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CÂMPINA CITY HALL

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

CÂMPINA

2004

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## **Foreword**

by the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative in Romania

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

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

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

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

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

Soknan Han Jung

UNDP Resident Representative  
UN Resident Coordinator



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## **Foreword**

by the the Mayor of Campina Municipality

**T**he concept of sustainable development is based on the idea of ensuring a better quality of life for all, both for present and future generations. Though a simple idea, its application is complex. However, I am confident the citizens of Campina are capable of accomplishing its 4 main objectives, namely:

- social development, triggering a recognition of individual needs;
- efficient environmental protection;
- prudent use of existing natural resources;
- Maintaining a high and stable level of economic development.

Why is sustainable development needed? The need for development is now stronger than ever before. In building a new future we cannot follow the patterns of the past. Thus the challenge of sustainable development is to find new ways to improve quality of life without compromising the capacity of the future generations to satisfy their own needs.

Campina must use its resources efficiently. We need a prosperous town based on a solid economy as well as access to quality services in a clean and healthy environment. Our community needs to solve environmental problems in order to offer better conditions for urban development on the path towards a global community.

“Local Agenda 21” is coordinated by the National Centre of Sustainable Development in Bucharest, which is part of the United Nations Development Programme. NCSD organises, monitors and performs consultancy activity for this project at a national level.

“Local Agenda 21” – the Sustainable Development Plan for Campina Municipality comprises three documents: The Local Strategy for sustainable development, The Local Action Plan and the Priority Projects. For the purpose of accomplishing “Local Agenda 21”, the mayoralty in Campina formed a Local Steering Committee, which includes representatives of civil society, of certain important institutions and the private sector in Campina.

Sustainable development is a priority for local authorities, a dynamic process that enables citizens to value their potential and improve their lives, while protecting the city.

I wish to thank all the citizens of Campina Municipality who contributed one way or another to the formulation of this document and who understood that it is only through sustainable development, through integrated medium and long-term planning of development for the municipality, that we will have a sustainable and lasting community.

Gheorghe TUDOR  
Mayor of Campina Municipality



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# I. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

## EVALUATION OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEM

### I.1. PRESENTATION

#### I.1.1. Historical references

The town of Campina was first documented in 1503, and in 1593 it is known to have become a customs point on the road to Transylvania. In 1663 it became a market town and from 1864 onwards it has held the status of a city. The first oil rigs in the country were set up in Campina in 1890, and the refinery “Fabrica Noua”, which was built in 1895, was the biggest refinery in Europe at the time. In 1994 Campina became a municipality.

The town developed gradually, benefiting from the building of the road through Prahova Valley in 1791 by Austrian troops.

As far back as 1836, many cultural personalities were connected with Campina, including Cezar Bolliac, Dimitrie Bolintineanu, Ion Heliade Radulescu, Bogdan Petriceicu-Hasdeu, George Cosbuc, Nicolae Grigorescu, Constantin Istrati, Eugen Jebeleanu, and Geo Bogza – all writers and artists whose lives and works were connected to this city.

Campina has maintained this intense cultural life and the high intellectual level of its citizens to this day.

Important historical data	
1864	Hospodar Alexandru Ioan Cuza declares the locality of Campina to be town.
1871	Prince of Stirbei becomes the sole land owner of Campina.
1879	Inauguration of the railway link Ploiesti-Predeal.
1881	Establishment of the first salt and sulphur baths on Gafita Plateau.
1895	Start of the modern exploitation of crude oil (first certified in a document from 1697).
1904	The world's first technical school for driller foremen founded in “Casa cu grifoni”
1913	Aurel Vlaicu crashes his airplane at Banesti while attempting to fly over the Carpathians for the second time
1919 and 1923	Establishment of 2 high schools - for males and females
1970	Inauguration of the Research Institute for Oil and Gas

At the crossroads of the third millennium, celebrating 500 years of certified existence, Campina is seen as a civilised, modern and tidy town, and fully deserving of the name and status given to it at the beginning of the twentieth century: “Town of Flowers”

#### I.1.2. Geographical Location

Campina Municipality is located in Prahova County, the third biggest county in Romania in terms of size. Located in a true natural amphitheatre, the town is crossed by two essential co-ordinates of the continent: the 45<sup>0</sup> northern parallel (the same as New York) and the 26<sup>0</sup> meridian. The area contains all relief forms,

distributed equally, giving the place a special charm. The mountain chains that have peaks that reach 2507 m make for some beautiful landscape – from the permanent snow covered peaks of Omul peak and alpine pastures, to the never-ending, centuries old woods, all of which hide a variety of flora and unique fauna and are reigned by black chamois.

Campina is in Prahova Valley, 30 km from Ploiesti (the county capital) and 90 km from Brasov. Situated at an average altitude of 450 m, the town is part of the sub-Carpathian area. It is enclosed by the river Campinita to the north, the river Doftana to the east, and the Prahova to the west. These three rivers shape the Campina terrace, turning it into a triangular platform of gentle and steep slopes and a surface area of 2423 ha slightly inclined in a north-south direction.

#### Access routes:

1. by car: DN1 (E 15)
  - Bucharest–Campina 92 km
  - Brasov–Campina 90 km
2. by train on the Bucharest–Brasov line, Campina Station

A road leads to the nearby village of Banesti and then to the wide meadow of Doftana. From the bridge and to the left, the confluence with river Prahova is visible.

#### Coordinates:

1. 45°10' northern latitude
2. 25°42' eastern latitude

Neighbouring localities: Banesti (E6 - 4 km), Brebu (DJ 102I - 12 km), Cornu (E60 - 4 km). The town of Campina has 38,758 inhabitants and is home to some complex industry (oil refining, reconditioning of oil equipment, wood industry etc.).

### I.1.3. Relief

**C**ampina Municipality is situated in an area of low hills and forms a bridge between the Subcarpathians and the plain approx. 1 km from the confluence of the rivers Prahova and Doftana and on the left hand side of the river Prahova.

Campina terrace, which at 40-45 m dominates the valleys of the 3 surrounding rivers, is shaped by hills that transform it into a depression safe from the strong winds otherwise characteristic to the plain. The hills

surrounding the city have an average height of 600 m and their forms vary between hilly and fragmented.

Doftana Valley contains Ciobul Hill (618 m); while to the west, parallel with the river Prahova, a chain of hills is visible, of which Pitigaia (634 m) is the most important, and to the north Poienii (672) peak is to be found. Beyond the river Campinita, to the north northeast, lies Cornul Hill, whose highest peak is Voila (675 m).

The transition from the plain to the rivers that surround it is made by steep slopes, some of which lead straight towards the river beds.

Subcarpathian Prahova has a general hilly peak aspect of varied dimensions and orientations and altitude rises from the plain up to the mountainous area. Most of the peaks are narrow, appearing like ridges.

## I.2. NATURAL CAPITAL

### I.2.1. Quality of the environment

#### AIR

**A**t present, the air quality monitoring network that belongs to “S.C. Public Company for Local Administration S.A.” uses 11 sampling points, which are relatively uniformly distributed. The main indicators analysed are for NH<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, SO<sub>2</sub>, suspended sulphates including H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> aerosols, and settled particles.

Monitoring of the air has indicated that the operations of the 11 thermal power plants belonging to “S.C. Public Company for Local Administration S.A.” does not adversely affect air quality in Campina.

As for the pollution, carbon monoxide levels (CO) at 0.1–0.4 mg/m<sup>3</sup> are far lower than the Maximum Admitted Concentration (MAC) of 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), and especially NO<sub>2</sub>, were recorded at 0.0001–0.007 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; SO<sub>2</sub> values reach 0.02 – 0.03

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mg/m<sup>3</sup>, which is lower than the MAC value of 0.75 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Airborne hydrocarbons - VOC – are also lower than the maximum admitted limit.

## WATER

Municipal water supply is provided by a single surface water source– the river Doftana – which meets 100% of consumption, with a debit of 450 l/s. Drinking water quality is provided by the Romanian National Waters Company S.G.A. Prahova and by the Campina Public Company for Communal Administration through water catchments, the Voila treatment and pumping station, and the Muscel water reservoirs.

The length of the drinking water distribution network is 138 km and covers the entire city.

### Surface Water Sources

The multi-annual average flow of the Prahova, the main river crossing the area, is 7.41 m<sup>3</sup>/s. The Doftana, which springs under the Predelus pass, is 50 km long and has a basin of 418 km<sup>2</sup> and a flow of 5 m<sup>3</sup>/s.

The water quality of the rivers Prahova and Doftana in the Campina area is

- 1<sup>st</sup> Category upstream (grouping waters for drinking water, used for supply to the populated centres or the Zootechny and the trout farms)
- and D Category downstream (the deteriorated water quality category, in which piscicultural fauna cannot develop)

The Paltin Accumulation Lake, built on the river Doftana and used mainly for water supply, has a volume of 62.3 mil<sup>3</sup> and chemically the water quality is in the 1<sup>st</sup> Category, while biologically it is oligo-troph.

The water treatment plant in Campina has a capacity of 1,080 thousand m<sup>3</sup>/year.

### Subterranean water sources

The salt deposits area is characterised by the presence of “dolines”, where the “Pestelui”, “Bisericii” and “Curiacului” lakes were formed, and the salt water springs located on the east and west side of the

terrace. Pollution is altering the physical, chemical and biological qualities of subterranean water. Thus, over time most hydro-structures have suffered from contamination by nitrates.

Pollution has varying effects and some areas are heavily polluted and show concentrations above the admitted limits of STAS 1342/91 for this indicator.

### *Evacuation of the municipal, industrial and meteoric waters*

Campina municipality has a divided sewerage system. The sewerage networks for municipal and rainfall waters cover approximately two thirds of the town surface.

The municipal sewerage network is 45 km in length, and the meteoric network has a length of 25 km.

### Problems

- The capacity of the municipal wastewater treatment plant is being exceeded, despite its use of both mechanical and biological cleaning stages. The treatment process is running at a higher than normal speed because current wastewater flow is larger than original plant capacity.
- The pre-treatment stations of the industrial units in Campina function well, but permanent control of wastewater evacuated by the businesses into municipal sewerage networks is required. This is performed by the Public Company for Communal Administration Campina.
- The lack of sewerage networks for municipal and meteoric water in some areas of the city.

## SOIL

Cambi, clay-alluvial and the moli soil is predominant.

## SUBSOIL

In terms of the geological structure of the terrace, over 70% of the surface available for construction contains subsoil sedimentary deposits which date to Miocene era and made of argyle and marls with intercalations of sand and grit stones, salt and gyps.

## FOREST FLORA

The natural conditions in the areas surrounding the city are favourable to leafy forests, and common oak and beech cover two thirds of the surrounding hills. Beech forest covers the northern part of the Campina Depression. The slopes of hills with humid soil have poplar and acacia forests; while on slopes affected by erosion, climbing plants and bushes have taken hold and the surrounding hills are home to fruit growing plantations.

## GREEN AREAS

Public green space in Campina Municipality, including the arranged area of Muscel Hill, represents 98 m<sup>2</sup>/inhabitant, as compared to the standard 160 m<sup>2</sup>/inhabitant.

### **Problems:**

- The amount of green spaces is lower than necessary and the number of public benches insufficient.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT

Until the end of 2001, all municipal waste generated in Campina was deposited at the landfill in the south-eastern part of the municipality on the river Doftana side, an area lacking the necessary technical factors. For this reason, the local authorities in Prahova County built an ecological landfill for municipal and similar wastes as part of a partnership. The landfill was placed nearby Banesti Village, on the river Prahova side, and the old landfill was closed. The ecological landfill is used by the inhabitants of Campina and the villages Cornu, Banesti, Poiana Campina, and Telega.

The landfill complies with ecological criteria, having a geo-synthetic membrane and specific works for drainage and collection of ex-filtrations.

The total/overall depositing capacity of the landfill is 137,500 m<sup>3</sup> and the deposit surface area is 15,000 m<sup>2</sup>. The "service duration" is 10 years and after closure the area will be reintegrated into natural use.

On 01.01.2003, the Mayoralty of Campina implemented a selective waste collection system using special containers. In order to optimise this selective collection, the Mayoralty granted use of a field for the building of a waste transfer station by the operator.

### **Problems:**

- Some of the waste (solid and liquid) generated by industry is illegally deposited in the south-eastern part of the municipality;
- Some waste is thrown into the river bed of the river Doftana;
- Some waste, especially municipal waste, is sometimes deposited in random unsuitable places thereby creating sources of disease.

## THE SOURCES OF POLLUTION

A component of the company "Steaua Romana" that was inaugurated in 1895 was the Campina refinery specialised in paraffin and crude oil processing. In order to obtain the desired range of products, the refinery used processes involving sulphuric acid, which generated waste. As a result, the acid tars (resulting from crude oil refining process), oil sludge (originating from the wastewater treatment station and tank cleaning process) were deposited in arranged areas that were waterproofed and compacted from the beginning.

The "Steaua Romana" refinery has the following waste deposits:

### DUMPS FOR ACID TARS

#### A.1 "Turnatorie" area

- Geographical position: North-east
- Year established: 1920
- Year closed: 1965
- Surface area: 3.3 ha
- Volume deposited: approx. 70,000 m<sup>3</sup>
- Number of dumps: 5
- Depth: 2-4 m
- Solid aspect, polymerised
- Safety guard: 50-70 cm

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The area is permanently monitored by:

- Daily controls by specialised personnel;
- Permanent watch
- 2 piezometers from which samples from the phreatic layer are drawn, located on the north-east and south-east sides of the city.

