

Building Healthy Communities



Dorin Miclaus Baia Mare Local Action Plan









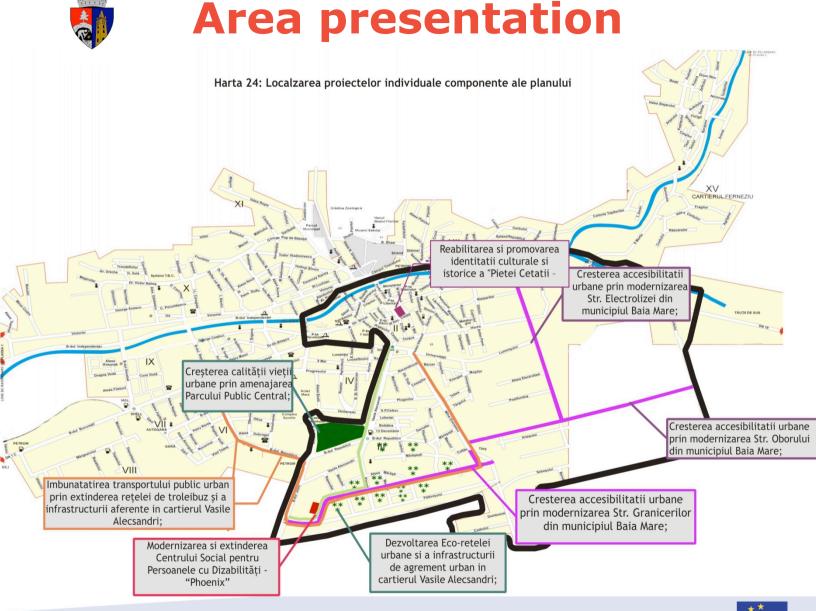


Area presentation















Priority strategic orientation of the LAP in the area of intervention

- Objective 1- Promoting cultural identity and social cohesion of the community by improving public space and creating structures for meeting, dialogue and socialization Community
- Objective 2 Reducing the risk of seclusion / isolation of the community by improving accessibility and urban mobility and strengthening connections with the adjacent districts/ neighborhoods
- Objective 3 Increased standard of living of citizens by improving and protecting the environment / sustainable use of natural resources
- Objective 4- Creating the conditions for social inclusion of all citizens by improving accessibility to services and basic social infrastructures reducing the risk of social marginalization
- Objective 5 Facilitate the process of economic restructuring and strengthening the role of the area by developing the economy, developing infrastructure support for business innovation and promote sustainable use of resources







Strategic orientation of the LAP

Strategic Objective 1. Promoting the local communities' cultural identity and social cohesion through public space improvement and the creation of structures for community gathering, socialisation and dialogue. Strategic Objective 2. Reducing the risk of isolation of communities, through improving neighbourhoods' accessibility as well as strengthening linkages between each neighbourhoods and surrounding areas.

Strategic Objective 3. Improving the standard of life of citizens through improving the quality of the environment and protection / sustainable use of natural resources. Strategic Objective 4. Creating the conditions for the social inclusion of all citizens through improving access to public services and social infrastructure.

Strategic Objective 5. Facilitating the process of economic restructuring and strengthening the role of the Phoenix area in the local economy, through developing business support infrastructure, promoting innovation and the sustainable use of resources.

- Priority Axis 1. Refurbishing, equipping and extending the public space intended for socialisation and the consolidation of local communities' identity.
- Fitting open spaces for leisure activities and socializing
- Conservation and development of cultural identity
- **Priority Axis 2.** Improving accessibility, road safety and mobility.
- Rehabilitation of the roads and sidewalks
- Promoting sustainable urban transport
- **Priority Axis 3.** Protecting the local environment and improving environmental quality.
- Rehabilitation of polluted areas
- Expanding areas of environmental conservation
- Building & Rehabilitation of infrastructure for public utilities
- **Priority Axis 4.** Promoting social inclusion and diminishing the risk of social marginalisation.
- Adapting social services to community needs
- Improving the quality, rehabilitating and expanding the educational infrastructure
- Providing primary health services
- Rehabilitation, upgrading and expanding the social housing
- Priority Axis 5. Promoting economic diversification and a sustainable development of the local economy.
- Spatial planning and structures in order to support firms
- Promoting sustainable economic development







