



PITEȘTI

PITEȘTI CITY HALL

# **LOCAL AGENDA 21 – Local Plan for Sustainable Development of Pitești Municipality**

PITEȘTI

2004

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24 Victoriei St., Pitești

Tel. 0248/213994

Fax: 0248/212166

E-mail: [primaria@primariapitesti.ro](mailto:primaria@primariapitesti.ro)

© 2004 National Centre for Sustainable Development

15 Alexandru Philippide St., Sector 2, Bucharest

Tel: +4021 201 14 10

Fax: +4021 201 14 02

E-Mail: [office@sdpn.ro](mailto:office@sdpn.ro)

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Technical expertise from the National Centre for Sustainable Development, Romania



**P I T E Ș T I**

### **Local Steering Committee**

Tudor Pendiuc – Mayor of Pitești Municipality – President of the LSC

Mioara Bucur – Director, Argeș Public Health Department

Nicolaescu Adrian – Vice-president, Project Coordinator, Argeș Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Eng. Rotaru Manuel – Technical Director, S.C. Pubiltrans 2000 S.A.

Manu Adrian – Deputy Director, Project Coordinator, S.C. Proiect Argeș S.A.

Ing. Ghemaru Cristian – Chief of the Exploitation Department, S.C. Electrica S.A.

Toma Alexandrina Adi – Director, Water Resources Department, Romanian Water National A. Argeș-Vedea Water Department

Dumitru Marius – Inspector, Argeș Environmental Protection Inspectorate

Geanta Milică – Engineer, Argeș Environmental Protection Inspectorate

Petruța Barn – Argeș Environmental Protection Inspectorate

Cecilia Cornățeanu – C.D.E.S. Foundation, Argeș

Dumitra Sima – “Save the Children” Foundation

### **Local Agenda 21 Office, Pitești:**

Monica Colfescu – Pitești City Hall

Gabriel Orășanu – Pitești City Hall

### **Consultancy from the National Centre for Sustainable Development – NCSD:**

Călin Georgescu – Project manager

George Romanca – Local coordinator for Arad, Bolintin Vale, Mediaș, Sibiu, Sighișoara, Târgoviște cities

Radu Vădineanu – Local coordinator for Câmpina, Pitești, Fălticeni, Târgu Jiu, Vatra Dornei cities

Tania Miha – Local coordinator for Slatina and Zimnicea cities

Dan Apostol – Editorial, cultural, scientific consultant

Carmen Năstase – Financial coordinator

Bianca Bacinschi – Communication

Adrian Voinea – IT Specialist

**Working Groups:**

**Working Group No. 1 - Economic**

Eugenia Zichil – Chief Accountant, “Zinca Golescu” College – Coordinator

Tudor Pendiuc – Mayor of Pitești Municipality

Mariana Boncea – Executive Director, Economic Department, Pitești City Hall

**Working Group No. 2 - Social:**

Iosiv Cerbureanu – Pitești Municipality Secretary, Coordinator

Elena Tintilă Neacșu – Executive Director, Local Public Administration Department, Pitești City Hall

Mirela Gorzko – Advisor, Pitești City Hall

**Working Group No. 3 - Environmental Protection:**

Dănuț Mihail Teodorescu – Executive Director, Local Development and Heritage Department, Pitești City Hall–  
Coordinator

Anca Albu – Director, Argeș Environmental Protection Inspectorate

Emilian Nechita – Executive Director, Urban Planning and Technical Department



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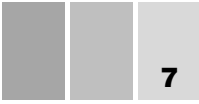
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## P I T E Ş T I

### **Foreword**

by the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative in Romania

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

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

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

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

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

Soknan Han Jung

UNDP Resident Representative  
UN Resident Coordinator



**MUNICIPALITY**





P I T E Ş T I

## **Foreword**

by the the Mayor of Piteşti City Hall

In 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, the United Nations Organisation launched a new concept of local development, named **Local Agenda 21**, based on the new principles of sustainable development at the level of local public administrations. This new concept is currently applied to over 3,000 European communities.

At the national level, the **Local Agenda 21** project, which enjoyed a significant level of success, is coordinated by the United Nations Development Program - UNDP, through its representative office in Romania, and by the National Centre for Sustainable Development – NCSO in Bucharest.

The success of this program draws on the participation and public consultation of the local community, which has led to an integrated approach of social, economic and environmental issues - the key objectives of sustainable development.

When the **Local Agenda 21** project started, Piteşti Municipality was already experienced with the consultation and involvement of citizens, as well as with an outlined development strategy, which allowed for an improvement of the methods employed and for a unitary approach of the key issues of sustainable development.

Following the examples set by the pilot LA21 cities in Romania, the **Piteşti Local Agenda 21** was designed as a complex document consisting of three chapters, namely the **Sustainable Development Strategy**, the **Local Action Plan**, and the **Portfolio of Priority Projects**.

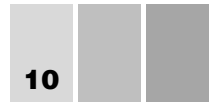
The achievement of the **Local Agenda 21** in Piteşti Municipality primarily illustrated the improvement of the collaboration between the local public administration and civil society, having a direct impact on the transparency of the decision-making process and on the increase in citizen involvement in the resolution of community problems.

The local coordination committee, consisting of representatives of public institutions and civil society, and the working groups consisting of local specialists and the local office, ensured that all the steps foreseen in the **Piteşti Local Agenda 21** local plan for sustainable development have been taken according to the requirements of the project.

I thank all that contributed to the achievement of this project; putting it into practice truly represents the real fulfilment of the thoughts and aspirations of the citizens of Piteşti.

I truly believe that we can only succeed by being **together**, and that the future of our city depends on the involvement of each citizen; this is how we will find the necessary resources for continuing our way towards integrating our city into the large European family.

Tudor Pendiuc  
Mayor of Piteşti Municipality



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# I. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

## INTRODUCTION

### *Piteşti Municipality – Historical References*

**P**iteşti Municipality, the capital of Argeş County, is one of the oldest cities in Wallachia. It was recorded as a human settlement for the first time in a document dated May 20<sup>th</sup>, 1388, in which the ruler Mircea cel Bătrân presents Cozia Monastery, which he himself had founded, as “a mill near the Piteşti border.”

The existence of the settlement from ancient times is also attested by the discovery of several tools made of simple and carved stone, and of ceramic fragments and coins.

The settlement evolved from village to market town, and then to town during the medieval epoch, due to its geographical position which favours changes, to the development of trades and agriculture, and to the attention several rulers. During this period, the town was among the most active commercial centres in Wallachia, being at the core of product exchanges among different geographical regions (i.e. plane – hills – mountains). The commercial exchanges with the towns of Braşov and Sibiu, famous trade centres of the epoch, were intense and especially significant.

During the modern era, marked by the historical events of 1821, 1848, 1877, and 1918, the town defined its personality and its role in the economic, socio-political and cultural life of Wallachia and of Romania.

The town continued to develop during the World Wars and the post-war eras and maintained, therefore, its important statute among the towns of the country.

After the 1970s, when the town acquired the statute of municipality, both economic and socio-cultural

activities entered a new dimension and it became one of the most modern and dynamic county capitals in the country.

Piteşti Municipality stretches over 4,073 ha and has a population of more than 180,000 inhabitants.

The active population works in the chemical and petrochemical industry, primary wood processing, equipment and machinery building, civil and industrial constructions, light industry (readymade clothes, footwear), finances, banking, insurances, services, education, health sector, research, culture, sports, leisure and other activities.

There are economic companies in the city of Piteşti which have gained recognition at both national and international levels, and hence made the city famous: S.N.P. Petrom - Arpechim S.A. Piteşti, S.C. Alprom S.A., S.C. Rolast S.A., S.C. Alpitex S.A., S.C. Subansamble S.A.

The educational system of the city ensures training at all levels and for many specializations.

Public health care is performed in a multitude of sanitary centres, both hospitals and clinics, by highly qualified medical staff.

The cultural life is well represented by museums, theatres, culture centres, libraries, art galleries, exhibition halls, memorial houses, art schools, architectural and religious monuments.

The city of Piteşti is known at the national and international levels through its relationships with numerous cities in Europe and the USA, promoted by the local council and by the city hall.

The “Tulip Symphony” – dendrological and flower exhibition, with its 26<sup>th</sup> edition in 2003, has become the main attraction of the social and cultural life of the city, as a traditional event which attracts more and more tourists every year.

## A. EVALUATION

### I.1. THE NATURAL CAPITAL

#### I.1.1. General Framework

**P**itești Municipality is the capital of Argeș County, and lies in the northwestern part of Wallachia, in the Getic Sub-Carpathian area on the Cotmeana Piedmont, at the order between the Getic Piedmont and the Romanian Plane, in the transition area called the High Plane of Pitești.

The city lies along the Argeș River, and is bordered to the North by the Bascov brook and to the South by the Geamăna brook.

The city is situated at the maximum absolute altitude of +385 m and +265 m respectively above the Black Sea level. It is positioned on a hilly relief which slowly goes upwards from the meadow of the Argeș River to the west, along four terraces and stretches to the Trivale Forest over a surface of 4,073 ha, which consists in:

- Agricultural land: 594 ha, out of which: farming - 424 ha, pastures - 116 ha, hayfields - 52 ha, vineyards-orchards - 2 ha;
- Forests: 1,206 ha;
- Other uses: 2,273 ha.

The main areas of the city are residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, roads, green spaces and parks.

The current area of the city is of 2,125 ha, and will increase between 2005-2010 to over 2,580 ha, by means of reducing the suburban area.

The urban residential area is foreseen to increase between 2005-2010 from the current 938 ha, to over 1,170 ha.

#### I.1.2. Geology, Hydrology

**F**rom the hydrographical point of view, the city of Pitești is situated to the north-west of the hydrographic basin of the Argeș river, on its right bank, between the Bascov Lake and the Golești Lake.

From a geological point of view, the city is included in the “Getic Depression,” a large sub-Carpathian structural unit, and from the geomorphological point of view, it is included in the High Plane of Pitești and in the Eastern part of the Cotmeana Platform.

Situated at the junction of the Argeș and Doamnei rivers, the city developed along the Eastern terminal area of the Cotmeana Platform, where the Argeș River has dug several terraces on the right bank:

a) *The highest terrace*, with the relative altitude between 100 – 110 m above the Argeș River level, is situated north of Trivale district.

b) *The high terrace*, with the relative altitude between 60 – 65 m above the Argeș River level. This is the terrace where the Trivale district is found, as well as the “Sf. Gheorghe” cemetery and the “Nicolae Dobrin” stadium.

c) *The superior terrace*, with the relative altitude between 40 – 45 m above the Argeș River level. Craiovei, Banat, Dacia and Găvana districts are situated on this terrace.

d) *The low terrace or the inferior terrace*, with the relative altitude between 20-25 m above the Argeș River level. Prundu, Centru and Negru Vodă districts are situated on this terrace.

e) *The river meadow* comprises Depozitelor Street and the Eremia Grigorescu, Calea București, Popa Șapcă, Tudor Vladimirescu districts.

In general, the bearing area is good for all terraces, with an average of 250 – 300 KPa for clays and 350 – 400 KPa for gravels.

Following the analysis of drillings and of the well water, it has been noted that there are two aquiferous layers; the former has a free level, and is quartered at the base of the gravel layer, occupying only the lower areas of the gravel and generating two underground

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rivers. The latter aquiferous layer is made up of sands, from a geological point of view, and is situated 10-25 m deep.

### I.1.3. Local Meteorological Conditions

Pitești Municipality is favoured by a special environment (hills with an average height of 400 m, covered by rich forests) and by a temperate-continental climate, close to that of a hill resort climate (moderate average temperatures, both in winter and in summer, rather early springs and long autumns).

The average air temperature during the hottest month (July) is +20.8° C, and the coldest one (January) is – 2.4° C. The annual average is + 9.8° C, with the absolute maximum of + 35.2° C and the absolute minimum of - 27° C.