### A.2. "Bucea" area

- – Geographical position: South-east
- – Year established: 1920
- Year closed: still active
- Surface: 6 ha
- Volume deposited: approx. 80,000 m<sup>3</sup>
- Number of dumps: 10
- Depth: 1.2-5 m
- Aspect: semisolid
- Safety guard: 50-80 cm

The area is monitored by:

- Control of the ground water layer is carried out by taking water samples from the piezometres placed on the northern and southern sides of the municipality;
- Daily control by specialised personnel.

### Physical- Chemical Properties of the Acid Tars

- free sulphuric acid: 0.66- 15.2%
- sediment content: 7.07- 48.19%
- fixed residue, 105°C: 43
- oil product content: 21-63%
- inferior calorific power: 6000 – 8000 Kcal/kg

### B. "PESTELUI" LAKE

- – Geographical position: North-east
- The natural treatment stage of wastewaters
- Year closed: not applicable
- Depth: 0-15 m
- Length: approx. 1300 m
- Aspect: clogged with mechanical impurities and oil products of variable thickness
- Safety guard: 50-80 cm

According to the Marine Institute in Constanta, the lake's stratification is as follows:

- oil product originating from wastewaters
- emulsion layer

- water mass
- ground sediment
- mechanical impurities

Lake "Pestelui" has and still provides a natural stage in the wastewater treatment process. Besides wastewater from the refinery, the lake also takes the meteoric waters from the north-west side of the municipality.

### *Techniques of reducing pollution:*

- The polluting technologies used until 1990 on the north-eastern platform of the municipality have been abandoned. The installations for sulphur dioxide, sodium hydrosulphite, chrome sulphate etc. were abandoned as they used technology which pollutes air, water and soil; the area is now part of a reconstruction programme;
- The production of approx. 2,900 tonnes/month of oil and 200 tonnes/month of the de-emulsifying substance D5 obtained by refining with sulphuric acid has been stopped. The 1,600 tonnes/year of acid tars that was being evacuated in the pits until 1989 stopped when this polluting technology was abandoned;
- Paraffin refining technology was improved, while the quantity of acid tars evacuated at the Bucea pits decreased from 500 tonnes/year to 180 tonnes/year;
- Oil sludge resulting from tank cleaning installations ceased to be pumped into the sludge pits as of 1995, when the sludge dehydrating installation came into operation, the ICIPAF Cluj project which processed 1,948 tonnes of sludge. The installation ceased operation in 1999 when the centrifugal clarifying tank deteriorated. A collaboration contract was concluded with the American firm SOTEM International, which in 2002 processed 2,196 tonnes of sludge from the wastewater treatment plant and 126 tonnes from the sludge pit.
- "Lacul Pestelui" has pilot containerized equipment, installed by the German company ENVIRO CHEMIE GmbH, to establish the optimum solution for de-pollution of the lake.

**Contacts with well-known companies for soil cleaning:**

- CEVA – USA
- ARENS – Germany
- HAILDERBERG – Germany
- DELTA TP MEDIU CORPORATION – USA

The company most interested in collaboration is 'DELTA TP MEDIU CORPORATION', an American firm specialised in cleaning soil infested with acid tars and sludge. The plan is to create a joint company having with the objectives of soil cleaning and ensuring sanitation in the areas with acid tar deposits and polluted areas.

**Main environmental problems**

- Pollution with oil products
- Soil pollution in the city's districts that lack a sewerage system.
- Discharge of industrial and municipal wastewaters in the river Prahova due to overloading of the treatment plant.
- Industrial waste deposits
- Solid municipal waste deposits on river banks that are subject to erosion.
- Air pollution due to heavy traffic and lack of a ring-road.
- Pollution caused by the old landfill where, though waste is no longer deposited there, the necessary closure procedures works were not carried out.
- Quality of drinking water
- Lack of specialised containers for selective waste collection.
- Measuring environmental factors, informing and raising population awareness of the environmental problems.

**INFLUENCE OF POLLUTION ON POPULATION HEALTH**

Before 1989, Campina was a highly industrialised town. This industry was a heavy polluter. After 1989, some enterprises reduced their activity, while those producing toxic gas have been modernised.

Due to intense traffic, especially at weekends, carbon monoxide concentrations increase, causing severe breathing problems.

The water is hard and low in iodine, causing renal lithiasis, urinary infections and endemic goitre.

**I.3. ANTHROPOGENIC CAPITAL**

**I.3.1. The economy Câmpina Municipality**

The birth and development of Campina itself as a village, market place, and later as a town is all connected to the economy. Even the earliest documents that prove the existence of the town half a century ago mention a merchant selling wax. Prahova Valley was one of the commercial routes connecting "Tara Romaneasca" with Ardeal, in particular Brasov, and Campina played an important commercial role during the Middle Ages as it was the place where the various products made by the manufacturers of Brasov were brought together: wax, honey, fish, wool, cattle, salt, cereal, wine, furs, swine, animal skins etc. Once trade began to develop, products from Ardeal (weapons, saddles, cloth, harnesses, knives, agriculture tools etc.) lead to the establishment of a customs house and market in Campina in less than two centuries. The customs house in Campina, strategically located at the crossroads of roads and mountain paths and on the shortest road from the Capital to Brasov, created a high income for the country treasury. Until 1840, when the customs were moved to Breaza, Campina had been the most important customs point in the country in terms of cash.

After centuries of a local economy limited to agriculture, owing to the fact that the land was fertile, the beginnings of trade were accompanied by exploitation of subsoil resources. Salt has been extracted since the fourteenth century from the Telega salt mine and black oil began to be extracted by the end of the seventeenth century - a treasure that, two centuries later, would make Campina well known throughout Europe. By the beginning of the nineteenth century handicraftsmen had already begun working and later they would found the first manufacturers, which would be the basis of industry that flourished later. Most craftsmen were grocers, carpenters,

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furriers and tailors, but the economy was based on trade and carting (the salt was transported from Telega to the harbours of the Danube). After a period of slow development (1840-1880), in which Campina had been declared a city, there followed a period of very rapid economic development in the years of the Romanian Industrial Revolution.

The construction of the Ploiesti-Predeal railway in 1879 gave an impulse to local trade; the railway Poiana-Telega was inaugurated in 1883 for exploitation of the resources; this railway was continued by a narrow railway into the forest, which served for wood transport from Doftana Valley. The same railway was used to transport salt from the Telega salt mines. The first industrial units were created in the same period: the materials factory, mechanical workshops, and two foundries.

The real economic progress, however, began with the first modern exploitations of crude oil, which were established in 1880 by Dumitru V. Hernia, a private entrepreneur considered today the “pioneer” of oil exploitation in Campina.

In the southern part of the town, on the Bucea and Gahita plateaus, many oil wells and derricks appeared. Initially they extracted 7-8 tonnes of oil daily. From this Hernia earned a fabulous fortune up until the year of his death, 1885. A year later, the first refinery in Campina was built. Other entrepreneurs appeared and foreign capital was easily attracted. 1887 saw the start of the digging of the wells by mechanical means.

The modern exploitation and processing of oil in Campina is mostly performed by the company “Steaua Romana”, a company which has Romanian-Austrian-French-Hungarian capital and was founded in 1895 and which, in 1897, built the biggest and most modern refinery in Europe at the time. In the southern part of the city and in the Prahova and Doftana meadows, many derricks were set up, and production exceeded 50,000 tonnes annually from that year on. The extraordinary richness of the subsoil attracted many specialists from almost all over Europe. Due to the oil, Campina became a renowned centre all over the world.

The apogee of “black gold” exploitation was in the period of the great free natural eruptions of 1907 until the start of World War I. The oil eruptions from the derricks, though very spectacular, caused many losses as the producers were not prepared to collect

such large oil quantity released suddenly and frequently causing devastating fires.

Such was the economic landscape of the town at the beginning of the last century, on which industrialisation had left a strong mark. However, modern oil exploitation led to the development of other industrial branches. Thus, new repair workshops were founded at Poiana: hydro power and thermo-power plants – one of them built in 1905 was the biggest in the country at the time- and the sulphuric acid factory (1907). The railway station in Campinitia was adapted for loading oil products and the pipes to Giurgiu and Constanta were built.

A second company in terms of size to influence the future of Campina oil was “Astra Romana” (with Romanian-English-Dutch capital, a branch of Shell), which was founded in 1910, the year of the largest oil production by Campina Rigs (333,382 tonnes), these rigs being some of the most famous in Europe.

The capitalist period between the two World Wars represented the most important economic progress of the town to date. Industry was modernised: the Central Workshops, producing equipment for oil extraction, in 1929 “derrick gas” began to be used in the households (for domestic use), and oil processing became the main industrial activity (in 1936 the refinery processed 1,360,000 tonnes of oil). The 1929-1933 crisis also affected the Campina economy, while World War II put an end to the industrial era of “black gold”, with the refinery and rigs being bombing by the Allies.

The 1950s-70s saw a new, more complex period of development for Campina’s economy. The old Central Workshops became the Mechanical Factory, known both nationally and internationally. The Poiana Campina Workshops became the Factory for Repairing Heavy Engines and Oil Equipment, also known throughout the country. One of the old foundries was modernised and became the “Neptun” Factory. New enterprises were founded, including: I.P.T. (The Enterprise for Casting Machine Parts, the current Central Foundry), I.R.U.E.A.R. (The Enterprise for Repairing Electric Equipment, Automatisations and Radio), “Energopetrol”, The Enterprise for Electrical Equipment, “Electromontaj”, I.R.A. (The Enterprise for Car Repair). The Central Laboratory for Scientific Research (currently ICPT – The Institute for Technological Research and Design) was founded for research in the oil industry field.

Besides these big factories, there are also enterprises for timber and furniture, stockings (known throughout the country) as well as many other units of light industry - all this lead to the creation of real industrial platforms in the east and south of the city.

The last 12 years saw significant changes in the local economy, as capitalism flourished again. However, the process of changing to capitalism is a difficult one. Some immediate consequences of this process include: diversification of economic branches, heavy industry loosing ground in favour of light industry, services and trade.

Some of the big enterprises of the city have survived and are continuously transforming: "Steaua Română", "Petroutilaj", the Mechanical Factory (currently "Sterom"), the "Neptun" Factory, I.R.A., The Central Foundry Orion, the stockings factory "Elca", "Arta Lemnului" (furniture factory); while other companies with a mixed or private capital appeared on the economic landscape: Confind, Fibec, Energopetrol, Micron, Edilconst, Electromontaj, as well as banks and several small and medium sized factories - signs of a continued development of the city.

## INDUSTRY

### *Extracting industry*

The subsoil in Campina holds various riches that have been exploited since the earliest times. In the past, salt was exploited at Telega, while the ores which are also to be found under the current city on the east-west direction (between Telega and Poiana) are a long way from exhaustion. However, the most valuable product in this area is still the oil that made the city renown in worldwide. Currently, the National Company "Petrom" exploits oil and natural gas through derricks based on a Canadian system placed in the southern part of the town. Campina has a research institute in the field with a strong tradition (I.C.P.T.). The exploitations belong to the Baicoi rig that has a branch in Campina.

Other riches: wood, rationally exploited from the forest fund of "Forest district Campina", with beech and oak forests in the North of the town, as well as the ballast exploited in the Prahova and Doftana meadows.

### *Energy*

Campina was among the first energy centres of the country, with a power plant that has operated here since the beginning of the century. Today, Campina has several auxiliary units belonging to this industry.

### *Metallurgy*

Machinery and metal processing are very well represented in the local economy. The Central Foundry Campina is one of the traditional units.

Some of the biggest local enterprises (Confind, Petroutilaj, Electroutilaj, Neptun, Sterom etc.) produce a varied range of equipment and technological devices based on their specialisation in mining and oil equipment, which is also exported and appreciated abroad, and, more generally, industrial equipment for other sectors (e.g. energy). Cast and spare parts are also produced for a wide range of industrial uses.

### *Chemical industry*

This branch, based on raw materials such as salt and oil, also has tradition in this town, and the sulphuric acid factory is well-known throughout the country. Petrochemical activity is currently carried out by the "Steaua Romana" Refinery. Small and medium sized enterprises producing plastic material have also appeared.

### *Wood industry*

Wood, primarily processed at the "21 December" timber factory, which is over a century old, is subsequently processed in industrial units. Furniture is also produced in Campina, and the old factory (today called "Arta Lemnului") has a long tradition.

Among new enterprises developing successfully can be mentioned "Lemet".

### *Light Industry*

In the textile industry, Campina has been represented on a national level for a couple of decades by the stockings factory.

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The food industry serves a wide area and is active in all sectors: from a slaughterhouse, mill and bakeries, to a sausage factory and cake shops and sweet shops.

### ***Transport and telecommunication***

Transport and telecommunications have developed a lot in recent years. With a tradition in the field (Campina was a junction-rail, having railways since 1879-1883, and later the town had the biggest bus terminal in the county), the city is served by several private companies operating public and industrial transport.

Today, important national telecommunications, radio and cable TV companies are well represented in Campina.

## **COMMERCE – SERVICES**

Construction companies are the most important in this field. Also, more and more banks and exchange houses have appeared. The services field comprises: printing houses, advertising or tourist agencies, service and repair units, economic or social assistance units etc.

