



MAYORALTY OF ALEXANDRIA MUNICIPLE

STRATEGY OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

OF

ALEXANDRIA MUNICIPLE

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General considerations

The concept of development means a constant revaluation of the relationship between human being and nature and militates for the solidarity between generations as a unique solution viable for development.

„The strategy of development of Alexandria Municipality” is a draft that allows to the local community to fix objectives of sustainable development and to attain them.

„The strategy of development of Alexandria Municipality” requires the rethinking of the policy of the town’s development and the defining of a reorganization of the public actions, a “revolution” of mentality which requires the involvement, especially, of the commanding positions.

The strategy must have the support of all the segments of the civil society, local authorities, businessmen community, trade unions.

The local development will be reflected in the regional economy. This thing supposes for the performers of local development and for the commanding positions, the manifestation of a higher flexibility in understanding and rapid adjustment to the market changes. The local development supposes the existence of a local partnership and a coherent strategy of development.

The sustainable development represents an answer to the necessity of solving problems that our community encounters, by a strategic unitary vision, represented by specific objectives materialized on areas of interest, with responsibilities clearly defined.

The sustainable development means the capacity of answering to the needs of present generations, without decreasing the resources of future generations.

Three principles underlie the concept of sustainable development: the principle of solidarity between people in time and space, the principle of caution (the choice of today must be reversible) and the principle of participatory democracy (collaboration of the citizens and of the social-economic factors at the settlement of development directions).

The motor element of the Strategy is the civil society mobilization. Thus, it is started the dialogue between the local factors (citizens, producers, traders, associations, institutions) in order to negotiate the common objectives for a sustainable development in their town.

The stages necessary to the implementation are: the accepting of the concept of sustainable development, identification of malfunctions and their causes, the objectives’ wording, problems prioritization, identification of action choices and deadlines fixing, establishment of programs according to the deadlines, elaborating the action plan, implementation and monitorization, evaluation and feedback.

Putting the Strategy into practice begins with a stage of “diagnosis” which will permit to the community to make a balance sheet of their activities (economic, social, environment), following to the problems analysis and the evaluation of priorities, resulting the first proposition of a strategic measures plan.

„The strategy of development of Alexandria municipality” offers the opportunity of a real dialogue between the social groups and the community. The citizens informed about the local realities, involved in the discussions concerning the directions of development and taking part efficiently at their attainment, can judge fairly the results of

public actions. The interest in solving the community needs, in order to ensure the prosperity of the inhabitants by competent and efficient providing of specialized services, represents the mission of Alexandria Mayorality.

The goal of definition of the medium-term development strategy is the one to attract new businesses and investments, to create new jobs, to maintain the existent ones, to create economic opportunities.

The present document represents the drawing up of a strategy of development for Alexandria Municipality in the frame of which it is tried an incorporated approach of economic, social and environment protection dimensions.

The role of the strategy is to offer :

- *a preliminary analysis of the municipality situation;*
- *a presentation of the priority objectives of development;*
- *an identification of the policies and measures which are appropriate for the objectives attainment;*
- *an enumeration of the priority plans for short and medium term.*

The strategy should be considered as a work document and a foreseeing, open and improvable document, where the objectives and the policies become obligations for the Mayor and the Mayorality – as an executive institution.

At the same time, the objectives, the policies and their achievement should be steadily monitorized and corrected so that they should be in the most approached adequation with the evolutions and realities ascertained .

The strategy of development of Alexandria Municipality –in the present editing– looks to observe the general orientations stated at the World Summit at Rio de Janeiro in 1992 – respectively to find a balance between the economic growth, social equity and environment protection.

For Alexandria Municipality, both the well-known definition of sustainable development: «development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs » and the idea of concern for « preserving live on planet» have an echo of maximum interest. Alexandria is confronted, at local level, with a severe imbalance of economic and social development – imbalance registered for the majority of small and medium localities. At the same time, the development needs and the obligations of environment protection generate obligations within financial bearable limit.

Thus, the elaboration of strategy of sustainable development and of streamline of local administration efforts, of economic environment and of civil society represents the unique realistic alternative of survival and development of the municipality and of the area.

The fundamental data which were at the basis of the present document elaborating are the public data concerning the municipality situation and the data supplied, directly or indirectly, by the departments of the Mayorality and the public services operators. They permit a general evaluation of the status and of the tendencies and also the identification of the priority objectives and actions.

It is foreseen the completion of the present strategy with the achievement of diagnosis analyses, sectorial and punctual, and with the elaboration of an aggregate synthesis document. At the end of each year, it must be elaborated a document of

strategy evaluation and amendment (feedback and adequation) and which will be subject of civil society consultation and afterwards, of Local Council's approval.

The Local Council of Alexandria and the Mayorality institution approach the municiple and area current problems and also development problems in prospect of the increase of autonomy and responsibilities which are incumbent on them and from will and need to involve all the forces – public administration, business and entrepreneurial environment, trade unions, non-governmental organizations and simple citizens - in the process of economic modernization, social counterbalancing, improvement of life conditions and protection and preservation of human and environment resources.

Also, the Strategy of development of Alexandria Munciple has to be in accordance with the National Development Plan and with the Regional Development Plan, and with the Local Action Plan for Environment and with the policies of European Union in this matter.

The necessity of elaborating an aggregate strategy of development for Alexandria Munciple results from the restriction and important challenges areas:

- ❖ current local situation (economic, social, financial, cultural and institutional),
- ❖ situation in county, regional and national context,
- ❖ situation in european and international context.

The analysis of realities and evolutions at local, regional, national and european level shows with no doubt, that the survival and development of local communities, especially of the small and medium ones as in the case of Alexandria, depend almost exclusively and evenly of the Local Council ability of :

- understanding the economic and legislative contexts and the phenomenon of globalization,
- identification of the action and development objectives and priorities,
- involvement of necessary reforms and real plans,
- attracting and motivation of civil society,
- rehabilitating of and development of public infrastructure, of an institutional frame and of a business environment, stimulative for the private entrepreneurs and investors,
- protection and valorization of the environment and of the area and local resources,
- planning the community space and improvement of its surrounding quality,
- integration in associative intercommunity structures (between the limitrophes Local Councils).

A coherent approach of the problems and feed-back actions can be made only in the framework of an aggregate analysis and of a studied project.

The responsibility of elaborating, adopting and respectively putting into practice a development strategy for Alexandria Munciple is incumbent on the Mayor – the specialized instrument of the mayor – as an executive institution, in accordance with the legal competences and on the Local Council of Alexandria, as a deliberative authority.

The increase of the local autonomy degree widens both the decision latitude of the Local Council and also their responsibilities as mediatory and catalyst of economic and social life where it is called (obliged) to play an essential role, in closely partnership with the civil society and entrepreneurial environment.

This new position of the local administration directs immediately also to the need of much more transparence and professionalism in the relationship with the social and

economic partners – respectively at the modernization and streamlining of the own instrument.

The strategy – in the form adopted by the Local Council – will involve:

- ❖ diagnosis analysis of current situation,
- ❖ identification of general objectives of development,
- ❖ definition of « concepts » and policies,
- ❖ identification of the objectives and priority actions (an annual plan and a multiannual plan),
- ❖ settlement of the obligations and the execution competences which are incumbent on the Mayor institution.

ALEXANDRIA – HISTORICAL GUIDE MARKS

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I. FRAMEWORK OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

I.1 Evaluation

I.1.1 Natural capital

I.1.1.1 Geographical location and relations in territory

Alexandria Municipality, the residence of Teleorman county, is situated in the low plain of Burnas, on the right bank of Vedea river, which springs from the hills northwards of Pitesti and flows into Danube river, to the East of Zimnicea town. Alexandria is a town of second rank, being defined as a centre of county importance with varied and complex functions, endowments and equipments. Taking into account the geographical location of Alexandria, its evolution is found on the line of capitalization of this quality as a decision centre and as a platform of directing the interests of economic agents.

The geographical coordinates of the municipality are: the Northern parallel of 43° and 38' and the Eastern meridian of 25° si 30'.

The administrative area of Alexandria municipality, according to the General Town Planning drawn up in 2003, is of 9.563 ha.

Alexandria Municipality is continuing to be a junction of ways of communication, putting through the capital of the country, Bucharest and many provincial towns, or putting through these towns: E 70 (National Road D.N. 6) putting through Bucharest, via Alexandria, and Rosiori de Vede, Craiova, Drobeta Turnu Severin and Timisoara; National Road D.N. 52 putting through Alexandria and Turnu Magurele, Corabia, Calafat with connection to Vidin (Bulgaria); National Road D.N. 51 putting through Alexandria and Zimnicea; County Road D.J. 506 putting through Alexandria and Giurgiu, with connection to Ruse (Bulgaria) continuing with County Road D.J. 504 to Pitesti.

Alexandria municipality is situated on the railway Rosiori Est-Zimnicea, achieved at the end of last century, putting through of an important railway junction, Rosiori Nord, via that we could reach all the railway main lines of the country.

I.1.1.2 Environment factors and their quality

The hydrographic network of the Alexandria municipality area is constituted of Vedea river flow, this river having three affluents namely: Bratcov stream, Burdea stream and Teleorman stream.

Vedea River is situated in Southern side of country, having the length of 108 km, springing from Cotmeana platform that belongs to Getic plateau and overflows in Gasca eyot in the neighbourhood of Pietrosani locality, going through Arges and Teleorman counties, to the confluence with Danube.

Concerning the underground waters from Alexandria municipality area, these are entirely phreatic, they are found at a little depth of 3 - 6 m, with a fast circulation and they are under the direct influence of climatic conditions.

The water supply of Alexandria municipality is made exclusively from the ground-water layer, the water being pumped in the distribution network from the following fronts: Laceni, Orbeasca, Plosca, Peretu.

Vegetation and fauna

By geographical configuration, suitable to the relief and to the physical-geographic features, the vegetation of Alexandria municipality area is varied and rich in species specific to the southern flora. The floristic formation is specific to the forest steppe area. The spontaneous vegetation is represented by wooded vegetation (black poplar), boskage and herbs in crops. The favourable natural conditions of soil and climatic permit a very good development of crops vegetation (wheat, maize, sunflower).

The soil characteristics and the existence of a hydrographic network in correlation with a protecting vegetation ensure a varied structure and habitat of fauna. Thus there are mammals atypical to the area, like the fox and the boar, and also of the prairie, the rabbit being representative. The birds are specific to the area of prairie and forest steppe, represented by: blackbird, popinjay, woodpecker, tit and nightingale. We have to point out the presence of pheasants, species which hails from Caucaz and is colonized in our country.

From the species of fishes that stock the waters of the area we mention: the carp, the crucian, the perch and the zander.

The climate and the relief

The climate is moderate continental and is characterized by a high thermic potential, by high amplitude of the air temperature, by small amounts of rainfall, frequently tremendous downpours, especially in the summer, also frequent periods of drought, the average quantity of precipitation per year being of 550-600 l / m². The maximum and minimum absolute temperatures have been: 42,9⁰ C (the 5th of July 1916) and 34,8⁰ C (the 24-25th of January 1942). The predominant winds are the ones from West and East. The icy north wind blows from East especially in the midwinter, and the south-western wind, the wind from South and South-East, with a more reduced frequency, is very dry, hot and downpour foreboding. In return, the bog lander blowing from the Danube's Meadow, is a warm and humid wind, favourable for vegetation development.

Alexandria municipality is situated in Burnazului Plain, main sector of Romanian Plain, marginal danubian area which appears as a longitudinal stopper between the morphotectonic boundary of Calnistei with its extension to West and the river bed of the Danube, with the same direction from West to East and which dominates the lower all around areas, especially in the eastern area, with an evident half island character.

The air

The atmosphere is the most important vector of pollutants spreading, their effects on the components of biotic and abiotic environment appear both at local and global level.

Among the environmental factors, the most important weight in the relation between the comfort situation and the condition of population health, on the one hand,

and the environment quality in the inhabited areas on the other hand, is hold by the air.

The action of the environment factors on health is very different. When the air pollution intensity is higher, the action on the organisms is immediate. However most frequently, the action of environmental factors is of low intensity, inducing a chronic action, sustained, the quantification of the effect being difficult to be estimated.

The air pollution generates especially diseases at the breathing system.

The thermal power stations and the means of transportation, which let fly in the atmosphere carbon oxides, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and powders, have a significant contribution in degradation of air quality.

The pollution supervision network at Alexandria municiple level is formed of: 2 checking points for the gaseous pollutants; 5 checking points for the settleable dusts; 1 point for the determination of the suspension dusts- the fraction PM 10 – and a harvest point for precipitation.

In Alexandria area, in 2004, there were made determinations of the daily average concentrations of NO₂, which have not pointed out exceedings of maximum admittable concentration (CMA) in 24 hours (100 µg/mc) relative to STAS no. 12574/87. The maximum concentrations at 24 hours for NO₂ have been of 54,34 µg/mc in the checking point A.P.M. Alexandria and respectively 51,70 µg/mc in the checking point SE Alexandria.

The annual average concentrations have been found under the annual limit value (40 µg/mc), in the two checking points.

The annual average concentrations of NO₂ indicator for 2004 decreased in the two checking points, relative to the year 2003, but they remain still high relative to the years 2000-2002. In the first semester of 2005, the semester average concentrations have been of 9,67 µg/mc in the checking point A.P.M. Teleorman, respectively of 10,48 µg/mc in SE Alexandria point.

The main sources generating of emissions of nitrogen dioxides have been represented by the road transportation, thermal stations, combustion the fuels in the households.