The average yearly rainfall is 600 – 700 mm.

On average, there are about 107 sunny days per year.

Wind frequency (on yearly average) is the following:

- 19.5 % N – V and 19.2 % V (maximum averages)
- 2.4 % N – E and 3.3 % S (minimal values).

### I.1.4. Natural Resources

In the subsoil of Pitești, no exploitable mineral resources have been identified thus far, except for some weakly mineralised waters.

The northern area of the platforms favours fruit tree and vineyard cultures.

The southern area of the Pitești Plane is heavily cultivated with cereals and technical crops.

In the entire suburban area, animal breeding and vegetable growing are quite important agricultural activities.

#### I.1.4.1. Green areas

The city has parks, public gardens, street green areas, other green areas totalling up to 1,790 ha, two seed beds with a surface of 41 ha, as well as greenhouses

with a total surface of 9,000 square meters, and which are the public property of the municipality.

Out of the total green areas, the municipality directly administrates an area of 267 ha.

#### I.1.4.2. Protected Natural Areas

750 ha (out of a total of 1,808.9 ha) of the Trivale Forest are on the administrative territory of Pitești Municipality (the difference belongs to Bascov, Moșoaia and Băbana villages). The forest is administrated by the Pitești Forestry Department. In accordance with Decision no. 18/1994 of the Argeș County Council, an area of 484.3 ha of this forest was declared to be a forest reserve, thereby becoming a locally protected area.

The preservation of the natural heritage is thus carried out, in order to uphold environmental protection as well as preserve the landscape and its recreational functions.

#### I.1.4.3. Protected Century-Old Trees

In the city of Pitești, on 15 Egalității Street, there is a Gingko Biloba tree aged approximately 130 years. This tree is protected by virtue of the Decision no.18/1994 of the Argeș County Council.

#### I.1.4.4. Protected Fauna and Flora

The protected flora in the city of Pitești includes: the yew tree, tulip tree, laurel tree, magnolia, Gingko Biloba, marsh cypress tree, sweet chestnut tree, walnut tree, Japanese acacia, cedar, the mammoth tree, Judas tree (these species are protected either by virtue of previous judicial acts or due to their rare occurrence in the city).

Due to the Budeasa, Bascov and Prundu accumulations, in the city of Pitești, there are bird species specific to wet areas, such as: the swan, the moor hen, the common tern, the diver, the heron, the wild goose. Among species of prey, we mention the hen hawk and the rat hawk. We also mention the raven and the swallow. In the Trivale forest there are also birds specific to the forest ecosystem. As far as the fauna existing in the Trivale forest, due to the anthropic influence, the number of species is rather

reduced. We could, nevertheless, mention: the squirrel, the wild boar, the roebuck and the fox.

#### I.1.4.5. Forest Vegetation

The forests in the administrative scope of the city of Pitești cover approximately 750 ha. The distribution of species in these forests is the following: the common oak 34%, the oak tree 28%, the beech 15%, the hornbeam 13%, various strong essences 3%, the white-fronted goose 2%, the pine tree 2%, the acacia 1%, the lime-tree 1 %, various soft essences 1%. These forests fall under the functional category no. 1 – protective forests. Hence, forest exploitation becomes a secondary activity and only tree cutting for the purpose of cleaning is performed.

#### I.1.5. Air Quality

The air pollution is caused by industrial activities in the following fields: petrochemistry, wood processing, and rubber processing. The lack of ring roads also contributes to air pollution, causing heavy traffic to transit large areas of the city.

#### I.1.6. Waste Management

There are two enterprises that perform the collection and transport of household waste and a public service of the municipality in charge with the collection and transport of street waste.

Waste disposal is transported to an area situated outside the city, currently not arranged, without any sorting, selecting and recycling possibilities.

### CONCLUSIONS:

- The city of Pitești is situated in a natural environment favourable to urban development;
- It has high-quality fields, with a reduced seismic degree, allowing for the construction of modern, high buildings, and thus compensating for the lack of land for building;

- The existence of free lands and the level of the economic development of the adjacent localities may lead to the creation of a metropolitan area, with the city of Pitești as the centre;
- The moderate-temperate climate allows for the development of socio-economic activities throughout the entire year;
- Water quality allows for the social and economic development;
- There is pollution, caused by industrial activities and road traffic;
- The achievement of a coherent regulation system at the local level concerning environmental protection, aligned to that in the EU countries;
- The achievement of an educational environmental program to raise awareness as far as the importance of the protection of nature;
- It is necessary to build an ecological landfill, as well as to initiate decisive measures concerning selective waste collection and recycling;
- The increase of solid waste capitalization by approximately 20% until 2005;
- The controlled depositing of household solid waste and the capitalization of some of them up to 20%;
- Enhancing the cooperation between local authorities and decentralized public services (the Prefect's Office, the County Council, the Sanitary Police and Prophylactic Medicine Department, the Consumer Protection Office, the Police Inspectorate) in order to achieve increased efficiency in the field of environmental protection.

## I.2. THE ANTHROPOGENIC CAPITAL

### I.2.1. Road Network

The present road network has an octagonal structure, oriented along the two natural axes, the axis parallel to

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the Argeş River, and the perpendicular one of less importance.

There are 12 public roads converging from the suburban area in the city of Piteşti. These roads represent the 4 cardinal axes: Petrochiştilor Blvd. to the south, Bucureşti Road to the east, N. Bălcescu Blvd. to the north, and Craiovei Street to the west.

The radial concentric geometry generates an overcrowded central traffic node, as the city also has a strong longitudinal development of about 12 kilometres long, along the north-south axis.

The city of Piteşti is one of the cities with the largest number of cars per 1,000 inhabitants.

The characteristics of the existing communication or access structure are:

- Street length - 205 km, of which 165 km modernised streets;
- Street surface - 1,048,798 square meters.
- Sidewalk surface - 354,309 square meters.

The main characteristic of the road network is the geometrical structure developed longitudinally, north to south, along the axis of the National Road no. 7. All penetrations and transit roads to Bucharest, Slatina-Craiova, Câmpulung-Braşov, Curtea de Argeş, Râmnicu Vâlcea, Drăgăşani are concentrated in the central area of the city as well as in the area of the crossing of the Argeş River.

### I.2.2. Drinking Water, Sewage, Natural Gas and Electricity Infrastructure

*The drinking water and sewage networks*, totalling up to 440 km, have the following technical characteristics:

2,285 l/s water collection, out of which:

- Surface waters: 2,145 l/s
- Small depth underground waters: 140 l/s

897 l/s are used for population consumption and 1,388 l/s for industrial consumption.

By means of the investments achieved so far, household warm and cold water is permanently supplied.

The water filtering and treatment station, designed for a water discharge of 2,110 l/s, performs the treatment of wastewaters almost entirely.

*Thermal energy* supplied in the city of Piteşti is mainly produced and distributed within a centralized system by two thermoelectric plants, which are public property of the city, CET North and CET South.

The overall thermal capacity is 575 MW, the thermal energy being distributed by 115 thermal units which function by means of a piping system with a total length of 344 km, of which 135 km make up the primary network and 209 km, the secondary one.

*The natural gas* distribution of Piteşti Municipality has two supply sources:

- Local sources of S.N.P. Petrom S.A.
- The national gas network.

The distribution network of the city is made up of pipes with a total length of 204 km, 50 metering stations, 80,843 burning points, for 39,076 consumers.

Piteşti has a well-developed *electrical power* supply and distribution system, which provides for all types of consumers (72,161 out of which: 81 large consumers, 2,505 small consumers - economic agents - and 69,575 domestic consumers).

The power supply and distribution system is made up of:

- Power transformers 110/MT – 5;
- Supply points 20/0.4 kv – 10;
- Heat exchangers – 459 pieces;
- Electrical air lines – 426.87 km out of which: 48 km of 110 kv lines, 164.27 km of 20 kv lines, 214.6 km of low voltage lines (0.4 kv);
- Underground electrical lines – 1,221.7 km, out of which: 10.4 km of 6 kv lines, 222.4 km of 20 kv lines, 988.9 km of low voltage lines (0.4 kv).

### I.2.3. Housing

**T**he housing conditions imposed to the large majority of the population between 1960 – 1989, consisting of common lodgings lacking features necessary to autonomous functioning, with no urban and architectural identity, are changing. The new trend favours the building of individual lodgings, private property, with low height and increased comfort.

There are 58,918 blocks of flats, out of which approximately 450 are the property of the municipality and generally have a low degree of comfort.

In addition, there are 5,627 individual houses, mainly built after 1990.

It has been noted that a significant number of owners cannot face the regular maintenance expenses of their lodgings or those of the utilities.

There is a growing trend to change the use of certain lodgings, especially those situated on the ground floor, to commercial places and offices.

Many owners have a relatively high number of lodgings, which they rent, most often barely within legal boundaries.

91 housing units have been built and restored, in conformity with the legal requirements, of which 61 are built by the National Housing Agency. The latter have been rented, according to the legal provisions, as social residences and residences for youth.

A significant number of the city's inhabitants, who had the necessary financial possibilities, built their own houses in the suburban area, mainly due to the lack of building areas inside the city.

Despite the fact that the number of lodgings is relatively high as compared to the total number of inhabitants, the accommodation requests to the municipality remain numerous and are mainly made by young people, people with low income, as well as persons that lost their lodgings due to various reasons.

## **I.2.4. Transportation**

### **I.2.4.1. Road Transportation**

The number of cars has increased more than threefold, compared to 1989.

#### ***Public Transportation***

Transportation is carried out with 85 large capacity buses as well as with small buses, property of two companies, one administrated by the city council and the other one, private.

Taxi transportation represents an important part of the city's transportation network.

The average number of passenger using public transportation is 40,000 daily.

#### ***Transportation of Goods***

Transportation of goods is carried out with small, medium, and high capacity vehicles, which are either private property or the property of specialized companies.

Traffic jams are frequent, due to the lack of road and railway crossings (either underground or on the surface), and of roundabout roads.

### **I.2.4.2 Railway Transportation**

The current railway system consists of Pitești South and Pitești North stations, for passengers and goods, with an average daily traffic of 5,000 passengers.

Situated outside the main railway lines, lacking modern electrified railways, the railway traffic is not a viable alternative for the transportation of either goods or passenger.

## **CONCLUSIONS:**

- Solutions need to be identified in order to modernise the streets and systematize road traffic, taking into account the extremely limited possibilities of broadening the streets, especially along the central axis;
- Building ring roads for heavy and transit traffic;
- Building underground and surface crossings to avoid frequent traffic jams;
- Building multi-level parking places, employing reduced areas of land, and maintaining the green areas;
- Expanding the green areas and proper maintenance the existing ones;
- Reorganise public transportation as well as taxi transportation by means of renewing the fleet with quality, non-polluting cars;
- Modernisation of railway transport by the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing;



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- Modernisation of drinking water supply infrastructure and of the filtering station in view of achieving increased water quality for domestic use and reducing environmental pollution;
- Continue to modernise the heating network, and at the same time, identify new solutions to establish a new heating system, with reduced system losses and lower costs for the end users.
- The technical-economic solutions for the modernisations and rehabilitation of the road network, but especially of the municipal infrastructure have to take into account the financial possibilities of the population.

### I.2.5. The Business Environment And Economic Activities

Pitești was established and developed in a complex natural environment, at the crossroads of old commercial and communication routes, which have insured steady and multiple connections between Eastern and Western Wallachia, between Wallachia and Transylvania, between Central Europe and the Balkan Peninsula.

Trade and commerce were the first activities to develop and turned the city in an important commercial and transit centre.

The city is currently strongly industrialized, with a high economic potential, numbering amongst the big cities of Romania.

A basic characteristic of its economic development is its relatively diverse industry, much above the national average, as it has almost all industrial branches.

The development of the industry, the steady growth of the population, the raw materials existing in the city and the Argeș department, as well as the natural environment determined the extension and the diversification of the trade and services.

