project: The GUP endorsed by the Local Council will be taken into consideration.

B) Financial requests:**Estimated costs:** 2,000,000 Euro**Financing structure** (proposal): Complete financing from the Local Council**Type of financing:** Financing granted by the Local Council, Oradea**Critical factors** that influence profitability:

- Degradation degree of the sites;
- Incompatibilities with the existing infrastructure and city planning.

C) Rules:

Programme implementation:

- Harmonising the project with the national and/or regional sustainable development strategy;

- Implementation of the concept promoted by MAPM - "Clean Romania".

D) Achievement plan:

2 stages, feasibility surveys and the development (implementation) of the project; 3 years

III.1.3. Poverty alleviation

Project: Pilot social centre

Following the identification of problems and the establishment of objectives in the social field, evidence has been presented for the necessity of creating a Pilot Social Centre, to develop activities and services in a network of community centres located in the various districts of Oradea. The Pilot Social Centre shall have a statistics, monitoring and legislation office, as well as psychosocial assistance, which will offer counselling services, information and advise for the citizens about the services included in the network activity orientation office: counselling, labour force occupation, and labour education.

Other centres to be included in the network shall reflect the needs identified in the social field: a transit centre for abused children and mothers, a transit centre for street children, a youth centre for informal educational activities, day centres for persons with special needs, a supporting centre for young graduates who leave the residential institutions, a day centre for the elderly, and a community shelter for the elderly.

We would like to make the public aware and to get the members of the community involved directly in the activities of all the centres. Thus, it is underlined the active role that the members of the community should take in creating certain identification tools, in solving their own problems, by promoting a community spirit and a civic attitude.

Project description:

The project proposes the development of infrastructure for a pilot social center, which includes the whole set of goals outlined in the Local

Sustainable Development Strategy. The social centre (or the network of social services) is made up from a number of social services, developed in an independent manner, in various locations (dwellings), with various specific targeted groups and goals (children, unemployed, physically disabled people, those requiring health care, senior citizens, etc., with daycare centres, shelters, transit centres, counselling, training, retraining, guidance, orientation, information, etc.; please note the annexed diagram). However, all the aforementioned things are combined in a holistic manner, by offering joint assistance to a well-defined community in a geographical area (residential district).

The services delivered by the social centre will be delivered by non-governmental and governmental organisations, and some private services. They will use a joint set of instruments in relation with the interaction of services in the network. Consequently, standard documents will be used in relation with the investigations conducted on the cases, reports, individual cards, and programmes to update data, and data transmission systems. The office for statistical data, monitoring, and legislation will centralise this data, sent by the social services, within the community centre. The obtained data will allow the drafting of some strategies in accordance with genuine facts in the community. The statistical data will be very close to reality. This fact will trigger the effectiveness of the community's effort, aimed at solving the social problems. It will also be possible to implement the solutions also through the network of social services.

The pilot social centre will function over a 2-year interval, as an experiment. After that, foreseeable plans are to develop this pattern in other residential districts in Oradea, too.

Mission

The purpose is to develop community centres, with the implementation of services in a holistic manner, integrated into the community centre, in direct relation with the community members' specific needs, and distributed by various categories of needs. The result will be a harmonious developed community, able to monitor its development and to serve its need in real time, in an objective and transparent manner, and with resources effectively distributed in accordance with concrete needs.

Vision

The Community Centre is a priority strategic goal for the improvement of the social situation in Oradea. The social services tied in a network offer the sole solution that allows the development of a dynamic system of indicators about the community's social situation. They focus on the population living in a well-defined geographical area (residential district). The services developed by the community centre (or the community network of social services) by carrying out the specific work aimed at assisting the targeted group, diversified from the standpoint of delivered services in accordance with the existing needs (children, senior citizens, unemployed, abused mothers, physically disabled persons, etc.) allow monitoring of the social situation in real time. The community centre network will use a common language. It will involve working instruments specific for data collection activities in the social field. The data will be sent to a database that is common to the community network. Thus, the community centre can offer important data for the endorsement of community development strategy and of the action programme in the social field, drafted by the Local Council. It will be possible to develop projects with well-defined targets, with increased effectiveness.