## **FOREIGN INVESTMENTS**

Foreign capital has been attracted to Campina Municipality. The main investment today is in equipment and machinery construction, but also in the chemical industry and the construction material industry.

### ***GELCELL***

This company is a subsidiary of Technophar Equipment & Service Ltd. – Canada, the world leader in the equipment production for soft and hard gelatine capsules. The production equipment and the technology used are ensured by Technophar. The overall investment of 2.65 million USD was ensured by Technophar Equipment & Service.

### ***KUMA***

Kuma Produkter Denmark founded a company in Romania in 1998 and started production in August 1999. The company is based in Campina and operates in a completely renovated building that offers employees all facilities.

The firm has developed a new concept for bath tubs and a new technology for casting marble and granite sinks. The firm operates in accordance with modern working standards and is specialised in producing basins, window sills, kitchen boards, bar and restaurant tables.

### ***MICRON***

Micron is a company that produces high precision mechanical components from highly allied steel, and equipment and mechanisms for special applications. It is a private company and belongs to Technophar Equipment & Service Ltd. (TES) of Ontario, Canada.

The company operates from a new building, built to North American standards, using modern materials and technology. It is located in Cornu village, Prahova County. The area offers advantages, both because of its proximity to the European road DN1 and the railway Bucharest-Brasov, and because of the ability to recruit highly qualified personnel. The building's surface area is 1,300 m<sup>2</sup>, including the annexes to the main building where the products are finished.

### ***PCC STEROM***

PCC Sterom is well known nationally and internationally for production of equipment for the oil industry, chemical and petrochemical industry, industrial processes, water resources, the energy sector, commercial and municipal buildings, cellulose and paper, cement, maritime and mining.

This company successfully combines managerial and technical experience and the marketing and financial resources of the Precision Cast Parts Corporation (PCC) with the more than one century's tradition in design and production of equipment for the oil and gas extraction industries.

**QUESTA**

This is one of the most important foreign investments in the county. Located in the village of Cornu, in a

special landscape, the knitted garments factory with English capital was founded in the early years of the last decade and, since then, has developed its production which is sold only on the external market.

**I.3.2. Economic dynamics in Campina municipality****Presentation of local economic structure by main fields of activity**

	Structure of local economy					
	2000		2001		2002	
	No. of companies	%	No. of companies	%	No. of companies	%
Unspecified	55	3.57	55	3.35	56	3.09
Agriculture	89	5.78	91	5.55	93	5.14
Trade	739	48.01	773	47.16	853	47.18
Construction	69	4.48	82	5.00	96	5.31
Industry	361	23.45	379	23.12	402	22.23
Fishing and pisciculture	2	0.13	2	.12	3	0.16
Services	143	9.29	166	10.12	205	11.34
Forestry	4	0.26	4	0.24	4	0.22
Transport	36	2.34	44	2.68	49	2.71
Tourism	41	2.66	43	2.62	47	2.60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>100 %</b>

(Data provided by Prahova Chamber of Commerce and Industry)

**Analysis of the economic situation by field, structure and legal status**

Main economic fields		AF	OC1	OCM	OCR	PF	SA	SNC	SRL	Total
2000	Unspecified						2	24	29	<b>55</b>
	Agriculture					1	3	3	82	<b>89</b>
	Trade	60				66	10	66	537	<b>739</b>
	Construction	1				3	7	1	57	<b>69</b>
	Industry	11	1	1		15	22	30	281	<b>361</b>
	Fishing							1	1	<b>2</b>
	Services	4			2	14	15	6	102	<b>143</b>
	Forestry						1		3	<b>4</b>
	Transport	2				5	3	3	23	<b>36</b>
	Tourism	5				1	1	9	25	<b>41</b>
	<b>Total Campina</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>1,539</b>

Main economic fields		AF	OC1	OCM	OCR	PF	SA	SNC	SRL	Total
2001	Unspecified						2	24	29	55
	Agriculture	1				1	3	3	83	91
	Trade	63				72	10	66	562	773
	Construction	1				6	7	1	67	82
	Industry	11	1	1		16	22	30	298	379
	Fishing							1	1	2
	Services	5			3	19	15	6	118	166
	Forestry						1		3	4
	Transport	2				8	3	3	28	44
	Tourism	5				1	2	9	26	43
	<b>Total Campina</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>1,639</b>
2002	Unspecified						2	24	29	55
	Agriculture	1				1	3	3	85	93
	Trade	69				94	10	66	615	854
	Construction	1				7	7	1	80	96
	Industry	13	1	1		20	22	30	315	402
	Fishing						1	1	1	3
	Services	5			3	30	17	6	144	205
	Forestry						1		3	4
	Transport	2				8	3	3	33	49
	Tourism	5				1	2	9	30	47
	<b>Total Campina</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,808</b>

(Data provided by Prahova Chamber of Commerce and Industry)

### Occupational structure by economic sector: no. of employees, percentage

	2000		2001	
	No. of employees	%	No. of employees	%
Agriculture	28	0.14	79	0.40
Industry	8,732	45.70	8,554	43.81
Construction	1,709	8.94	1,688	8.64
Trade	3,863	20.22	4,318	22.12
Transport, depositing, communications	1,140	5.96	588	3.01
Financial, banking and insurance	195	1.02	189	0.97
Public administration, obligatory social security	249	1.30	178	0.91
Education	794	4.15	795	4.07
Health	766	4.01	1 033	5.29
Other branches	1,630	8.53	2,101	1.076
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,106</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>19,523</b>	<b>100 %</b>

(Data provided by Prahova County Office for Statistics)

### Annual company registration dynamics

	No. of Companies registered at ORC					
	2000		2001		2002	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
P.F.	27	18.88	1	1	38	22.48
A.F.	15	10.49	5	5	8	4.73
S.N.C.	2	1.40	1	1	120	71.00
S.R.L.	90	62.93	75	75		
S.A.	9	6.29	18	18	3	1.77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>100 %</b>

(Data provided by Prahova County Office for Statistics)

### Commercial companies with foreign capital

	No. of Companies					
	2000		2001		2002	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Austria	0	0	1	1.85	1	1.61
Belgium	1	2.08	1	1.85	1	1.61
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	1	1.61
Canada	2	4.16	2	3.70	2	3.22
Cyprus	3	6.25	3	5.55	3	4.83
Denmark	1	2.08	1	1.85	1	1.61
Switzerland	3	6.25	3	5.55	4	6.45
France	3	6.25	3	5.55	3	4.83
Germany	3	6.25	3	5.55	3	4.83
Greece	2	4.16	3	5.55	3	4.83
Iraq	2	4.16	2	3.70	3	4.83
Israel	2	4.16	2	3.70	2	3.22
Italy	18	37.5	21	38.89	23	37.09
Liechtenstein	0	0	1	1.85	1	1.61
Great Britain	1	2.08	1	1.85	3	4.83
Moldova	1	2.08	1	1.85	1	1.61
Holland	1	2.08	1	1.85	1	1.61
Palestine	0	0	0	0	1	1.61
USA	2	4.16	2	3.70	2	3.22
Turkey	3	6.25	3	5.55	3	4.83
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100 %</b>

(Data provided by Prahova County Office for Statistics)

## C Â M P I N A

## Company distribution by type of ownership

	2000		2001		2002	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Integral state	8	0.52	8	0.48	8	0.44
Mixed (majority state)	3	0.19	3	0.18	3	0.16
Private (Romanian and foreign)	56	3.63	61	3.72	64	3.53
Private Romanian 100%	1,241	80.63	1 310	79.92	1 423	78.70
Private foreign 100%	28	1.81	31	1.89	37	2.04
Other forms of propriety (PF, AF, OC)	203	13.19	226	13.78	273	15.09
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>1.639</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>1.808</b>	<b>100 %</b>

(Data provided by Prahova County Office for Statistics)

## Company situation in Campina Municipality

(lei)

Values of specific indicators	2000	2001	2002
Fix Assets	881,443,287	1,315,260,217	2,154,380,858
Circulating Assets	1,839,189,595	2,539,825,034	2,402,252,352
Own Capital	604,680,937	951,528,859	964,452,987
Total Debts	2,130,455,470	3,047,753,533	4,684,413,203
Turnover	4,642,027,201	7,696,964,848	9,367,433,556
Total income	5,263,649,316	8,518,285,907	10,024,745,356
Total expenses	5,131,152,534	7,966,289,012	9,689,542,702
Total debts	1,151,106,772	1,644,416,476	1,747,052,571
Gross salaries	410,964,733,000	649,132,549,000	857,753,807,000
Number of units registered with profit	744	748	838
Number of units with losses	524	490	451
Total number employees	20,202	14,122	14,908

(Data provided by Prahova County Office for Statistics)

## Use of Agricultural land in Campina Municipality

	Surface area					
	2000		2001		2002	
	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%
Arable	95	18	95	17	95	17
Orchard and fruit growing	61	11	91	16	91	16
Pasture	247	46	247	43	247	43
Hayfield	134	25	137	24	134	24
Vineyard	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total agricultural surface</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>100 %</b>

(Data provided by Prahova County Office for Statistics)

### Agricultural production in Campina Municipality

	Agricultural production (tonnes)		
	2000	2001	2002
Wheat – rye	-	-	-
Corn beans	30	129	148
Potato	220	400	250
Vegetables	165	400	134
Vineyards	-	-	-

(Data provided by Prahova County Office for Statistics)

	Agricultural production		
	2000	2001	2002
Meat (tonnes)	114	82	95
Milk (hectolitres)	5,580	5,726	4,875
Eggs (thousand pieces)	871	1,451	1,230

(Data provided by Prahova County Office for Statistics)

### Farm animals in Campina Municipality

	Heads		
	2000	2001	2002
Horned cattle	286	255	230
Swine	120	98	150
Sheep	482	436	430
Poultry	6,500	10,750	10,250

(Data provided by Prahova County Office for Statistics)

### Post office and Telecommunications in Campina Municipality

	2000	2001
PTTR units - total	6	5
Subscribers to the phone service	11,882	11,981

(Data provided by Prahova County Office for Statistics)

### Tourism in Campina municipality

Accommodation	2000	2001
Hotels	2	2
Inns and motels	1	1
Chalets	-	-
Tourist villas	-	-
Student camps	1	1
Other accommodation (pensions, bungalows, camp sites)	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>

(Data provided by Prahova County Office for Statistics)

Places in accommodation	2000	2001
Hotels	165	163
Inns and motels	22	22
Chalets	-	-
Tourist villas	-	-
Student camps	110	110
Other accommodation units (pensions, bungalows, camp sites)	53	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>345</b>

(Data provided by Prahova County Office for Statistics)

Tourists	2000	2001
Romanian tourists	16,917	14,074
Foreign tourists	889	783
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,806</b>	<b>14,857</b>

(Data provided by Prahova County Office for Statistics)

### I.3.3. Technical and town infrastructure

	2000	2001*
Length of city streets (km)	104	107
Length of modernised city streets (km)	66	70
Length of the drinking water distribution network (km)	99	100
Length of the sewerage network (km)	46	51
Length of the natural gas distribution pipes (km)	91,6	89
Number of trams (coaches)	-	-
Number of trolley busses	-	-
Number of busses	17	21

(\*data provided by the County Department for Statistics)

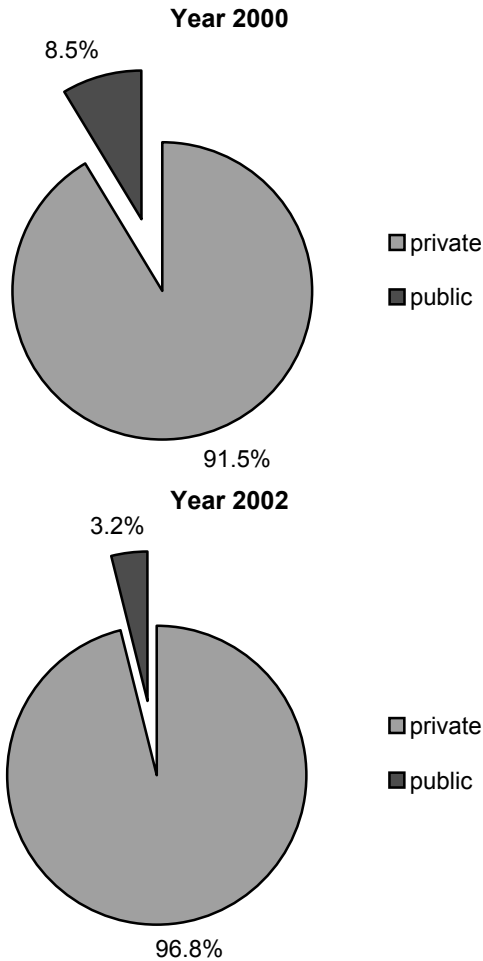
Main roads crossing the city	DN1, DJ102I, DJ100E, DJ101R, DJ207
Railway Stations	Campina Railway Station

Housing	7 January, 1992	18-27 March, 2002	Difference +/-
Buildings	4,579	4,963	+384

	2000	18-27 March, 2002
Existing housing (no.)	14,018	14,446
Private housing (no.)	1,197	466
Housing from private funds (no.)	12,865	13,961
Habitable surface (total m <sup>2</sup> )	505,568	536,863



## CÂMPINA



Population density on 1 July 2000 was 1,599.6 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>

Population	1 July 2000	2002 Census
Male	18,947	19,029
Female	21,096	19,729
<b>Total population (stable)</b>	<b>40,043</b>	<b>38,758</b>

### Population by age group and gender 1 July 2000:

Age, years	Men	Women	Total
0 - 4	751	761	1,512
5 - 9	837	792	1,629
10 - 14	1,584	1,420	3,004
15 - 19	1,438	1,355	2,793
20 - 24	1,546	1,640	3,186
25 - 29	1,483	1,674	3,157
30 - 34	1,699	1,832	3,531
35 - 39	1,098	1,352	2,450
40 - 44	1,601	1,805	3,406
45 - 49	1,742	1,851	3,593
50 - 54	1,280	1,312	2,592
55 - 59	928	1,112	2,040
60 - 64	1,008	1,281	2,289
65 - 69	844	1,100	1,944
70 - 74	557	790	1,347
75 - 79	321	550	871
80 - 84	114	238	352
> 85	116	231	347
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,947</b>	<b>21,096</b>	<b>40,043</b>

## I.4. SOCIAL CAPITAL

### I.4.1. Population

In the census of March 2002, Campina Municipality had a population of 38,758 inhabitants, a slight decrease as compared to previous years. 49.1% of the population are men (19,029) and 50.9% women (19,729). The Municipality is the second largest in the county in terms of the number of inhabitants.