The main objective in the local development is to preserve the economic potential of key industries and to create premises for the diversification of services provided both to citizens and to economic agents.

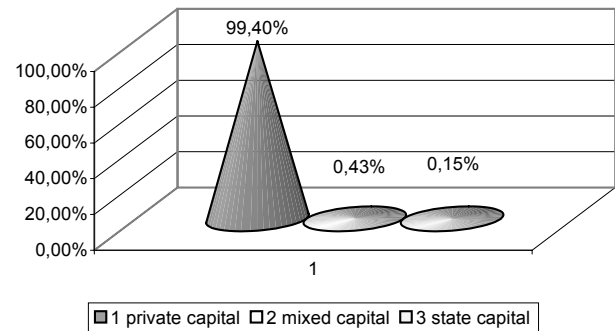
It is essential that the city preserves its stability and ensures the development of the urban infrastructure.

#### I.2.5.1. Business Environment

There are about 13,700 functioning economic agents out of the 14,700, which are officially registered. The difference represents economic agents which have temporarily interrupted their activity, which have not increased their capital, which are bankrupt, which are being re-organised from a judicial point of view, which have gone into liquidation or dissolution.

Out of the total number of the economic agents that function in the city, about 4,250 are individual persons and family associations, and 270 represent branches of economic agents that are based elsewhere.

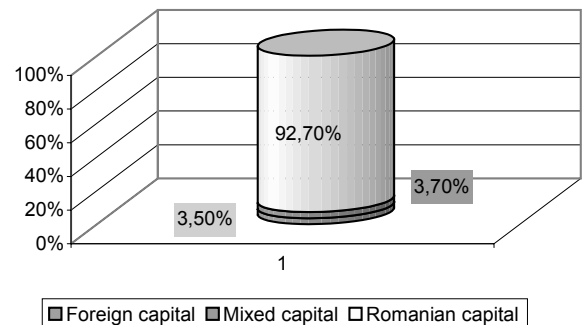
The structure of economic agents by form of property



The economic initiative, the structural reforms underlying the establishment and functioning of economic units, and the enforcement of market mechanisms, all have lead to a rapid and strong development of the private sector.

Currently, there are only state-owned 20 companies, of which 4 are administered by the Pitești City Council.

The structure of the economic agents by origin of the capital



The natural resources, the highly qualified labour force, the structurally diverse economic development, but also the proximity to Bucharest, have lead to a relatively high number of foreign investors, which represent about 7% of the total functioning companies.

There are about 800 companies with foreign or mixed capital in Pitești (Romanian + foreign), comprising small, large and very large economic agents.

The structure of the economic agents with foreign or mixed capital by field of activity is the following:

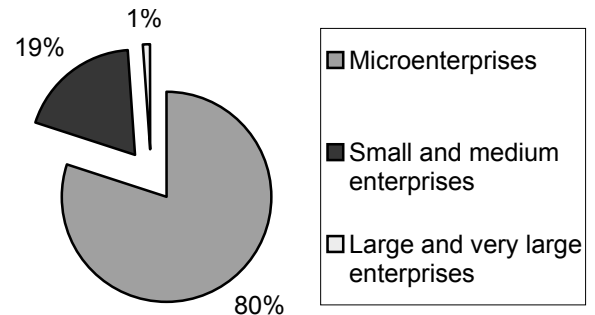
Activity	Number of companies
Trade	291
Industry	218
Services	146
Agriculture	25
Constructions	8

One can notice that the most numerous are the companies whose field of activity is trade, followed by those functioning in industry, services, agriculture and constructions.

Here are some of the companies with foreign or mixed capital:

- SC ROLAST SA – Romanian – American mixed capital, producing rubber items;
- SC LISA DRAXELMEIER – German capital, producing cables and car accessories;
- SC SOMECO – Romanian-French mixed capital, active in the field of transport and civil constructions
- QUENENBERGER SPEDITION – Austrian capital, functioning in the field of international transport.

Also the number of companies is relatively high in Pitești (50 companies per 1,000 inhabitants); most of them are small enterprises (80% of the total economic agents), small and medium enterprises, 19%, and large and very large enterprises only 1% of the total economic agents.

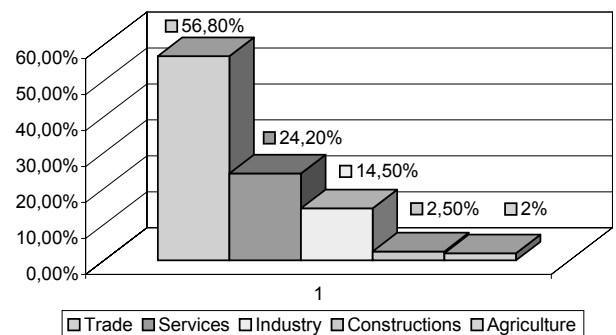


### I.2.5.2. Economic Activities

Following is the structure of the economic agents by field of activity:

1	TRADE	7,774	56.8%
2	SERVICES	3,321	24.2%
3	INDUSTRY	1,983	14.5%
4	CONSTRUCTIONS	346	2.5%
5	AGRICULTURE	261	2%

Fields of activity



Even though the number of trade companies is very large, Pitești remains a very industrialized city, achieving about 55% of the industrial production of the Argeș County, which ranks fifth in the country.

The industrial structure is quite diverse, but the most representative branches are:

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### **Primary product industry comprising:**

- Chemical and petrochemical product industry;
- Concrete, cement and plaster products;
- Rubber and plastic products.

The most important producers include the ARPECHIM branch of SNP PETROM and SC ROLAST SA Piteşti.

### **Metallurgical and metallic construction industry**

A restructuring process has taken place in this branch, which implies limitations in the activity of certain state-owned enterprises, subsequently be privatised. A significant number of small and medium enterprises are active in this branch.

**Equipment and machinery building, electrical motor industries** are traditional in the city; the establishment of new enterprises (small, medium or large), with Romanian or foreign capital has brought about a diversification of the industrial production.

**The readymade clothes industry** is well developed, but the functioning system of most enterprises active in this field (i.e. RONN) is vulnerable, as it depends on the order and on finding cheaper labour force.

**The light industry** is weak, including a reduced number of economic agents, out of which 99% are SMEs.

Nevertheless, the production of fabrics, crocheted and knitwear goods might be of interest for the investors, as imports cover over 80% of the local need for the readymade clothes industry.

**The leather goods industry** is also weak, as all economic agents are micro-, small and medium enterprises, and produce exclusively for the internal market.

**The wood and furniture industry** is a traditional industrial branch in Piteşti; due to local wood resources, it represents an investment opportunity through the production of high quality furniture.

The biggest furniture producer in Romania, "SC Alprom" SA, functions in Piteşti, but there are also many other successful, though smaller, producers.

**The food industry** is well developed, and it comprises a significant number of economic agents functioning in the following branches:

- Milling and bakery industry;
- Meat processing industry;

- Milk industry. The production is exclusively destined to the internal market, especially to the local one. Upon the accession to the European Union, the food industry will face competition with the countries where agriculture is strongly subsidized.

**The construction industry** is well represented and developing; there are many economic agents of all sizes active in this field in the city.

On short and medium term, investments in this branch may be profitable, both for the internal market and for export.

Given Romania's integration into NATO and the EU, as well as the acute necessity to improve and develop the infrastructure, the demand for constructions will increase, be they industrial constructions, lodgings or roads, water and sewerage infrastructure, gas and electricity networks.

Trade constitutes the traditional activity of the city, which continuously developed and diversified with over 7,700 economic agents active at present. The competition is quite high, which leads to quality services.

Even though there are many hotels, restaurants and leisure areas, tourism remains underdeveloped. Piteşti is has more of a transit role on the way to surrounding tourist areas, such as Vidraru, Transfăgărăşan, Bran, Rucăr, Braşov.

## CONCLUSIONS

Piteşti is perceived as an industrial city, with high economic potential and chances to preserve its preponderant industrial structure:

### **Strong points**

- Favourable geo-economic location (road node, Bucureşti-Piteşti highway, proximity to tourist areas);
- Well developed private sector;
- Foreign investments above country average;
- Highly qualified labour force;
- Good urban infrastructure (municipal infrastructure, physical and institutional urban infrastructure).

**Weak point**

- Risk of increasing unemployment due to restructuring and technology upgrades in certain enterprises;
- Weak tourism;
- Undercapitalised SMEs.

The main objective of the local development is to preserve the economic potential of key industries and to diversify services provided to individuals and economic agents.

It is essential that the city maintains its stability and ensures the development of urban infrastructure.

Hence, measures should be taken so as to:

- Reduce the imbalance between demand and offer – in the currently underdeveloped economic branches of the city, with a development potential: food industry, tourist, IT industry, and consultancy services;
- Develop the branches that are complementary to Bucharest's economy;
- Encourage foreign investments and strategic investors in order to achieve an adequate steady capital, modern and productive, allowing for the establishment of an adjacent vertical and horizontal economy;
- Support and develop independent activities and SMEs;
- Improve and develop regional cooperation.

**I.3. THE SOCIAL CAPITAL****I.3.1. Population**

On January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2001, the stable population of the city of Pitești was 186,035 inhabitants.

According to preliminary data of population and housing census of March 2002, the total number of permanent inhabitants of the city was 168,756.

On January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2001, the population distribution by age groups was the following:

Age group	Total	Male	Female
Total	186,035	90,414	95,621
0-4 years	7,977	4,127	3,850
5-9 years	8,297	4,231	4,066
10-14 years	12,110	6,154	5,956
15-19 years	13,690	6,929	6,761
20-24 years	18,055	9,080	8,975
25-29 years	17,400	8,517	8,883
30-34 years	18,189	8,566	9,623
35-39 years	11,680	5,549	6,131
40-44 years	15,621	6,967	8,654
45-49 years	18,198	8,653	9,545
50-54 years	14,837	7,497	7,340
55-59 years	8,497	4,328	4,169
60-64 years	8,220	3,065	4,255
65-69 years	5,827	2,702	3,125
70-74 years	3,893	1,766	2,127
75-79 years	2,189	884	1,305
80-84 years	749	281	468
85 years and over	606	218	388

**I.3.2. Health**

Pitești Municipality benefits from a large and diverse health system, employing the services of specialized and general medical staff.

The structure of the staff in this field is the following:

Staff	Year 2000	Year 2001	Year 2002
Physicians	442	485	486
Dentists	66	122	127
Ancillary medical staff	1,372	1,344	1,197
Auxiliary staff	694	639	504
Graduate staff of different qualifications	50	72	70

Further efforts have been undertaken to ensure the necessary medical staff that meets the medical assistance needs within the context of the reform of the sanitary system.

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The health network of the city has the following structure:

• Hospitals	3
• Clinics	6
• Dentist Clinics	1
• Diagnosis and Treatment Centre	1
• Polyclinic with paid assistance	1
• Individual medical offices	338
• School dispensaries	14
• Student dispensary	1
• Ambulance Department	
• Blood Bank	1
• Family planning offices	1
• State owned pharmacies	5
• Private pharmacies and pharmacy units	84
• Argeș Public Health Department	1

The demographic indicators in 1999 – 2002 had the following evolution:

Indicators	1999	2000	2001	2002
Birth rate	8.9	9.1	7.9	7.9
Death rate	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.2
Natural growth rate	3.0	2.8	1.6	1.7
Infant mortality	8.4	15.9	20.3	15.7

The death rate in 2002 was mainly due to cardiovascular diseases, i.e. cerebral-vascular diseases and myocardium infarct.

### 1.3.3. Labour force

The city Pitești has had a relatively stable labour force and an unemployment rate below the national average.