The project's purpose

The development of a community that prevents situations of social risks, due to the absence of network-type of social services.

The project's goals

- Assess the existing social services working in the community centre. A specific survey will be drafted. The concrete aspect will be achieved by drafting a report based on statistical data, which will also have a descriptive part. It will be published under the form of a social guide. A team made up of four experts from the Oradea University, Faculty for Social and Humanistic Sciences and Social Assistance, together with three non-governmental organisations with 20 volunteers, will collect data and draft the aforementioned document. The goal can be

achieved within six months from the date the project starts.

- Set up and development the community centre in a well-defined geographical area (residential district). Five non-governmental organisations and seven governmental bodies will carry out this goal over two years. The action will have the following stages:
- Draft and prepare the organisational structure and the working instruments of the community centre, specific for the social services affiliated to this type of network. Working sessions will be initiated for the partners in the project. A representative will be named to take part in these sessions, from each partner involved, over a two-month period.
- Set up or support the existing social services partner. They will be developed within the community centre over a two year period. A special body, specific to each type of service will deal with this issue.
- The development of the statistical data and legislation office. A working office will be set up, with equipment specific for developing databases and communicating in a network. Three social workers will deal with this issue, over a two year period.

Project: Building social houses for the ethnic Roma, by taking over some administrative spaces from REMAT, located in Tokay-Velenta residential district, Oradea Municipality

Project description

After the dwellings mentioned in the annex are refurbished, the following units will be set up: social dwellings for the ethnic Roma, a social canteen, a public bath, a laundry, a kindergarten, a school, a manufacturing unit (brickyard, unit for basketwork, workshop for processing metal parts and for the processing of reusable plastic materials). Construction materials will be used to build social dwellings in the Tokay-Velenta district. Local manpower will be used (ethnic Roma men). The equipment and furniture necessary in the apartments, kitchen, canteen-dining hall, and laundry, are donations from international

ORADEA

charity organisations. Training courses will be organised (to teach people to read and write) for the adult Roma. A monthly publication will be issued. Ethnic Roma will write it and it will be published for the Roma. An art group will be set up, which will play gypsy music and dances.

Involved local institutions

- Oradea Municipality City Hall
- Social Community Administration in Oradea
- Ecdesia Mater Foundation in Oradea
- Oradea City Hall Foundation

Mission

- Integrating the Roma into society, by issuing identity documents for them;
- Creation of new jobs for the Roma in the residential area;
- Enhanced access to public and health care services;
- Improve the attendance level at training courses organised for the ethnic Roma adults;
- Improve the communication between the public local administration and the Roma groups through their formal and informal leaders.

Vision

Improving the Roma situation in Oradea Municipality. In accordance with the governmental strategy designed for the improvement of the Roma situation:

- specific financing programmes will be conceived and implemented, aimed at developing income generating activities for the Roma families and communities;
- development of the social housing programme, to be used for numerous families that lack any means of subsistence;
- improved access for the Romanian citizens of ethnic Roma origin to health-care services;

- draft a curriculum aimed at stimulating the participation in the education process and decreasing school abandonment;
- development of programmes for the ethnic Roma in information and civic education.

The project's purposes

The basic goal of the project is to offer social houses and jobs to the Roma for a longer period of time (more than 5 years), to let them see the benefits of a more organised and more civilized life - the way toward their integration into the society.

- ensure the social protection of ethnic Roma citizens in Tokay - Velenta district;
- create better living conditions for the ethnic Roma, by providing them access to a social house, a hot meal through the social canteen, and the possibility to earn an income at their jobs;
- increase the education level and raise the Roma population's awareness of birth control;
- curb the illiteracy rate.