Cohesion axes - Convergence axes-Transversale axes

Urban Habitat	Measure I.1 — Modernization and development of public infrastructure needed for sustaining community services
	Measure I.2 — Improving accessibility by modernizing the transportation and eco-transportation infrastructure
	Measure I.3 — Developing and modernising green spaces, promoting urban diversion
	Measure I.4 — Energetic efficiency of civil constructions and durable use of land
Economical Development	Measure II.1 — Developing local and regional business environment, growing community's economic competitively
	Measure II.2 — Promoting social economy and supporting local antrepreneurs in partnership with the neighbourghood
Social Cohesion	Measure III.1 - Developing social services and public/private health
	Measure III.2 - Developing pre-university educational services and continuous education for adults
	Measure III.3 - Growing citizen security in the neighbourhood
Local and Metropolitan Good Governance	Measure IV.1. Growing public/private partnership and civic envolvement in elaborating, implementing and administrating neighbourhood projects
	Measure IV.2. Developing citizens accessibility to the neighbourhood administrative services







Priority Projects List

Submitted under ROP (11 million EURO):

- Growing urban accesibility by modernising city streets in Baia Mare
- Improving urban public tranportation by enlarging the trolleybus network and infrastructure
- Developing urban Eco-Network and urban diversion infrastructure
- Social Centre for disabled people
- Rehabilitating and promoting the cultural and historical identity of "Piata Cetatii Turnul Stefan"
- Establishing a Theme Botanical Garden and an eco-urban area To be funded by means of other sources:
- Reusage of the Craica creek surroundings by disposing of "Phoenix Public Park"
- Sustainable urban mobility Research and demonstration projects for lower and zero emission vehicles; Improving accessibility for persons with reduced mobility; Access to green zones; Campaigns on sustainable mobility behaviour; Research and demonstration projects for lower and zero emission vehicles
- Building a municipal infrastructure (acces, water network, used water, electricity, gas)
 in a social residential complex
- Visual Monitoring System for improving security an preventing criminal activities
- Regional Network for Business incubation and promotion+development of Eco-Park
 +R&D Center by regionaly promoting "the green economy"
- Developing Spatial Urban Planning
- Sustaining Services with Socio-Medical Specific
- Facilitating the Provision of Medical services within the Local Social Centers' Network
- Developing urban communication networks and promoting the digital economy broadband networks