The concentrations of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) have been determined in Alexandria municiple, also, by daily average measurements which have not pointed out exceedings of CMA in 24 hours (250 µg/mc) relative to STAS no. 12574/87. Also, the annual average concentrations, registered in 2004, have been situated under the annual limit value (60 µg/mc) and are comparable with the previous years in the two control points.

In the first half of 2005, the semester average concentrations have been of 1,37 µg/mc in the checking point A.P.M. Teleorman, respectively of 1,70 µg/mc in SE Alexandria point.

The main potential sources of pollution are represented by the combustion of fuels and the road traffic, so that the highest concentrations of SO₂ have been registered in the winter months of the year.

In Alexandria area, the daily average concentrations of ammonia (NH₃), during the year 2004, have not exceeded the maximum admissible concentration (CMA) for 24 hours according to STAS 12574/87 (100 µg/mc).

The maximum admissible concentration of ammonia (87,26 µg/mc) has been registered in the checking point SE Alexandria. In A.P.M. Alexandria checking point, the annual average concentration for the year 2004 decreased relative to the year 2003, but it is higher than the annual averages registered in 2001 and 2002. At SE Alexandria station, the annual average increased relative to the previous years 2000-2003.

In the first semester of 2005, the semester average concentrations have been of 10.89 µg/mc in A.P.M. Teleorman checking point, respectively of 20.64 µg/mc in SE Alexandria point.

The main potential sources of pollution for ammonia are represented by the residual waters filtering, domestic waste and agriculture.

In Alexandria municipality, the suspension dusts – the fraction PM10 – are monitored in A.P.M. Teleorman checking point, from the year 2003.

Relative to the year of 2003, the impurification level with suspension dusts remains the same in Alexandria in the year 2004. It is ascertained that in 2004 the frequency of exceeding the daily limit value (24 hours) for human health protection (50 µg/mc), stipulated by the Decree 592/2002, has not been reduced significantly relative to the previous year. Also, the annual average concentrations exceeded the annual limit value for human health protection (40 µg/mc), the values being comparable in the two years. The number of exceedings of the daily limit value was of over 35 times both during the year 2003 and during the year 2004.

Concerning the settleable dusts, in Alexandria municipality, determinations were effected in 16 checking points. The registered values exceeded the maximum admissible concentration (17 µg/mp/month) according to STAS 12574/87, as follows:

- in 2003, 3 exceedings of CMA were registered in A.P.M. Telorman checking point;
- in 2004 one exceeding of CMA was registered in the checking point from M. Kogalniceanu Street.
- in the first semester of 2005 it was not registered any exceeding of CMA, but we ascertained exceedings of alert limit according to the Order MAPM 756/1997 (70% of CMA) in the checking points Weather Forecast and from Negru Voda Street in Alexandria.

The sources of pollution with settleable dusts are the same as in the case of suspension dusts.

From the analysis of data supplied by the Agency of Environment Protection Teleorman, concerning the annual average concentrations, at the three indicators of air quality (NO₂, SO₂, NH₃) it is ascertained an amelioration of the air quality by the descending line which is followed by the values of annual average concentrations of these indicators in the last period of time.

This amelioration of the air quality in Alexandria municipality is produced against the modernization of thermal stations of most of economic agents and on the basis of purchasing of modern filtering equipments:

- the purchasing of dry dusted off equipments for the blasting machines by S.C. KOYO ROMANIA S.A.;
- modernization of thermal stations of the majority of economic agents and procurement of fuel with low content of sulphur;
- buying of modern filters by all the economic agents from Alexandria municipality.

The statistical processings of primary data of air quality registered in Alexandria municipality have pointed out the following aspects:

- low impurification with sulphure oxydes and nitrogen oxides resulted from the road traffic, combusting of fuels and industrial processes;
- low impurification with ammonia outcome from residual waters filtering, domestic wastes and agriculture;
- high impurification level with suspensions dusts PM10 outcome from the road traffic, fuels combusting, different industrial processes and building sites;
- low impurification level with settleable dusts in Alexandria area.

Disfunctionalities

- the odours and the smoke resulted from the inflammation / autoinflammation of garbage on garbage picking fields and garbage holes on the municipal territory;
- the automobiles circulation represents an intense source of pollution, especially on the transport and transit roads.

Water

The water supply of Alexandria municiple is ensured exclusively from the ground-water layer, which is pumped in distribution network from the following fronts:

- Laceni;
- Orbeasca;
- Plosca;
- Peretu.

The simple length of the network distribution of the drinking water is of 174,4 km. The simple length of the sewerage network is of 68,0 km, showing a deficit relative to the population needs.

Out of the total of 50.496 inhabitants of Alexandria municiple, the census of 2002, the following benefit of public services of water and sewerage:

- drinking water and sewerage at block: 28.117 inhabitants.
- drinking water and sewerage at house: 8.247 inhabitants.
- drinking water without bathrooms and sewerage: 2.788 inhabitants.

The volume of drinking water supplied to the population was of 3349 thousands cubic meters in the year 2004, and for the industry it was of 3654 thousands cubic meters in the same year.

The metering of water consumers in Alexandria municiple in the year 2004 registered the following values: 93% of the water volume at economic agents and 32% of the water volume at population.

The quality of drinking water supplied for the community needs in Alexandria municiple are placed between the quality standards, in the year 2004 being analyzed a number of 3432 harvest proofs out of representative areas of the town.

The surface waters

The main cause of surface waters pollution is the bail-out in these of residual waters, insufficiently filtered, in stations which do not correspond with technological standards and are undersized in comparison with the present needs.

Following to the analysis of the average values registered in the last period of time, of the main physical indicators of the water, the water of Vedea river is situated in the third category of quality.

The subsoil waters

The subsoil waters from the proximity of Alexandria municiple are totally phreatic, they are found at low depths of 3-6 m and they are found under the direct influence of climatic conditions.

The water from the ground-water layer is extracted from the connecting wells situated in Alexandria municipality area and by means of extraction pumps it reaches the distribution network.

Disfunctionalities

- low efficiency of prefiltering stations at some economic unities that evacuate directly in sewerage the residual waters containing solid suspensions, mineral oil products and different chemical substances that encumber the water autofiltering mechanism;
- the capacity of municipal filtering station is exceeded, being necessary the finalization of retechnologization works;
- the distribution network is not sized so that to exist an adequate hydraulic balance;
- almost 40% out of the distribution networks of drinking water are executed of building materials, which use is forbidden.

Phonic pollution

The situation of sound pollution in Alexandria municipality is different from area to area. Following to the measurements effected in 2004 it appeared the fact that the maximum admissible limit of noisiness, of 65 dB, is exceeded with values between 10-15dB in the industrial area of the town, on the roads intensively cycled, in the big crossroads, in the town markets between some hours periods of time.

Some problems related to the phonic pollution appeared also due to the public alimentation unities, but by the improvement measures undertaken by the municipality, these aspects have been eliminated by the reducing of working hours or by phonic isolation of the afferent spaces.

Soil

The soil pollution as phenomenon and process is very old, closely connected to the development of industrial activities and practising intensive agriculture.

According to the Lands Statistical Situation, at 31.12.2006, for the administrative territory of Alexandria municipality, out of the total of 7.939,70 ha that represent landed properties, 111,80 ha are weatherbeaten and unproductive.

The lands weatherbeaten occurred because of the soil erosion by water, excess of drought and wastes acidity.

Concerning the industrial wastes, the most important weight is held by ashes and slag.

The verdure spots

The verdure spots of the town (ecological, pleasure and recreative, complementary) represent a field where the town-planning solutions concerning the surface and distribution of vegetation intravillage are decisive for the citizens comfort.

Like in other country areas, the verdure spots deficit is present also in Alexandria municipality, the verdure spots stretch for 6,4 ha, this area being distributed as follows:

- 1 ha of flower plots;
- 1,6 ha of hedge plots;
- 4,3 ha of turf plots.

The total surface of forests is of 32,30 ha ground and the relative bad condition of forests could be explained by the presence of excessive drought of the last years, at which it is added the local pollution but also the biotic and abiotic environment factors and especially the anthropic factor.

The vegetation quality is affected both by pollution and by the disinterest of some community members, that necessitates a radical change of view in the relation between the local administration and the pollutant economic agents, also in the urban planning strategy.

I.1.1.3 Waste management

The National Plan of Community Aquis Adoption in the area of waste management necessitated the creation of legislative framework harmonized with the one of the European Community and which regulates the waste management in general – Frame Directive no. 75/442/CEE concerning the waste:

- dangerous waste - Directive 91/689/CEE amended by the Decision CE no. 94/904/CE assumed in the Law no. 426/2001;
- the waste incineration - Directive no. 94/67/CE and Directive no. 89/369/CEE transposed by Gouvernement Resolution 128/2002;
- waste storage - Directive no. 99/31/EC;
- waste containing PCB (Polychlorinated biphenyls) and PCT (Polychlorinated Terphenils) - Directive No. 96/59/CE;
- used batteries and accumulators - Directive No.91/157/CEE transposed by the Gouvernement Resolution 1057/2001;
- used oils - Directive No. 75/439/CEE transposed by Gouvernement Resolution 662/2001;
- wrapping and wrapping waste - Directive No. 94/62/EC transposed by the Gouvernement Resolution 349/2002;
- use of sewage mud in agriculture - Directive No. 86/278/CEE.

Nowadays in Alexandria municiple there is only a storage ramp for the domestic and industrial garbage. The old ramp of garbage from the Eastern side of the town was eliminated, today functioning only the garbage ramp from the South-East of town. The storage platforms of waste are not ecological, are not surrounded and have no drainage channels.

Out of the industrial waste, which represent 30% of the total of billet ends, the metallic waste (ferrous and non-ferrous) are entirely capitalized, representing the only category collected selectively and traded both by the specialized and by the private unities.

The actual practices of collecting/transportation/storage of urban waste are inadequate, generating a negative impact on the environment factors, facilitating the multiplication and the dissemination of the pathogens and their vectors.

Because of the lack of layouts and of the deficient exploitation, the waste storage represents one of the objectives recognized as generator of impact and risk for environment and public health. The main forms of impact and risk determined by the urban and industrial waste storage are: landscape change and visual discomfort, air pollution, pollution of surface and subsoil waters, change of soil fertility, contribute to producing of greenhouse effect and climatic changes, taking out of natural or economic circuit, of some plots areas.

Disfunctionalities

The absence of controlled domestic waste precollecting, in plastic bags or collectors by appartement and household, the collecting on platforms located inadequately, the inflammation of domestic waste by the citizens, and also the delay collecting of waste especially in the hot season, creates a negative impact on the environment and on the residence area framework.

These aspects lead to the increase of stored waste quantity, to the reducing of the period of using the existent storage and of the quantities of recyclable waste.

The uncontrolled waste storage up the streams, the rivers, the roads, the railwayys, in parks or the temporary storage in holes, necessitates the layout of an ecological storage for urban residues, in order to recycle them and to reduce the environment pollution (air, water, soil).

The ecological reconstruction costs of the land occupied by the present storage raise the investment value of implementation of the ecological waste storage.

I.1.2 Anthropic capital

I.1.2.1 Economic situation

The economic situation of Alexandria municiple is closely connected to the one of the national economy, which is found in a reorganization and reforms period, but it is influenced also by the local features, by the evolution of economic and social activities of last years, influencing the progress of companies setting up.

At 31st of March 2005, 3807 companies were registered at the Trade Register, 157 being joint stock companies and the rest of 3111 being limited liability companies, adding to that a number of 539 of family companies, natural persons and professional people.

These trading companies are, in the biggest percentage, with autochthonous private capital, 3520 companies, 56 companies with foreign private capital, 35 companies with foreign and autochthonous private capital, 24 with totally state or mixed capital and other forms, 172 companies.

Companies distribution by the type of invested capital
in the period of time 2002-2005

Type of invested capital	Year 2002	Year 2003	Year 2004	Year 2005
Autochthonous private	155	227	267	213
Foreign private	10	6	11	3
Private natural persons registered at Trade Register	18	15	21	58
Other forms	28	30	36	29

Evolution of trading companies setting up by property forms
in the period of time 2002-2005

Type of invested capital	Year 2002	Year 2003	Year 2004	Year 2005
State property Autonomous Regie	1	0	0	0
State property Trading Company	1	0	0	0
Mixed property – state and private autochthonous	0	1	0	0
Private property Autochthonous private capital	155	227	267	213
Private property Autochthonous and foreign private capital	3	1	2	9
Private property Foreign private capital	10	6	11	3
Private property - natural persons registered at the Trade Register	18	15	21	58
Cooperative Property – Cooperative Farms	0	0	0	1
Cooperative Property – Consumers' cooperative societies	0	0	1	0
Other property forms	28	30	36	29

The overall turnover registered by the economic agents who presented the balance sheet at 31.12. 2004 is of 7.646.728.905 thousands lei.