The project's beneficiaries - The Roma families that live in the Tokay - Velenta area (district where mainly ethnic Roma live): women, children, elderly, and men of all ages (who must be benefitted through the achievement of the project)

- primary beneficiaries: categories/persons/organisations whose lives will change through the achievement of the project.
- beneficiaries who give support to the project: volunteers, partners, employees, donors who contribute to the achievement of the project, and must be benefitted over the development of the project or when it ends.
 - Oradea Municipality City Hall, social workers, councillors
 - Social Community Administration in Oradea, social workers, people who give psychological assistance, legal people, project coordinators
 - Ecdeistical Mater Foundation in Oradea, employees

- Oradea City Hall Foundation, donor and coordinator of fund, donation raising activities
- value for the beneficiary: what meets the beneficiaries' needs (physical and psychological welfare), their expectations (when, where, and how services must be delivered), and their aspirations (long-term desired results).

Improvement of the Roma living conditions.

- Results: the balance sheet of the project's activity. It will be defined in people's changed lives: jobs, performance, conduct, circumstances, health, expectations, competence, capacity, etc. The results are always outside the project and the service to the deliverer.
 - Refurbished buildings, furniture delivered, kitchen appliances
 - Manufacturing unit: equipment, raw and auxiliary materials
 - Number of employed people
 - Number of persons accommodated in social houses
 - Number of adults attending reading and writing courses
 - Number of children attending kindergarten
 - Number of issued birth and marriage certificates, of identity cards; issued licenses for construction purposes
 - Quantity of contraceptive materials
 - Number of published/disseminated publications in Roma language

The project's goals

(Concrete levels for the achievement of the goals that can be measured)

- 1) Revamp the buildings: refurbish, equip, furniture, and so on (see annex).
- 2) Organise the production activity: brickyard, basketwork, work unit for processing metal components and reusable plastic materials.
- 3) Set up the counselling office: NGO representatives (social workers, legal people,

volunteers, students), the Roma formal and informal leaders; counselling fields: citizens' rights and liabilities; identity documents, ownership deeds, labour card, social assistance, access to education, health care and social services.

4) Organise periodical meetings (on a weekly, monthly basis) for family planning activities; hygiene courses; distributing specific materials. Curbing the number of abortions and child abandonment.

5) Organise some cultural artistic events that will take place in the city centre: equipped with television sets and cassette recorders, make subscriptions to the local press (2: one in Romanian, one in Hungarian); issue a publication for the Roma.

6) Publicise the project in order to ensure its sustainability when the financing ends; dissemination of results.

Project: Achievement of the construction of Building 2 of the Night Shelter – located at number 8, Gutemberg Street, Oradea; Dormitories for women; Centre to offer temporary shelter for women and children who had been subjected to family violence

Project description

The reconstruction of a building made up of the following parts will continue through the development of the night shelter:

Semi-basement – the kitchen, canteen, and laundry;

Ground floor – 2 dormitories for homeless women, 1 isolated room, and 1 dormitory for the women and children subjected to family violence;

Attic – social houses for the persons coming from the shelter, who have observed the reintegration criteria; they attended training courses, found jobs, and thus have the possibility to pay a modest rent.

The health-care assistance is provided through the consulting room located in the night shelter – building 1 (functional).

Involved local institutions

- Ecclesia Mater Foundation in Oradea
- Local Council of the Oradea Municipality
- Oradea Municipality City Hall
- Social Community Administration in Oradea

Mission

- Provide a night shelter for homeless women.
- Provide a temporary shelter for women and children.
- Provide health-care assistance, together with food and clothes
- Develop some educational programmes for the people hosted in the shelter.

Vision

To improve the living conditions for the homeless in Oradea.

The project's purposes

To provide social services to the homeless, beggars, irrespective of their age, religion, and sex. Enlargement of building 2 of the shelter, which will be used only for homeless women and for the women with children who were subjected to family violence.

Provide basic health care services in a functional consulting room, located in Building 1.

Provide social houses for persons who used to live at the shelter but managed to find jobs.

The project's beneficiaries: persons who come to the shelter of their own free will; persons identified and brought to the shelter following by a citizen; persons contacted in the field by the social workers at the

shelter, or persons brought following specific actions carried out by the City Hall or Police.