### I.4.2. Interethnic relations

In Campina municipality, over 98% of inhabitants have Romanian nationality, and this has contributed to maintaining a peaceful climate. No interethnic conflicts were recorded because of minorities.

The censuses of January 1992 and March 2002 established the ethnic structure of Campina's population:

Nationality	January 1992	March 2002
Romanian	41,181	38,167
Hungarian	73	55
Rroma	195	422
German	42	29
Ukrainian	5	5
Serbian	2	1
Jewish	5	6
Russian	5	5
Greek	15	16
Other	31	52
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,554</b>	<b>38,758</b>

#### Problems:

There is an observable difference between the number of Rroma registered in the census and the number found in the compact communities.

#### Population, by religion:

Religion	January 1992	Mar.2002
Orthodox	40,141	37,247
Roman Catholic	494	466
Greek Catholic	84	56
Adventist	436	450
Pentecostal	123	268
Baptist	47	43
Reformed	29	28
Muslim	3	8
Atheist	17	25
Other	138	156
No religion or undeclared	42	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,554</b>	<b>38,758</b>

#### I.4.3. Health

Medical services are good in Campina Municipality. There is a network of medical units for prevention and curative purposes that covers most of medical specialties. Primary medical assistance is provided by

4 individual surgeries, each of which has 4 doctors and 4 assistants. The ambulatory medical assistance has 15 surgeries, with 2 general practitioners, 12 specialists and 36 assistants.

The town has 2 hospitals, one psychiatric hospital and the Municipal Hospital with 412 beds and varied specialisations (internal medicine, cardiology, general surgery, urology, orthopaedics, neonatology, ATI section, paediatric, infectious diseases, obstetrics and gynaecology).

The exterior section Poiana Campina has an ENT, ophthalmology, physical medicine and balneology department, and a recovery laboratory.

Emergency medical assistance is provided by the ambulance service.

Analysis of Health Indicators shows:

- Demographic population ageing tendency: 24,668 persons between 0 and 50 years and 12,783 persons between 50 and 85 years;
- Fertility index: 135.5 ‰
- Life expectancy at birth: 72 years

#### Evolution of health indicators in the years 2000 and 2001

Indicator	Year 2000	Year 2002
Birth rate	8.13‰	7.3‰
General mortality	11.27‰	10.65‰
Infant mortality	11.28‰	13.61‰
Natural growth	- 3.14‰	- 3.35‰

The general mortality index is low compared to the national average.

Most frequent cause of death, by disease groups: cardio-vascular diseases, tumours, cancer, accidents, disease of the digestive and breathing systems.

The main causes of death are cardio-vascular diseases, followed by tumours and traffic accidents.

General morbidity is caused by the following diseases: degenerative, infectious, TBC.

#### Evolution of birth and mortality rates between 2000 and 2002

Specification	2000	2001	2002
Born	1,846	1,108	1,146
Deceased	522	443	473

## C Â M P I N A

### Private medical units:

Name	Number
Psychiatric offices	3
Internal disease surgeries	4
Obstetrics – gynaecology surgery	1
Dental surgeries	25
Ophthalmologic surgeries	1

### Problems:

- Family doctors do not provide round the clock assistance (assistance outside working hours is provided by the Municipal Hospital).
- Lack of professional services in some medical fields.
- Low level of equipment for fast and accurate diagnosis.
- High cost of medicine.
- Reduction in state allocated health funds.

## I.4.4. Civil society

### Citizen participation

Civil society at the local level (citizens, citizen groups, NGOs, associations, trade unions) must be encouraged to participate in the decision making process because “the degree of participation by the population in the decision making process determines the achievement of sustainable development.”

### Non-governmental organisations:

#### *The Cultural Sports Ecological Association of Youth in the Forest Scholar Group Campina A.C.S.E.T.*

- Fields of interest: ecology, culture and art, sports and tourism
- Target group: students, youth, sportsmen

#### *The Tourism Club “Silva Campina”*

- Together with the Eastern European Federation for Professional Tourism
- Fields of interest: ecology, sports and tourism, culture and arts
- Target group: youth, students.

#### *ECO-ALPIN Sports Club Caraiman Campina/EASC*

- Fields of interest: ecology, sports and tourism, culture and art
- **Target group: youth, students.**

#### *“ZAMOLXES” Foundation*

- Fields of interest: culture and arts, ecology, social, international cooperation
- Target group: students, youth, persons with a low life standard

#### *The Association for Youth “OCTOGON” Campina*

- Fields of interest: culture, education, tourism, sports.
- Target group: youth, students

### Problems:

- Both at a local and national level NGOs have an un-favourable image that influences their capacity to run projects for community benefit.
- As a consequence it is hard to find volunteers for implementation of the projects.
- The negative image and the non-stimulating sponsorship law lead to insufficient support from the businessmen for activities of benefit to the community.
- Lack of involvement by local authorities in supporting this important element of civil society: NGOs.
- Low level of communication between organisations on the one hand, and between organisations and local authorities, on the other.

### I.4.5. Mass-media

Local mass media is represented by:

- Publications:
  - "Partener"
  - "Zarva"
  - "Oglinda Câmpinei"
  - "Viața Prahovei"
  - "Haz de necaz"
- Radio stations:
  - Radio Wyl Fm
  - Radio Mix Fm
- TV stations:
  - Prima TV Câmpina

### I.4.6. Public safety

In terms of public safety, Campina Municipality is a safe city. Modification of the law relating to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Gendarmerie and Police in charge of public safety in accordance with European law and the *acquis communautaire*, has led to more efficient prevention of all types of offences.

Individually, or in partnership with the local authorities, non-governmental organisations, the mass-media and other representatives of civil society have worked towards a decrease in the factors that lead to crime and thus creation of a climate suitable to living and business in Campina.

Statistics from the last 3 years (2000-2002) reflect the efforts made in this field:

Year	OFFENCES			
	Economic-financial/fiscal	Judicial	Others	Total
2000	529	540	100	1,169
2001	289	461	137	887
2002	245	348	121	714

In terms of economic crime, most offences involved fraud by using non-guaranteed cheques and the hiring of employees without working permits.

Most other offences related to car theft and shop lifting, which was mainly committed by children under 14, or between 14 and 18 years of age.

There were no recorded problems between different ethnic groups in Campina Municipality.

According to the statistics for the first 5 months of 2003, crime is decreasing. This demonstrates the efficiency of the measures and programmes adopted at a local level in the area of public safety.

Helping crime prevention and establishing an active partnership between the police and civil society has led to a normalising of the social life of the city.

The components of the Ministry of Internal Affairs – Gendarmerie, Police, and Fire Brigade – have continually supported the representatives of the local administration and the citizens.

The situations in which they operated are very diverse:

- Providing security and public safety for visits by statesmen and personalities;
- Supporting the local authorities during exercises of civil protection ;
- Providing public safety during cultural-sports demonstrations, held either indoor or outdoor.
- Providing security at the voting stations;
- Eliminating the effects of natural disasters (flooding, freshet, fire on nearby hills)

The success of these missions has led to an increase citizen trust in the authorities that had supported them in difficult moments.

The employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs operating in Campina municipality have shown themselves to be professional in carrying out their duties, and this quality, together with their level of training, has led to their complete integration in the cultural life of the city which has been considered above average given the number of intellectuals.

### I.4.7. Social security

Social security is given extra attention in Campina Municipality through governmental programmes and local projects.

By applying law 67/1995 regarding social security, 340 cases have been solved and 120 persons now benefit from 1 meal daily at the social canteen.

The number of persons recorded with handicaps is 500.

## C Â M P I N A

Campina Mayorality employees 160 personal assistants (1st degree).

There are also 170 recorded war veterans (with identity cards).

**Other institutions in the social protection field include:**

### ***The Pilot Centre "Landon Down Syndrome "***

- budgetary institution
- the only specialised centre in the country
- capacity: 30 persons  
age 7-44 years  
16 adults  
14 minors
- categories of protected persons: persons with Down's syndrome, abandoned children or children from socially disadvantaged families.

### ***Placement centre***

- unit dedicated to protecting children under school age in a special kindergarten system
- target groups: children from socially disadvantaged families, abandoned children
- capacity: 29 children (boys/girls); age 4-8 years
- achievements: nursing the children over a certain period of time until their (re)integration in families, individual and personalised nursing of the children.

### ***The Association "Iubiți Copiii"***

- target groups: abandoned children, abused children, children from single parent families, children from socially disadvantaged families.
- capacity: 7 children  
age 1-16 years
- achievements: family type of nursing, respecting the child's right to education by sending them to school in the local community, steps towards adoption

### ***The Foundation "Speranța Copiilor"***

- main purpose: education 35 children in difficulty in a family type of environment; a family of maximum 4 members (mother, father, children) will be entrusted with bringing up and educating 5 children without family protection.

- target group : children in difficulty.
- capacity: 10 children  
age 6 months-2 years
- obligations of the foundation: employing the mother on a contract; ensuring housing for each family; providing monthly support for each family throughout duration of the contract.

### ***The Association "Casa Speranței"***

- purpose: helping single mothers develop their potential and capacity for educating their children.
- capacity: 32 children (girls/boys)  
age 0-3 years
- new born, suckling, pre-school children
- target group: children from poor families, single mothers.

A multi-disciplinary team is in operation in the municipality: "Stop the domestic violence", formed by specialists from state institutions (the Police, Justice System, Social Assistance, Health, the Church, NGOs), provides the specialised services of informing citizens about the law, prevention, monitoring and efficient intervention in case of domestic violence, with the purpose of increasing community sensitivity to this phenomena and more active involvement of civil society.

### **Pensioners in Campina:**

Categories of pensioners	Number
Pensioners due to age limit	1,799
Anticipated pensioners	161
Infirmity pensioners	485
Successors pensions	252
<b>TOTAL (2000-2003)</b>	<b>2,697</b>

### ***Problems:***

- Lack of a medical and social assistance unit that would protect old aged persons without a family.
- Lack of a shelter for protection of victims of domestic violence.
- Lack of a daily centre for children from disorganised families (alcoholic parents, poor families, single parent).

#### I.4.8. Work force in Campina municipality

Persons living in Campina with a right to receive social assistance while searching for employment:

UNEMPLOYED WITH ALLOWANCE				
	2000	2001	2002	May 2003
Women	1,695	1,773	1,349	669
Men	1,651	1,556	1,167	578
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,346</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>2,516</b>	<b>1,247</b>

UNEMPLOYED WITHOUT ALLOWANCE				
	2000	2001	2002	May 2003
Women	74	239	295	143
Men	91	178	378	182
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>325</b>

#### Redundancies:

Company	YEAR (persons)			
	2000	2001	2002	May 2003
Montana Trans	13	-	-	-
Paltinu	71	-	-	-
IRA	186	-	-	-

#### The school network in the years 2000 – 2002:

	2000		2001		2002	
	No. of units	No. of students	No. of units	No. of students	No. of units	No. of students
Pre-school education	12	738	11	699	12 kindergartens	861
Primary and secondary school	6	4,088	6	3,864	7 schools	3,560
High school - science - humanities - technical - sports	5	2,838	5	3,011	5 high schools	3,227 1,055 307 1,840 25
Education: - vocational - apprenticeship		1,264	-	1,324	-	1,569 1,291 278
Post high school education: - public - private		269	-	267	2 units - 2	276 87 189
University education	-	-	-	-	1 unit	322
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9,197</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9,165</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9,815</b>

Company	YEAR (persons)			
	2000	2001	2002	May 2003
Neptun	591	-	-	-
Electroutilaj	50	-	-	-
EdilConst	-	-	-	237
Steaua Română	-	-	-	150

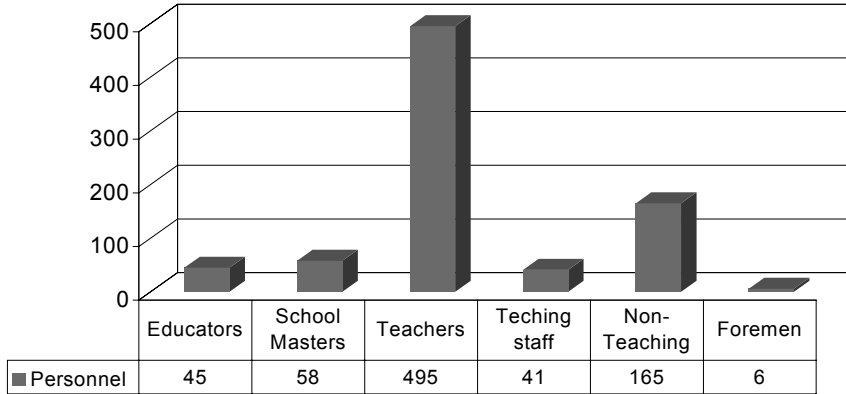
#### I.4.9. Education

Students living in Campina Municipality have always been highly educated. With a well developed school network and competent educational staff, Campina has gained the title of the city with most intellectuals per number of inhabitants.