The turnover achieved by the economic agents depending on the type of capital

Type of capital of the economic agent	Year 2002 -thousands lei-	Year 2003 - thousands lei -	Year 2004- thousands lei -
State property Trading Company	189.535	274.848	147.735.670
Mixed property – autochthonous state and private	477.540	1.727.141	810.927
Private property Autochthonous private capital	86.300.206	20.368.274	255.758.392
Private property autochthonous and foreign private capital	107.656.934	162.790.984	35.187.841
Private property Foreign private capital	2.257.587	0	50.066.557

Private property Farming unions	885.063.134	1.051.504.214	1.432.064.319
Private property - natural persons registered at the Trade Register	3.207.465.682	4.264.843.410	5.656.967.786
Private property - other natural persons	31.599.272	26.849.473	5.484.809
Cooperative Property – Cooperative Farms	4.,803.114	1.218.778	0
Cooperative Property –Handicraft cooperatives	10.549.354	21.346.189	14.078.066
Cooperative Property -Credit cooperatives	60.417	270.101	0

Distribution of the economic agents depending on the activity field
registered at the Trade Register

Crt. No.	Activity field	Number of economic agents
1	Agriculture	52
2	Food and beverage industry	74
3	Textile industry and textile products	41
4	Wooden processing industry	14
5	Publishing houses, polygraphy and copy of records on supports	14
6	Chemical industry and synthetic and plastic fibres	20
7	Glass and glass wares industry	2
8	Metallic structures industry	29
9	Machines and equipment industry	8
10	Machines and electric appliances industry	4
11	Furniture production	50
12	Transportation	63
13	Land freight and through pipelines	8
14	Constructions	89
15	Wholesaling, excepting the motor vehicles and motorcycles	1239
16	Sale, service, auto, moto repairs: retail trade of fuels for motor vehicles	87
17	Hotels and restaurants	67
18	Recreative activities and culture and sportive activities	54
19	Health and social assistance	56
20	Other activities	2703

In Alexandria, there are set up 2 employers' associations and there are functioning 3 subsidiaries of some employers' associations of national level (UGIR 1903, Federation of Associated Farmers and ANAMOB – National Association of

Romanian Millers and Bakers), which represent an important part of the town entrepreneurs.

The banking services are supplied by the subsidiaries of ROMANIAN COMMERCIAL BANK, BRD - GROUP SOCIETE GENERALE, RAIFFEISEN BANK, BANCPOST, CEC, TRANSILVANIA BANK, etc.

Industry

The most representative companies of the municiple are the following:

SC KOYO SA – produces bearings

SC ELECTROTEL SA – produces electrical equipments of low tension, metallic confections and home appliances.

SC IAICA SA – produces accesories, equipments and components for the ventilation and climatization outfit.

SC ALTEX SA – produces ready-made clothes.

SC GERMINO SA – produces biscuits, flour paste ware, bakery products.

SC HIDRO OLT CONSTRUCT ALEXANDRIA – mounting constructions, outfits and reparations for civil and industrial constructions.

Agriculture

The total agricultural area of Alexandria municiple is of 7939,70 ha, the usage of agricultural areas being the following:

- arable : 7164,70 ha

- grazing fileds : 345,00 ha

- vineyards-orchards: 430,00 ha

The agrarian crops suitable for Alexandria municiple area are the following:

-wheat, barley, maize, sunflower, rape, soya beans, fodders, vegetables.

The animals breeding, like the agrarian production, have been decreased in comparison with the previous years, especially due to the low material conditions of the individual producers.

Total of animals and products realized at 31.08.2005:

Denomination	Achieved production	
Cattle	Heads	578
Porcines	Heads	4574
Ovine animals	Heads	3450
Poultry	Heads	94800
Meat production	Tons	893
Milk production	Hectolitres	14831
Eggs production	Thousands pieces	1526

Analysis Swot

<i>Strong points</i>	<i>Weak points</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The agrarian area stretched in Alexandria and the neighbouring localities; - The pedoclimatic conditions extremely favourable for wheat crops, barley, oat, maize, vegetables, forage plants, vineyards and fruit trees; - The existence of commodity markets for food products; - The existence of economic agents who have as activity field the processing of agricultural farm produces; - Attachment to agriculture and traditions, the area being recognized in the past for animals breeding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The agrarian areas are splitted at different individual producers - The absence of initiatives in the agriculture field, of the association ability in the field of production and valorification agricultural farm produces; - Low production in agriculture and animals breeding, due to the absence of material conditions and production means, especially at the individual producers.

Tourism

Because of the geographical position and of the historical interest rather low, Alexandria is not an extremely attractive town, from the touristic point of view. Therefore, the hotel services are conforming to this situation. There is only a hotel in the center of the town, named „Park” Hotel with two stars standard, having 240 accomodation rooms, bar, restaurant and terrace.

The guests who wish to get out of the town atmosphere, to be housed in the middle of the nature, can do this at „Hanul cu Noroc” motel situated on National Road DN 6, at the town exit going from Alexandria to Rosiorii de Vede, or at „Rustic” centre situated in Vedeia Forest. Both of them offer accomodation rooms, but also traditional culinary preparations in a specific zone ambience.

The civic centre disposes of many restaurants, bars, terraces, sweetshops that offer best quality services to the interested persons.

In Alexandria there are five tourism agencies „Vedeia” Agency, „RomSind” Agency, „ElionTour” Agency and „Atlassib” Agency and also the Office of Tourism and Transactions.

I.1.2.2 Town planning and territory layout

Utilities infrastructure

Supply of drinking water

Alexandria municiple has a centralized distribution system of drinking water, the collecting being realized from two underground sources: Laceni of 450l/s and Vedeia of 350l/s.

The collecting of drinking water is realized through 133 wells of medium depth (40-60m) with different depreciation degrees (depending on their oldness), some of them having over 40 years of running, producing in general around 350 l/second.

Two storing tanks ensure a water storage of 30.000 cubic meters, both of them being doted with modern stations of chlorination for the adequate treatment of the water.

The supplying system with drinking water of the municiple has a length of 174,4 km out of which 100 km are feeding networks and 74,4 km distribution network.

The distribution network is formed at the superior level by a primary network with high diameters of 200-400 mm and at the inferior level by a secondary level formed by pipelines of diameters lowest than 100-150 mm which feed the majority of the domestic consumers.

The connections between the two networks are insufficient, most of the pipelines being made of asbestos cement and being in an advanced degradation state, resulting water wastage, discontinuous feeding for a part of the population and low quality of supplied water.

The filtering station of the municiple is situated in the north-eastern side of the town, at the town exit going to Zimnicea town, having a filtering capacity of industrial and domestic used waters of 315 l/s, disposing of a centralized system through which it is realized the collecting, transport, filtering and emptying, in the river flow (Vedea river), of the waters with a length of 70 km.

The volume of the water distributed to the population and to the economic agents of the town in 2004 was of 6.913 cubic meters and in the sewerage network and filtering station it was taken over the quantity of 5.475 cubic meters.

From the point of view of infrastructure technical condition, the situation is the following:

- disposes of a high number of wells, but with low debits comparative with the other localities of same size, leading to very high operation expenses (electric power and staff);

- there are many wells with decreasing debits because of the oldness of running (over 30 years);

- obsolete pumping equipments, with low efficiency and high power consumption;
- the distribution networks of drinking water are obsolete (79% are older than 25 years, and 21% have an oldness between 2-25 ani), the materials used (asbestos cement 39.1%, 34% metal, 26.1% premo and only 0.1% are made of PEHD- High Density Polyethylene), this leading to very big hydraulic lack of balances, big water wastage of 20-21% but also to a low quality of water.

Out of the total of 50.496 inhabitants of Alexandria municiple, the ones who benefciate of water and sewerage public services are as follows:

- drinking water and sewerage at block: 28.117 inhabitants;
- drinking water and sewerage at houses: 8.427 inhabitants.
- drinking water without bathrooms and sewerage: 2.788 inhabitants.

The metering degree of water consumption is presented as follows:

- 93% of the water volume at economic agents;
- 32% of the water volume at population;

Thus, the rehabilitation of the distribution system with drinking water of Alexandria municiple is required and the main results will be:

- continuous feeding with higher quality water to the final consumers;
- reducing of water wastage by 45% to 55%;
- reducing of electric power consumption by 30% to 60% in the hydrophore stations.

Thermal agent and gas feeding

Thermal agent

In Alexandria municipality, the residence blocks heating is ensured by two Zone thermal stations and seven quartile thermal stations, that run before the town's connecting to the gas network, or by black oil or by CLU liquid fuel.

The thermofication network has a length of 15 km, attending to a number of 11.735 apartments, 180 economic agents, 39 social and cultural centres and 6 educational institutions. For the thermal agent metering, both of the area stations are metered at primary agent, other five quartile thermal stations are metered at heating and going out to consumers and 118 meters are set at blocks and individual houses.

This year it was realized the connecting of Alexandria municipality to the national gas network, now it is carrying on the process of branching of economic agents, public institutions and population.

Taking into account the fact that the thermofication networks have an oldness of over 20 years and a depreciation degree between 35-40%, the local authorities have started a program which has as goal the improvement of heating feeding in Alexandria municipality, the program's measures being the following:

- transforming of five thermal stations in quartile thermal stations and adjusting these to functioning by natural gas, the works in this respect being carrying on;
- it was achieved the adjusting to functioning by natural gas of the thermal station for ANL blocks from Sere area;
- the rehabilitation and transformation of an area thermal station functioning by gas;
- the retechnologisation of thermal stations and primary and secondary networks from the southern area of the town;
- metering of thermal energy at branching line.

All these measures aim both at the improvement of thermal efficiency, flexibility and security increasing in thermal system operation and also at the improvement of thermal comfort for Alexandria inhabitants.

SUBVENTION OF THERMAL ENERGY

Financial source	2003	2004	2005	2006
State budget	5,004,850	6,753,800	4,304,500	1,960,200
Local budget	170,000	0	1,135,510	1,065,120
TOTAL	5,174,850	6,753,800	5,440,010	3,025,320

-graph.....

Gas feeding

By the emergency government decree no. 33/2004, the Ministry of Economy and Trade included Alexandria municipality in the investments program concerning the development of natural gas distribution system, the goal being both the increase of security in natural gas operation and also the improvement of the quality of gas distribution services to consumers, thus being accomplished the conditions for an adequate economic and social development.

The technical project concerning the setting up and distribution of natural gas in Alexandria municipality has the following components:

- of gas feeding;
- of implementation of an internal distribution system.

The works of connecting the pipeline, between Segarcea Deal village and Alexandria, with a length of 45 km, at main natural gas pipeline, have been executed.

Nowadays it is carrying on the process of connecting and adjusting at functioning by natural gas of thermal stations and quartile stations, of individual and collective houses, of public and administrative institutions, of economic agents, etc.

The total length of the internal distribution network in Alexandria will have 60 km, and the investment value will reach 8 millions of Euro.

The road and transportation infrastructure

Observing strictly the town-planning projects drawn up by the austriac engineer Otto von Moritz, Alexandria is shown as a systematized locality with long and straight streets, perfectly perpendicular between them, orientated on the main axle, parallel with Vedeia river.

The roads network of the town has a total length of 67,0 Km, the ones modernized having a length of 60 km and the rest of 7 km being unmodernized. In conclusion, we could say that the technical state of the road network of Alexandria municipality is good.

The parkings situation is defficient, the parking places being insufficient for the existent motor park.

The common transport in Alexandria municipality is supplied by SC Transloc Prest SA, subordinated to the Local Council of Alexandria but especially through the maxi-taxi and taxi private companies which operate within the radius of Alexandria municipality.

Electric power

The electric power supplying in Alexandria municipality is ensured from the national network.

A number of 18.313 natural persons and 1.464 legal persons have concluded contracts with SC Electrica SA. The total annual consumption at domestic consumers is of 24.401.170 KWh while the annual average consumption is of 1332,4 KWh/year, and at economic agents the total annual consumption is of 42.392.436 KWh and the annual average consumption is of 28.966 KWh/year.

The infrastructure of electric power feeding for Alexandria is formed by 172 km of air lines (air line of low tension 44 km and air line of middle tension 128 km) and 117,5 km of underground electric lines (underground electric line of low tension 16,7 km and underground electric line of middle tension 100,8 km), and also 130 transforming stations.

Telecommunications

At the level of Alexandria municipality, concerning the fix telephony, there are 12.368 contracts concluded between the natural and legal persons with SC Romtelecom SA. From the mobile telephony point of view, the municipal territory is covered by the antennas of 4 companies (Conex, Orange, Cosmorom, Zapp).

Also at Alexandria level there are four PTTR unities.

Swot Analysis

<i>Strong points</i>	<i>Weak points</i>
The drinking water feeding system serves the majority of the households and institutions.	A part of feeding pipelines and the transport ones have deteriorated parts that have to be replaced, also the rehabilitation of their protection in the areas deteriorated by flash floods.
The quality of drinking water is good.	The distribution pipelines, valves and taps present frequent malfunctions, requiring their replacement.
The quantity of available drinking water meets the municiple needs.	The water treatment station has problems at storage tanks, decantation apparatus, filters and pumps station, requiring the execution of some capital repairs workings.
The domestic sewerage serves the most important part of the population.	The domestic sewerage is undersized and do not cover all the areas.
	The swamped functioning of the sewerage in some areas and wastage on network.
There is a feasability study for the rehabilitation of the sewerage network.	The main domestic sewer cannot take over all the quantity of water.
	The pipes pickling in some areas, being necessary their replacement.
There is a feasability study for modernization and retechnologisation of used water filtering station.	The undersizing of the filtering station, being necessary the urgent increase of its capacity
	Conveyance between domestic and rainfall sewerage.
The heating of residence blocks is made by quartile stations, block microstations and apartment thermal stations.	Following to the debranchings, C.T. does not work at whole capacity, being required their resizing and the implementation of block microstations.
The municiple is transited by an european road, two national roads and a railway.	The streets network is majoritary in a very good state.
	The number of parking places is insufficient.
	In some cases, the heavy traffic is made through residence areas.

Constructions, plots

On Alexandria municiple territory there are 18.800 dwelling places, out of which 15.300 are in collective blocks (Groundfloor + 4 , Groundfloor+ 8 and Groundfloor + 10 floors). The rest of 3.500 are private houses and have a height regime of G and G+1. Out of the total of 18.800 dwelling places, only about 1.000 are from public fund, the large majority being dwelling places found in private property.