- Primary beneficiaries: categories of disadvantaged citizens, who have no home, identity documents, job, who do not benefit from health care services, irrespective of their ethnic origin, sex, or age.
- Beneficiaries who gave support to the project: the partners of the project: Ecclesia Mater Foundation in Oradea, Local Council of Oradea Municipality, Oradea Municipality City Hall, Social Community Administration in Oradea, employees: social workers (employed by Ecclesia Mater Foundation) and auxiliary staff (employed by ASCO), and donors: Non-profit organisations abroad.
- Value for the beneficiary: to provide temporary shelter for the homeless, offering medium and long-term solutions for social reintegration.
 - Results: the balance sheet of the project's activity
 - Number of beneficiaries (women and children): 30 women and 10 children/night
 - Number of accommodation places: 10 persons/dormitory
 - Number of places in social houses: 5
 - Number of persons who benefit from social houses: 20
 - Sanitary materials
 - Self-management capacity (beneficiaries of social houses)

The project's goals

- granting legal, social, healthcare assistance
- providing psychological counselling
- offering a meal per person
- achieving some educational programmes
- family reintegration

III.2. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND IDENTIFIED PROJECTS:

III.2.1. Infrastructure and environmental protection

Nr.	Specific Goals	Financing	Project Title	Estimated value (million USD)	Interval	Responsible Institutions	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1.	Enhancing water quality in Crişului Repede affluents	Government Local	Planning and designing the water courses on the territory of Oradea Municipality	2.5	2002-2004	Dir. Crişuri Waters Oradea Oradea City Hall	I.P.M. Oradea	Monitoring: Dir. Crişuri Waters Oradea Evaluation: Oradea City Hall
2.	Monitoring the air quality in the areas with high population density Continuous monitoring of water quality when going in and out the city	Government Foreign	Integrated system for monitoring water and air quality in the Crisuri Hydrographic Basin	3.4	2002-2005	IPM County Council D.A.C. Oradea	NGOs	Monitoring: Dir. Crişuri Waters Oradea I.P.M. Oradea Evaluation: Consiliu Judeţean Bihor
3.	Decreasing the quantity of powders in suspension and the road pollution Decreasing the emissions at their source Eliminating the sources for powders in suspension by covering the industrial waste dumps	Foreign Private	Eliminating the sources for powders in suspension by covering the industrial waste dumps	0.5	2003-2007	Sinteza Cemtrade CET Oradea City Hall	Ministry of Industry and Resources	Monitoring: I.P.M. Oradea Department for Public Health Oradea Evaluation: Oradea City Hall Ministry of Industry and Resources
4.	Decreasing emissions quantity from their source	Private Foreign	Eliminating polluting emissions from the source	0.1	2002-2003	Oradea City Hall	I.P.M. Oradea DSP, Oradea University	Monitoring: Dir. Crişuri Waters Oradea I.P.M. Oradea Self-Monitoring Evaluation: Oradea City Hall
5.	Building an ecological collection site for solid, domestic, industrial waste Selective collection of domestic waste from the source	Private	Ecological collection site of waste –Oradea Municipality	12.	2002-2003	Oradea City Hall	I.P.M Oradea	Monitoring: I.P.M. Oradea Self-Monitoring Department for Public Health Oradea Evaluation: Oradea City Hall