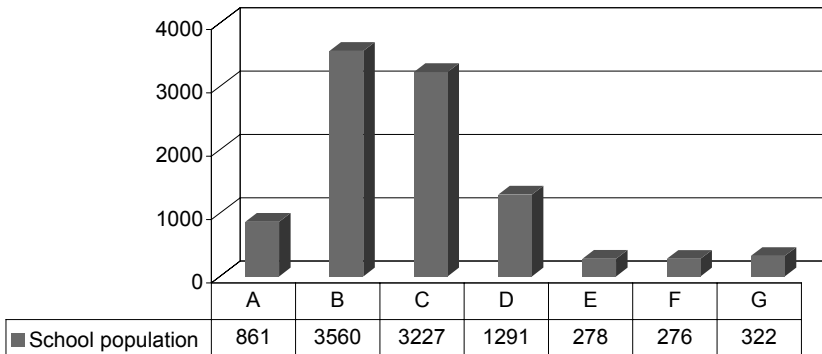
In 2002, building began of a gym for the National College "Nicolae Grigorescu" and the new building of General School no 2.

The University College of Literature and Science of the Ploiesti "Petrol-Gaze" University was founded in 1999. The college trains students in the fields of Local Public Administration, Office Management, Finance and Banking Administration.

**Human Resources**

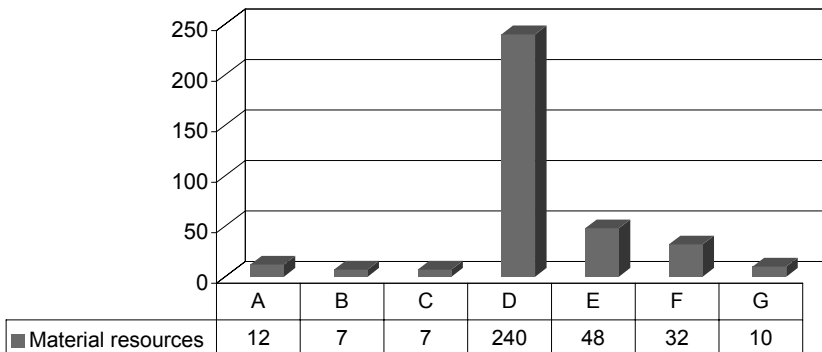


**School population in 2002**



- A - Pre-school education
- B - Primary and secondary school
- C - High school
- D - Vocational education
- E - Apprenticeship education
- F - Post high school education:
- G - University education

**Material resources in 2002**



- A – Grădinițe
- B – Școli I-VIII
- C – Licee și grupuri școlare
- D – Săli de clasă
- E – Laboratoare
- F – Ateliere
- G – Săli de sport

**Problems:**

- Lack of teaching materials;
- Weak process of informing the population: statistical data are not provided in a timely manner to education units, very poor organisation of exams.

- Poor quality of the rehabilitation works carried out at the end of the school year.
- Constant focus on the central schools to the detriment of those in the suburbs.
- Lack of IT/computer equipment.
- Security and discipline in the education units.

- The pyramid system of money distribution: high schools-schools-kindergartens. All deficiencies at the level of the Ministry of Education and Research are reflected on a local level.

#### I.4.10. Culture

##### YOUTH HOUSE

Cultural activities that have become tradition:

- Trinket day (show).
- Valentine's Day (show).
- Artistic contest with 2 levels: high schools and general schools.
- Children's Day.
- Teenager's Day (show).
- Creative writing contest for "Rosu Vertical".

Number of participants in cultural activities:

- 2001 – 19,675;
- 2002 – 45,781;
- 2003 – 26,435.

Allocated budget:

- 2001 – 2.5 billion lei, of which 1.3 billion state subsidy;
- 2002 – 2.8 billion lei, of which 1.4 billion lei state subsidy;
- 2003 – 3 billion lei, of which 1.6 billion lei state subsidy;

##### CULTURE HOUSE "GEO BOGZA"

Cultural activities that have become tradition:

- Spring Carnival – show dedicated to "Woman's Day"
- Literary circle – "B.P. Hasdeu"
- Romanian round dance in Prahova – currently in 13th edition
- The Folk University 'B.P. Hasdeu' (technical and artistic courses)
- Christmas Carol Festival
- Theatre performances
- Folklore Ensemble "Ghiocelul"

Allocated budget:

- 250 million lei/year for cultural activities.

##### THE MEMORIAL MUSEUM "NICOLAE GRIGORESCU"

Cultural activities that have become tradition:

Temporary exhibitions of heritage works in collaboration with the art museums of the country

Allocated budget:

- 2001 – 1 billion lei;
- 2002 – 500 billion lei;
- 2003 – 500 billion lei;

Number of visitors:

- 2000 – 11,000;
- 2001 – 12,500;
- 2002 – 10,340.

##### THE MEMORIAL MUSEUM "B.P. HASDEU"

Cultural activities that have become tradition:

- The B.P. Hasdeu Days;
- Celebrating of the two Iulii;
- Iulia Hasdeu Memorial;
- Classical music concerts;
- Fine arts exhibitions.
- **B.P. Hasdeu – Memorial** - every February, including 2 scientific communication sessions, literature, music and fine arts and photography exhibitions.

Organiser: The Mayoralty of Campina Municipality in collaboration with the B.P. Hasdeu Memorial Museum and the Hasdeu Foundation.

- **The celebration of the two Iulii** – every July, including scientific communication sessions, literature, music and fine arts and photography exhibitions.

Organiser: The Mayoralty of Campina Municipality in collaboration with the B.P. Hasdeu Memorial Museum and the Hasdeu Foundation.

- **Iulia Hasdeu- Memorial**, every November, including scientific communication sessions, literature, music and fine arts and photography exhibitions.



## C Â M P I N A

Organiser: The Mayoralty of Campina Municipality in collaboration with the B.P. Hasdeu Memorial Museum and the Hasdeu Foundation.

Allocated budget:

- 2001 – 1,076 billion lei;
- 2002 – 880 billion lei;
- 2003 – 1,050 billion lei.

Number of visitors:

- 2000 – 16,000;
- 2001 – 18,000;
- 2002 – 20,000.

### CHILDREN'S CLUB CAMPINA

Leisure activities:

- Cultural and artistic (choreography, variety shows, music, theatre, painting, graphics, sculpture, tapestry, UNICEF)
- Technical and scientific (computers, constructions, electronics, clothing design)
- Chess
- Contests between clubs
- Painting, sculpture, masks and ceramics exhibitions

Number of children attending annually: approx 220

### CAMPINA CENTRAL CINEMA

Activities: 2 shows/day;

Allocated budget: 0 lei

### THE MUNICIPAL LIBRARY "DR. C.I. ISTRATI" CAMPINA

Cultural activities that have become tradition:

- book exhibitions - temporary and permanent;
- book launches
- symposiums, poetry recitals;
- meetings with writers.

Member readers:

- 2000 – 3,790 readers;

- 2001 – 4,100 readers;
- 2002 – 4,238 readers.

Current number of volumes: 66,963 volumes

Allocated budget

- 2001 – 670 million lei;
- 2002 – 800 million lei;
- 2003 – 950 million lei.

### THE FRENCH LIBRARY

Municipal Library Campina, "Dr. C. I. Istrati" section

Current number of volumes: 10,750

Member readers:

- 2000 – 585 readers;
- 2001 – 600 readers;
- 2002 – 653 readers.

### HERITAGE

- The Museum House "Nicolae Grigorescu";
- The Museum House "B.P. Haşdeu";
- The Abbot house of the "Slobozia" Hermitage;
- "Sf. Nicolae" Church of the "Slobozia" Hermitage;
- The Church of the Inn "Adormirea Maicii Domnului";
- The Cellar of a former village house;
- The cellar of a neoclassical dwelling.
- Princely school;
- The developed city dwelling – Vila Ştefănescu ("Casa cu grifoni");
- Children's and Students' Club - Casa Basic;
- The City Hall building in Campina .

### *Cultural activities supported by NGO's*

#### **Youth Festival**

A festival with double purpose: promoting local young talents in all areas of the arts and entertainment and organising artistic events with well known artists from local stages. The festival lasts for one week and takes place during the summer holidays every year. It has been established and run by the Zamolxes Foundation since 1997. International participation started in 2003.

### Zamolxes Cultural Centre

Weekly reunions:

- The Film Club: viewing of films followed by discussion
- Theatre Workshop: staging a play, participation in international festivals
- The Youth Video Art Club - making short movies and music videos

### “Noapte sfântă, noapte de vis”

Special Christmas event organised by the Zamolxes Foundation

### The “Pasărea măiastră” Creative Contest

Aims to launch young talents from local schools. The first 7 selected from each discipline (literature, music and the fine arts) participate in the Creation Camp held in Voila. Event organised by the Zamolxes Foundation.

### “Lira Prahoveană”

National contest for culture, arts and sports – tourism, annually organised in March by the Campina Tourism Club ‘Silva’.

### “Lira Primăverii”

National contest for culture, arts, sports and tourism, organised annually in May by the Campina Tourism Club “ECO Alpin Caraiman”.

### Inter-county Creation Camp

Event which reunites young people talented in literature and journalism from several counties of the country. Organised by the Youth Association “Octogon”.

### I.4.11. Sports and leisure

For those who practice sport in their spare time or want to take walks in a natural environment, Campina municipality offers the following options:

■

- Muscel Hill, located to the North, with a Motor-cross track, plane modelling, a favourite area mountain biking also including an area for picnics and festivals.
- Church Lake, Central Park, the former boulevard – situated in the western part of the town ;
- The stadiums of the football teams FC Coruna Campina and Dinamo Poiana Campina.
- The gyms of the ‘National College N. Grigorescu (modern gym, under construction), School Group for Energy, School Group for Industry, Machinery no 2, The Forest School Group, the complex of the School Group Industrial Petrol ;
- The complex of the ‘House of Youth’ with pool, volleyball ground, tennis;
- The “Petrom” Complex with pool, tennis ground ;
- The ‘Club AS’ Complex, with tennis grounds and artificial surface football ground with flooding lighting on the road towards Poiana Campina ;
- Park arranged with a roller track

Various sports are practiced in the municipality: 2 football teams, unfortunately with no noticeable results; martial arts – several karate clubs with very good results: national champions in some categories and members of the national team; motorcycling has obtained positive results in the national championships, while car competitions, stock and off-road, attract many spectators.

The school clubs are still running and have produced noticeable results in badminton, athletics, and boxing.

Basketball is mainly played at the high school level. There are also chess, bridge, tennis, handball, tourist orientation, and table tennis competitions. Swimming is at an amateur level, although there is an indoor pool.

### Problems:

- The sports grounds are not open to the public (not even on an entrance fee basis);
- Insufficient funds for sports.

## II. OBJECTIVES

### II.1. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The main development objectives of Campina municipality are:

- Development of the economic climate;
- Improving living standards;
- Preserving local traditions and providing access to a high performance educational system;
- Formulating a Strategy to educate and stimulate institutions and citizens to participate actively in the decision making process and implementing activities.

### II.2. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

#### II.2.1 Development of basic infrastructure

##### Water

- Modernise and re-technologise the wastewater treatment station in order to comply with European norms;
- Secure efficient functioning of the pre-treatment station of industrial operators;
- Extend the municipal and meteoric sewage network;
- Build local wastewater treatment plants for the districts of Voila, Broaste and Campinita.

#### II.2.2. Protection of the Environment and Resources

One of the Local Public Administration's most important objectives is to protect the environment and

to reduce urban pollution. To achieve efficient management of the environmental problems, the following activities have been started:

- Establish the European event "In the city, without car" Day in which Campina City joins with other European municipalities in an effort to raise population awareness of the pollution generated by traffic;
- Celebrate International Environment Day and organise an awareness campaign for the environmental problems.

##### Air

- Reduce emissions by prohibiting traffic of vehicles that exceed the admissible pollutant levels emitted into the atmosphere by encouraging the use of unleaded gasoline and the introduction of the catalytic converters;
- Modernise public transport fleet.

##### Water

- Provide suitable management of water courses and reservoirs to prevent pollution;
- Support research in the field of evaluation and reduction of ground water pollution, and design a database for information on polluted areas.

##### Forest areas and green spaces

- Preserve existing forests and green areas;
- Arrange green areas to increase their attractiveness to citizens;
- Provide efficient management for planted areas;
- Modernise Culturii Boulevard.