The habitable area is of 750.000 square meters, the large majority of around 700.000 mp being dwelling places found in private property.

Last year there were inaugurated over 200 of dwelling places for young people, financed from ANL funds.

Out of the total area of 9.563 ha of the municipal administrative territory, the agricultural area occupies 7.939,70 ha.

The blocks have many problems, being necessary the achievement of some frameworks in order to eliminate the frequent repairs at the existent flat roofs, and the facades rehabilitation by the improvement of architectural graphics, the achievement of plasters and current paintings.

Swot analysis

<i>Strong points</i>	<i>Weak points</i>
The majority of the agrarian plots have been given back to the owners, according to the Landed Fund Law.	The number of playgrounds is insufficient, being necessary the laying out of new spaces
The largest majority of dwelling places are in the citizens' property	The localities of the county have a semiurban aspect
In the last years, in Alexandria municiple there were built around 300 of dwelling places for young people through ANL program.	The road traffic is difficult, being necessary the traffic fluidisation, the resizing of the road ways, achievement or modernization of some bypasses for the heavy transport
There is a municipal football stadium	The modernization of household platforms, taking into account the blocks' density and selective waste collecting.
There is a Sports Hall that houses many sportive activities, with a capacity of 1000 seats.	The bad state of flat roofs and of the blocks facades.

I.1.3 Social capital

I.1.3.1 Population and work force

According to the centralized data of the year 2002 it results that the population of Alexandria municiple is of 50.496 persons.

The active population was of 22.589 persoane (12.192 men and 10.397 women, respectively 19.476 persons occupied population and 3113 persons of nonoccupied population).

The inactive population totalized 27.907 persons, being formed by pupils, students, retired persons, staying-at-home persons and supported persons; out of which 12.396 were of male sexe (44.42%) and 15.511 of female sexe (55.58%).

The ethnic structure of population: the small weight of other ethnic groups does not conduct to a cultural diversity with conflict latency in Alexandria municiple.

Structure by nationalities registered at census of 2002:

Total of inhabitants	50.496
Romanians	48.153
Gypsies	2.278
Hungarians	18
Other nationalities	47

Swot analysis

Strong points	Weak points
WORK FORCE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activity orientation towards the clients needs, by implementation of programs of employing the work force; - Supporting the persons looking for a job by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registering them in the records; - Facilitating the access to the vacant jobs; - Supplying the specialized services which AJOFM offer in order to acquire the statute of occupied person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase of number of dismissed persons by collective dismissals; - Increase of number of graduates of over 18 years coming from social protection institutions which have no qualification; - Specialization of dismissed persons in a single field, oftenly being incompatible with the market needs of employing the work force, being necessary their requalification.

I.1.3.2 Population health

The health protection institutions in Alexandria municiple cover the necessary medical assistance, both for the town's population and also for an important part of the county population.

County hospital	1
Number of sections	16
Number of beds	741
Number of doctors	81
Number of other sanitary personnel	21
Number of medical-sanitary personnel	357
Number of auxiliary sanitary personnel	164
Number of TESA personnel	42
Number of workers personnel	72
Ambulatory unity	1
Close circuit pharmacies	2
Scholar medical dispensary	2
Family individual medical consulting rooms	35
Individual medical stomatology consulting rooms	25
County Ambulance Service	1
Emergencies Receiving Unity	1
Hemodialysis Centre	1

Birth rate, natural growth, infantile mortality and general mortality

Indicator	2003 (‰)	2004 (‰)	2005 (for 9 months) (‰)
Birth rate	6,7	7,0	6,6

Natural growth	-1,1	-0,7	-0,7
Infantile mortality	14,2	10,9	3,8
General mortality	7,8	7,7	7,3

Relation between the population health and the environment quality
(new cases of disease of the respiratory system at one hundred thousands
of inhabitants)

Year	0 - 14 years	> 65 years
2003	117.185,8	38.644,1
2004	79.394,2	27.249,1

Swot analysis

Strong points	Weak points
HEALTH	
-Indicators of sanitary efficiency realized over the country average.	-Low incomes in sanitary field; -Limited incomes of the population, the impossibility of buying the necessary medicaments; -The insufficient endowment of the sanitary unities with medical equipment of high performance, due to funds deficit; -Absence of funds for execution of repair works (capital and current) at the buildings where it is carried on the activity of the sanitary unities.

I.1.3.3 Social assistance

The services of social assistance offered at level of Alexandria municiple are the following:

Social aids based on the law 416/2001 concerning the minimum income guaranteed, with subsequent changes and amendments:

- till the present date there were paid 8519 families and single persons (for the months January-October 2005) , in quantum of 1.296.644 lei RON. Till the end of the current year, will be paid all the payments of social aid corresponding to the months of November and December 2005 .

- For the year 2005, in the local budget it was stipulated the amount of 1.429,29 thousands lei RON for the payment of social aid and 200 thousands lei RON for the payment of the aid for house heating.

- at the date of 30.11.2005 there were registered 790 files of social aid to be paid.
- for the single persons and the families beneficiary of social aid who live at houses and use for house heating wooden, coals, petrol oils, it was approved in the year 2005 a total number of 563 heating aids in total value of 126.821 lei RON (43 aids for the months of January-March 2005 and the amount paid was of 2.021 lei RON and 520 heating aids for the period of cold season (01.11.2005-31.03.2006) X 240 lei RON / heating aid = 124.800 lei RON).

- Till the present date there were approved 10 burial aids in quantum of 1.486 lei RON.

- Till the present date there were approved 381 allowances for newborn babies, their quantum reaching 69.624 lei RON.

- For emergency aids, in the local budget it was stipulated the amount of 25 thousands lei RON and this year there approved 18 emergency aids consisting in food for the families affected by the floods of July 2005 with a total value of 1.233 lei RON (by Mayor orders no. 1324 / 06.07.2005 and no.1349 / 13.07.2005) and by Mayor order no. 1575 / 26.09.2005 there were approved 420 breads for the families affected by the floods of September 2005.

The elderly assistance:

- this department is carrying on the activity based on the stipulations of the Law no. 17 / 2000 and is functioning from June 2003 ;

- at the date of 30.11.2005 the number of elderly people beneficiating of care at home was 18 and the number of caretakers was 5 ;

- during the current year 25 elderly people were beneficiating of these social services in average / month and the monthly average number of caretakers who given care at home was of 8;

Assistance of persons with handicap:

- this department is carrying on the activity according to the stipulations of the emergency governmental decree no. 102 / 1999, with subsequent changes and amendments, in the frame of the public service of local interest A.A.C.P.S. Alexandria and is functioning from March 2000;

- at the date of 30.11.2005 there were registered in the records 160 individual assistants of the persons with severe handicap and the average number / month was of 168 individual assistants, employees who give care at home to the persons with severe degree of handicap and who need companions.

For the two departments above mentioned (elderly assistance and assistance of persons with handicap) in the local budget it was stipulated the amount of 1.418,50 thousands lei RON. (salary expenses).

Social aid canteen:

- is carrying on the activity, in accordance with the stipulations of the Law no. 208 / 1997, in the frame of A.A.C.P.S. Alexandria;

- the centre of the social aid canteen is situated in M. Filipescu Street, no. 15;

- the canteen capacity is of 350 seats, and the average number/month of persons who beneficiated of canteen services during the current year was of 345 ;

- the value of the material expenses stipulated in the local budget for 2005 is of 600 thousands lei RON;

- at present a number of 22 helped people beneficiate of free transport to home of the food.

The Daily Centre Alexandria :

- was transferred for administration to the Local Council of Alexandria beginning with 01.06.2005 by County Council Order no. 39 / 18.05.2005 and is carrying on the activity in the frame of A.A.C.P.S. Alexandria;

- the centre capacity is of 10 places;

- the beneficiaries of social services granted through the Daily Centre are minors who come from families found in difficulty, with low incomes, and so on;

- The Daily Centre is located in Dunarii Street , bl. TR. B6 , ap.38;

- the material expenses for the period 01.06.2005- 31.12.2005 stipulated in the local budget reach the value of 14,18 thousands lei RON.

Shelter for families, adult persons and children found temporarily in difficulty and without shelter;

- project in development, with financing quota from MMSSF from the loan granted by the World Bank , non-reimbursable financing in value of 1.498.556.324 lei (44.701\$);

- the shelter location is in Dunarii Street, no. 280;

- at present there are executed rehabilitation works of the building by S.C. SIMCA SA based on the contract of works execution registered under the no. 15257 / 07.11.2005 concluded between the Mayoralty of Alexandria municiple as buyer and SC SIMCA SA as performer;

- according to the financing contract registered under the no. 408 / 25.01.2005 , the project implementation will last 12 months from the date of 1st of March 2005;

- the project finalization will be in the spring of the year 2006;

- the shelter capacity will be of maximum 50 places;

- it will be ensured the temporary accommodation, the medical assistance and the food necessary during the sheltering;

- in the local budget for the year 2005 , for the project's implementation it was stipulated the amount of 315,00 thousands lei RON;

Swot Analysis

Strong points	Weak points
SOCIAL PROTECTION	
-Permanent cooperation with AJOFM; -Organisation by AJOFM of qualification training in different fields.	-Absence of necessary qualification for employing in an economic activity; -Absence of jobs.
-Existence of a project proposition for the specialized services at home or in daily centres for the persons with handicap.	-Absence of a centre arranged and endowed appropriately for the carrying on of some activities of handicap recovery and daily activity of education and entertainment for the children and persons with handicap.

I.1.3.4 Education

At the level of Alexandria municiple the following education institutions are functioning:

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Number</i>
Kindergartens	13
Schools	8
High Schools	5
Colleges	1
Special schools	1
Professional schools	1
Postcollege schools	1
Sportive scholar clubs	1
Classrooms and scholar cabinets	358

Scholar laboratories	53
Scholar workshops	13

The number of children and pupils enrolled in the education process in Alexandria municipality: children in kindergartens: 1193; pupils classes I-IV: 2414; pupils classes classes V-VIII: 3106; pupils at highschool: 5025; pupils at professional and complementary school: 1080; pupils enrolled in the postcollege education: 516; students: 1353.

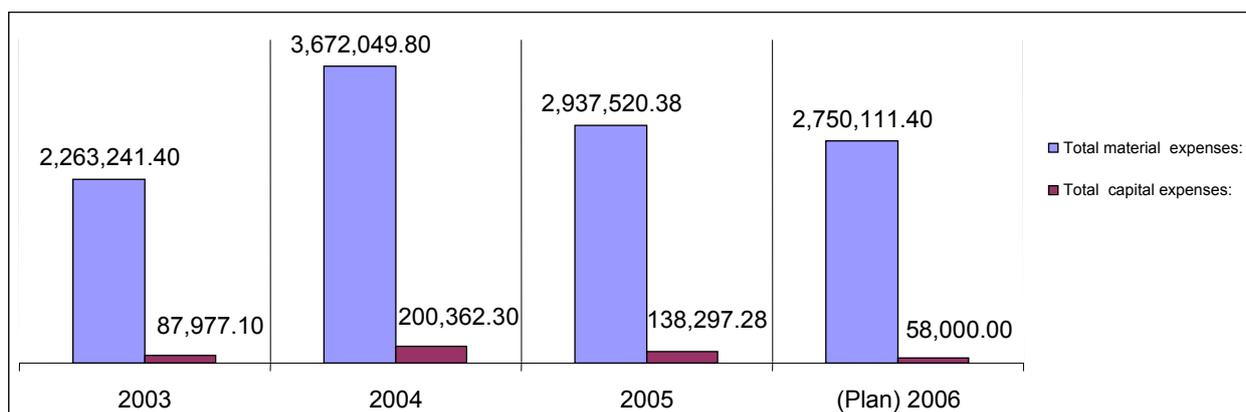
The total number of existent didactic professors in Alexandria is of 869, being distributed as follows: didactic personnel in the preschool education: 93 persons; didactic personnel in the primary education and gymnasium: 403; didactic personnel in the professional education: 4; didactic personnel in the highschool education: 354; didactic personnel in the postcollege education: 14; didactic personnel in university education: 1.

In Alexandria it was started to be organized or set up institutions of high education in state or private system. Thus, beginning with the university year 1992-1993, it is functioning a subsidiary of „Spiru Haret” University from Bucharest, institution of private high education, superior education form at long distance. Starting with the university year 1999-2000 it is functioning the Accountancy and Management Informatics Faculty, a subsidiary of the Academy of Economic Studies of Bucharest, superior education form at long distance.

EDUCATION

RON

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total of material expenses:	2,263,241.40	3,672,049.80	2,937,520.38	2,750,111.40
Out of which Education utilities:				
- thermal energy	659,579.70	1,405,887.80	1,315,407.12	1,041,800
- electric power	216,546.20	242,900.00	290,272.25	264,500
- water drainage	171,670.30	298,896.60	230,741.21	221,800
- phone	66,239.20	89,370.90	94,716.92	97,100
Total	1,114,035.40	2,037,055.30	1,931,137.50	1,625,200
Total capital expenses:	87,977.10	200,362.30	138,297.28	58,000.00



Swot Analysis

<i>Strong points</i>	<i>Weak points</i>
EDUCATION	
-Introducing the informatics and foreign languages classes starting with primary classes	-Deficit of didactic professors specialised in the informatics and foreign languages field
-Revised scholar programs	-Density of the scholar program in comparison with the number of classes allocated -Existence of more manuals at same speciality, which leads to „unequal” preparation of pupils
-Parents will to send their children to school -Partents become fully aware of the fact that the scholar education is an important factor in the future evolution of the children -Existence of data bases concerning the scholarised children, nonscholarised ones and those abandoning the school	-The parents do not have the financial support to send their children to school.
-The schools offer consultancy concerning the career	-Absence of perspective of achievement at many pupils because of the economic difficulties
-The didactic strategies are chosen in accordance with the contents and with the available resources	-Old and insufficient didactic material

I.1.3.5 Culture, art and religion

From cultural point of view, in Alexandria municiple there are possibilities of taking part to artistic events organized occasionally or permanently.