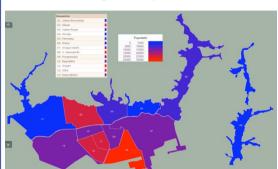




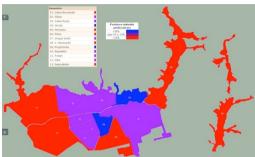


Use of indicators

Territory & Population



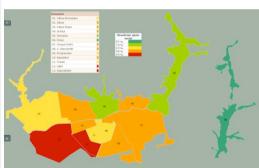
Employment distribution



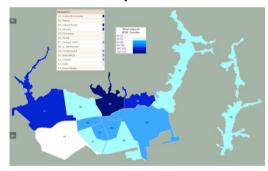
Unemployment ratio



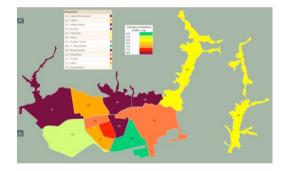
Social assistance - Risk map



Economical Development- Tax value

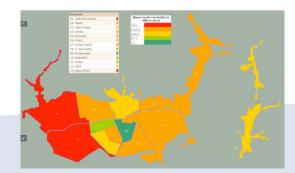


Economical Development-Real estate value



Acces to social infrastructure











Time Table

2010

2011

Internet platform

Community consultation

Open day for projects

upgrading LAP

Final LAP

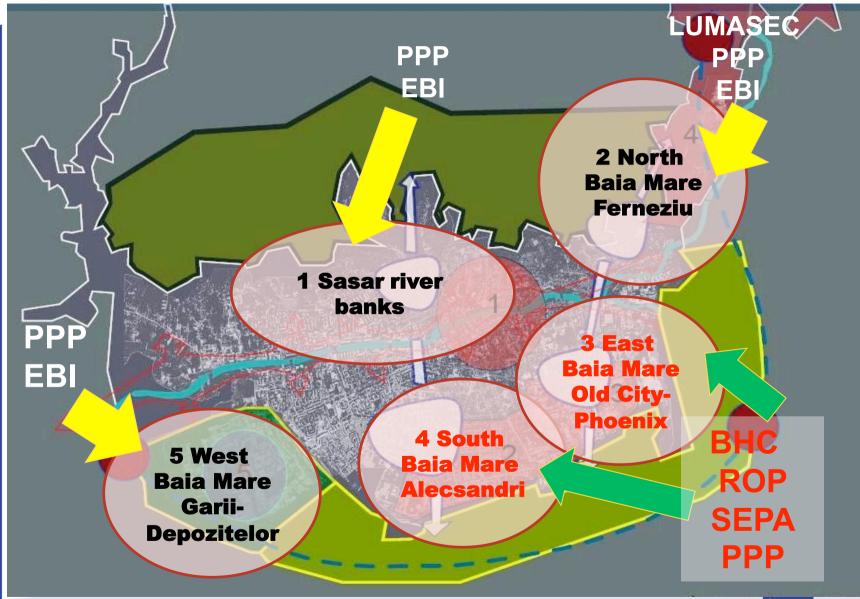
Scouting of financial and business investors