##### Cultivate respect for the nature

- Promote Environmental Management Systems for industrial activities and publish the results of environmental inspections;
- Organise educational activities, publications, sports contests and other activities in schools;

- Involve the communities in environmental protection activities.

### Waste management

- Correct sanitation of all municipal areas and areas outside city limits;
- Initiate selective collection of the waste for recycling.
- Build a transfer platform for waste to be used by the sanitation operator to optimise selective collection;
- Close the old municipal landfill.

### II.2.3. Economical development and investment

- Establish Consulting Council for business community and local administration;
- Set up a programme to assess tourism potential;
- Attract foreign investors to manage natural resources by organising a promotion campaign for the area.

### II.2.4. Health

- Build a Medical Centre for people with no medical insurance;
- Establish an Education Centre for Family Planning for the fertile population;
- Build a shelter for old persons with no income or family;
- Arrange a Day Centre for mothers and children who are victims of domestic violence;
- Build a Centre for abused minors;
- Provide training and information courses in health education;
- Establish a Centre to assist drug addicts (alcohol, tobacco, drugs);
- Set up telephone help line in a NGO and staffed by specialists to assist persons in need;
- Re-arrange the sanitary points in schools.

### II.2.5. Public Order

Public order represents a priority for the authorities in Campina that are responsible for application of the Action Plans established by the Ministry of Interior. Eight out of the nine ministerial programmes are applicable in Campina and will have a positive impact on community life.

#### Priority action programmes:

1. "Quiet streets – Safe city"
2. "Safe schools and parks"
3. "Safer road traffic"
4. "Against the white death"
5. "Against the fraud and corruption"
6. "Together with the citizens, for the community"
7. "For the peace of the rural community"
8. "Image by facts"

Launching these programmes represents a challenge for Campina Municipality on its way to reaching EU and NATO standards.

Each programme is sustained by sub-programmes, with specific actions adapted to local conditions.

The success of these actions will provide the financial, material and especially moral support of whole community.

The programmes are highly visible and facilitate the citizen and public opinion participation in the activities specific to the Ministry of Interior.

The final objective is to satisfy the citizen and civil society expectation.

**The programme "Quiet streets – Safe city"** aims to secure a safe climate by preventing crime and eliminating the causes that generate or facilitate crime, educating against crime, and advising victims or potential victims. The collaboration between the Gendarmerie and the Police will be complemented by the establishment of a joint team for public safety that will contribute to solving public order problems in certain fields, apply the sectoral measures for prevention or discouragement of public manifestations of deviant behaviour (problems related to street children, vagrancy, begging, gangs etc.).

## C Â M P I N A

The programme **“Safe schools and parks”** aims to increase the safety around the pre-university education institutions and leisure areas. Response time to deal with infringements in these areas will be decreased.

The programme **“For the peace of the rural community”** aims to secure in rural areas the presence of public order structures belonging to the Gendarmerie so as to prevent and fight against specific infringements in the area (animal thefts, all kinds of poaching, wood theft etc.).

The Programme **“Safer road traffic”** emerged from the necessity to protect life and physical integrity in traffic.

The Programme **“Against fraud and corruption”** is very high priority in the current context.

The objectives of this programme are:

- to prevent and fight against fraud in the field of illegal recovery of VAT, charges, excises, tax evasion, fraud in the fields of privatisation and management of public and private heritage;
- to identify and control the banking fraud and infringements specific to the capital market;
- to improve intervention methods for discovering infringements that generate dirty money, and to protect the legitimate interests of the individual.

The Programme **“Together with the citizens, for the community”** aims to eliminate crime and secure a safer climate for citizens. To this end, the Proximity Police will be established and the competencies of the Romanian Gendarmerie will increase.

Success of the forces of law and order in Campina relies more on the quality of human resources in the Police and the Gendarmerie than on sophisticated technical equipment. The municipality cannot yet afford the high amounts necessary to acquire such equipment.

To increase citizen safety a Plan for Public Order has been formulated. This Plan aims to avoid parallelisms and overlaps in the activity of assuring public order and to promote better collaboration between the Gendarmerie, Police and Public Guardians.

The activity of the Public Forces of Law and Order will be reflected in the programme “Image by facts”. An optimum mediaisation of public law and order activity and information of general interest will be provided.

Periodic tests of community reaction by means of public opinion polls and the creation of an institutional framework for consulting civil society on the activities and programmes run by the Ministry of Interior will enable continuous monitoring of the effects of the activities of ensuring public order.

### II.2.6 Education

- Provide in the Internet information on educational institutions (supported by Campina City Hall);
- Finalise the construction of the Sports Gym at the college “Nicolae Grigorescu” (2004) and the new building of Primary School No. 2 (2006);
- Design a database of information about education institutions;
- Establish long term university education programme at Campina College;
- Equip adequately and use school libraries efficiently;
- Establish ecological education programme in schools.

### II.2.7. Culture

#### Youth House

- Equip with audio-video devices.

#### Culture House “Geo Bogza”

- Establish a theatre and children theatre groups;
- Establish a folk music band;
- Provide adequate equipment (acoustics, music instruments, PCs).

#### Memorial Museum “Nicolae Grigorescu”

- Establish a Documentary Centre “Nicolae Grigorescu”;
- Arrange new galleries for temporary exhibitions.

#### Memorial Museum “B.P. Haşdeu”

- Restore the cupola and the spiritism room;
- Castle maintenance works.

#### Establish Campina Children’s Club

- Organise an English learning course.

#### Municipal Library “Dr. C.I. Istrati”

- Use IT tools in library services;
- Increase and diversify the existing stock of books by acquisitions and donations
- English Language Library

■

### **II.2.8 Sport and Leisure**

- New vision of the needs of the younger generation in practicing sport, arranging sports centres and facilitating access to these centres.
- Finalise the construction of the Sports Gym of the college “Nicolae Grigorescu” (2004);
- Build a modern Sports Centre at the School Group “Petrol”
- Arrange special areas for sports and stimulate high performance sports.

## III. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

### III.1. GENERAL REMARKS

**T**he Local Action Plan – as a planning and implementation tool – relies on a set of policies broken down into fields of activity applicable within a time limit and with a view to achieving the general objectives laid down by a strategy. The achievement of the Local Plan is planned for within 10 to 20 year time frame, in line with the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development.

The Action Plan represents a participatory process of developing a short term plan that uses available resources to achieve limited objectives in a well-defined area.

The Local Action Plan will be reviewed on regular basis in order to adjust targets to nationwide macroeconomic development, the economic situation on the local and regional level, and the opinions expressed by the local community in respect of its implementation. The shorter the review periods, the lower the margin of error in terms of evaluation of project resources because, over time, the economic variables taken into consideration in an economic prognosis are multiplied.

### III.2. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- Develop basic infrastructure and enable unrestricted access of the population and industrial consumers thereto (water, natural gas, transport ways, etc.);
- Access to housing;
- Environmental protection;
- Poverty reduction;

- Urban regeneration (regeneration of natural capital, especially contaminated land and water resources, urban regeneration of the historical centre, historical buildings outside the historical centre, restoration of the facades of the buildings etc.),

Involvement of all parties, i.e. representatives of local public administration, civil society, interests groups, surely represents the most efficient way to implement rapidly the Local Action Plan and to meet the strategic objective of sustainable development in all structures of our society.

### III.3. MEASURES FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

**I**n order to achieve the objectives proposed in the Local Action Plan, the City Hall of the municipality of Campina, acting as a local authority, needs to strengthen its institutional capacity at all levels of decision making and execution. This endeavour needs to attract enough financial resources to ensure the education and professional training of human resources, but also to analyse the administrative framework for assignment of responsibilities.

Harmonisation of the local administrative procedures with those of the EU, as part of the accession process, is one of the priority objectives of the local authority, and several projects with this aim have been started.

Development of institutional capacity is a long-term process in which the public administration must radically change the attitude of civil servants in respect of matters of citizen access to information regarding activity carried out by the administration.

Romania's access to the non-reimbursable funds granted by the EU in the accession phase is crucial for the development of the projects included in the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development and Local Action Plan.

## **Human Resources Management**

### **1. Increase the level of professional qualification**

- identify training needs and opportunities;
- correlate the needs with existing human potential;
- identify a continuous training system.

### **2. Efficient use of Human Resources**

- establish the internal operating rules for personnel;
- clearly define fields of activity;
- continual up-dating of the Terms of Reference for personnel.

### **3. Increase responsibility and professional independence**

- raise awareness of the importance of individual employee activity;
- provide transparency of the institutional system for each employee;
- offer financial stimuli based on efficiency at work.

### **4. Improve human resources and management policies**

- improve collaboration between City Hall departments;

- renew the operational policies of the departments.

## **Legislation and Regulation – Institutional compliance with the EU**

- harmonise the institutional capacity and implementation structure so as to adopt EU legislation

## **Strategies, policies, planning**

### **1. Substance change of the relation between public administration and citizens.**

- citizen oriented public services;
- eliminate bureaucracy in relations with citizens and businesses;
- strengthen and enlarge the framework of civil society participation in the decision making process;
- formulate a strategy for efficient communication with citizens;
- establish a quality management system.

### **2. Establish a monitoring system for the quality of public services**

- more efficient management of the public budget;
- increase revenue by promoting non-reimbursable programmes and projects;
- efficient use of the income.

### **3. Information Management**

- Correlate and integrate the databases of each institution.

**III.4. FINANCIAL PROJECTION 2001-2006**

Local budget by sources, chapters, titles and sub-chapters for the period 2001 – 2006, thousand ROL

	INDICATOR NAME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	INCOME - TOTAL	148,130,700	196,112,000	245,664,503	264,948,200	335,895,400	402,304,500
2	OWN INCOME - TOTAL	40,790,000	47,995,000	77,749,000	73,960,000	83,930,000	94,150,000
3	CURRENT INCOME	28,730,000	40,595,000	61,549,000	61,960,000	70,830,000	79,650,000
4	FISCAL INCOME	22,330,000	33,595,000	48,025,000	52,710,000	60,040,000	67,630,000
5	DIRECT TAXES	21,700,000	33,145,000	39,500,000	44,950,000	50,970,000	62,800,000
6	TAXES ON PROFIT	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	TAXES FROM THE POPULATION	8,500,000	12,500,000	17,000,000	19,150,000	22,470,000	26,150,000
8	TAXES FOR THE USE OF STATE OWNED LAND	300,000	250,000	700,000	600,000	700,000	800,000
9	TAXES ON BUILDINGS AND LAND OF LEGAL PERSONS	9,500,000	16,795,000	17,000,000	19,500,000	21,600,000	23,700,000
10	OTHER DIRECT TAXES	3,400,000	3,600,000	4,800,000	5,700,000	6,200,000	6,600,000
11	INDIRECT TAXES	630,000	410,000	8,525,000	7,760,000	9,070,000	10,380,000
12	INCOME FROM THE BET PROFIT OF THE AUTONOMOUS REGIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	INCOME FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	5,000,000	4,550,000	9,000,000	5,250,000	5,970,000	6,390,000
14	OTHER INCOME	1,400,000	2,450,000	4,500,000	4,000,000	4,820,000	5,630,000
15	CAPITAL INCOME	1,260,000	900,000	4,400,000	12,000,000	13,100,000	14,500,000
16	INCOME WITH SPECIAL DESTINATION	10,800,000	6,500,000	11,800,000	-	-	-
17	AMOUNTS TAKEN OVER FROM THE STATE BUDGET	99,900,700	144,647,000	157,715,503	189,338,200	249,765,400	305,354,500
18	DETAILED QUOTA FROM TAXES ON SALARIES	450,685	-	-	-	-	-
19	DETAILED AMOUNTS FROM VAT FOR THE LOCAL BUDGETS	50,975,315	65,115,620	82,183,000	106,238,200	126,955,400	152,694,200
20	QUOTA AND AMOUNTS DETAILED FROM TAXES ON SALARIES	48,474,700	-	-	-	-	-
21	SUBSIDIES FROM THE STATE BUDGET	1,740,000	-	10,200,000	-	-	-
22	SUBSIDIES FROM OTHER BUDGETS	1,740,000	-	-	-	-	-
23	INCOME FROM THE REIMBURSEMENT OF GRANTED LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-

	INDICATOR NAME	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
24	LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	INVESTMENT LOANS	5,700,000	3,470,000	-	-	-	-
26	TEMPORARY LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	148,130,700	196,112,000	245,664,503	264,948,200	335,895,400	402,304,500
28	CURRENT EXPENDITURE	112,830,700	153,882,000	150,832,503	217,048,200	279,695,400	337,604,200
29	PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE	60,871,300	77,317,000	92,450,000	122,603,700	148,800,000	181,290,000
30	MATERIAL AND SERVICES EXPENDITURE	33,600,340	49,251,380	77,620,000	62,840,000	96,140,000	115,952,000
31	SUBSIDIES	9,380,000	12,265,000	10,200,000	11,400,000	13,200,000	15,670,000
32	TRANSFERS	8,979,060	15,048,620	21,682,503	20,204,500	21,555,400	24,692,200
33	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	35,300,000	42,230,000	43,700,000	47,900,000	56,200,000	64,700,000
34	FINANCIAL OPERATIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	LOANS GRANTED	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	STOCKS	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	PUBLIC AUTHORITIES	9,550,000	14,280,000	18,000,000	23,900,000	27,500,000	34,800,000
38	EDUCATION	58,601,400	75,470,000	88,550,000	112,563,200	136,185,400	163,094,200
39	HEALTH	762,300	970,000	1,150,000	1,500,000	1,800,000	2,150,000
40	CULTURE, RELIGION, SPORT, YOUTH	4,606,000	4,060,000	4,850,000	5,390,000	6,400,000	7,700,000
41	SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, ALLOWANCIES, PENSIONS, SUPPORTS, INDEMNITIES	9,920,000	17,000,000	23,032,503	22,300,000	25,600,000	29,700,000
42	SERVICES FOR PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING	53,152,000	76,497,000	86,032,000	97,095,000	136,800,000	162,700,000
43	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	89,000	-	-	-	-	-
44	TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATION	100,000	75,000	10,400,000	300,000	400,000	520,000
45	OTHER ACTIVITIES	550,000	1,260,000	1,850,000	1,900,000	1,210,000	1,640,000
46	FUND TO GUARANTEE EXTERNAL LOANS, INTEREST AND BANK CHARGES	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	TRANSFERS	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	STOCK FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	EXPENDITURE WITH SPECIAL DESTINATION	10,800,000	6,500,000	11,800,000	-	-	-
50	EXCESS/DEFICIT	-	-	-	-	-	-