There are also culture institutions which can offer to the population different cultural services out of which we enumerate:

- County Library „Marin Preda” has its beginning in the inter-war period. Since 1974 it has been functioning as county library, in 1991 receiving the present name.

Besides the current book and with encyclopedic character, the library has also a book fund belonging to the writers and publicists from Teleorman, a fund of periodicals from Teleorman, a documentay fund of almost 20.000 volumes and

also numerous reference titles for different areas of Romanian and universal literature, art and science.

Besides the specific activity, mainly of assurance the reading in the reference library and borrowing at home, for children and adults, the library has realised during these years numerous other activities, among which reverential medallions and moments dedicated to some cultural, artistic personalities (Year of Caragiale, Year of Brâncuși, Year of Eminescu) and scientific personalities of Teleorman, national or universal, days of books for children and young people, decades of the literature, art or scientific book, literary artistic soirees and holiday soirees for children, literary artistic minishows.

We have to mention the exhibitions grouped under generics like:

„Days of County Library Marin Preda”, „Days of the Book for Children”, „Open door days of the library”.

Beginning with the year 2001, the library takes part at organisation of some literary contests for pupils: Contest of literary creation ”Marin Preda” and the literary contest „Our talented children”.

➤ The Museum of History of the town Alexandria was inaugurated at the 1st of May 1952. Since 1974 it has functioned with the denomination of County Museum of History Teleorman, changed in the year of 1998 with the name of County Museum Teleorman.

At the 13 of November 1997 it was inaugurated the new centre of the County Museum Teleorman, situated in the street 1848 no. 1. It disposes of a space of over 2000 m², organized on three floors, the inventory of the museum counting in 1997 , 57.764 of pieces constituted in 65 museum collections, respectively archaeology, numismatics, ethnography, art, history and memorials collections.

➤ The Community Home of Trade Unions in Alexandria, inaugurated at the 1st of April 1973, disposes of an auditorium with 600 seats, a boardroom with 120 seats, rehearsal rooms for different art genre (theatre, ballet, musics etc.), showrooms, rooms for the activity of cultural and technical-practising circles etc.

➤ The Popular School of Arts Teleorman, set up in the year 1978, in Alexandria, forms and guides performers of different genre of music (violin, piano, accordion, guitar, wind and percussion instruments, singing etc.), theatre (acting, puppetry, stage direction etc.) and also the ones with predilections in different arts (painting and graphic arts, popular art and handicraft etc.).

➤ The Romanian-French Cultural Centre from Alexandria, was set up by the Romanian-French Friendship Association „ROMFRA” from Alexandria, the centre was built during the period of time 1998-2000, the inauguration taking place on the 14th of April 2000.

The Romanian-French Cultural Centre carry on an important part of the programs and projects of the association which sponsors the centre, namely courses of foreign languages, informatics etc., is supplying the logistics of symposiums, viva-voce exams, seminars and other cultural and scientific appointments. Also, the centre was involved in the organisation of some cultural manifestations under the generic „Days of Romanian-French Friendship” or „Days of ROMFRA” and also of the seminar „Francophony and European Integration”. The folklore ensemble of the association took part also to some international folklore festivals.

Swot analysis

<i>Strong points</i>	<i>Weak points</i>
CULTURE	
-Having an old tradition and a rich and valuable historic and ethnographic material, the County Museum has in patrimony a considerable number of exhibits concerning the History of Teleorman.	-For the carrying on in normal and safety conditions, there are necessary some endowments and repairs.
-Organisation by the County Library, with the support of the Department for Culture, Religions and the National Cultural Patrimony of Teleorman County, of some manifestations like „Days of County Library Marin Preda”; -Organisation by the Department for Culture, Religions and the National Cultural Patrimony of Teleorman County of „Artists Hall of Teleorman”; -Organisation by the County Centre of preservation and Promotion of Traditional Culture Teleorman, of the National Contest Festival of Romanian light music „Gold Snowdrop” and of the National Contest Festival of Romanian folklore music „Liviu Vasilică”.	-Low financial resources. -Absence of a cultural development strategy at county and local level; -Absence of some strategies and programs of development of county cultural institutions which supply services also in the benefit of the local community; -Absence of a cultural development strategy at national level.

On the territory of Alexandria municipality there are located 7 orthodox churches, out of which one is still in construction, „St. Mina” Church.

The churches, Cathedral „St. Alexandru” and „Saints Apostles” are historical monuments.

Among the monuments from Alexandria municipality they are counted the Episcopal Cathedral “St. Alexandru” built during the period of time 1869-1898, the place where it is situated the sarcophagus with the bones of the former voivode of Wallachia, Alexandru Dimitrie Ghica (1834-1842), The Church named Saints Apostles built in 1846, The Old School achieved in 1895.

At the census of 2002, the population structure of Alexandria municipality depending on the religious membership was the following: 49.281 members of the orthodox church, 32 members of the Roman-Catholic church, 8 members of the Greek Catholic church, 1 Protestant, 1 of unitary religion, 1 evangelist of Augustan Confession, 298 of Baptist religion, 6 pentecostal members, 609 Adventist of the seventh day members, 187 evangel Christian members, 4 members of evangelical religion, 6 Mussulmen, 2 members of Mosaic religion, 89 other religions, 29 without religion, 18 of non-declared religion and 19 of atheist members

I.1.3.6 Sports

The sportive activity in Alexandria is remarked in varied areas (football, basket ball, handball, greco-roman wrestling, judo, firing, table and field tennis, culturism), the sportsmen of Alexandria gaining distinctive results.

The Sports Hall with 1000 seats, the municipal Stadium, two sportive clubs, the sportive centres, the fire polygon offers a framework suitable for the sportive activities, a prove being the performances achieved by the resident sportsmen.

II. THE OBJECTIVES OF A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

II. 1 General arguments

The Development or regeneration of an urban settlement is significantly determined by the changes that occur in the structure of the local economy, of the population and in the community culture. On the other hand, the development of an urban system is substantially influenced by the application of an adequate management and is focused on the following main targets: the development of the infrastructure and ensuring the access to this infrastructure, ensuring the access to the accommodation, the protection of the environment and the poverty decrease.

At the same time, the development of an urban system must take into consideration the limited character of the resources (of human, natural and financial capital) which prevent a public authority to manage all the problems of the community, as well as to allot them equally, taking into consideration the *eviction* – the *crowding out effect*, according to which the increase of the public expenses causes the decrease in consumption or private investments. The public authority must constantly assess the investment opportunity, not only versus its financial current resources, but also versus the future ones, so that such authority would encourage the community and individual responsibility, as well as the partnership in developing a local development project.

II. 2 General objectives

The main objectives in the development of the Alexandria city consist in:

- the ECONOMIC field – the economic development in agreement with the major tendencies of the European Community;
- the URBAN REGENERATION field – the development of the infrastructure and ensuring the access of the population and industrial consumers to such infrastructure (water, power, gas distribution, transport ways);
- the SOCIAL field – the health improvement, poverty decrease, assuming liability towards under-privileged people;
- the ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION field – the improvement of the activity in the environment protection sector, the increase of the environment quality so as to ensure the protection of the human health;
- the PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION field – the existence of a modern, transparent flexible and efficient public administration.

The building of a strategy starts from the following premises:

- The strategy must improve the inhabitants' living conditions (homes and working places);
- The strategy must raise the qualitative standard of the urban design, the design of constructions, services and the general image of the city;
- The strategy must present opportunities for the intervention into the private sector of urban operations, whether as direct investments in isolated projects, or as partnerships or permanent discussions between partners;

- The strategy must be built on the social nature of the urban projects, on the support and participation of the community;
- The strategy must allow for a certain flexibility to adapt to the unavoidable changes that occur in the city. This is why the planning process must be creative, participative and anticipative.

In accordance with the premises to build the strategy and with the perspectives for the development of Alexandria city, the strategic concept must be thus formulated so that its turning into a strategic plan would ensure a set of actions that will lead to economic growth, increase of public tax source, the creation of new working places and the improvement of the community's life environment.

The strategic development concept is thus translated into an economic development due to the geostrategic position of the city, determined by the attraction of firms / economic activities, investments. To this purpose, two preferential directions must be followed: the increase in the degree of attractiveness of the city (through the improvement of the image, the life quality and urban revitalization) and facilities to attract private firms (through investments in the infrastructure, offer of lands and buildings, strategic services, tax facilities, etc.).

II.3 Principles

The principles of management urban in setting goals, according to the Report "European Sustainable Cities", Brussels, 1996, the Bremen Declaration from 1997 and in agreement with the Treaty from Amsterdam (1999):

Taking into consideration that an urban establishment is not a closed system, and the accomplishment of the general objectives is based on the application of a management that would lead to urban development and/or regeneration, politics, urban strategic planning, as well as the execution of the programs and projects shall be made with the observance of the following principles:

- lasting development, so as to generate major changes in culture and attitude in the long run with regarding to the use of resources by the population and economic operators;
- the consolidation of the institutional capacity through an efficient management, the defining and restructuring of the public services in ratio to the current financial resources, with the goals of a lasting development, as well as the expectations and requirements of the community;
- the creation of a communication network in view of exchanging information between municipalities regarding the use of the best practices (in the urban management or project management);
- developing programs and projects through a public-private partnership;
- developing the programs and projects which cannot be accomplished by the private sector;
- the integration of politics, both horizontally, in order to obtain a synergic effect simultaneous among sectors, and vertically, considering the correlation and integration of the city development politics with the development politics of the county and region;
- the management of resources, which entails the integration of the flows of energetic, natural, material, financial and human resources, as well as the integration of the flows of energetic and material resources into a natural cycle;
- the use of market mechanisms in order to reach the sustainability target,

respectively the issue of regulations for eco-taxes and the operation of the public utilities in the market system, the investment assessment according to environment criteria, the considering of the environment issues while setting the local budget;

- the decentralization of the management in the energetic sector;
- the architectural sustainable design based on which rules are issued regarding construction materials, the design of a building, bioclimate, the density of buildings in a habitat, the space orientation of the buildings, the “green structures” around the buildings, microclimate, energetic efficiency;
- the development of a program or project without affecting the culture of a community, or in order to recover the cultural inheritance of a community and/or traditions of the entire local community;
- the prohibition to multiply the public services, if they do not serve a local need;
- setting the rules for the rational use of the lands for all the development projects based on the general urbanism plan, as an instrument for spatial planning;
- the analysis of the technical execution capacity;
- assessing the efficiency of the use of financial and human efficiency;
- assessing the financial feasibility of a program or project considering the obtained fiscal income;
- the identification of the needs of the local community and of its priorities; the correspondence between the launching of a program or project and the needs of the community;
- the assessment of the needs of the poor communities and the municipality’s capacity to ensure their access to accommodation, work positions and basic public services;
- the environment protection;
- the development of a program or project in partnership with the private sector, or the development of a program or project by the private sector, if there is an opportunity to obtain future income;
- ensuring the publicity of the information with an impact on investments (topographic information, statistic information on the local and regional economy, the urbanism regulations, the general urbanism and the zonal urbanism plans).

The principles for the development or rehabilitation of a dwelling area according to the general urbanism plan, based on the Habitat Agenda of Istanbul (1996):

- The planning of an entire dwelling area will be integrated so that it could contain dwelling buildings (individual or collective according to the architectural design system), buildings with a commercial destination, parking lots, schools and the urban public infrastructure necessary for the daily needs of the residents;
- the dwelling area will contain a variety of buildings;
- if the area contains historical buildings (from the national-cultural patrimony), they will be rehabilitated (on the facade and inside), without affecting the project based on which they were built (these buildings are not to be altered or demolished, under no circumstances);
- the dwelling area will have a center combining the commercial functions with the civic, cultural and entertainment ones;
- the area will contain open spaces as squares, green areas or parks;
- the open spaces will have a design that encourages the residents’ presence and in order to consolidate the relations within the community or communities from such functional area;
- the pedestrians and bikers’ areas will be generously designed;

- the natural-forestry fields, with floral vegetation or water ponds will be kept as much as possible or be integrated into the parks;
- communities will observe the rules for the conservation and reduction of waste;
- communities will rationally use the water resources;
- the orientation of the streets and the placement of the buildings will contribute to the increase of the energetic efficiency.