The average total number of employed persons for 1999 - 2001 is the following:

*Thousand persons*

1999	2000	2001
75,3	73,8	69,4

Here is the employment structure by economic activity for the same period:

	1999	2000	2001
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture	0.4	0.2	0.2
Industry	46.9	45.9	47.6
Constructions	9.1	9.5	9.1
Trade	14.0	15.1	13.1
Transport, depositing, postal services and telecommunications	7.2	6.6	7.1
Finance, banking and insurances	1.5	1.6	2.5
Public administration	2.5	2.9	3.1
Education system	6.1	6.3	6.7
Health and social assistance	4.3	4.6	4.7
Other activities of the national economy	8.0	7.3	5.9

## CONCLUSIONS:

- The national trend of population decrease, including a decrease in the active population, is also present in Pitești;
- Population ageing trend;
- The migration of population towards suburban areas, mainly due to land deficit and pollution implies the creation of a metropolitan area and the establishment of partnerships with the neighbouring public authorities or the inclusion, under legal provisions, of the suburban administrative structures into the city of Pitești;
- Viable solutions must be identified to finance the restoration and maintenance of the existing blocks of flats as well as to support families and persons with low income to pay for public utilities;
- The material resources available to the local health system are adequate; nevertheless, medical services must be reorganised and diversified;
- Endowment of the existing health units, as well as the establishment of highly specialized sanitary units which will lead to local treatment of specific diseases;
- The key priority for the municipality should be the ensuring of adequate living standards, meant to attract and keep highly qualified professionals in all fields of activity, including the medical one.

### I.3.4. Social assistance

As a consequence of decentralisation of certain competencies at the local level, the social assistance activities have significantly broadened.

Thus, in 2002 the following activities were carried out:

a) Activities of protection of persons with no or low income, residing in the city of Pitești, in compliance with the provisions of Law no. 416/2001 concerning the minimum guaranteed income;

b) Activities concerning the special protection of disabled persons, in compliance with the provisions of Emergency Ordinance no. 102/1999, with respect to special protection and employment of disabled persons, and of Law no. 519 /2002 approving this Ordinance;

c) Granting allowance for families with children in compliance with the provisions of Law no. 61/1993, with respect to State allowance for children and of Law no. 119/1997, with respect to supplementary allowance for families with children;

d) Performance of community work in compliance with the provisions of Law no. 416 / 2001 concerning the minimum guaranteed income.

In 2000-2002, the Social Assistance Service paid social benefits to the families entitled.

In 2000, 129 families were granted social benefits, the total amount being 301,502,000 ROL.

In 2001, 123 families were paid the same benefits, the total amount being 296,306,088 ROL. In 2000 – 2001 the payment of social benefits was done based on the provisions of Law no. 67/1995. During these two years, 61 emergency benefits were paid, totalling 63,400,000 ROL. These amounts were paid to families in a state of emergency, in view of restoration of buildings that had been affected by fire or natural calamities, of buying medicines or improving health.

In 2002 Law no.416/2001 has started to be enforced, which means payments of the minimum guaranteed income for 202 families, the total amount being 2,548,770,868 ROL.

The allowances for the payment of the thermal energy between November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2002 –March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2003 amounted to 41,813,343 thousand ROL, following 73,325 requests.

Carers of disabled persons were paid, in compliance with Ordinance no. 102/1999 and Law no. 519/2002, the following total gross salaries:

- Year 2000 – 5,059,284,831 ROL
- Year 2001 – 8,362,625,479 ROL
- Year 2002 – 10,422,965,169 ROL

Season tickets for the local public transportation were paid to disabled persons and their carers as follows:

- In the year 2000 – 8,265 season tickets
- In the year 2001 – 12,296 season tickets
- In the year 2002 – 16,370 season tickets

## CONCLUSIONS

- Reorganisation of the activity and the diversification of social services, by means of providing home care services, assistance to old people, including juridical assistance, setting up a social canteen, as well as the organisation of enforcement of legal provisions with respect to social exclusion;
- Establishment of a counselling centre for young people, as well as a temporary shelter for minors;
- Organisation and follow-up of community work by the beneficiaries of social aid, as well as other people, who are compelled by the law to perform such activities.

### I.3.5. Education

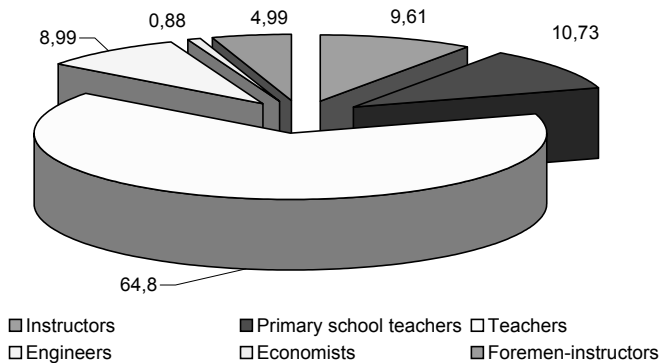
Preschool and school activity in 2002 developed in the following structure:

Kindergartens (including special and private kindergartens)	64
General schools (including primary schools)	19
High schools and colleges	17
Homes for preschool children	1
Homes for school children	1
Children's clubs	1
Nurseries	10

The activity in the educational system is ensured by the following categories of teachers:

Teaching staff	Year 2001	Year 2002
Instructors	256	253
Primary school teachers	316	298
High school, college and secondary schools teachers	1,909	1,828
Teachers - engineers	265	234
Teachers - economists	26	28
Foremen - instructors	147	135

The teacher ratio by speciality is the following:



Here are the material resources underlying the educational process:

Year	2001	2002
Classrooms	659	659
Laboratories	88	25
School workshops	30	30
Gymnasiums	19	19
Student residences	9	7
Cafeterias	8	7

The number of pupils comprised in the school system is the following:

Year	2001	2002
Preschool pupils	2,400	3,668
Pupils in primary schools	8,245	7,637
Pupils in secondary schools	10,214	9,442

Year	2001	2002
Pupils in high schools, vocational schools and complementary education	15,649	16,081
Of which:		
- Pupils in student residences;	924	924
- Pupils who eat in the cafeterias.	910	910

Higher education is represented by two institutions: Piteşti University (public university) and “Constantin Brâncoveanu” University (private university).

The structure of education at Piteşti University is the following:

a) Long-term post secondary education, including 9 university departments:

- Science Department
- Electronics and Electromechanics Department
- Department of Philology
- Department of Economic, Juridical and Administrative Sciences
- Mechanics and Technology Department
- Physical Education and Sport Department
- Orthodox Theology Department
- Mathematics and Computer Science Department
- History, Philosophy and Journalism Department

These 9 university departments provide 25 specialisations.

b) Short-term post secondary education includes 4 colleges:

- Technical College
- Economic College
- University College for Primary School Teachers
- University Medical College

The teaching staff at the Piteşti University numbers 769 people and is structured as follows:

Professors	151
Associate professors	89
Lecturers (conducting papers)	247
Assistants	163
Preparators	119

The number of students for the academic year 2002 – 2003 was the following:

University Department	Number of students
Science Department	1,312
Philology and History Department	1,032
Theology Department	2,511
Physical Education and Sport Department	830
Economic and Administrative Sciences Department	5,994
Mechanics and Technology Department	927
Electronics and Electro-mechanics Department	860
University College for Primary School Teachers	1,326
Technical College	444
Economic College	97
Students in the preparatory year	12
Continuous education department	27

Changes were introduced in the structure of specializations and departments for the academic year 2002 – 2003, the total number of students being 16,112. Here is the number of students by university department:

YEAR 2002 – 2003	
University Department	Number of students
Science Department	799
Mathematics and Computer Science Department	316
Department of Philology	947

YEAR 2002 – 2003	
University Department	Number of students
Theology Department	2,532
Physical Education and Sport Department	953
Department of Economic, Juridical and Administrative Sciences	5,761
Mechanics and Technology Department	932
Electronics and Electromechanics Department	886
History, Philosophy and Journalism Department	809
College for Primary School Teachers	1,419
Technical College	395
Economic College	44
Computer Science College	40
University Medical College	90
Students in the preparatory year	8
Continuous Education Department	181

“Constantin Brâncoveanu” University was founded in 1991; its headquarters is in Pitești, and has branches in two other cities in the country. It has acquired legal accreditation, thus becoming part of the national education system.

At municipal level, it consists of 3 departments with 8 specialisations in the field of economic, social and political science. There are 3,000 students attending this university in Pitești.

Within the University, in the three university centres, there are over 6,000 students taught by 350 teachers as follows:

Full professors	200	University Professors	60
		Associate professors	40
		Lecturers	50
		Assistants	30
		Preparators	20
Associate professors	150		



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The structure of the university's departments is the following:

- Management and Marketing Department with the specializations:
  - Management
  - Marketing
  - International Economic Relations
  - Public Administration
- Finance and Accounting Department with the specialisations:
  - Accountancy and Administration Informatics
  - Finance, Banking
- Communication, Public Relations and Journalism Department with the specialisations:
  - Social Communication and Public Relations
  - Journalism

The universities successfully fulfil their mission by means of:

- Affirming and cultivating the values and traditions of education, science and culture, through training highly qualified specialists;
- Capitalizing the scientific and educational potential through services of information, documentation and publication of valuable and highly professional papers.

## CONCLUSIONS:

- The increase and diversification of the educational offer, especially as far as the public and private higher education is concerned, continues;
- The employability of higher education graduates on the labour market is very low; they need counselling in view of orientation towards trade and specialties demanded on the labour market;
- The municipality must support highly gifted young people as well as young people coming from families with low income.

### 1.3.6. Cultural Institutions and Cultural Events

The cultural institutions in the city of Pitești in the year 2002 were:

- Argeș County Museum, comprising the following departments: History, Natural Sciences, and Art;

- Argeș County Library – in 2002 the new building was finished; it has over 370,000 books and 158,000 magazines and newspapers. The loan department, the reading rooms, the conference and exhibition halls, turn this institution into a cultural landmark with multifunctional values.
- “Alexandru Davila” Theatre and the Puppet Theatre;
- Cinemas (3);
- Art Popular School;
- Argeș County Centre for Folklore;
- Pitești Cultural Centre;
- Culture House of Science and Technology “Tehnic Club,” Pitești;

The Pitești Local Council and the City Hall organised various cultural, artistic, and athletic events, which enjoyed citizens' participation and appreciation:

- Events dedicated to January 15<sup>th</sup> – birthday celebration of Mihai Eminescu, national poet;
- Celebration of “Union's Day” – January 24<sup>th</sup>;
- Celebration of the 83<sup>rd</sup> anniversary of Basarabia's joining Romania – March 27<sup>th</sup>;
- Events within the flower festival – the “Tulip Symphony;”
- Events for “City Day” – May 20<sup>th</sup>;
- Events dedicated to “International Child's Day” – June 1<sup>st</sup>;
- The roller skating contest “The First Roll” – the fifth edition;
- Basketball championship – the fifth edition;
- Exchange visits with the twin town of Kragujevac, Serbia;
- The “Carpathians” international folklore festival;
- «Gheorghe Iliescu Călinești» International Sculpture Symposium;
- “Youth Carnival;”
- “Beer Festival;”
- Events dedicated to the “Autumn Festival;”
- Events dedicated to the National Day – 1 December;
- Events dedicated to the winter Holidays, Christmas and the New Year;
- Cultural events organised together with Pitești Cultural Centre: book releases, gallery openings, exhibitions, symposiums, colloquia, round tables, etc.

### I.3.7. Sport and leisure activities

**S**port activities in the city of Pitești take place in several sport centres, such as: the Sport Centre at the Sport Arena, the Olympic Swimming Pool and the three open-air swimming pools, Ștrand sport centres, the numerous sport grounds and arenas included in the educational system's infrastructure.

In 2002, the city's athletes achieved some of the most remarkable performances in the history of the Argeș area, by obtaining 477 medals (182 gold medals, 180 silver medals and 115 bronze medals) at the national senior, youth and junior championships.