ORADEA

Nr.	Specific Goals	Financing	Project Title	Estimated value (million USD)	Interval	Responsible Institutions	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
6.	Decreasing the quantity of powders in suspension and road pollution Decreasing emissions at the source	Private	Closing down the garbage collection site in Oradea	3	2002-2003	Oradea City Hall	I.P.M. Oradea NGOs	Monitoring: I.P.M. Oradea Department for Public Health Oradea Self-Monitoring Evaluation: Oradea City Hall
7.	Building an ecological complex for solid, domestic, and industrial waste Implementing the system for the selective collection of domestic waste from the source Controlled collection of the dangerous, industrial, hospital waste, etc.	Private Local	System for the selective collection of domestic waste from the source	0.55	2002-2007	Oradea City Hall I.P.M. Oradea	Invol ved commercial companies NGOs	Monitoring: I.P.M. Oradea Department for Public Health Oradea Civil Society Evaluation: Oradea City Hall NGOs
8.	Decreasing the quantity of powders in suspension and road pollution Mechanisation of the sanitation infrastructure for public spaces Periodical maintenance of the draining pipelines for rain water	Local	Mechanisation of the sanitation infrastructure for public spaces	0.01	2002-2006	Oradea City Hall Subordinated public corporations for the sanitation of the city	NGOs	Monitoring: I.P.M. Oradea Self-Monitoring Evaluation: Oradea City Hall
9.	Setting an optimum relationship between buildings and green areas for new constructions Decreasing powder in suspension and road pollution	Local Foreign	Feasibility study – implementation of the "green corridor" project, for the protection of the urban areas, in relation to atmospheric pollution	0.86	2002-2005	Oradea City Hall	NGOs	Monitoring: I.P.M. Oradea Civil Society Evaluation: Oradea City Hall NGOs
10.	Decreasing powder in suspension and road pollution Expanding the green areas and planting trees Harmonising the historic sites with the natural habitat Preservation and creation of new protected areas (ponds) Rebuilding dwellings with historic and architectural value	Local Foreign	Rehabilitation and creation of natural and architectural habitats in the Metropolitan area of Oradea Municipality	0.55	2002-2004	Oradea City Hall	I.P.M. Oradea NGOs	Monitoring: I.P.M. Oradea R.A. Apaterm Oradea Dir. Crişuri Waters Oradea Evaluation: Oradea City Hall
11.	Eliminating pollution from the city's domestic sewerage system Improving the water quality in Crişul Repede Achieving the steps included in the planning programmes drafted for commercial companies Encouraging the utilisation of clean technologies	Private	Implementing the planning programmes for the commercial companies that are potential polluters on the territory of Oradea Municipality	5.0	2002-2006	Potential polluting units	I. P.M. Oradea S.C. Envirotech S.R.L.	Monitoring: I.P.M. Oradea Dir. Crişuri Waters Oradea S.C. Envirotech S.R.L. Evaluation: Oradea City Hall

Nr.	Specific Goals	Financing	Project Title	Estimated value (million USD)	Interval	Responsible Institutions	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
12.	Decreasing emissions at their source Eliminating pollution in the city's domestic sewerage system Upgrading and re-equipping the filtering station	Local Foreign	Upgrading and enlarging the domestic and rain water sewerage network and revamping the filtering station in Oradea Municipality	25.	2002-2005	Oradea City Hall R.A. Apaterm	I.P.M. Oradea	Monitoring: I.P.M: Oradea Dir. Crişuri Waters Oradea S.C. Envirotech S.R.L. Evaluation: Oradea City Hall Civil Society
13.	Eliminating pollution from the city's domestic sewerage system Improving water quality in Crişului Repede affluents	Local Foreign	Enlarging the water distribution networks in the areas between the following streets Gh. Doja, Ec. Teodoroiu, Izvorului, and between the streets Depoului, Bihorului	2	2002-2005	Oradea City Hall R.A. Apaterm	I.P.M. Oradea	Monitoring: Dir. Crişuri Waters Oradea S.C. Envirotech S.R.L. Evaluation: Oradea City Hall
14.	Decreasing air pollution Development of public transport infrastructure	Local Foreign	Improvement of infrastructure for public transportation	6.51	2002-2012	Oradea City Hall R.A O.T.L. Oradea S.C. City Roads Oradea Oradea Police	NGOs	Monitoring I.P.M. Oradea R.A. O.T.L. Oradea Evaluation: Oradea City Hall
15.	The citizens' ecological education Drafting a quality map and permanently updating it	Local Private Foreign	Setting up a consultancy and environment education centre	0.35	2002-2007	Oradea City Hall	NGOs	Monitoring: Public Health Department-Oradea NGOs Evaluation: Oradea City Hall
17	Control and monitoring the production, transportation, and depositing of industrial waste, paying special attention to toxic and dangerous waste Study and eliminate causes that create losses of polluting substances and implicitly pollute the soil and water	Local Foreign	Identification, evaluation and management of contaminated urban land plots	1	2005	Oradea City Hall, IPM Oradea	IPM Oradea, Pedological Surveys Institute Oradea (SCAZ), Oradea University	Oradea City Hall