II.4 Legislation

International deeds and documents:

- ❖ The Fifth Program of Action for the Environment (1993) – a comprehensive approach for the European Union, activities in urban issues, comparative data and pointers regarding the urban environment, the implementation of the initiatives comprised in Local Agenda 21;
- ❖ The Aalborg Charter (Charter of European Cities & Towns Towards Sustainability), endorsed by the participants at the European Conference on sustainable towns and cities, Aalborg, Denmark, 1994;
- ❖ The Action Plan from Lisbon, for the application of the Aalborg Charter from 1994 and the Local Agenda 21;
- ❖ The Report European Sustainable Cities, Brussels, 1996);
- ❖ The Bremen Declaration from 1997 setting the principles of partnership between the private sector and municipalities regarding the sustainable development of cities;
- ❖ « Sustainable Urban Development in the European Union: A Frame of Action » (1998);
- ❖ The Hanovra Appeal of the city mayors from 36 European countries, enacted at the Third Conference of Sustainable Cities and Towns, Hanovra, Germany, 2000;
- ❖ The Bremen Declaration, the Business Community and Municipality, New Partnerships for the 21st century;
- ❖ Green Paper Environmental issues, European Commission, 2000;
- ❖ The European Charter of the Architectural Heritage enacted by the European Council in October 1975;
- ❖ The Community Plan of Action in the field of Cultural Inheritance (1994);
- ❖ Art. 151 of the Treaty setting a European Community – the purpose of conservation and development of a joint cultural inheritance, while observing the variety;
- ❖ Art. 6 of the Treaty setting a European Community – the environment protection which must be integrated in all the community politics and activities.

National legislation:

- The law on local public administration no. 215/2001, republished;
- The law of community services for public utilities no. 51/2006;
- Law no. 571/2003 regarding the Fiscal Code;
- Law no. 273/2006 regarding the local public finance;
- Law no. 350/2001, modified and completed, regarding the setting of the territory and urbanism;
- Law no. 363/2006 on endorsing the Plan of setting up the national territory – Section I

- Transport Networks;
- Law no. 171/1997 on endorsing the Plan of setting up the national territory – Section II
- Water;
- Law no. 5/2000 on endorsing the Plan of setting up the national territory – Section III – protected areas;
- Law no. 351/ 2001 on endorsing the Plan of setting up the national territory – Section IV – Network of localities;
- Law no. 575/2001 on endorsing the Plan of setting up the national territory – Section V – Areas with a natural risk;
- Law no. 10/1995, modified and completed, regarding the quality in constructions;
- The Government Ordinance no. 20/1994, modified and completed, regarding the measures for the reduction of the seismic risk of the existent buildings;
- Law no. 460/2001 for the modification and completion of the Government Ordinance no. 20/1994 regarding the measures for the reduction of the seismic risk of the existent buildings;
- The Government Ordinance no. 244/2000, republished, regarding the safety of dams, endorsed through Law no. 466/2001;
- Law no. 315/2004, modified and completed, regarding the regional development in Romania;
- Decision no. 749 from 14 September 1999, regarding the execution of the National Development Plan for the years 2000 – 2002;
- The Government Ordinance no. 65/2001, modified and completed, regarding the building and operation of industrial parks;
- The Law on dwellings no. 114 from 11 October 1996, modified and completed;
- Law no. 422/2001, republished, modified and completed, regarding the protection of historic monuments;
- Law no. 10/2001, republished, modified and completed, regarding the legal nature of certain buildings that had been abusively taken over in the period 6 March 1945 - 22 December 1989;
- Law no. 213/1998, modified and completed, regarding the public property and its legal nature;
- The Government Emergency Ordinance 34/2006 regarding the assignment of the public acquisition contracts, the public works concession contracts and the services contracts;
- Law no. 41/1995 regarding the endorsing of the Government Ordinance no. 68/1994 regarding the protection of the national cultural patrimony;
- Law no. 56/1998 regarding the endorsement of the Government Ordinance no. 24/1997 for the modification and completion of the Government Ordinance no. 68/1994 regarding the protection of the national cultural patrimony, endorsed through Law no. 41/1995;
- The Government Ordinance no. 43/2000, republished, modified and completed, regarding the protection of the archeological patrimony and declaring certain archeological sites as areas of national interest, endorsed through Law no. 378/2001;
- The Government Ordinance no. 47/2000 regarding the setting of certain protection measures for the historic monuments that are part of the Worldwide Patrimony List, endorsed through Law no. 564/2001;
- The Education Law, modified and completed no. 84/1995 *** Republished;
- Law no. 133/2000 for the endorsement of the Government Ordinance no. 102/1998 regarding the continuous professional training through the education system;
- Law no. 33/1995 for the ratification of the Frame Convention for the protection of national minorities, concluded at Strasbourg on 1 February 1995;
- Law no. 48/2002 for the endorsement of the Government Ordinance no. 137/2000

regarding the prevention and sanctioning of all discrimination forms

- The Government Emergency Ordinance 195/2005 on environment protection;
- The Waters Law no. 107 from 25 September 1996, modified and completed;
- The Government Ordinance no. 236/2000, modified and completed, regarding the status of the protected natural areas, the conservation of natural habitats, of the wild flora and fauna;
- Law no. 426/2001 for the endorsement of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2000 regarding the waste disposal;
- Law no. 465/2001 for the endorsement of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 16/2001 regarding the disposal of the recyclable industrial waste;
- Law no. 655/2001 for the endorsement of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 243/2000 regarding the protection of the atmosphere;
- Decree no. 359 from 10 November 1999, regarding the submission for ratification by the Romanian Parliament of the Convention regarding the access to information, the participation of the public in taking decisions and the access to justice in environment issues, signed at Aarhus on 25 June 1998;

- The Order no. 1.325 from 22 September 2000, regarding the participation of the public, through its representatives, to the development of plans, programs politics and legislation regarding the environment;
- The Emergency Ordinance no. 16 from 26 January 2001, modified and completed, regarding the disposal of the recyclable industrial waste;
- The Decision no. 440 from 2005, regarding the setting up of the Environment Brigade;
- The Ordinance no. 21 from 30 January 2002, regarding the management of the urban and rural settlements;
- The Decision no. 128 from 14 February 2002, modified and completed, regarding the burning of the waste;
- The Decision no. 349 from 2005, regarding the depositing of the waste;
- Law no. 99 from 26 May 1999, modified and completed, regarding certain measures for the acceleration of the economic reform;
- The Emergency Ordinance no. 102 from 29 June 1999, regarding the special protection and employment of the disabled people, modified and completed through Law 448/2006;
- Law no. 108 from 16 June 1999, republished, regarding the setting up and operation of the Labor Inspection;
- The Order no. 124 from 25 October 1999, regarding the setting up of a Social Dialogue National Commission;
- Law no. 130 from 20 July 1999, modified and completed, regarding certain protection measures for the employed persons;
- Decree no. 138 from 30 April 1999, regarding the endorsement of the Law for the ratification of the revised European Social Charter, adopted at Strasbourg on 3 May 1996;
- Decree no. 249 from 16 July 1999, for the endorsement of the Law regarding certain protection measures for the employed persons;
- Law no. 202/2002 regarding the equality of opportunities between women and men, modified through the Government Ordinance 84/2004;
- Methodological norms from 13 July 2000, regarding the employment conditions, rights and obligations of the personal assistant of the disabled persons;
- Law no. 17 from 6 March 2000, republished, regarding the social assistance of the elderly;
- Decision no. 851 from 28 September 2000, regarding the allotment of benefits;
- The Order no. 780 from 2006, regarding the setting of the criteria based on which the

project selection will be made in the field of the social protection for the disabled persons;

- Law no. 366 from 10 July 2001, for the endorsement of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 118/1999 regarding the setting up and use of the National Solidarity Fund;

- Law no. 492 from 1 October 2001, for the completion of Law no. 109/1997 regarding the organization and operation of the Economic and Social Council;

- Law no. 47 from 2007, regarding the national social assistance system;

- Law no. 76 from 16 January 2002, regarding the system for the unemployment insurance and the employment simulation.

II.5. Specific objectives

II.5.1 Objectives in the field of the basic infrastructure

Water

Solving the dysfunctions in the water supply and sewerage network, by:

- Increasing the feasibility of the mechanic pumping equipment;
- Upgrading the water chlorinating stations;
- Rehabilitating the water transport networks which are not longer safe to operate or which do not support the necessary flows, extending the water distribution networks with last generation pipes, metering the water sources and the embranchments at the blocks terminals, upgrading the house water supply plants: RON 1.2 million / ROL 12 billion;
- Rehabilitating and extending the sewerage network, including the modernization of the water treatment plants: RON 0.25 million / ROL 2,5 billion.

The street infrastructure, transports, public lighting, communications

- The development of the circulation and transport areas;
- The maintenance, modernization and rehabilitation of the streets provided for in the Town Hall's investment program;
- The setting up of a skirting variant on DN 6 (E70) – Al. Ghica St. on the section between Bucuresti St. and Dr. Stanca St. as well as Dr. Stanca St. on the section between Al. Ghica St. and Dunarii St., the overall length being of 2726 m. and DN 51 – Al. Ghica St. and Mestesugari St. on the section between Bucuresti St. and Dunarii St.);
- The modernization of the street lighting and electric network;
- The extension of the telephone network;
- The creation of conditions in view of using a modern telephone system, through the installation of optical fiber cable for ADSL equipment.

Power

- The extension of the thermal energy metering system in the blocks of flats and economic agents;
- The development of a complex program of investments in view of supplying

- the CETs with natural gas;
- The setting up of the natural gas distribution network for the household, industrial consumers and CETs;
- The modernization of the thermal stations;
- The rehabilitation of the primary and secondary thermal network.

Sport and entertainment

- The setting up and endowment of playgrounds;
- The modernization of parks;
- The rehabilitation of the Swimming Pool “Municipal Stadium” (modernization and covering of the swimming pool, sport and entertainment fields, utilities);

II.5.2 Objectives in the field of urban regeneration

Spatial organization

Setting up through the general urbanism plan of the residential areas based on the city’s expansion tendency, as well as based on the future dwelling requirements of the population and its structure.

- The modernization and rehabilitation of the existent fund in partnership with the landlord associations;
- The improvement of the esthetic aspect of the apartments by reconditioning the finishing, correlated with works of thermal, exterior improvements, green spaces, etc.;
- The completion of the apartments stopped in various stages of execution;
- The acquisition of buildings, their rehabilitation and allotment in order to solve the social problems of the underprivileged persons;
- The encouraging of building private dwellings;
- The support of constructions through ANL (mortgage loans and loans for the youth);
- The beginning of the works for the protection of the patrimony buildings and especially of those that were turned into living places;
- The improvement of the tax zoning practices of the Alexandria city territory;
- The rational use of the lands destined for constructions.

II.5.3 Objectives in the economic field

1. Attracting investments:

- The setting up of an attractive environment for investors through the improvement of the general conditions for the development of economic activities: financial services and for business assistance, tax facilities, physical infrastructure and human resources;
- The simulation of free initiative and the support of the private entrepreneurs, by removing the obstacles in the way of private initiative;
- Ensuring an attractive business climate: the creation of business

opportunities, facilities differentiated on investment categories, associations for the interest of the community, public / private partnership ;

- Drawing up documentations for economic agents in view of obtaining governmental financing;
- The opening in Alexandria city of a terminal for the Romanian Stock Market, the presentation in the local media of the terminal activity;
- The promotion of the area with interesting information regarding the economic potential and the business opportunities and the opportunities for the offered investments;
- The development of the services for business assistance and consultancy: financial support for the services of information, assistance and consultancy, offered both by the town hall and by private firms and organizations;
- The simplification of the authorization procedures and the efficient operation of the consultancy, information, promotion services;

2. The development, modernization and extension of the physical infrastructure:

- The modernization and extension of the networks of public utilities necessary for supporting the economic development;
- The setting up of the gas adduction and distribution network, which, through the availability for yet another energetic resource, would allow the increase in the economic attractiveness of Alexandria city, the growth of the urban public comfort and availabilities for investors, the reduction of expenses regarding the provision of the thermal agent if gas is used as the energy source for the heating plants;

3. The assistance of new economic activities, related to the local resources and tradition, the development and modernization of the existent activity, the improvement of the local economic environment:

- The development of the small and medium-sized enterprises which process the raw materials provided by agriculture (milling and bakery, meat processing, milk industrialization);
- The assistance of the already existent enterprises, which keeps up with the specific competition of the market economy;
- The supporting of the agricultural producers for the setting up of marketing associations and new agricultural cooperatives, specialized in products recovery.
- The creation of industrial and technological parks, the setting up of business incubators for the young entrepreneurs from the field of top technologies which ensure at the same time the preservation of the environment quality;
- The development of the partnership between the civil society and the business environment through the implementation of cooperation projects in the field of human resources, respectively for the training, qualification and requalification of the employed personnel, focused on the training of the youth and women.

The stimulation of the services development in the private sector and especially in the banking field, insurance, tourism, trade and public alimentation;

II.5.4 Objectives in the social field

Health

Starting with the evaluation of the health status, the following strategic objectives can be issued:

- The increase of the life strategy;
- The improvement of the life quality;
- The decrease of mortality;
- An efficient sanitary system;
- A new mentality of the medical staff towards the practicing of the medical act;
- The equal access to health services;
- Managing the health register for underprivileged persons in view of granting curative and preventive specific services;
- The development of education programs in the fields: HIV, AIDS, tuberculoses, hepatitis B and C;
- The development of programs in collaboration with nongovernmental organizations in the field.

The incidence of the professional diseases in the city of Alexandria has decreased, but the lifestyle has maintained and favors the same occurrence of diseases – the mainly diagnosed chronic diseases are the cardio-vascular diseases, cancer and diseases of the respiratory duct.