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## IV. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND IDENTIFIED PROJECTS

### IV.1. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING

No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City Hall Other sources	Project title	Estimated value (thousand Euro)	Period	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	Improvement of the environment - reintegration in the environment of the existing landfill in Campina	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other sources	Reintegration in the environment of the existing landfill	1,250	2004 - 2014	1. Campina City Hall 2. Environmental Protection Agency Prahova 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. Environmental Protection Agency Prahova 3. LA 21 Office 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. Environmental Protection Agency Prahova 3. LA 21 Office 4. Other organisations
2	Rehabilitation of the park on Boulevard Culturii - landscaping of the area	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other sources	Rehabilitation of the park on Boulevard Culturii	95	2004 - 2007	1. Campina City Hall 2. Environmental Protection Agency Prahova 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. Environmental Protection Agency Prahova 3. LA 21 Office 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. Environmental Protection Agency Prahova 3. LA 21 Office 4. Other organisations
3	Measurement and control equipment for the technological processes and emissions	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other sources	Cleaner air	150	2004 - 2007	1. Campina City Hall 2. Environmental Protection Agency Prahova 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. Environmental Protection Agency Prahova 3. LA 21 Office 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. Environmental Protection Agency Prahova 3. LA 21 Office 4. Other organisations
4	Selective collection system for portable used batteries to protect the environment and recycle these industrial products	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other sources	Selective collection system for portable used batteries	2	2004 - 2005	1. Campina City Hall 2. Environmental Protection Agency Prahova 3. Economic operators 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. Environmental Protection Agency Prahova 3. LA 21 Office 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. Environmental Protection Agency Prahova 3. LA 21 Office 4. Other organisations
5	Improve the quality of the wastewater discharged in river Doftana	1. Steaua Romana Refinery 2. Other sources	Modernisation of the wastewater treatment plant	1,212	2004 - 2007	1. Steaua Romana Refinery 2. Other organisations	1. Steaua Romana Refinery 2. LA 21 Office 3. Other organisations	1. Steaua Romana Refinery 2. LA 21 Office 3. Other organisations

## IV.2. ECONOMY

No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City Hall Other sources	Project title	Estimated value (thousand Euro)	Period	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	Promoting territorial tourism identity Valorise the cultural, architectural and historic heritage, and introduce it in the international tourism cycle	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council Prahova 3. Tour operators 4. Other sources	Centre for promoting regional tourism	0.5	2 years	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Tour operators 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Tour operators 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Other organisations
2	Establishment of an attractive area for industrial development Promotion of cleaner technologies Promotion of foreign investments	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other sources	Industrial park for modern technologies	2.5	5 years	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other organisations
3	Attractive climate for business Promotion of foreign investment Technical assistance and consulting services for business	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other sources	Business and Investment Promotion Centre	0.6	2 years	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other organisations
4	Support young entrepreneurs Develop small industries and services Stimulate development of services in the private sector	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other sources	Business Incubator Centre	0.5	5 years	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other organisations
5	Stimulate the diversification of work force qualifications Improve qualifications in new professions Promote professional training in accordance with labour market requirements	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other sources	Human Resources Training Centre	1.2	4 years	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other organisations
6	Implement the quality assurance system for the public services provided by local administration in compliance with ISO 9000	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Other sources	ISO9000 in Local Public Administration	0.1	2 years	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Other organisations

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No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City Hall Other sources	Project title	Estimated value (thousand Euro)	Period	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
7	Plan the reinvigoration of the traditional industries compatible with geographic and geologic profile of the area.	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other sources	Promotion of local industry	0.5	4 years	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. County Council 3. Investors 4. Other organisations

## IV.3. HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City Hall Other sources	Project title	Estimated value (thousand Euro)	Period	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	Establish a Medical Centre for persons with no medical insurance	1. Campina City Hall 2. Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects (GGP) through the Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie	Medical Centre for persons with no medical insurance	-	2004 - 2009	1. Campina City Hall 2. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 3. Municipal Hospital Campina	1. Campina City Hall 2. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 3. Other NGOs 4. LA 21 Office	1. Campina City Hall 2. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 3. GGP 4. LA 21 Office
2	Establish an Education Centre for the fertile population	1. GGP – AMUS 2. Municipal Hospital Campina 3. Campina City Hall 4. MEDIS Foundation	Information and education Centre for fertile persons concerning family planning	-	2004 - 2005	1. Campina City Hall 2. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 3. MEDIS Foundation 4. LA 21 Office	1. Campina City Hall 2. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 3. MEDIS Foundation 4. LA 21 Office	1. Campina City Hall 2. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 3. GGP 4. MEDIS Foundation 5. LA 21 Office
3	Establish a shelter for old people with no income or family	1. GGP - AMUS 2. Municipal Hospital Campina 3. Campina City Hall	Shelter for old persons	-	2004 - 2009	1. Campina City Hall 2. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 3. Zamolxes 4. LA 21 Office	1. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 2. Campina City Hall 3. Zamolxes 4. LA 21 Office	1. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 2. Campina City Hall 3. Zamolxes 4. LA 21 Office
4	Establish a day Centre for mothers with children that are victims of domestic violence and for abused children	1. Foundation "Copiii mai întâi" and the financing programme Childnet through AMUS 2. Municipal Hospital Campina 3. Campina City Hall 4. Zamolxes	Day Centre for mothers and abused children	-	2004 - 2009	1. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 2. Campina City Hall 3. Zamolxes	1. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 2. Campina City Hall 3. Zamolxes 4. LA 21 Office	1. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 2. Campina City Hall 3. Zamolxes 4. LA 21 Office

No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City Hall Other sources	Project title	Estimated value (thousand Euro)	Period	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
5	Organise training courses for health education of the population	1. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 2. Municipal Hospital Campina 3. MEDIS Foundation	Training courses for health education	-	2004 - 2005	1. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 2. Municipal Hospital Campina 3. MEDIS Foundation	1. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 2. Municipal Hospital Campina 3. MEDIS Foundation 4. LA 21 Office	1. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 2. Municipal Hospital Campina 3. MEDIS Foundation 4. LA 21 Office
6	Establish a Centre for drug addicts (alcohol, tobacco, drugs)	1. GGP - AMUS 2. Municipal Hospital Campina 3. MEDIS Foundation 4. Campina City Hall	Rehabilitation Centre for drug addicts	-	2004 - 2009	1. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 2. Municipal Hospital Campina 3. MEDIS Foundation 4. Campina City Hall	1. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 2. Municipal Hospital Campina 3. MEDIS Foundation 4. Campina City Hall 5. GGP 6. LA 21 Office	1. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 2. Municipal Hospital Campina 3. MEDIS Foundation 4. Campina City Hall 5. GGP 6. LA 21 Office
7	Set up telephone hot line located in a NGO staffed with specialists for persons in difficulties	1. Campina City Hall 2. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 3. MEDIS Foundation	Telephone line for the persons in difficulties	-	2004 - 2005	1. Campina City Hall 2. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 3. MEDIS Foundation	1. Campina City Hall 2. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 3. MEDIS Foundation 4. LA 21 Office	1. Campina City Hall 2. Mutual Association Amus France Roumanie 3. MEDIS Foundation 4. LA 21 Office
8	Provide the public safety	Other sources (Budget of the Ministry of Administration and Interior)	"Quiet streets – Safe city"	-	2004 - 2014	Ministry of Administration and Interior	Civil Society	Ministry of Administration and Interior Civil Society
9	Civic security in educational institutions and leisure areas	Other sources (Budget of the Ministry of Administration and Interior)	"Safe schools and parks"	-	2004 - 2014	Ministry of Administration and Interior	Civil Society	Ministry of Administration and Interior Civil Society
10	Protect life in road traffic	Other sources (Budget of the Ministry of Administration and Interior)	"Safer road traffic"	-	2004 - 2014	Ministry of Administration and Interior	Civil Society	Ministry of Administration and Interior Civil Society
11	Stop drug consumption and trafficking	Other sources (Budget of the Ministry of Administration and Interior)	"Against the white death"	-	2004 - 2014	Ministry of Administration and Interior	Civil Society	Ministry of Administration and Interior Civil Society
12	Prevent and fight against fraud	Other sources (Budget of the Ministry of Administration and Interior)	"Against fraud and corruption"	-	2004 - 2014	Ministry of Administration and Interior	Civil Society	Ministry of Administration and Interior Civil Society
13	Reduce crime	Other sources (Budget of the Ministry of Administration and Interior)	"Together with the citizens, for community"	-	2004 - 2014	Ministry of Administration and Interior	Civil Society	Ministry of Administration and Interior Civil Society

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No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City Hall Other sources	Project title	Estimated value (thousand Euro)	Period	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
14	Establishment of the "Rural Gendarmeries"	Other sources (Budget of the Ministry of Administration and Interior)	For the peace of the rural community	-	2004 - 2014	Ministry of Administration and Interior	Civil Society	Ministry of Administration and Interior Civil Society
15	Reflect the activity of the Ministry of Administration and Interior	Other sources (Budget of the Ministry of Administration and Interior)	"Image by facts"	15	2004 - 2014	Ministry of Administration and Interior	Civil Society	Ministry of Administration and Interior Civil Society

## IV.4. EDUCATION

No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City Hall Other sources	Project title	Estimated value (thousand Euro)	Period	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	Build modern complex to facilitate youth sporting activities	1. Campina City Hall 2. Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism 3. Other financing sources	Build a sports gym at National College "Nicolae Grigorescu"		2001 - 2004	1. Campina City Hall 2. Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism 3 Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Romanian Government 4 Other organisations	- on going project 1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office 3. Other organisations
2	Arrange a modern education building in accordance with contemporary educational needs	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other financing sources	New building for School no. 2		2001 - 2006	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Romanian Government 4. Other organisations	- on going project 1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Other organisations
3	Establish computer networks in each primary and secondary school	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other financing sources	IT in the schools of Campina – a "sine qua non" condition for the future		2004 - 2005	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. IT specialised companies 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Other organisations
4	Arrange adequate spaces for lectures and individual study and update the stock of book in the school libraries.	1. Campina City Hall 2. County School Inspectorate 3. . Ministry of Education, Research and Youth 4. Other financing sources	"Re-discover reading and the book"		2004 - 2006	1. Campina City Hall 2. Ministry of Education, Research and Youth 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. County School Inspectorate 3. LA 21 Office Campina 4. Editors 5. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. County School Inspectorate 3. LA 21 Office Campina 4. Other organisations

No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City Hall Other sources	Project title	Estimated value (thousand Euro)	Period	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
5	Arrange sports centres in schools, the outdoor sports grounds and gym equipment	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other financing sources	"Mens sana in corpore sana"- equipping and arranging the school sports centres of Campina		2004 - 2007	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Ministry of Transport, Construction and Tourism 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Other organisations
6	Arrange suitable play grounds on the premises of pre-school institutions	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other financing sources	First steps in life – pre-school education		2003 - 2006	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Local Construction Companies	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Other organisations
7	Equip schools with specific equipment necessary to the educational process, equip science laboratories and work shops in the Art and Vocational Schools	1. Ministry of Education, Research and Youth 2. Campina City Hall 3. Other financing sources	Modern education with modern tools		2004 - 2008	1. Campina City Hall 2. Ministry of Education, Research and Youth 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Economic operators 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Other organisations
8	Establish long term pre-university education in accordance with sustainable development principles –choose field of education according to city needs (Engineering, Economics) or to neighbouring areas (Tourism, Environment, etc.)	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other financing sources	Campina, the city of the intellectuals		2004 - 2007	1. Campina City Hall 2. Ministry of Education, Research and Youth	1. Campina City Hall 2. Ministry of Education, Research and Youth 3. LA 21 Office Campina 4. Colleges and Universities from Ploiesti or other cities.	1. Campina City Hall 2. Ministry of Education, Research and Youth 3. LA 21 Office Campina 4. Colleges and Universities from Ploiesti or other cities
9	a) development of communication and learning capacity; b) specific information for students: c) formal and in-formal assistance for young persons with physical handicaps	1. Campina City Hall 2. GRASP 3. PHARE 4. Zamolxes Foundation	Centre "Equal chances"	25	2004 - 2005	1. Social Department - Campina City Hall; 2. Zamolxes Foundation	Public-private	1. Social Department Campina City Hall; 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Zamolxes Foundation
10	Arrange a sports centre including the Youth House, the stadium, a new gym, and covering the swimming pool	1. Local Council Campina 2. National Agency for Sport 3. County Directorate for Youth and Sport 4. Other financing sources	Campina Sports Centre	2,250	2004 - 2006	1. Local Council Campina 2. National Agency for Sport 3. County Directorate for Youth and Sport	1. LA 21 Office Campina 2. Local Council Campina 3. Other organisations	1. LA 21 Office Campina 2. Local Council Campina 3. Other organisations