#### CONCLUSIONS:

- Strategies need to be implemented in view of increasing the quality of cultural and athletic activities, as well as of identifying alternative financial sources to the national and local budgetary allowances;
- Support performance athletics, which contributes to promoting the image of the city at the national and international level;
- Support and encourage the mass athletics movement and the amateur art movement, in view of increasing the role of culture and sport in the life of the citizens;
- Create and finance genuine cultural institutions from the local budget, subordinated to the municipality, according to the importance of the city and the needs of its inhabitants.

### I.3.8. Civil Society

**D**espite the fact that the civil society is constituted and represented by a large number of associations, foundations and non-governmental organisations, a reduced number of NGOs carry out activities relevant for the field in which they were established.

Of the latter, an even smaller number have accessible financing, develop significant projects, and have established partnerships with the local authorities, especially in the fields of social protection, environmental protection, youth and athletics.

#### CONCLUSIONS:

- A priority for the local public authorities is the establishment of partnerships with the civil society, based on encouraging public initiatives, the developing a real dialogue, acknowledging its needs, and explaining the legal and real possibilities of the city.

## B. OBJECTIVES

**T**he main objectives for the development of Pitești Municipality are:

- Economic development and encouraging the business environment;
- Improvement of the living standards and introduction of measures of real social protection;
- Transparency of the decision-making process, involvement of the citizens and of the civil society in the decision-making process;
- Environmental protection and sustainable management of the resources and services provided by the components of the Natural Capital.

## SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

### I.4.1. Development of basic municipal infrastructure

#### *Water*

#### **Water Supply**

- Replace the degraded and insufficient water supply network;
- Monitoring of the collection, depositing, distribution and metering system;

## P I T E Ş T I

- Centralised water supply for the allotted areas and extension of water supply to suburban areas.

### Sewage

- Extend filtering capabilities;
- Extend the sewage system to the allotted and the suburban areas;

### Road infrastructure and transports

#### Road transportation

- Start building the roundabout ring of the city (by extending the Bucureşti – Nădlag highway);
- Plan a South-West roundabout ring;
- Extend and modernise roads;
- Build new parking lots in the residential areas and the urban agglomerations;
- Build crossings on different levels over railways;
- Modernise and add to the public transportation vehicle collection;
- Systematize and fluidise traffic, especially in the central area and find roundabout solutions for the heavy and transit traffic;
- Extend the road network to the allotted areas, for which the Regional Landscaping Plans have been approved.

#### Railway transportation

- Refurbish and modernise the railway station and the adjacent buildings;
- Finish building the railway Piteşti – Râmnicu Vâlcea and Piteşti Nord – Goleşti.

#### Air transportation

- Define the necessary areas for the building of the utilitarian airport and start the works following fundraising;

## Energy

### Thermal energy supply

- Rehabilitate the degraded thermal pipes and networks;
- Rehabilitate several thermal units but also the energy supply sources;
- Increase consumers' power efficiency.

### Natural gas supply

- Systematize the networks of main pipelines;
- Secure the protection areas of the main pipelines and of metering stations;
- Replace or repair the degraded gas pipelines.

### Power supply

- Rehabilitate the public lighting system and increase power efficiency by replacing the old components of the system;
- Extend the public lighting system to houses in the allotted areas as well;
- Find technical solutions to save power in the public lighting system.

### Landline telephone network

- Extend telephone networks to all areas of the city;
- Increase the number of the landline telephone providers.

## I.4.2. Protection of the environment and of resources

### Air

- Reduce road pollution, by gradually reducing the number of polluting cars. This objective will be achieved by imposing restrictions on public transport providers (taxi, maxi-taxi and bus companies);

- Intensify controls on pollution units, sanction natural persons and legal entities referred in the annual reports regarding air quality in the city of Pitești; regular informing of citizens with respect to the quality of environment in the city as well as to the protection measures to be taken.

### **Water**

- Monitor discharges into the surface waters as well as into the sewage system;
- Rearrange and maintain the watercourses in the city and in the surroundings in order to prevent pollution.
- Green areas
- Preservation of the existing parks and green areas;
- Extension of green areas;
- Arrange the green areas so that they attract inhabitants of the city;
- Further planting around the city;
- Set up tree curtains isolating the industrial areas of the city;
- Ensure an appropriate maintenance of the planted areas.

### **Waste management**

- Educational actions and involvement of the community in environmental preservation;
- Obtain financing to close down the existing landfill, to make it ecologically friendly and reintegrate it into the natural environment;
- Set up a regional unit, by means of public-private partnership, for the controlled depositing of household waste;
- Initiate selective waste collection actions and sanitizing of all city areas;
- Support economic agents to recycle waste by means of its industrial capitalization;
- Use approved products to fight insects and pests in the city.

### **Noise pollution**

- Fluidise road traffic and introduce certain traffic restrictions;
- Deviate polluting traffic to less crowded areas.

### **I.4.3. Health**

- Encourage private initiative in the medical field; support the establishment of private medical offices by making the necessary space available;
- Initiate and develop social-medical services, especially for the less favoured categories of the population;

### **I.4.4. Trade**

- Modernise important open markets and street commerce.

### **I.4.5. Tourism**

- Support and encourage private initiatives in view of creating “transit” tourism with local and traditional specificity.

### **I.4.6. Housing**

- Refurbish and/or restructure the existing housing stock;
- Attract funds, including private ones, for building of lodgings;
- Develop of public services and municipal infrastructure in the allotted areas.

### **I.4.7. Culture**

- Promote traditional events;
- Attract funding, including funds from public-private partnerships, to support cultural and social-cultural activities;
- Rehabilitate and modernise the building of the Pitești Municipal Cultural Centre;
- Set up a local philharmonic;
- Increase the attractiveness of cultural publications issued by the local authorities.

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### I.4.8. Education

- Modernise and increase the functionality of the material premises of the undergraduate educational system;
- Thermal rehabilitation of the buildings in the primary and secondary educational system;
- Increase the number of sport arenas adjacent to educational institutions;
- Initiate thematic programs in view of increasing the civic spirit, environmental protection, road traffic education, etc.;
- Encourage the involvement of children and young people in the decision-making process and the life of the community;
- Support the development of higher education by means of diversifying the specialisations with the two universities.

### I.4.9. Sport and leisure

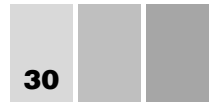
- Rehabilitate the «Ştrand» (“Pond”) park;

- Increase the attractiveness of «Trivale» natural park;
- Finish building the «Tudor Vladimirescu Beach» leisure area;
- Revitalise the Zoo;
- Find resources to support performance sport;
- Grant facilities for performance sport, i.e. allow access the Olympic Swimming Pool and other sport arenas.

### I.4.10. Social protection

- Diversify social services and improve the quality of the existing ones, find simple information and access means for the specific programme beneficiaries;
- Extend the Piteşti Care and Assistance Centre;
- Set up social centres for children and young people, also by involving the NGOs active in the field;
- Prevent social exclusion, find solutions to reintegrate various categories of the citizens: families with many children, single-parent families, old persons, disabled persons.

■



**MUNICIPALITY**

## II. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

### II.1. INTRODUCTION

The city of Piteşti, a model city of contemporary Romania, has managed to pass the often difficult tests that local communities have faced after 1989. Although the merit of the local authorities to this success is undeniable, the contribution of public institutions and services, of the economic environment and of the civil society has been equally important.

The achievement and implementation of Local Agenda 21, with the elaboration of the Action Plan, is a strategic priority for the municipality. The analysis and linking of social, environmental, cultural and economic developments in the context of sustainable development are fundamental goals to any local community.

The involvement of potential partners, together with the municipality, is necessary to ensure the success of these projects, as the consequent diversity of approaches and interests will ensure the dissemination and the practical achievement of the objectives which have sustainable development as final goal, as a guarantee of long-term spiritual and material welfare.

### II.2. GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

The general objective for the city of Piteşti is its further development as a strong industrial, social and cultural centre of the country, in accordance with the EU requirements.

The means of achieving the general objective may be synthesised in the following objectives:

- **Economic development and support of the business environment by:**

- Increasing cooperation between local authorities (county council, local council, city hall, prefect's office), decentralized public services, and the business environment;
- Setting up partnerships with the civil society, following the support of its initiatives, the establishment of a real dialogue, the knowledge of its needs and the explanation of the legal possibilities of the municipality;
- Preserving the economic potential of key industries and creating premises for the diversification of services provided to both citizens and economic agents.

***Environmental protection and the sustainable management of the resources and services provided by the components of the Natural Capital by:***

- Reducing road pollution, by imposing restrictions on heavily polluting vehicles;
- Monitoring the discharges of polluting substances into the hydrographic system, as well as rearranging certain watercourses in the city (i.e. the beach in the Tudor Vladimirescu district).
- Restoring and extending the green areas and parks;
- Identifying investors interested in the landfill issue, in view of closing the present one and the building and management of a new, modern one, in accordance with European standards.
- ***Improvement and diversification of services, upgrading of the urban landscape by setting up partnerships with the civil society, for:***
  - The rehabilitation and/or restructuring of the existing housing stock, as well as the construction of new lodgings for young people, with the support of the central authorities;
  - The development of programmes for senior citizens, in view of improving their living standards;
  - The prevention of social exclusion;
  - The identification of solutions for the reintegration of less advantaged categories

- of citizens: families with many children, single-parent families, old people, disabled persons;
- Modernizing and increasing the functionality of the material premises of the primary and secondary educational system, as well as the initiation of thematic programmes in view of the civic spirit, environmental protection, road traffic education, etc.
  - **Promotion of the image of the city as a cultural and spiritual place, strengthening of its identity by continuing to:**
    - Organise social-cultural activities, such as: the traditional “Tulip Symphony” flower exhibition (Pitești is also known as the “tulip city”), the “D.G. Chiriac” Choral Festival, “Gheorghe Iliescu-Călinești” International Sculpture Symposium, the “Carpathians” International Folklore Festival, the Youth Carnival, the City Day, etc.;
    - Organise national and international athletic events;
    - Take advantage of the tourist opportunities, in the context of a currently insufficiently exploited potential.

### II.3. MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN THE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

The efforts aimed at Romania’s integration into the EU in 2007 represent, first and foremost, a set of compulsory measures for the local authorities, as the authority level closest to the citizens and with the greatest impact on economic, social and cultural realities. An institutional reform primarily means an increased efficiency of the local public administration staff, whose success is at least as important as the identification and the allocation of the financial resources absolutely necessary to the reform of the administration.

At the level of Pitești City Hall, where the projects and programmes with external financing were successful experiences, added value and the basis of a European approach of administrative practices, the reform is viewed as a participatory attitude towards the set of expected measures and changes.

To achieve institutional reform, Pitești Municipality has developed a series of training programmes, with assistance and consultancy from such organisations as United States Agency for International Development - USAID, Swedish Association of Local Authorities – SALA, as well as other internal and international bodies.

The results of these training programmes mainly pointed to:

- Support for the achievement of a development strategy;
- Consultancy for urban development projects – the central area;
- Assistance programmes for the local public administration with respect to the following main components and activities:
  - Budget and public management;
  - Economic development;
  - Local crediting and financing in local administration;
  - Citizens’ involvement in the decision-making process.

The obtaining in 2000 of the certificate attesting the quality of services in accordance with quality standard ISO 9002 and the re-certification in December 2003, in accordance with standard ISO 9001, among the first Romanian local public administrations, is the proof of the high quality services, of our will and potential to change and meet the EU standards.

Within the framework of the integration process, the building of capacities able to analyse and suggest measures of harmonisation to EU legislation is not a goal, but a means to achieve the proposed objectives, including the Local Action Plan, major component of Local Agenda 21. During 2003, the Department of Heritage and Local Development, which comprises the European Integration and Local Development Section, directly responsible for the management of the sustainable development process, was reorganised.

The underlying political support, together with the civil society and all other local actors is provided for the municipality in order to achieve an integrated and balanced development. This support must consist of highly qualified professionals, who should benefit from training and have a European approach towards the issues that confront the city of Pitești.