Specific objectives:

1. The improvement of the operation of the existent hospital units, including the emergency services and the permanent centers;
2. The improvement of the endowment with medical equipment of hospitals and integrated ambulatories (all hospitals will perform, apart from the equipment inventory and the assessment or their deterioration degree, the necessary medical equipment stock for the following 5 years);
3. The monitoring of the main health indicators, health – birth rate, general death rate, child death rate, natural augmentation – in view of their maintaining and improving at the level of the country indicators, through the surveillance and control and of the quality of medical services;
4. The increase in the access of the population to dental care;
5. The organization of the ambulatories integrated to hospitals which will take over the 1 day surgery, 1 day hospitalizations, simultaneously with the decrease in the number of hospitalizations;
6. The actions of health promotion as well as the struggle against drugs, the fight against alcoholism, smoking, the promotion of a balanced diet and the fight against obesity, inactiveness, etc.;
7. The development of a feasibility study in view of carrying out capital repairs at the Alexandria County Hospital (RON 100 thousand / ROL 1 billion);
8. The execution of the National Health Programs financed by the Health Ministry;
9. The community program for public health through the surveillance and control of the infectious diseases, the surveillance and control of the HIV/AIDS infection, the surveillance and control of tuberculoses, the evaluations of the health status and of the risk factors, the promotion of health and of the health education;

10. The prevention and control of the noninfectious diseases through the prevention and control of diabetes and other nutrition diseases, prophylaxis in the psychiatric and psychological pathology and the rehabilitation of the pre-hospital emergency services;
11. The health program for the child and family through the promotion of the prenatal consultancy, the development of the community medical assistance system, the supervision of the children' and teenagers' health state in collectivities, the development of the system of sanitary mediators within the gipsy communities, the management of the local health program for the mother and child;
12. The local implementation of national politics for the European integration and the intensification of the foreign relations;
13. Measures for the implementation of the harmonized legislation in the field of nuclear safety and the protection against radiations;
14. The application of the sanitary supervision and inspection procedures for the water supply public systems;
15. The implementation of the Romanian legislation which projects the community acquis, in the field of cosmetics.

Culture

1. Ensuring the protection of the national cultural patrimony of the city of Alexandria, respectively the mobile national cultural patrimony, the archeological patrimony and historic monuments, by:
 - Developing the database and the records of the mobile national cultural patrimony of the city of Alexandria, together with the holders and local public authorities;
 - Developing the database and the records of the historic monuments of the city of Alexandria, together with the holders and local public authorities, including by implementing the national program for computerized records of historic monuments.
2. Supporting and continuing the actions of research, preservation and valuing of traditions and local customs, according to the religious calendar and the traditional activities, by:
 - Supporting the research and valuing of the local cultural traditions;
 - Supporting the revitalization and consolidation of the local traditions and customs, according to the religious calendar and the traditional activities.
3. Supporting and continuing the actions of consolidation and promotion of the cultural identity of Alexandria, as well as its integration in the regional, national and European context, in view of ensuring the promotion of the cultural deeds and values from Teleorman and their access to the cultural and European values, through the stimulation and support of the literary-artistic creation and the interpretative art.
4. Supporting the organization by the cultural institutions and settlements from the city of Alexandria, of certain cultural actions dedicated to certain anniversaries / historic and cultural commemorations, historic, cultural, artistic and scientific events and personalities, both national and local, supporting the actions of modernization and optimization of the cultural services of the cultural institutions and settlements to the benefit of the local communities.
5. Access to the cultural legislation, information and opportunities for the public authorities and to institutions, both local and regional, for the local and regional

cultural institutions, for the legal cults, as well as for the NGOs with cultural activity.

6. Supporting the religious cults, legally recognized, in the actions for the protection of the patrimony and the ecclesiastic space and in the cultural and social actions.

Education

1. Ensuring equal access to education:
 - The restructuration of the school network.
 - The implementation of the program „The second chance - School No. 4 Alexandria”.
 - The implementation of the project „The access to education of the underprivileged groups, focused on gipsy children and disabled children (School with classes I – VIII „Al. Colfescu” Alexandria, School with classes I – VIII nr. 6, „Special School of girls” Alexandria, etc.
 - The development of the access to international programs.
 - The stimulation of the schools’ and teachers’ interest for the development of the trans-border partnerships or other types of educational programs.
 - The organization of continuous training courses for the teachers from the secondary education regarding the development of the European dimension in education, the improvement of the project management and the professional experience.
2. The formation and development of resources in the education field:
 - The improvement of the continuous training system of teachers and school managers through the organization of training courses with continuous training suppliers – training course – Educational management – 50 trainees (school inspectors, high school principals, secondary school principals).
 - The planning and setting up of training strategies (40 hours) of teachers regarding the teaching of computer operation.
 - The setting up of counselor teachers positions within the school offices of psycho-pedagogic assistance.
 - The changing of mentality of teachers and students through a process of continuous training, of passing from the imposed decision to the negotiated one, of complex approach on problems.
3. The promotion and valuing of cultural diversity in education by supporting the education programs which promote intercultural values.
4. The rehabilitation of the school infrastructure:
 - The improvement of the conditions in which the activity is carried out within the pre-school, school and high school education units;
 - The rehabilitation of buildings, facades, the improvement of school yards and toilets;
 - The improvement of the sport fields, the building of sport halls, the equipping of the existent ones.
 - Continuing to endow the schools with computers and connecting them to the internet network.
 - The stimulation of setting up private education facilities.
5. The management of the material resources by granting social scholarships to children whose parents have low or no income.
6. The transformation of the city of Alexandria into a powerful university center by:

- Supporting the existent ones, the creation of new fields for the higher education, in order to attract students from the entire area and the neighboring counties;
- Increasing the number of students, teachers and the quality of the teaching act.

Social protection and labor force

Social assistance

- The implementation of the legislation regarding the national system of social assistance;
- The reduction of poverty and social marginalization;
- The family protection, the improvement of the family's social-economic equilibrium, the increase of the family income and the quality of its life, the family's integration in the community life;
- The increase of the life quality for the elderly through the more active involvement of the local public authorities and the civic organizations in granting medical and care services, their attracting into entertaining community activities, for passing the time;
- The growth in the quality and efficiency of the social services destined for the home care social services of the elderly;
- The development of partnerships with NGOs, associations and foundations for the organization and development of community social services;
- The setting up of temporary housing centers for children and adults encountering difficulties: RON 0.3 million / ROL 3 billion).

The situation of women

- The assertion and professional promotion of women in management positions with decision-making power in the political, economic, social and cultural life;
- The defending of the women's rights;
- The women's education in order to eliminate fear, shame, prejudice and feeling of guilt, and to receive qualified support in solving the conflicts that generate and aliment the social and conjugal violence;
- Counseling and support for the abused women and children in view of catching and legal punishing of aggressors;
- The setting up of a social center for the youth and women;
- The setting up of a counseling center for fighting the family violence.

The situation of the underprivileged children

1. Residential housing conditions.

- The increasing of the efficient alternatives to the residential housing by: reintegrating them to their natural family, adoption, placement, family centers.

2. The abuse on children.

- The improvement of the living conditions for the abused children by: setting

up a transit center for children/mothers undergoing different forms of abuse; facilitating the access to counseling services, guiding to other existent specialized units in order to solve the cases, organizing awareness campaigns for the public on the abuse issue.

3. The phenomenon of homeless children.

- Facilitating the access to a living area and education for this category by: setting up a transit center for the homeless children; access to counseling and education.

4. Young delinquency.

- Facilitating the access to counseling and education for this category by: setting up a rehabilitation center.

5. The young over 18 years that have to leave the orphanages.

- Granting support for the integration into society of the young graduates that leave the residential housing institutions by: providing the locative space; facilitating the access to counseling and granting support in finding employment.

The situation of the disabled individuals

- The setting up of a day center for the disabled people;
- The changing of the society's mentality towards the disabled people;
- The setting up of platforms at the street access ways and in the public transportation;
- The introduction of acoustic signals at the traffic lights.

The cohabitation of different ethnics

- The social integration of the gipsy communities;
- The avoidance of population division on ethnic criteria;
- Common cultural programs.

Youth

- The development and promotion of youth politics for the city of Alexandria;
- Ensuring the necessary support for various youth activities, for the city of Alexandria.

Civil society

- Continuous communication and cooperation between the main community;
- The orientation on actions concentrated on macro-group and community;
- The involvement of the Alexandria citizen in solving the community problems, of general interest;

- The stimulation of initiative in developing projects, actions and manifestations of community interest.

Employment

- The operative distribution of as many employment offers as possible;
- Shifting the focus on the politics for the protection of the unemployed from passive to active measures;
- The implementation of active and preventive measures for the unemployed and for inactive persons, the regulation of the reports between supply and demand on the labor market by increasing the people's chances of finding employment;
- The implementation of active measures in view of supporting the employers to hire members of the unemployed and of supporting the entrepreneurial initiatives, in order to preserve the positions and to create new ones;
- The implementation of active measures in view of decreasing the long-term unemployment by granting to each unemployed person a new start before reaching 6 months of unemployment for the youth and 12 months for adults;
- The development of requalification courses in different jobs, demanded by the employment market;
- The constant monitoring of the employment market;
- The granting of new loans from fund from the unemployment relief, for the creation of new positions;
- The organizing of the general employment market, the employment market for women, for gypsies, for disabled persons, of the abuses at work for graduates;
- The orientation and counseling of the unemployed and of other persons addressed by these services;
- The re-analysis of the politics concerning the formation, orientation and qualification of human resources, considering the real needs of the economy;
- The implementation of the national politics regarding the European integration, the application of the legislation in agreement with the community acquis and the institutional consolidation on a local basis;
- The adaptation of the education offer to the local requirements of the labor market, the work force mobility simulation for the removal of the unbalance between supply and demand existent on the labor market;
- The fighting of labor without legal documents, the discouragement of private employers to use the work force without observing the legal frame.

II.5.5 Objectives in the field of environment protection

Specific objectives in the field of environment protection:

1. Natural resources and the conservation of biodiversity:

- The strengthening of the administrative and institutional capacity in the field of nature protection, on a local basis;
- The acquisition of the necessary equipment to develop the activity in the field of nature protection;

- The identification of the natural protected areas and of other habitats that meet the conditions for the designation of the Areas of Special Avifaunistic Protection;
- The development of the preliminary list of the bird species that require conservation actions at the regional level;
- The preliminary inventory of the flora and fauna species, whose conservation require the designation of the special conservation areas according to Addendum II of Law no. 462/2001 (other than birds) and the proposal of the eligible sites for the network Natura 2000;
- The organizing and performing of the control on the activities of harvesting, capture and/or acquisition, holding and trading of plants and animals from the wild flora and fauna.

2. Urban ecology:

- The consolidation of the capacity to implement the legislation in the noise field, in accordance with the Agreements resulted from the negotiation process – Chapter 22 – Protection of the environment through the identification of the main roads with a traffic higher than 6 million passings of vehicles/year, of the main railroads with a traffic higher than 60 thousand passings/year;
- The reduction of the phonic pollution in the residential areas through the building of the ring roads, the restrictions on the access of the heavy vehicles, the building of the protection curtains;
- The observance of the Urban Regulations regarding the maintaining and development of the arranged green areas.

3. Protection of the atmosphere:

- The control of the industrial pollution and the consolidation of the capacity to implement the legislation in the field of the control on industrial pollution;
- The drawing up of the schedule for the issue of the environment integrated permits;
- The surveillance and control over the manner in which the environment integrated permits are observed;
- The surveillance and control over the manner in which the environment integrated permits are observed, issued to the great burning installations;
- The designing, acquisition and commissioning of the related IT network, of the operation system, the database and the applications necessary for the great burning installations;
- The strengthening of the capacity to implement the legislation in the field of air quality;
- The monitoring of the air quality – the indicator air-floated powder PM10;
- The reduction of the pollution caused by the toad traffic through the building of a ring road which would redirect the heavy traffic, thus relieving the central roads;
- The limitation of the road traffic on certain central roads of the city in certain periods of the week (Saturday, Sunday).
- The initiation of a program for the planting of natural green curtains along the roads with intense road traffic and/or in the proximity of the “hot spots”.

4. The protection of the aboveground and underground waters:

- The assessment of the impact of the human activity on the condition of the waters by performing physical-chemical, biological and bacteriological analyses;

- The increase of the water quality and the enforcement of strict measures for the prevention of the pollution of the water sources;
 - The identification, in view of elimination, of the used water sources drained directly into the aboveground waters;
 - The maintenance of the water ponds on the administrative territory of the city of Alexandria (public lakes, the flow of the Vedeia river);
 - The setting up of the hydrographic pools in view of diminishing the floods;
 - The protection of the waters against the pollution caused by the nitrates from agricultural sources.
 - The modernization of the Residual water treatment plant;
 - The designing, execution and operation of the underground water intakes based on the appropriate hydrologic studies and information, in view of avoiding the compromising of the aquifer.
5. The protection of the soil:
- The maintenance and operation of the pumping stations and draining channels for the prevention and removal of the humidity excess on the surface of the land and in the ground, in view of ensuring the favorable conditions to use the lands;
 - The reduction of the negative impact of the agriculture activities on the environment by training the agricultural manufacturers, in accordance with the “Code for the best agricultural practices”;
 - The performing of pedological, agricultural-chemical and pollution studies, in view of improving the soil quality.
6. Waste disposal/management:
- The consolidation of the capacity to implement the legislation in the waste disposal field by:
 - a). Identifying the economic agents who value and recycle the wrapping waste;
 - b). Campaigns for the citizens’ information and awareness regarding the introduction of the selective gathering system of the reusable waste in Alexandria city;
 - c). Identifying the economic agents who collect and treat waste of electric and electronic equipment and the set-up of at least one collecting point for the waste of electronic and electronic equipment.
 - The waste management in the city of Alexandria, in accordance with the provisions of the national legislation in agreement with the European norms by:
 - a). The promotion of the project: the Waste Management Integrated System;
 - b). The regulation, from the environment protection perspective, of the project, Waste Management Integrated System;
 - c). The cooperation with the Agency for the Environment Protection in view of promoting and mediating this project.
7. Community education and actions:
- The ensuring of free access to the information regarding the environment, according to Law 86/2000, HG 1115/2002, its dissemination through the media and the access to consulting the records containing environment information;
 - The increase of the citizens’ capacity to participate in making decisions;

- The organizing of the actions aimed at marking certain events that took place in the field of Environment Protection on a local, national and international basis.
- The encouraging of the civil society's involvement, of the city's citizens in the actions for the protection and conservation of their living and working habitat (the institution of the position of "environment voluntary commissioner").