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No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City Hall Other sources	Project title	Estimated value (thousand Euro)	Period	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
11	Re-arrange the bowling centre of the Youth House	1. Local Council Campina 2. National Agency for Sport 3. County Directorate for Youth and Sport 4. Other financing sources	Re-arrange the Olympic bowling centre	150	2004 – 2006	1. Local Council Campina 2. National Agency for Sport 3. County Directorate for Youth and Sport	1. LA 21 Office Campina 2. Local Council Campina 3. Other organisations	1. LA 21 Office Campina 2. Local Council Campina 3. Other organisations
12	Cover the swimming pool of the Youth House	1. Local Council Campina 2. Other financing sources	Cover the swimming pool of the Youth House	500	2004 – 2006	1. Local Council Campina 2. Other organisations	1. LA 21 Office Campina 2. Local Council Campina 3. Other organisations	1. LA 21 Office Campina 2. Local Council Campina 3. Other organisations
13	Re-arrange the existing sports centres	1. Local Council Campina 2. National Agency for Sport 3. County Directorate for Youth and Sport 4. Other financing sources	Develop the sporting activities	350	2004 - 2005	1. Local Council Campina 2. National Agency for Sport 3. County Directorate for Youth and Sport 4. Other organisations	1. LA 21 Office Campina 2. Local Council Campina 3. Other organisations	1. LA 21 Office Campina 2. Local Council Campina 3. Other organisations

Note: The real values of these complex projects can be established only based on detailed studies. In this document only the immediate needs of the education process in Campina were quantified in accordance with sustainable development principles.

## IV.5. CULTURE

No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City Hall Other sources	Project title	Estimated value (thousand Euro)	Period	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	Equip the Youth House with audio-video and lighting equipment.	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other financing sources	Equip the Youth House with audio-video equipment	34.5	2004 – 2007	1. Campina City Hall 2. Youth House 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. Youth House 3. LA 21 Office Campina 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. Youth House 3. LA 21 Office Campina 4. Other organisations
2	Restore the original architectural elements of "Iulia Hasdeu" Castle	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other financing sources	"Iulia Hasdeu" Castle	-	2004 - 2007	1. Campina City Hall 2. "Iulia Hasdeu" Castle 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Other organisations

No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City Hall Other sources	Project title	Estimated value (thousand Euro)	Period	Responsible Institutions / Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
3	Establish the PC network, Internet connection and legislation entry on computer	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other financing sources	IT tools for library activity	11	2004 - 2007	1. Campina City Hall 2. Campina Library 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Other organisations
4	Diversify the existing stock of books	1. Campina City Hall 2. EEIST Foundation 3. Other financing sources	Diversify stock of books	-	2004 – 2014	1. Campina City Hall 2. Campina Library 3. EEIST Foundation 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. EEIST Foundation 3. LA 21 Office Campina 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. EEIST Foundation 3. LA 21 Office Campina 4. Other organisations
5	Establish a Theatre Group for children	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other financing sources	Theatre Group	-	2004 – 2005	1. Campina City Hall 2. Culture House "Geo Bogza" 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. Culture House 3. LA 21 Office Campina 4. Other organisations
6	Establish a folk music band	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other financing sources	Campina Folk music band	-	2004 – 2005	1. Campina City Hall 2. Culture House 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Other organisations
7	Technical equipment for Culture House	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other financing sources	Technical equipment for Culture House	35	2004 – 2006	1. Campina City Hall 2. Culture House 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Other organisations
8	Establish an English Teaching Course in the Children Club	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other financing sources	English Teaching Course	-	2004 – 2006	1. Campina City Hall 2. Children Club 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Other organisations
9	Establish the documentation Centre "Nicolae Grigorescu"	1. Campina City Hall 2. Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs 3. Other financing sources	Documentation Centre "Nicolae Grigorescu"	60	2004 – 2007	1. Campina City Hall 2. Museum "Nicolae Grigorescu" 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs 3. LA 21 Office Campina 4. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs 3. LA 21 Office Campina 4. Other organisations
10	Build new spaces for temporary exhibitions	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other financing sources	Exhibitions	-	2004 – 2008	1. Campina City Hall 2. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Other organisations	1. Campina City Hall 2. LA 21 Office Campina 3. Other organisations

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## V. PRIORITY PROJECTS

### V.1. PROJECTS IDENTIFIED IN THE FRAME WORK OF THE LA 21 PROCESS FOR THE PERIOD 2004 – 2014

#### V.1.1. Rehabilitation of the Boulevard Culturii Park – landscaping of the area

##### Project title

Rehabilitation of Boulevard Culturii Park

##### Financing / Partners

- Local Council – Campina City Hall

##### Beneficiaries

In particular, the rehabilitation addresses the needs of the citizens of Campina as it creates a leisure area that is very necessary for the city and local communities.

##### Implementing agency

- Local Council – Campina City Hall

##### Scope of the project

Rehabilitation of the existing park:

- Land consolidation, landscaping to create an attractive leisure spot for the population of the city;
- Arrange the park and equip it with specific features (summer houses, alleys, benches, playgrounds for children, rest spaces for adults).

##### Location

The surface of the park is limited to the east by Culturii Boulevard, to the south by Lt. Col. Erou Oprescu Adrian Street, and to the north by the pedestrian alley parallel to Podului and Grindului streets.

This area has approx. 78,450 m2.

##### Financing/Partnership description

The total value of the investment is of 3,788,930 thousand lei (1977) and will be covered from budgetary sources and from public-private partnerships.

##### Project content

- Rehabilitate, modernise and valorise the existing objectives;
- Solve the run off of meteoric and phreatic water that reaches the surface in several areas;
- Build prop walls;
- Arrange alleys, rest places and provide with specific furniture to attract people;
- Improve the landscape;
- Rearrange the Coffee Place (currently out of use) and build a summer house;
- Build 2–3 sanitary groups in brick, properly lighted, and connected to water supply and sewerage.
- Protect the soil against erosion by increasing the density of bushes on the steep slopes;
- Improve the variety of the tree species on the alleys and adjacent areas by introducing leafy and resinous species, trees and bushes with high decorative value;

##### Implementation Programme

Implementation has not yet begun due to lack of funds.

## Financing

Financial contribution from own sources (co-financing): approx. 25%

## Current status of the project

The project was designed by the National Wood Institute – ARHITEXT – INTELISOFT SRL

The feasibility study was concluded.

## V.1.2. Reintegration in the environment of the old landfill of Campina Municipality

### Project title

Reintegration in the environment of the old landfill

### Project field

Waste management

### Coordinator Public Authority

Campina City Hall

### Project Beneficiary

Campina Municipality.

### Project location

The south east area of the city of Campina, on the right bank of the river Doftana. The landfill covers a surface of approx. 4 ha, and has a capacity of 1,015,500 m<sup>3</sup>, of which 812,300 m<sup>3</sup> is already full.

### Scope of the project

Reintegration in the environment of the existing landfill

### Project description

- Closure of the existing landfill by:
- Covering and harmonising with the natural environment;
- Securing the stability of the slopes and waste mass;

- Enclosing the area with a natural protective belt;
- Protect the quality of the ground water by collecting the leaks with perimeter drains and evacuating it to the city's wastewater treatment station;
- Collect the gas emissions from the fermentation process by using monitoring forges provided with gas collectors;
- Outline drain provided with pump station and discharge pipe.
- Natural water proofing
- The covering includes: gas drain → mineral tightening → water drain → vegetal layer.
- Artificial water proofing
- The artificial covering includes: → gas drain → geo-diaphragm → geo-textile → eater drain → vegetal layer.
- Project impact:
- Compliance with environmental and water management regulations;
- Sanitation of the adjacent area;
- Stopping the pollution of the river Doftana and underground water layer;
- Reintegrate the damaged land;
- Create new jobs during project implementation.

### Project duration :

10 years

### Estimated project cost :

1,250 thousand EUR

### Financing

Financial contribution from own sources (co-financing): approx. 25%

### Preparatory stage of the project

The project was designed by SC ConsProiect SA Ploiesti.

The feasibility study was prepared.

### V.1.3. Sorting and treatment of solid waste

#### Project location

- The city of Campina, 6 Oborului St., on land provided by the City Hall for this purpose.

#### General objectives

- Reduce the quantity of the ecologically disposed solid waste;
- Substitute many raw materials used to produce goods;
- Create the conditions conducive to new procedures for waste recovery and recycling;
- Increase urban comfort.

#### Related objectives

- Expand the sorting and treatment system for non-hazardous waste in Campina and implement this operating system in other areas (the city of Breaza and adjacent villages);
- Establish a public-private partnership for solid waste management.

#### Main activities

- Collection/pre-collection of solid waste : plastics, paper, cardboard, metals;
- Prior sorting/selection of the above mentioned waste types on an intermediary platform;
- Treatment of the sorted/selected materials;
- Transport and ecological disposal of biodegradable waste resulting from the sorting/selection process.

#### Economic data

- Estimated value approx. 29,250 Euro;
- Project duration: 24 months;
- Financing sources:
  - bank loans 63%
  - own funds 17%
  - attracted funds 20%.

#### Results:

~ 43,000 Euro

### Actual status of the project:

Preliminary study

### V.1.4. Modernisation of the Wastewater Treatment Plant

#### Project location

South-West Area – Campina

#### Objectives

- 1) Regulation (compliance with standards)
  - achievement of the treatment parameters established by Romanian and EU standards;
  - reduce pollution (maximum pollutant retention during the wastewater treatment process);
  - sanitation of Prahova River valley.
- 2) Emissions
  - solve the odour problem (air pollution);
  - decrease content of pollutants in wastewater, especially organic matters.
- 3) The cost of the wastewater treatment process
  - dramatic decrease in the electric energy consumption once the biological step of the treatment plant is rehabilitated;
  - improvement in the quality and quantity of the sludge;
  - decrease in the number of personnel.

#### Initial estimation of investment cost

The initial estimated cost is 3,500,000 Euro, which reaches the upper limit of an environmental project in Romania. These costs can be modified by using local services, especially for civil engineering works:

Civil engineering, EUR	1,028,500
Equipment, EUR	1,742,125
Consultancy, EUR	165,000
Total, EUR	2,935,625
Miscellaneous, EUR	514,440
Grand total, EUR	3,450,065
Estimated, EUR	3,500,000

**Actual status of the project:**

- study.

**V.1.5. Rehabilitation of the drinking water transport and distribution systems****Current situation**

The city of Campina is supplied with water from the river Doftana from two points:

- Voila reservoir (raw water) – own S.C. C.P.G.C. treatment plant – including clarifying tanks, rapid filters – chlorine – pumping – discharge pipe Diameter 700 mm, tanks Muscel – distribution network;
- Transport pipe for treated water, Diameter 1000 mm, from the Hydro technical System Paltinu (belonging to the National Company “Apele Romane”) through Doftana pumping station – discharge pipe, diameter 400 mm – distribution network.

Ground water is present from a depth of 0.5 m and has sulphide aggressiveness caused by the presence of salt and oil residues. Under these conditions even the soil is aggressive to the concrete and metal as the wear of ground steel pipes proves.

The necessary water quantity for the consumers of Campina (population and industry, economic operators) is  $Q_{average/day} = 372$  l/s and  $Q_{max/day} = 435$  l/s.

The total length of the distribution networks is 110 km, the pipes have diameters of between 50 and 600 mm and are 2 to 70 years old.

The feed pipes are of steel and have a total length of 7,000 m, of which 4,650 m have 700 mm diameter and 2,400 m have 400 mm diameters. The discharge pipes with 700 mm diameters (built in 1985) and with 400 mm diameters (built in 1930) are in extremely bad condition, causing 4-5 service interruptions weekly.

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These interruptions have major effects on water quality and dramatically increase water losses to the system and maintenance costs. These facts influence the price paid by the population.

**Designed situation**

The rehabilitation of the following works is proposed:

- discharge pipe (feed pipe – protected steel of 700 mm diameter, from Voila pump station to the emptying point CG2) with a length of 3,300 m, in the first stage, out of a total 4350 m;
- discharge pipe with diameter of 400 mm and length of 2,350 m, from Doftana pump station to the distribution network from the Ecaterina Teodoroiu street area;
- other 8 streets with networks of different diameters and lengths.

The proposed rehabilitation works include:

- replacing existing pipes with new ones of suitable diameters;
- replacing existing branching;
- providing every consumer with water metres;
- Installing fire hydrants on the distribution pipes, every 100 m.

**Technical-economic indicators**

The main technical and economic indicators are:

- total value – VAT excluded – 1,937,304 Euro, of which 1,689,704 Euro represents Construction + Assembly
- Total value – VAT included – 2,305,392 euro, of which 2,010,747 Euro represents Construction + Assembly.

**Project duration**

- 30 months

**Current status of the project:**

- feasibility study.