It is only by involving a growing number of professionals as well as by a professional approach



## PITEȘTI

that the local administration of Pitești can succeed to attain its goal, i.e. be the engine of the local community.

## II.4. FINANCIAL PROJECTION

The reform of the local public finances, more prominent after the issuing in 1998 of the Local Public Finances Law, has led to an increasing financial autonomy at the local level. Thus, local authorities have a bigger control on their own revenue but also a larger autonomy with respect to the establishment of priorities for the services provided and for the funds allocated to these services.

The projection of the local budget, as major management instrument, gives an idea about the strategy and policies of the local public administration.

The main objectives of the local public administration management are:

- Maintain an acceptable fiscality for the citizens and which can also ensure the necessary resources for the financing of public services that fall under the scope of the municipality;
- Plan, develop, approve and implement a realistic budget, allowing for timely and quality public services;
- Identify and make use of alternative financial sources, partly covering the financial deficit of the local budget;
- Special attention for social protection and assistance, leading to improved living standards of the persons in difficulty;
- Given that local development generates new jobs, income for the economic agents, for natural persons and hence increases the degree of civilization of the city, the municipality of Pitești is constantly preoccupied to undertake investment and endowment works;
- Involve the community in the decision-making process of the local public administration.

Proiecția financiară pentru perioada 2003 – 2007 este prezentată sintetic în tabelul următor

- mii lei -

No.	NAME OF INDICATOR	BUDGET 2003	BUDGET 2004	ESTIMATIONS 2005 BUDGET	ESTIMATIONS BUDGET 2006	ESTIMATIONS BUDGET 2007
<b>1</b>	<b>TOTAL REVENUE of which:</b>	<b>1,218,017,405</b>	<b>1,471,378,980</b>	<b>1,777,350,000</b>	<b>2,022,595,000</b>	<b>2,253,050,000</b>
1.1.	OWN INCOME	554,450,308	684,600,600	747,700,000	857,750,000	953,200,000
1.1.1.	Quotes deducted of the income tax	273,950,308	350,600,600	363,600,000	408,450,000	443,600,000
1.1.2.	Taxes, other revenues	280,500,000	334,000,000	384,100,000	449,300,000	509,600,000
1.2.	AMOUNTS COMING FROM STATE BUDGET	662,367,097	783,978,980	1,027,900,000	1,162,845,000	1,297,350,000
1.2.1.	Sums deducted of the income tax	74,567,197	74,600,670	108,750	127,000,000	148,500,000
1.2.2.	Sums deducted of the VAT	587,799,900	709,378,310	810,000,00	931,704,000	1,050,650,000
1.3.	SUBSIDIES	-	2,000,000	109,150,000	104,150,000	98,200,000
1.3.1.	Subsidies from State budget	-	2,000,000	109,000,000	104,000,000	98,000,000
1.3.2.	Subsidies from other budgets	-	-	150,000	150,000	200,000
1.4.	DONATIONS, SPONSORSHIPS	1,200,000	800,000	1,750,000	2,000,000	2,500,000
<b>2</b>	<b>TOTAL EXPENSES of which:</b>	<b>1,218,017,405</b>	<b>1,471,378,980</b>	<b>1,777,350,000</b>	<b>2,022,595,000</b>	<b>2,253,050,000</b>
	Capital expenses	153,711,808	247,820,000	265,500,000	244,500,000	257,400,000
2.1.	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES	39,510,000	64,800,000	59,900,000	64,200,000	71,650,000
	Capital expenses	2,310,000	3,800,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	10,000,000
2.1.1.	Public authorities	39,510,000	64,800,000	59,900,000	64,200,000	71,650,000
2.2.	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EXPENSES	519,726,121	550,201,310	657,516,000	776,797,000	892,000,000

No.	NAME OF INDICATOR	BUDGET 2003	BUDGET 2004	ESTIMATIONS 2005 BUDGET	ESTIMATIONS BUDGET 2006	ESTIMATIONS BUDGET 2007
	Capital expenses	39,199,000	13,480,000	23,500,000	34,500,000	35,000,000
2.2.1.	Education	429,787,500	463,421,310	557,000,000	660,704,000	758,650,000
2.2.2.	Health	11,885,900	16,000,000	18,500,000	21,300,000	24,900,000
2.2.3.	Culture	3,150,200	4,800,000	3,500,000	4,500,000	5,500,000
2.2.4.	Social benefits, pensions and allowances	74,902,521	65,980,000	78,516,000	90,293,000	102,950,000
2.3.	PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES, HOUSING, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER	628,860,284	666,867,000	943,084,000	1,053,848,000	1,175,500,000
	Capital expenses	101,141,808	179,040,000	184,000,000	203,000,000	211,000,000
2.4.	TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	29,061,000	71,000,000	74,000,000	27,300,000	30,000,000
	Capital expenses	11,061,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	-	-
2.5.	OTHER ACTIONS	460,000	2,000,000	1,750,000	1,950,000	2,200,000
	Capital expenses	-	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,400,000
2.6.	TRANSFERS TO OTHER BUDGETS	400,000	800,000	1,100,000	1,500,000	1,700,000
2.7.	INTERESTS	-	-	-	18,000,000	10,000
2.8.	LOAN REIMBURSEMENTS	-	-	-	64,000,000	50,000
2.9.	RESERVE FUND	-	20,230,670	40,000,000	15,000,000	20,000

In this projection, the income is listed by source and the expenses by groups of services and by activities. Each group of services also comprises the total capital expenses approved for 2003 – 2004 and the estimates for 2005 – 2007.

Local authorities of Pitești pay special attention to the development of the infrastructure and of the material premises of local public services.

Following the analysis of capital expenses, one may note that in 2003 they were about 13% of the overall expenses and in 2004, they represent about 17% of total expenses. Even though the pressure of current expenses is quite high, given the new responsibilities transferred to local authorities, in the case of Pitești, the sums allocated to development are above the national average.

For 2005 – 2007 the necessity to mainly ensure financial resources for social protection and assistance makes provisions for the capital expenses to be allocated from the local budget lower than in the previous period. Nevertheless, the city's development strategy is not abandoned and loans will be contracted to temporarily cover the local financing deficit.

According to the financial projection, the maximum debt capacity of Pitești Municipality is the following:

- thousand ROL

	YEAR 2005	YEAR 2006	YEAR 2007
Debt capacity	149,540,000	171,550,000	190,640,000

## II.5. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND IDENTIFIED PROJECTS

No	Specific objective	Title of the project	Approximate value of the project	Implementing institutions /departments	Partnership	Time frame	Financing	Monitoring and evaluation
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>								
1	Reduce air pollution in the fuel charging and distribution stations	Equipment for the recovery of volatile organic components at: 1.1 Piteşti 1 fuel distribution station Prelungirea Craiovei Str. 1.2 Piteşti 2 fuel distribution station, Depozitelor Str. 1.3 Târgu din Vale Deposit 1.4 Modernisation of tanks for volatile oil products 1.5 Modernisation of platform 3 for oil product loading 1.6 Modernisation of the car platform for oil product loading	700,000 €	SC LUKOIL DOWNSTREAM SRL SC LUKOIL DOWNSTREAM SRL SNP Petrom SA Peco Argeş Branch SNP Petrom SA Arpechim Piteşti Branch SNP Petrom SA Arpechim Piteşti Branch SNP Petrom SA Arpechim Piteşti Branch	APM	2004 – 2006 2004-2006 2004-2010 2004-2006 2004 -2009 2004 -2010	SNP Petrom SA own sources	APM
2	Ensure the necessary quantity and quality of drinking water supply, sewage and filtering of wastewaters	1. Modernise the treatment plant 2. Rehabilitate Budeasa pumping plant 3. Rehabilitate Războieni, Smeura, Schitului and ZIN Water Administration Units 4. Extend the distribution network 5. Replaced degraded distribution networks 6. Introduce the metering system to households and industrial consumers 7. Rehabilitate 20 drillings in the city 8. Rehabilitation and modernisation of the filtering plant 9. Extension of the sewage system 10. Rehabilitation of the existing sewage	46 million €	Local Council ISPA Program SC Water Sewage 2000 SA City Hall	ISPA Program SC Water Sewage 2000 SA City Hall	2004 -2010	EU funds – ISPA program SC Water Sewage 2000 SA City Hall Local Budget	Monitoring team of ISPA Program - SC Water Sewage 2000 SA City Hall Local Council
3	Household waste management	1. Association of local councils in view of implementing the county waste management plan 2. Produce the documentation for the establishment of a public-private partnership 3. Set up public-private partnership 4. Building of Piteşti ecologic landfill	20 million €	County Council Local Councils	APM	During 2004	Local Budgets and EU funds	APM City Hall County Council Local Councils
4	Industrial and dangerous waste management	1. Asbestos and glass wool waste deposits at Arpechim Piteşti 2. Modernisation of oily sludge deposit 3. Waste bitumen deposit, etc 4. Waste dump for depositing mud from the filtering station 5. Incinerator for sludge and mud 6. Incinerator animal waste from sanitary-veterinary units	100 million €	SNP Petrom SA Arpechim Piteşti Branch SNP Petrom SA Oil Derricks Piteşti Local Council	APM	2004 2004 - 2005 2004 2004 -2012 2004 -2007 2004 - 2007	SNP Own sources Petrom SA	APM

No	Specific objective	Title of the project	Approximate value of the project	Implementing institutions /departments	Partnership	Time frame	Financing	Monitoring and evaluation
5	Reduce the volume of household and industrial waste (deposited/eliminated)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organisation of selective household collection or provision of sorting equipment for waste deposits and transport stations</li> <li>2. Encourage the setting up of private companies for recyclable matter collection</li> <li>3. Extend and stimulate waste market</li> </ol>	1 million €	<p>Economic and Social Development Center, Argeş branch</p> <p>County and Local Councils</p> <p>SC SNP Petrom SA</p> <p>ARPECHIM Piteşti Branch</p> <p>SC Vinalcool SA Piteşti</p>	APM	<p>2004 -2007</p> <p>2004- 2005</p> <p>2004 -2005</p>	<p>County Budget</p> <p>Local Budget</p>	<p>APM</p> <p>City Hall</p> <p>Local Council</p>
6	Reduce the amount of deposited wrapping materials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organise the recovery systems in view of multiple re-use of wrapping materials</li> <li>2. Organise the recovery systems by economic agents that produce wrapping materials</li> <li>3. Set up areas for the waste collection of wrapping materials from the population</li> <li>4. Set up areas to place containers for selective collection of waste wrapping materials</li> </ol>	150,000 €	<p>SC Rolast SA Piteşti</p> <p>SC Argeşana SA</p> <p>SC Lactag SA, etc.</p> <p>SC Ana Imep SA</p> <p>SNP PetromSA</p> <p>Arpechim</p> <p>Local Council</p>	APM	2004	Local sources of economic agents	<p>APM</p> <p>City Hall</p> <p>Local Council</p>
7	Preserve the quality of environment and population health in the conditions of exposure to dangerous substances	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Collect used batteries and / or accumulators instead of sold batteries and / or accumulators, set up areas of depositing and delivering to authorized economic agents, in compliance with legal provisions</li> <li>2. Delivering of used accumulators with the electrolyte and its solid components to economic agents in compliance with legal provisions</li> <li>3. Abolish the use of asbestos and products which contain asbestos from selling and use</li> <li>4. Abolish the use of diaphragms that contain chrysotile for the existing electrolysis equipment.</li> </ol>	100,000 €	<p>Individual persons authorised to perform independent activities, economic agents that sell batteries and accumulators, individual persons and economic agents that own transportation means equipped with batteries and / or accumulators</p> <p>Producers, dealers and consumers</p> <p>Consumer economic agents</p>	APM	<p>2004</p> <p>2004 and permanently</p> <p>2004- 2006</p> <p>2004 -2007</p>	Sources of the economic agents	<p>APM</p> <p>City Hall</p> <p>Local Council</p>
8	Risk management	Modernisation of the system of recovery of torch gas and modernisation of the equipment on the Arpechim platform	59 million €	<p>SNP Petrom SA</p> <p>Arpechim Piteşti Branch</p>	APM	2004- 20012	SNP sources Petrom SA	<p>APM</p> <p>Local Council</p> <p>SNP Petrom SA</p>
9	Render the landfill area ecologically friendly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shut down the inadequately arranged landfill</li> <li>2. Post closing monitoring and ecologic reconstruction of the area</li> </ol>	10 million €	<p>Local Council</p> <p>Deposit operators</p>	APM	2004-2017 Minimum 30 years	Local budget and EU funds	<p>APM</p> <p>Local Council</p>
10	Closing down of industrial waste landfills	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Close down triazine waste dump</li> <li>2. Close down acrylic-nitriles waste dump</li> <li>3. Close down old waste dump</li> </ol>	5 million €	<p>SNP Petrom SA</p> <p>Arpechim Piteşti Branch</p>	APM	<p>2004- 2005</p> <p>2004 -2010</p> <p>2004 - 2010</p>	Own Sources of SNP Petrom SA	<p>APM</p> <p>Local Council</p>
11	Reduce negative effects generated by human activity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Define the local natural areas</li> <li>2. Propose new protected areas</li> </ol>	500,000 €	<p>Argeş Forest Department</p> <p>DAAV</p> <p>APM,</p> <p>Local Council, Argeş County Council</p>	<p>APM Forest Department</p> <p>DAAV ANMR</p>	Permanently	APM sources and fundraised sources	<p>APM</p> <p>Local Council</p> <p>Forest Department</p> <p>DAAV</p>