II.5.6 Objectives in the field of public administration

The reform in public administration is aimed at developing an active, competent public administration, with responsibility towards the citizen.

- The consolidation of the local public administration's institutional capacity:
 1. The improvement of the internal organization by adapting the Organization and Operation Regulations to the requirements of the legislation in force, compatible to the European administration legislation;
 2. The intensification of European Integration activity – foreign relations;
 3. The improvement of the human resources management, the creation of a professional body of public officers, by ongoing training and specialization on specific issues;
 4. The execution of the methods and tools for public management, the introduction of modern methods for the management of documents and the specific legislation, the promotion of the public-private partnership in view of increasing the financial resources allotted to priority fields.
- The continuation of the process of informing the activities of the public administration authorities and public services subordinated to them, by:
 1. Introducing the new technologies of information and communication;
 2. Assessing the technical operation of the existent apparatus and the acquisition of high-tech IT equipment;
 3. The acquisition of high-tech programs specific for the activities from administration;
 4. The ensuring of the ongoing training of public officers, focused on obtaining the ECDL certificate;
 5. The obtaining of European funds for computers, the development of projects projects in view of participating to project auctions.
- The improvement of the quality of services with direct impact on the citizen, by:
 1. Optimizing the operation of the public relations compartment;
 2. The fighting of bureaucracy in the public relations activity;
 3. The formation of the personnel within the public relations compartment in the field of communication and public relations.
- The large-scale dissemination of the information regarding the reform and encouraging the participation of citizens, civil society, business environment, political representatives and all the public officers at performing the reform, by a permanent change of opinions on the development of such process.

III. THE LOCAL ACTION PLAN

III.1 General arguments

The Local Action Plan (LAP) – as a tool for planning and implementation – contains a set of politics per fields of activity which is applied within a definite term, in

view of accomplishing the general objectives fixed in a strategy. The deadline for performing the local action plan must correspond to the 10-20 year deadline, fixed for the execution of the Sustainable Development Local Strategy (SLDD).

The promotion of the development of the Romanian strategy in agreement with the Sustainable Development principles is an objective taken up both by all the responsible factors, and by the local community of Alexandria city.

At the same time the meeting of the requirements for Sustainable Development is an imperative need for at least two reasons:

- the globalization of the solving phenomena and politics conceived in the past two decades,
- the real status of the Romanian society, which exhibits numerous alarming signals from the point of view of the Standing development criteria.

A significant part of the initiatives and actions that took place in the past years contributed to the creation of favorable conditions for the Standing development promotion.

Periodically, the LAP must be reviewed so that the set targets be in agreement with the macroeconomic national evolution, the status of the economy on a regional and local level, as well as the opinions of the local communities regarding its implementation. The shorter the periods when the review is performed, the lower the margin of error regarding the assessment of the project resources, considering that as they advance in time, the economic variables that must be taken into account for an economic forecast are multiplied. For this reason it is recommended that the Local Action Plan should be reviewed by each city every 2 years, even if it is designed for a longer period of time.

III. 2 Principles and conditions

The strategy of local development is addressed to the local community, for which reason their measures, number and priority, probably the most sensitive item, as well as the application institutional mechanisms must take into account the interests of such community, respectively associations of businessmen, syndicates, associations and foundations with a charitable, cultural activity, the protection of the cultural and architectural patrimony, associations for the environment and animal protection, religious congregations.

Any measure that is shaped into a program, subprogram or project must consider the following aspects:

- *The agreement between the targets set in the programs, subprograms, projects with the general objectives contained in the Local Development Strategy;*
- *The existence of limited financial resources, a condition which influences the means of financing and the legal mechanisms on which a program, subprogram or project are usually based (e.g. bank loan, foreign loan, municipal bonds, sale, rent, public-private partnership based on a set of concession contracts, of sales or other objects etc);*
- *The avoidance of the eviction effect (as an economic notion) according to which the increase of public expenses determines the reduction of consumption or private investments, as the resources are limited. The public authority must constantly assess the opportunity for performing an investment, not only in ratio to the present, but also future, financial resources, as well as to the population's options, so as to encourage the*

- community and individual accountability, as well as the partnership in performing a local development project;
- *The popularization degree (public knowledge)* of a program, subprogram, project, by disseminating the information within the local community;
 - *The involvement of the interested parties in the development of a program, subprogram or project;*
 - *Regulation norms vs. auto-regulation norms.* The local authority shall consider that there are cases when the non-profit organizations or professional associations of businessmen can set rules on voluntary bases in view of developing a project without the intervention of the public authority through regulations. This is why the over-regulation must be avoided. At the same time, there are cases when the regulations of the local public authority are combined with the voluntary ones for the execution of a project, especially in the case of the public-private partnership.

III.3 General objectives

The main objectives for the development of Alexandria city are as follows:

- the ECONOMIC field – the economic development in agreement with the major tendencies of the European Community;
- the URBAN REGENERATION field – the development of the infrastructure and ensuring the access of the population and industrial consumers to such infrastructure (water, power, gas distribution, transport ways);
- the SOCIAL field – the health improvement, poverty decrease, assuming liability towards under-privileged people;
- the ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION field – the improvement of the activity in the environment protection sector, the increase of the environment quality so as to ensure the protection of the human health;
- the PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION field – the existence of a modern, transparent flexible and efficient public administration.

III. 4 Financial overview

**TELEORMAN COUNTY
THE TOWN HALL OF ALEXANDRIA**

**THE LOCAL BUDGET for the years 2004, 2005, 2006
Program for the year 2007**

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III. 5 Measures for the strengthening of the institutional capacity

The enforcement of the reform within the local public administration is a high importance objective in the process for integration into the European Union.

The public administration reform is one of the major issues that must be solved in Romania after 1990 and which generates wide changes by placing our country legislation in agreement with the fundamental principles of the Local Autonomy European Charter entered into force on September 1st, 1988, of the Frame convention for the Protection of National Minorities, of the European Charter of Regional and Minority Languages, of the European Frame Convention on Trans-border Cooperation of Territorial Collectivities or Authorities.

The public administration reform is based on the following principles:

- the principle of separating the public functions from the administrative ones;
- the principle of creating the public service of career, professional and politically neuter;
- the principle of clearly defining the roles, responsibilities and relations between institutions;
- the principle of subsidiarity;
- the principle of local decisional autonomy;
- the principle of the governing and administrative act;
- the principle of simplifying the administrative procedures and acts;
- the principle of respect towards the citizen.

The need for the public administration reform is required by several factors:

- the economic factor: the low economic growth and the decrease of the budget resources allotted to public administration; the reduced capacity to generate its own income; the need for the private sector – the main actor in a market economy, to have a modern, flexible administration, open to the public-private partnership;
- the technologic factor: the introduction of the technology of information and communication in public administration (e-administration);
- the sociologic factor: the citizen in its double role towards the administration as a taxpayer and as a beneficiary of public services, is more and more exigent and does not accept the services of an inefficient and inadaptable administration any more;
- the institutional factor: the integration of Romania into the European Union involves another manner of approaching the services, the inefficient centralism being replaced by organizational structures based on a financial, efficient and flexible autonomy.

The specific objectives of the public administration reform process in Romania are focused on:

- the increase of the administration's flexibility towards change;
- the improvement of the management within local administration;
- the improvement of the mechanisms to set the local budgets by a managerial approach on the issues of public management;
- the decentralization, concession or privatization of the public services for the creation of a competing frame which would lead to the increase of the quality of public services;

- the development of the public-private partnership;
- the facilitation of the local economy development process;
- the enactment and enforcement of efficiency criteria;
- a better representation of the citizens in the decisional processes.

In order to accomplish the set objectives, the Town Hall of Alexandria must consider the strengthening of the institutional capacity at its levels of execution and decision-making such as: the gathering of financial resources, the improvement of the system of managing human resources, their level of training and specialization, the latest being a permanent objective.

These are some of the priorities of the Town Hall of Alexandria: the operative and efficient administration of the general issues, the application of the reform in the system of the local public system, the reorganization of its internal body's activity, of the public directions and services, services more efficient and of higher quality, the ensuring of the necessary frame for information and timely communication of the information needed by the citizens, the participation of citizens in solving the locality's issues by holding public debates, the keeping of order and tidiness and maintenance of the city.

The consolidation of the institutional capacity is a long-term process in which the public administration, where necessary, must act for changing the attitude of the public officer for a better image of the public administration within the community.

The legal and institutional framework enacted to this day ensured:

- the financial resources necessary for local communities;
- the definition of the public and private field of the local community and its administration;
- the decentralization and exercising the control only as far as the legality observance is concerned;
- the urban organization and development and territory improvement;
- the coordination of the public services activity in the subordination of the Local Council;
- the development of activities in the fields of education, social and sanitary assistance, culture, sports and entertainment;
- the keeping of the public order;
- the increase of the degree of transparency towards the citizens and the creation of a partnership relation with them and the civil society, etc.

III.6 Institutional structures of monitoring and assessment

In order to monitor the progress accomplished by the implementation of these projects, the public administration must set up a coherent and concrete system for monitoring the manner of execution and especially the effects generated by such projects in the social and economic life of the community. The approach of such manner also involves the participation of other governmental or nongovernmental institutions, without whose contribution the monitoring would not be complete.

The Town Hall of Alexandria has an organizational structure that allows for the makings of certain decisions regarding the conclusion of a public-private partnership or the set-up of citizen utility services.

These are the directions and services within the Town Hall that monitor and assess the projects and programs:

- The mayor of Alexandria
- The deputy mayor of Alexandria

The secretary of Alexandria
The human resources compartment
The audit compartment
The civil protection compartment, PSI
The service of informatics-communication-integration
The direction of local public administration
The direction of local taxes and duties
The economic direction
The urbanism direction – the territory improvement – the environment protection

The internal monitoring of the projects shall be carried out by the project teams; the employed tools are:

- the journal of projects;
- the schedule of activities;
- the calendar of activities;
- the direct remarks of the project team;
- interviews with the direct beneficiaries of the project;
- financial reports;
- audit reports.

The assessment of the project:

Based on the data provided by the project monitors and assessment specific tools partial and final assessment reports will be drawn up. The assessment will also take into account the results of the audit.

These are some of the used tools:

- assessment questionnaires for consulting the opinion of direct beneficiaries and of the personnel working on the project;
- interviews with the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project;
- direct remarks.

The used assessment criteria:

- the degree of accomplishing the set objectives (by comparing the set partial and final results with the accomplished ones);
- the level of the performance indicators as compared to the generally known performance standards;
- the degree of meeting the beneficiaries' expectations;
- the efficiency of the project (by reporting the costs to the number of beneficiaries);
- the impact of the project on the local community;
- the durability of the project results;
- the project's reflection in the media;
- the possibility to multiply the project;
- the further partnerships for the supporting of other projects of local interest.

Within the defining of the local development strategy for the city of Alexandria, the standing development indicators were selected considering certain social aspects such as: the recording and evaluation of the natural resources deficit, the recording and evaluation of the ecologic damages, the recording of the structure and dynamics of the land fund, the recording of the quality and safety of the existent built environment, the

recording and evaluation of losses from the biodiversity point of view in economic and non-economic terms:

<i>Field</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
Environment resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The population exposed to sound pollution 2. The exceedings of the maximum capacities admitted for air pollutants 3. The areas with a high degree of pollution of the water and soil 4. The areas with a high sound pollution 5. The expenses for the environment protection 6. Sources of industrial pollution 7. Natural areas converted into urbanized land 8. Degraded fields 9. Endangered species 10. The annual quantity of waste produces per inhabitant
Economic resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Representative economic activities (occupied population of percentage in the total of productions) 2. Industrial products with a great impact on the environment 3. The structure of the energy consumption per consumer categories 4. The water consumption per consumer categories 5. The structure of economic agents per economic activities 6. The evolution of the private sector 7. The evolution of the small and medium-sized enterprises 8. The evolution of the industrial/agricultural production 9. The degree of using the existent capacities of the economic units 10. The main sources of income at the local budget 11. The main categories of expenses performed from the local budget
Social capital	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The evolution of the population 2. The density of the population 3. The age structure of the population 4. The dependency rate 5. The life expectancy 6. The rate of the unemployment 7. The rate of criminality 8. Average income per social-professional categories 9. The inhabitants' considerations towards the city 10. The structure of the unemployed per age categories 11. The training level 12. The community life 13. Cultural patrimony values 14. Access to culture
Urbanism and the territory improvement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The urban surface per inhabitant 2. The total surface occupied by constructions. 3. Green arranged areas. 4. The structure of the urban public transport. 5. The density of public roads 6. The structure of the dwellings fund by age and height regime. 7. Zoning by functions. 8. Used public works networks. 9. The living surface per inhabitant.
Institutional aspects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The access of the population to the public service. 2. The population's appraisal of the local authorities' activity.

	<p>3. The population's satisfaction regarding the Public services.</p> <p>4. The degree of transparency in the activities of the Administration.</p>
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