III.2.2. Economic projects

Nr.	Specific goals	Financing	Project Title	Estimated value (million euro)	Duration in years	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and Evaluation
1.	Achievement of attractive areas for industrial development - promoting clean technologies - Promoting foreign investments Granting support to the SMEs	- 10% - LC Oradea - 15% - EU funds - 75% - investors, USAID	Industrial Park for Modern Technologies	2.5	3 – 5		County council, administration in the metropolitan area	
2.	- Attractive business environment - Promoting foreign investments - Assistance and consultancy services for business - Granting support to the SMEs	- 25% LC Oradea - 50% - EU funds - 25% - commercial companies	Business Centre for Promotion of Investments	0.6	2	Oradea City Hall	Owners' associations	
3.	- Promoting foreign investments - Assistance and consultancy services for business - Granting support to the SMEs	- 50% LC Oradea - 25% - EU funds - 25% - local institutions	Local Development Agency	0.3	1	Oradea City Hall	Local Institutions, Organisations	
4.	- Promoting the territorial tourism identity - Turning to value the cultural, architectural and historic patrimony, connection to the international tourism circuit	- 10% - LC Oradea - 10% - CAPDD - 10% - CC Bihor - 10% tourism companies - 60% Phare funds CBC	Centre for the promotion of regional tourism	0.5	2	Oradea City Hall	County Council Centre for Protected Areas and Sustainable Development in Bihor County (CAPDD)	
5.	- Granting support to young entrepreneurs - Development of small industries and of services - Stimulating the development of services in the private sector	- 10% - LC Oradea - 85% - EU funds - 5% - local entrepreneurs	Business Incubator Centre	0.5	5	Local Development Agency	Oradea University local entrepreneurs	
6.	Stimulating the development of labour force training courses - Improving the labour skills in areas where the demand is greater than the offer - Promoting professional training in accordance with the existing demand	- 15% - LC Oradea - 15% - Oradea University - 70% - EU funds	Institute for Training Human Resources	1.2	4	Local Development Agency	Oradea University local institutions	

Nr.	Specific goals	Financing	Project Title	Estimated value (million euro)	Duration in years	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and Evaluation
7.	Stimulating the economic and administrative restructuring process	USAID, MLPAT, Phare	Development of the metropolitan area	9.3	10	Oradea City Hall Local Development Agency	Bihar County Council, local councils of neighbouring communes, neighbouring areas in Hungary	
8.	Administration of the infrastructure in Oradea Municipality by means of a computerised system	10,429 euro contribution from the Flanders government	Management of the computerised structure in the Oradea Municipality	0.3	2	Apaterm RA City Roads	HEMMIS Flanders, Oradea University, Faculty of Geography	
9.	Setting up a multi-functional compound for services, commerce, and recreation	private resources private, Oradea City Hall (land plot)	Lotus commercial centre Nufarul district	20	2002-2003	Private investment	Oradea Municipality City Hall	Oradea Municipality City Hall - Urban Planning

III.2.3. Enlargment at county and regional level

Nr.	Specific Goals	Financing	Project Title	Estimated Value (million USD)	Interval	Responsible Institutions	Partnership	Monitoring and Evaluation
1.	Localities' development in an integrated manner, protecting the environment in Apuseni Mountains and in neighbouring communes	Local Phare SAPARD	Regional Natural Park of Apuseni Mountains	5.3	5	County council Local councils in the communes	Similar structures set up in France. Vercors Park and others.	

III.2.4. Urban regeneration project

Nr.	Specific Goals	Financing	Project Title	Estimated Value (million USD)	Interval	Responsible Institutions	Partnership	Monitoring and Evaluation
1.	Protecting patrimony buildings Implementing the programme to revive the central area	Government Local Foreign	Reviving the following streets Republicii for pedestrians, Ferdinand and Unirii Squares, V. Alecsandri Street	20	2004-2005	Adm. Real Estate Patrimony Oradea Oradea City Hall	Institute for Housing Studies Rotterdam, the Netherlands ProArh SRL Oradea	Oradea City Hall A.P.I. Oradea