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No	Specific objective	Title of the project	Approximate value of the project	Implementing institutions /departments	Partnership	Time frame	Financing	Monitoring and evaluation
12	Respect the statute of existing protected areas as well as the those proposed to become protected	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Define and mark the natural protected areas</li> <li>2. Evaluate, approve and verify the management plans</li> <li>3. Proposals for Nature 2000 network of protected areas</li> <li>4. Citizens' education and information</li> </ol>	100,000 €	APM Administrators and custodians of protected areas MAPAM Local Councils Argeş County School Inspectorate	APM MAPAM	2004 – 2008	APM sources and EU funds	APM City Hall Local Council Argeş County School Inspectorate
13	Protection of green areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Set up the system of green area protection</li> <li>2. Exact definition of existing green areas</li> <li>3. Restore green areas in view of achieving the optimal area</li> <li>4. Design a complete and complex map of the green areas</li> <li>5. Set up a system of monitoring, preservation and maintenance of green areas</li> </ol>	150,000 €	Local Council City Hall	Economic agents	2004 – 2008	Raised sources Local Budget	APM City Hall Local Council
14	Functioning the Piteşti Zoo according to European Union standards (99/22/EC Directive)	Restore the enclosing, rehabilitate water supply and sewage, adequate power supply, build leisure components, etc	500,000 €	Local Council City Hall	APM	2004 – 2006	Local Budget and EU funds	APM City Hall Local Council
15	Reduce noise and pollution in the Piteşti traffic concentrations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Build the roundabout roots for Piteşti agglomeration</li> <li>2. Fluidise traffic</li> <li>3. Build new parking lots</li> <li>4. Draw the map of noise level</li> <li>5. Set up the protection curtains (communication ways and industrial areas)</li> <li>6. Monitor the level of noise and vibrations in the Piteşti traffic concentrations</li> <li>7. Self monitoring of noise and vibrations</li> <li>8. Elaborate the methodology concerning noise and vibrations</li> </ol>	20 million € 500.000 € 5 million € 10 million € 1 million € 500,000 € 500,000 €	Road National Administration City Hall Local Council Street Police Department APM Economic Agents ICIM	APM	2004 – 2010	State Budget Local Budget APM sources	APM City Hall Local Council AND Street Police Department
16	Improve the quality of health and of environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Correlate decision in the filed of urban issues impacting environment and human health</li> <li>2. Set up a system monitoring the evolution of human health as against the quality of the environment</li> <li>3. Correlate urban development with environmental protection strategies and action plans</li> </ol>	50,000 €	Argeş County Council Local Council DSP APM Argeş County Council Local Council	APM	permanent 2004- 2005 permanent	County Council State budget Local budget	APM Local Council

No	Specific objective	Title of the project	Approximate value of the project	Implementing institutions /departments	Partnership	Time frame	Financing	Monitoring and evaluation
17	Strengthen the institutional capacity of local administrative structures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish the environmental sections at the level of the local authorities</li> <li>2. Ensure the environmental sections with the necessary steady and qualified staff</li> <li>3. Secure an efficient collaboration system between APM and these sections</li> </ol>	100,000 €	Argeş County Council Local Council APM	Argeş County Council Local Council APM	2004- 2008	County Council Local budget	APM Local Council County Council
18	Strengthen the institutional capacity of economic agents following the approach of environmental problems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Set up stable, re-dimensioned and adequately staffed environmental sections</li> <li>2. Establish environmental management systems at the level of the economic agents with significant impact on the environment</li> <li>3. BREF (Best Available Techniques reference document) consultation in view of BAT (Best Available Techniques) identification</li> <li>4. Set up the self-monitoring system</li> </ol>	1 million €	Economic agents with significant impact on the environment	APM	2004 – 2008	Sources of economic agents  APM sources	APM Local Council County Council
19	Set up an efficient information and awareness raising of the citizens	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Produce information and educational materials</li> <li>2. Initiate actions involving the community</li> <li>3. Inform population with respect to the state of the environment</li> <li>4. Provide consultancy and technical assistance in the field of enforcing the harmonised legislation for the environmental protection</li> <li>5. Produce TV shows on local televisions informing and debating environmental issues</li> </ol>	1 million €	City Hall NGOs County Council Local Council Argeş School Inspectorate APM Piteşti Culture Center Media	APM Local Council	permanent	County budget Local budget APM sources EU funds	APM Local Council County Council
<b>SOCIAL PROTECTION</b>								
20	Set up the Rehabilitation Centre for disabled adults, in view of (partial) rehabilitation	The Rehabilitation Centre	170,000 €	City Hall	Human Solidarity Association AJOFM Argeş Public Assistance Service of the Argeş (former ISTH)	2004-2005	EU funds – Phare Program Local budget	Local Council City Hall Phare monitoring team
21	Maintain the functioning standards at the Emergency Night Shelter Centre	"Speranța" ("Hope") Social Centre	50,000 € /an	City Hall DMSS	City Hall DMSS	2004-2009	Local budget Central budget	City Hall Local Council DMSS

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No	Specific objective	Title of the project	Approximate value of the project	Implementing institutions /departments	Partnership	Time frame	Financing	Monitoring and evaluation
22	Protection and counselling of senior citizens	- Extend Piteşti Care and Assistance Centre Create regional counselling centres	250,000 €	Local Council City Hall	DSP Social Assistance Department of the Argeş County (former ISTH)	2005 -2008	Local budget Contribution from partners by supplying qualified staff	City Hall Local Council
23	Prevent and fight social exclusion	Counselling Centre	500,000 €	Local Council City Hall	Decentralised public services Civil Society	2005 2014	Local budget	City Hall Civil Society
24	Increase the number of places in nurseries and kindergartens	Extend the network of nurseries and kindergartens	1,500,000 €	Local Council City Hall	City Hall Child Protection Department	2004-2014	Local budget EU funds	City Hall Child Protection Department
<b>URBAN MAINTENANCE OBJECTIVES</b>								
25	Reach European standards in the field of trade and services in the open and weekly markets	Rehabilitate of open markets and of the weekly market in the city of Piteşti	3 million €	Local Council City Hall Business environment	City Hall Business environment	2004 – 2014	Local budget Other legal sources	City Hall Local Council
26	Increase living, leisure and housing standards in the central area	Rehabilitate the Central Area, 3rd phase	2 million €	Local Council City Hall	City Hall	2004 – 2005	Local budget	City Hall Local Council
27	Improvement of the public transportation services	Modernise and diversify local public transportation	1,200,000 €	Local Council City Hall Sc Publitrans 2000 SA	City Hall Sc Publitrans 2000 SA Private transport providers	2004- 2014	Local budget Sources of private transport providers	City Hall Local Council
28	Set up the municipal service for public lightning	Rehabilitate public lightning system	1,500,000 €	City Hall SC Electrica SA	City Hall SC Electrica SA	2004 – 2014	Local budget Contribution with patrimony of SC Electrica	City Hall Local Council □
29	Fluidise road traffic and reduce noise and air pollution	1.Rehabilitate the existing road network 2.Build roundabout routes - Bucureşti – Nădlac highway 3.Build the South-West roundabout route	550 million €	County Council Local Council City Hall AND	County Council AND	2004-2014	Local budget State budget EU funds	AND Street Police Department County Council Local Council City Hall
30	Increase accessibility to lodgings and improve the urban landscape	1. Build social lodgings and lodgings for young people 2.Refurbish building façades	50 million €	ANL Local Council City Hall Owners Owners' Associations	ANL Local Council City Hall Owners Owners' Associations Business environment	2004-2014	ANL Local budget Owners Owners' Associations Other legal sources	ANL City Hall Local Council

No	Specific objective	Title of the project	Approximate value of the project	Implementing institutions /departments	Partnership	Time frame	Financing	Monitoring and evaluation
31	Improve the informational system of the urban networks, the general real estate and municipal cadastre;	Achieve the Geographical Informational System – GIS; finalise the general real estate and municipal cadastre	5 million €	City Hall Local Council	USAID Local Council Ministry of Transports, Constructions and Tourism	2004-2014	USAID and EU funds European Local budget State budget	City Hall Local Council
32	Increase the degree of modernisation of greenhouses	Restore structure Air-conditioning equipment Automatic watering equipment Thermal disinfection equipment	375,000 €	Local Council City Hall	Local Council	2005+2006	Local Budget	Local Council City Hall
33	Increase the parking capacities by building underground and surface parking areas	Feasibility study Planning Building	900,000 €	Local Council City Hall	Local Council	2005 2006	Local budget	Local Council City Hall
<b>CULTURE-EDUCATION AND SPORT ACTIVITIES</b>								
34	Support the involvement of young people in the social and cultural life of the local community	County Youth Centre – Active young people involved in the local community	30,000 €	“Tineri pentru Terra” Association (“Young People for Terra”) City Hall	USAID-GRASP	2004 -2005	USAID – GRASP funds Municipality contribution – space made available	GRASP monitoring team Pitești City Hall
35	Elaborate a modernising strategy for the material premises and infrastructure of the undergraduate educational system	Modernisation of the infrastructure of the undergraduate educational system	70,000 €	City Hall Local Council	Economic agents Argeș County School Inspectorate	2004 2014	Local budget Other legal sources	Pitești City Hall Argeș County School Inspectorate
36	Promote the image of the city in the country and abroad by organising culture, art and sport events, highlighting the local specificity and the natural environment	- Perpetuation of significant community events: -Tulip Symphony -City Day -“D.G. Chiriac” Choral Festival; - Gheorghe Ilescu-Călinești” International Sculpture Symposium “ - The “Carpathians” Choral Festival -Youth Carnival - Organisation of mass sport events; - Improvement of the conditions provided to tourists by increasing the comfort level and by extending the hotel infrastructure	100,000 € per year	Local Council City Hall Pitești Culture Centre	Public decentralized services Business community Civil society	2004-2014	Local budget Culture Centre	City Hall Local Council



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No	Specific objective	Title of the project	Approximate value of the project	Implementing institutions /departments	Partnership	Time frame	Financing	Monitoring and evaluation
37	Improvement of the material premises for mass and performance sport	-Rehabilitation and modernisation of the "Nicolae Dobrin" stadium - Modernise the sports centre "Sports Arena" -Building sport halls with the undergraduate education institutions -Modernise the sports centre "Youth" – Ştrand (Pond) Park" – Park -Modernise the Olympic Swimming Centre	2 million €	Local Council City Hall Argeş Youth and Sport Department	City Hall Argeş Youth and Sport Department	2005-2014	Local budget State budget	City Hall Local Council Argeş Youth and Sport Department
38	Improve the leisure premises	-Arrange the leisure area on the Argeş River border – Tudor Vladimirescu district -Rehabilitate the Ştrand (Pond) Park and organise the leisure activity on the Piteşti artificial lake -Modernise and rehabilitate the Trivale park	300,000 €	Local Council City Hall Piteşti Public Estate Administration	Business Environment	2005-2014	Local budget Other legal sources	City Hall Local Council
39	Elaborate a modernisation strategy for the infrastructure of the Cultural Centre	-Rearrange and rehabilitate the Casa Cărţii (Book House)- Culture Centre -Multimedia equipment of the Cultural Centre	1 million € 500,000 €	Local Council City Hall Culture Centre	Civil society	2005 -2010	Local budgets Funds raised	Local Council City Hall

**Used abbreviations:**

APM – Environmental Protection Agency

AND – National Road Agency

DS – Forest Department

DSP – Public Health Department

DAAV – Argeş Vede Water Department

MAPAM – Forest, Water and Environment Administration Ministry

ANMR – National Agency for Mineral Resources

ICIM – Environmental Research and Engineering Institute

AJOFM – County Labour Force Agency

DMSS – Labour and Social Solidarity Department

USAID – United States Agency for International Development

GRASP – Governance Reform and Sustainable Partnerships

ANL – National Housing Agency

## II.6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES

Program and project monitoring and evaluation is performed by specialized bodies at the Piteşti City Hall, in collaboration with national and local partners.