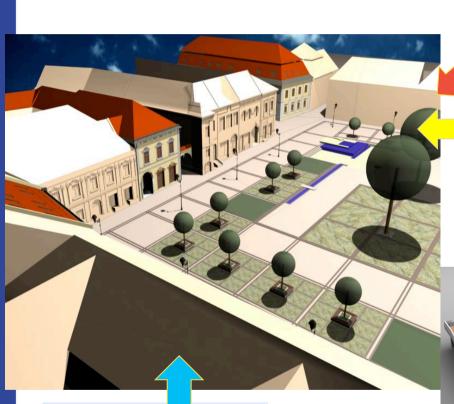
Potential/actual funding opportunities







Urban Regeneration Area 3 – Baia Mare East –
The Old City and Phoenix Baia Sprie



URBACT II BHC

PPP & EIB

SEE-SEPA





AN URBACT II PROJECT

Operational
Program
Axis 1

Regional







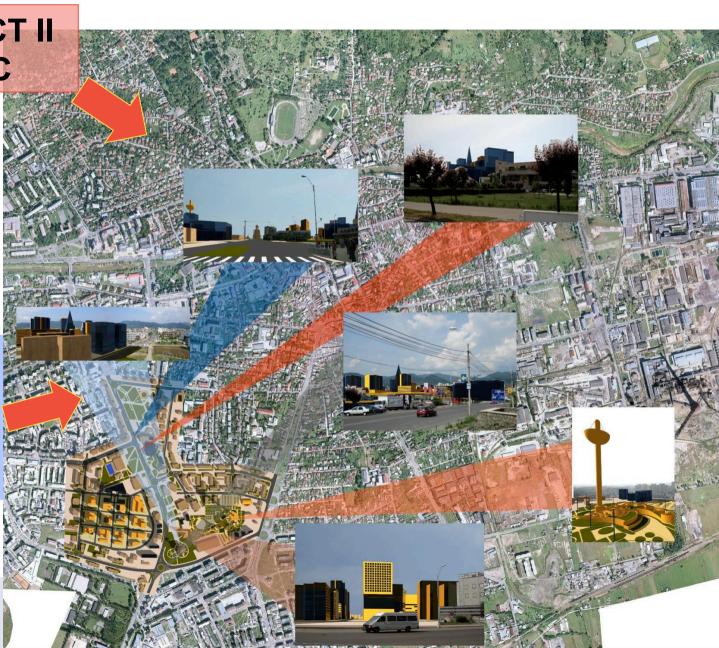
AN URBACT II PROJECT

Urban Regeneration Area 4 – Baia Mare South - Vasile Alecsandri district

URBACT II BHC

Regional
Operational
Program
Axis 1





Problems encountered



- There is a lack of data at intra-city level
- Industrial pollution (active sources and historical pollution)
- > Urban areas with aggregation of social disadvanteged categories (ex. Craica)
- Unemployment, continuous training and reconversion of the labor force, provocations of the world financial crisis
- Traffic and parking place management
- Quality of life versus the individual incomes within the community
- Education system not serving at best the labor market
- The geographically isolation within Romania and vis-à-vis the other European Union countries;
- The need of establishing rules regarding the materials and colors to be used for building
- The need to restructure the public spaces within the districts
- Areas in Baia Mare where construction should not be permitted.
- Effects of the crise there is no response towards the proposals arising from the EU as possible measures to reduce the effects of the economic and social crises.
- There is no fiscal decentralization so that we have no tools for attracting new investments in our cities.





Problems encountered



- The Government has blocked the possibility of hiring new staff for the vacant positions within the Local Institutions, does not allow the pay for supplementary working hours and has diminished also the budgetary salaries all these can affect the projects implementation (A EC report suggests that the local governments are understaffed and staff underpaid).
- There is no or little help from the Government for important projects which will help attracting new investments to name only some: infrastructure projects as the ones to link our city and county to the rest of the Europe; reducing the co-financing rate for economic infrastructure project; easing the recovery of VAT or even non paying VAT for several major projects, no action against the main polluters who render unattractive our city.
- The EC report suggests that EU funds are almost the sole opportunity of funding for infrastructure development by local governments, since state budget funds are very limited.
- The legislation on ROP is largely incomplete and there is a general gap on the possibility of <u>public-public partnerships</u> (which is surely not encouraged under Operational Programmes, irrespective of "forma;" statements!) which are often treated by Romanian legislation as "non governmental associations". Of course if this type of partnership is hampered, very few genuinely integrated projects shall be promoted





Problems encountered



- .<u>Technical assistance</u>: badly designed technical assistance projects; consultancy inputs recruited through the "lowest price" criterion (quality/competence seems not to be an issue...). However the EC report highlights the key problem: when the technical assistance is contracted by Ministries, the Ministries are the beneficiaries, not the local governments
- Programmes In Romania does not allow for implementation of municipal spatial planning and integrated projects. The matter is not the quality of strategies and plans (some of which are indeed very good), but 1) the one-fund concept (EU matter); 2) lack of coordination between Operational Programmes (Romanian and EU matters); 3) the scope of eligible projects/expenditure (Romanian matter); 4) the public-public partnership issue (Romanian matter); 5) lack of guidance (influence) of Ministry of Regional Development -fost MLPAT directorate, on other directorates in the same Ministries, as well as on other Ministries (Romanian matter); 6) for growth poles, the fact that sources of funding are different for urban and rural areas.
- ➤ Quality of public investment projects is multi-faceted: in the first instance it relates to the identified project itself, the impact it could have, the private investment it could mobilise, the way it could fit to spatial policies; secondly, it relates to the quality of technical documents. In Romania, the latter is what is mostly considered





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Grazie Thanks Danke Merci Gracias Ευχαριστώ multumesc Takk dziękuję dakujem hvala tänan kiitos köszönöm aciu Tack děkuji paldies nizzik hajr dank u wel