O R A D E A

Nr.	Specific Goals	Financing	Project Title	Estimated Value (million USD)	Interval	Responsible Institutions	Partnership	Monitoring and Evaluation
2.	Improving practices for division in fiscal areas	Government Local	Map of taxation districts in Oradea Municipality		2003 -	Adm. Real Estate Patrimony Oradea Oradea City Hall	M.L.P.T.L.	Oradea City Hall
3.	Granting support to house constructions through ANL	Government Local Private (mortgage credit)	Building houses for the youth by means of mortgage credit, through ANL		2002-	Adm. Real Estate Patrimony Oradea Oradea City Hall	National Housing Agency MLPTL	A.P.I. Oradea
4.	Rational utilisation of land plots to be used for construction purposes in the hilly and risk areas	Local Private Foreign	Intense surveys on the risk areas - circulation, water infrastructure		2003- 2004	Oradea City Hall	R.A. Apaterm Oradea USAID B.E.R.D.	Oradea City Hall R.A. Apaterm MLPTL
5.	Marketing of the city's image	Private Foreign	Turning to value the major roads in the city (design and planning)		2002- 2006	Oradea City Hall Adm. Real Estate Patrimony Oradea	Private Sector	A.P.I Oradea
6.	Improving the buildings' thermal insulation	Local Private Foreign	Energy effectiveness project about the improvement of the thermal comfort in houses	20	2007	Oradea City Hall Adm. Real Estate Patrimony Oradea	Association for energy policies, construction companies	API Oradea. Oradea City Hall

III.3. Balance Sheet for the period 1999 – 2002

ASSETS	1999	2000	2001	2002
FIXED ASSETS, LAND PLOTS AND OBJECTS OF INVENTORY	41.628.281	111.921.762	165.245.034	184.330.615
FINANCIAL MEANS, SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, AND MATERIAL EXPENDITURES	83.395.150	75.509.632	164.607.827	1.409.620.451
Means of the local budget	14.705.461	8.326.186	770.699	600.053.426
Local budget availability	14.705.461	613.923	770.699	30.285.862
Local budget expenditures	0	0	0	569.767.564
Institutions' budgets	68.689.689	67.183.446	163.837.128	809.567.025
Disposable funds	10.245.496	3.944.060	18.749.460	20.825.424
Financial means and other values	320.496	1.151.912	1.519.864	1.579.504
Settlement of accounts and debtors	31.301.328	32.312.579	35.350.312	51.143.567
Expenditures	26.254.728	27.800.289	101.183.149	728.528.020
Materials	577.589	1.975.106	7.034.343	7.490.510
TOTAL ASSETS	125.023.431	187.431.394	329.852.861	1.593.951.066

LIABILITIES	1999	2000	2001	2002
FUNDS	41.628.281	111.921.762	165.245.034	184.330.615
INCOME, BUDGET FINANCING, SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS AND OTHER SOURCES	83.395.150	75.509.632	164.607.827	1.409.620.451
Local budget sources	14.338.869	8.326.186	770.699	600.053.426
Institutions' budgets	69.056.281	67.183.446	163.837.128	809.567.025
Financing institutions	26.318.096	31.912.155	110.967.699	667.978.576
Extra-budgetary income	9.088.427	631.889	9.303.092	70.419.044
Settlement of accounts, creditors and other sources	32.929.993	32.649.503	38.503.790	62.063.004
Means for special destinations and bank loans	719.765	1.989.899	5.062.547	9.106.401
Means for special destinations	719.765	1.989.899	5.062.547	9.106.401
Bank loans	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES	125.023.431	187.431.394	329.852.861	1.593.951.066

III.4. LIST OF ACHIEVED AND ONGOING PROJECTS, WITH FOREIGN AND BUDGETARY FINANCING

PROJECTS APPROVED FOR FINANCING

Nr.	Project Title	Budget/Financing Body	Partners of Oradea Municipality City Hall	Notes
1.	Vote for the bike- Vote for a clean city. building bike tracks in Oradea Municipality	687,229 Euro, 343,615 Euro EULIFE/EU project	Gestionnaires Sans Frontieres, Bucharest Transylvania Business Centre Oradea	
2.	Rehabilitating Oradea Fortress	\$30,000 King Baudoin Foundation Belgium	Administration of Real Estate Patrimony Oradea	
3.	Local Agenda 21 Oradea	\$38,682 Canadian International Development Agency, Canada	UNDP/CIDA/IISD Canada	
4.	Development of Oradea Metropolitan Area	USAID, MLPTL	USAID/RTI	
5.	"My choice" family planning project among the disadvantaged communities in Bihor County	89,750 CAD Canadian Embassy/CIDA Canada	Local Agenda 21 Oradea, Ruhama Foundation, Department for Public Health Bihor County	