For the programs and the projects also financed with external funds, the monitoring is performed in

collaboration with specialised bodies designated by the external partners.

The Piteşti LA 21 Local Coordinating Office, the Department for Local Development and Heritage, the Local Council, together with the above mentioned bodies, monitor and evaluate the implementation process of the Local Sustainable Development Strategy and of the Local Action Plan.

The Sustainable Development Indicator System at the local level will be the working tool in the monitoring and evaluation process.



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

## III. PRIORITY PROJECTS

### III.1. REHABILITATION CENTRE FOR DISABLED PEOPLE “CHANCES FOR ALL”

#### *Financing bodies*

- Piteşti Local Council
- EU Funds – PHARE Program

#### *Partners*

- The “Human Solidarity” Association
- Argeş County Labour Force Agency
- Argeş County Social Assistance Public Service

#### *Beneficiaries*

- Disabled people and their families
- Unemployed persons and persons looking for a job

#### *Implementing body*

- Piteşti City Hall
- The “Human Solidarity” Association

#### *Project goal*

Set up a social service for persons with disabilities, who are disadvantaged due to physical, sensorial, or intellectual deficiencies, which hinder or limit their normal access to social life.

#### *Main activities*

- Individual therapy and rehabilitation programs for disabled adults;
- Psychological, medical, social and legal counselling;

- Access to education
- Leisure activities

#### *Location*

The Rehabilitation Centre for disabled persons will function in a location owned by the City Hall of Piteşti

#### *Financing / Partnership Description*

- Public partnership between the Piteşti City Hall and the European Union, the PHARE Program
- Financing sources – local budget and non-reimbursable European funds- PHARE Program

#### *Project Description*

The project aims to establish a social service that meets the social needs of the disabled adults and their families.

250 disabled persons and their families will benefit from this project.

The project goals are: the partial rehabilitation of disabled adults, preventing their social exclusion, and their reintegration into community life.

The project allows for the following services: therapy, psychological, medical, social and legal counselling.

Unemployed persons and those looking for a job will lead to the increase of the personal income of the employees and of their families.

The centre will be an alternative to the de-institutionalisation of disabled people.

#### *Implementing program:*

The following actions will be undertaken:

- The refurbishing of the building where the rehabilitation centre for disabled persons will function;

- The selection of the beneficiaries;
- The selection of the persons that will work in the framework of the project, followed by the development and monitoring of the activities.

### III.2. ARRANGING THE TURCEȘTI AREA IN PITEȘTI MUNICIPALITY

Area with development potential for:

- Building new lodgings;
- The necessary municipal supply network.

**Financing bodies / partners:**

LOCAL COUNCIL OF PITEȘTI MUNICIPALITY

**Beneficiaries:**

PITEȘTI MUNICIPALITY

**Implementing body:**

PITEȘTI CITY HALL

**Project goal:**

- Allotment of new land areas;
- Building of municipal infrastructure necessary to supply the area;
- Ensure optimal roadway and pedestrian conditions;
- Arrange the two valleys to diminish high floods and prevent the flooding of the neighbouring households.

**Value of the investment:**

1,900,000 Euro.

### III.3. MODERNISATION AND REHABILITATION OF CEAIR MARKET OF PITEȘTI

Area with development potential for:

- Trade;
- Business;

**Financing bodies / partners:**

PITEȘTI LOCAL COUNCIL

**Beneficiaries:**

PITEȘTI MUNICIPALITY

**Implementing body:**

- PITEȘTI CITY HALL
- PITEȘTI MARKET ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

**Project goal:**

- Modernisation and rehabilitation of the Food Market of the city of Pitești
- Urban and technical equipment of the area coordinated by the Pitești City Hall, with new representative urban architecture elements (wells, flower stands, benches);
- Increase effectiveness and render profitable an area with real development potential;
- Achieve a complex commercial profile, comprising, besides food products, the entire range of goods;

**Value of the investment:**

3,000,000 euro.



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### **III.4. ARRANGEMENT OF THE CENTRAL AREA OF PITEŞTI MUNICIPALITY**

Area with development potential for:

- Leisure;
- Social-cultural activities;
- Sports.

***Financing bodies / partners:***

PITEŞTI LOCAL COUNCIL

***Beneficiaries:***

PITEŞTI MUNICIPALITY

***Implementing body:***

PITEŞTI CITY HALL

PITEŞTI PUBLIC ESTATE ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Project goal:

- Rehabilitation and modernisation of the city centre;
- Introduction of new and representative urban architectural elements (wells, flower stands, benches);
- Increase the living, leisure and housing standards in the central area in the city of Piteşti;
- Turn to good account the central walking area, made up of platforms, pedestrian areas and a green area crossed by an artificial river.

***Value of the investment:***

2,000,000 euro.

### **III.5. ISPA 2003 RO 16P PE 026 MEASUREMENT “REHABILITATION OF THE FILTERING STATION, OF THE SEWAGE NETWORK AND OF WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM IN THE CITY OF PITEŞTI “**

Improvement of the infrastructure and the public service standards.

***Financing bodies / partners:***

- European Union funds – ISPA program
- EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK credit (guaranteed by the Government of Romania)
- Own sources of the operator.

***Beneficiaries:***

PITEŞTI MUNICIPALITY

***Implementing body:***

PITEŞTI CITY HALL

S. C. WATER SEWAGE 2000 S.A. PITEŞTI

***Project goal:***

- Reduce losses in the water transport and supply system, as well as in the used and rain water collection system;
- Increase the degree of environmental protection and reduce the aggressiveness towards the environment;
- Reduce labour force in the technological systems and increase automation – mechanisation of flux parameters;

- A more efficient water supply and used water collection system, to increase consumer satisfaction;
- Rehabilitation of the Water Treatment Station in view of reaching European standards;
- Rehabilitation of the drinking water supply and sewage system to minimize losses;
- Extend the water supply and sewage systems to the newly-created areas by allotment to inhabitants of the city in view of construction of lodgings and buildings for various;
- Duration of implementation: 2004 – 2008.

**Objective:**

- Increase living, leisure and housing standards in the Pitești area as means of environmental protection;
- Extend the residential areas taking into account the natural development trends of the city and their balance;
- Urban and technical equipment of all areas of the city;
- Capitalisation of the areas of the city with development potential.

**Value of the investment:**

46,247,989 Euro.

**Monitoring and evaluation:**

- **Bodies authorized by the European Commission**
- **Central administration institutions:** European Integration Ministry, Public Finances Ministry, Ministry of Agriculture, Waters and Environment and the Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs.
- **Local administration authorities:** Argeș County Council, Pitești Local Council.

### **III.6. RENDER ECOLOGICALLY FRIENDLY AND CLOSE DOWN THE EXISTING LANDFILL IN THE CITY OF PITEȘTI - PHASE I. ECOLOGICAL TREATMENT UNIT OF MUNICIPAL WASTE - PHASE II**

**Financing bodies / partners:**

- PITEȘTI LOCAL COUNCIL
- Possible private partners

**Beneficiaries:**

- PITEȘTI MUNICIPALITY
- Possible private partners

**Implementing body:**

- PITEȘTI CITY HALL
- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

**Project goal:**

- Reduce air and land pollution of the areas neighbouring the existing household waste deposit;
- Compliance with the national and county environmental protection plan.

**Duration of implementation: 2004 – 2007.**

**Project goal:**

- **The first phase:** closing down and render the current household waste landfill ecologically

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friendly, by means of collecting the biogas, covering with membranes and successive layers of mud resulted from filtering and fertile land;

- Planting short grass and trees, thus achieving a green area;
- Setting up an enclosing for the depositing area, a mobile bridge and watch;
- Establish an access road and sewers for the collection of pluvial waters;
- **The second phase:** set up an ecological treatment, sorting and recycling unit of reusable materials;
- The unit will select recyclable waste and the organic part of compost.
- The processing capacity will be of about 200 tones / day;

- The constructions will have electrical and hydraulic equipments.

***Value of the investment:***

- Phase I: 5,000,000,000 ROL
- Phase II: 30,000,000,000 ROL

***Monitoring and evaluation:***

- Authorized bodies of the European Commission
- **Central administration institutions:** Ministry of Agriculture, Waters and Environment.
- **Local administration authorities:** Argeş County Council, Piteşti Local Council.

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# ANNEXES

## Projects with external financing:

The city of is currently developing the following projects with external financing:

- The Rehabilitation Centre for disabled people “Chances for all”- approved by the Decision of the Local Council no.365 /2003 and developed with EU/PHARE funding;
- Argeş Youth Centre – Active young people involved in the local community, approved by Decision of the Local Council no.366/2003 and developed with USAID/GRASP funding;
- Rehabilitation of the filtering station, the water supply and sewage system of the city, approved by Decision of the Local Council no. 425 /2003, developed with EU/ISPA funding.

## Projects to be finalized with financing from the local budget:

- Rehabilitation of the central area, phase 3;
- Modernisation of the primary and secondary educational system infrastructure;
- Social-cultural events:
  - Tulip Symphony;
  - “Gheorghe Iliescu Călineşti” International Sculpture Symposium;
  - Youth Carnival.
- The extension and modernisation of the leisure area:
  - Arrangement of the “Tudor Vladimirescu” beach;
  - Modernisation and rehabilitation of Trivale Park.
- Rehabilitation of food and weekly markets;
- Rehabilitation of the water supply and sewerage systems;

- Modernisation and rehabilitation of the thermal supply points.

## Inter-county and regional cooperation

Piteşti Municipality collaborates with the decentralized state structures on a regular basis for the organisation of social, cultural, art and sport events, as well as urban projects of local interest for which cooperation agreements are established with the county council and the neighbouring villages to set up the water supply and waste management system. Some regional collaborations take place within the framework of the projects and programs implemented by the Wallachia 3-South Development Region.

## Public-private partnerships:

- Partnership with Mc Donald’s;
- Partnership with AGIP Romania;
- Partnership with “Constantin Brâncoveanu” University;
- Partnership with the business environment for the exploitation of shopping arcades.

## The city of Piteşti develops twinning and collaboration relationships with the following communities:

- Kragujevac – Serbia;
- Springfield, Ohio - USA;
- Borlange – Sweden;
- Caserta – Italy;
- Tynaarlo – The Netherlands;
- Palermo – Italy;

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