PROJECTS DEVELOPED BY ORADEA CITY HALL AND FINALISED BY 30.06.2002

Nr.	Year	Project	Financing source	Notes
1.	1995	Pilot programme to set up condominiums in Oradea Municipality	USAID	
2.	1996	Social assistance and the creation of the database for the social assistance network	Phare Programme, SESAM	
3.	1997	Setting up the Public Information Centre within the Oradea Municipality City Hall	USAID, Chemonics	
4.	1998	Setting up the urban database and GIS	Sweden Municipalities Federation	
5.	1998	Involving citizens in the decision-making process	Phare Democratic	
6.	1999	Setting up information centres about the European Union, in order to increase the citizens' trust in European integration	Phare Europe	
7.	1999	Exchange of expertise among managers in the public services field	Phare Multi-country	

PROJECTS WHOSE FINANCING HAS BEEN ENDORSED, TO BE DEVELOPED BY THE PUBLIC CORPORATIONS FALLING UNDER THE LOCAL COUNCIL'S SUBORDINATION

Nr.	Project Title	Budget Thousands USD Financing body	Deadline	Notes
1.	Revamping the water supply system, the monitoring and metering system for the consumers	16,545 EBRD & SB & LB	16.02.1999 - 31.12.1999 16.02.2001- 30.10.2001	SB - State budget tLB - Local budget
2.	Replacing main pumps in Oradea: replacing pumps, acquisition laboratory equipment	924 EBRD	09.11.1998 - 31.12.1999	SBLB

Nr.	Project Title	Budget Thousands USD Financing body	Deadline	Notes
3.	Enlargement's initial programme. Revamping water supply networks in Oradea Municipality	Secret (ongoing bid) EBRD & SB & LB	Ongoing bid	SBLB
4.	Curbing cross border pollution in 3 basins that flow into the Danube -- Oradea Filtering Station	1,393,865 USAID, Apaterm	12.06.2000 - 31.12.2001	SBLB

APPLICANT PROJECTS FOR FOREIGN FINANCING ORADEA MUNICIPALITY CITY HALL AND PUBLIC CORPORATIONS FALLING UNDER THE LOCAL COUNCIL'S SUBORDINATION

Nr.	Project Title	Budget Euro/Financing Body	Evaluation Interval (approximate)
1.	Building an ecological waste dump for domestic waste for the metropolitan area of Oradea Municipality	6,215,563 EU/European Union Public-Private Partnership (PPP)	First quarter 2003
2.	Building an ecological waste dump for domestic dump for Oradea Municipality	6,215,563 EU/European Union Public-Private Partnership (PPP)	First quarter 2003
3.	Final closing down and monitoring of the former waste dump used for domestic waste in Oradea Municipality	3,000,372 EU/European Union Public-Private Partnership (PPP)	First quarter 2003
4.	Academy of Democracy -- Partnership with the Women's Union, Bihor County	Swedish Government	Endorsed
5.	Consultancy Centre for citizens -- partnership with Ruhama Foundation	\$44,785/Fund for the development of the civil society	Endorsed
6.	Revamping the sewerage network and the Filtering Station in Oradea Municipality	23,981 Euro/European Union ISPA Programme From which: ISPA- 16 734 EU EBRD- 6 000 EU Apaterm: 1 171 thousands EU + 75,000 EU non-eligible	Endorsed
7.	Management of the computerised system for the infrastructure in Oradea Municipality	188,726 Euro 140,829 Euro contribution from the Flanders government	HEMMIS n.v. Flanders Oradea University - Faculty of Geography Apaterm RADrumuri Orasenesti SA