

STRATEGY OF THE BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA (BMMA) 2010 – 2020

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1. KEY ASPECTS OF THE BMMA MANAGEMENT

In Romania, the big cities are interested in the metropolitan approach because of the internal pressures, the distortions in the development processes and the need to meet the competition on the internal market, on one hand, and, on the other hand, because of the need to prepare the integration in the European development networks and to meet the competition at another level.

Figure 1. Cities that aspire to important roles in Romania



The City of Baia Mare, along with the bordering localities is currently concerned with a series of problems and pressures in the development process, which need to be approached through partnerships in order to be properly settled.

- *External pressures*, resulting from the processes that come along with the globalization of economy, the establishment and enlargement of the European Union, the enhancement of the importance of economy based on knowledge, the increase of the competition between regions, the aspects related to international migration
- *Internal pressures*, resulting from processes related to transition, decentralization, regionalization policies, social and economic unbalances and distortions, competition among cities, problems related to environment, housing and services, as well as unbalance between the demand and offer of lands, etc.

The consequences of these pressures are translated by relations that join and separate the city of the surrounding area:

- Distortions in the demand and offer of lands for development
- Imbalances in the local economic development
- Damage of the housing system and of the life conditions

- Lack of physical accessibility and utilities adequate to the new demands
- The low level and the lack of service diversity
- Social poor living standards
- Damage of the environmental conditions

The metropolitan development approach aims to overtake and to settle the multiple pressures resulting from the changes in the economic system, in the development and planning system, from the distortions and diversified needs in the urban area, as well as in the adjacent rural area, in order to create a development nucleus in a coherent network at territorial level. However, the local entities are aware of the differences between the potential of the area and way it is promoted and administrated for the increase of the local community welfare. The adequate capitalization of the potential in the city and in the bordering localities can contribute to the creation of a regional nucleus and the consolidation of the roles assigned to the partner entities at county, regional and national level.

The peripheral position in relation with the major transport corridors

The geographical layout close by the borders with Hungary and Ukrain represents a real advantage if we are to consider surveyed the area, which has not yet been capitalized due to the peripheral position of the system in relation with the major transport corridors. This advantage will be consolidated in the future by an increased accessibility, through the rapid roadway Baia Mare – Satu Mare – Petea, the Baia Mare – Zalău, Baia Mare – Dej – Cluj Napoca motor way and the opening of the airport for international Charter flights.

The existence of environmental problems

Beyond the qualities of the environment, the territory of BMMA is confronted with image problems connected to the protection of the environmental (the pollution of the Tisa River); these issues have to be seriously approached in order to attract new business and to promote tourism in the area.

Damaged heritage

The area includes a valuable heritage that needs all kinds of rehabilitation works so as to show them to advantage, both for reasons of tourism development and for the local identity and image.

The effect of the economic restructuring

Three sub-zones can be noticed within BMMA, displaying different characteristics through their specificity and economic tradition(a) Seini, Tăuții Măgherauș, Recea, (b) Baia Mare, Baia Sprie, Cavnic, Groși, Dumbrăvița, Săcălășeni, Copalnic Mănăştur, (c) Somcuta Mare, Valea Chioarului, Mireșu Mare, Satulung. Their economic development is confronted with issues related to the restructuring of the economic activities previously developed which require recycling costs of the industrial sites.

The existence of the social territorial disparity

At the accession time, BMMA was a territorial amalgam of urban and rural regions with disparities in as far as the basic, social and economic infrastructure is concerned; in which the main interest for investment, as well as for the largest offer of public services and utilities are concentrated in Baia Mare.

Complexity of the public management

Currently, BMMA does not operate as a social and economic unit and is not equipped with an operational mechanism for the planning and management of the territory, the services and utilities of a metropolitan interest.

From the audit that has been carried out and the questionnaires and interviews done in the localities members of the BMMA resulted to a series of conclusions structured on the basis of the key management aspects, grouped in the four aforementioned categories: **infrastructure, economy, public administration, community**, presented as follows:

1.1. Infrastructure

- **Public utilities:** The water supply and the sewage system, the integrated waste management are considered priority issues in most of the localities, especially in the rural area.
- **Transport infrastructure:** The county and communal road network has a good coverage, but they are in a poor condition and there does not exist a public transportation network between all the localities members of BMMA.
- **Social and healthcare services:** In most of the localities in the region, the existing healthcare institutions (hospitals, medical centers, clinics) do not provide sufficient medical services.
- **Education services:** In Baia Mare, there are institutions for all the levels of education, whereas in the rural areas there are not enough high-schools and no vocational schools or postgraduate institutions.
- **Natural resources:** The main natural resources are represented by the natural landscape proper for the development of tourism activities, agriculture/zootechnics, wood processing and construction materials (gravel and sand), as well as deposits of useful metaliferrous mineral substances.
- **Environment:** There are areas where the likelihood of earthslides is high (Baia Mare, Baia Sprie, Tăuții Măgherauș, Dumbrăvița, Groși), areas where the risk of flooding is high, as well as three industrial processing facilities held by the mine companies with technological risks (Baia Mare) and tailing dumps (Tăuții Măgherauș, Recea).

1.2. Economy

- **Financial and insurance services:** All urban localities, especially the city of Baia Mare, are well-provided with financial and banking institutions.
- **Economic operators:** There is an investment dynamics in the domain of manufacturing (light industry, food industry and wood industry), as well as transport and distribution services, especially around Baia Mare, Recea, Tăuții Măgherauș, Seini.
- **Labour force:** The young hold a higher percentage of the total population, as compared to the county and national average, and the unemployment rate has low values in the rural area. The existing unemployment follows the closing up of the mining activities, and it is higher in Baia Mare, Baia Sprie and Cavnic.
- **Public budget:** Considered in terms of the capacity of co-financing the projects that are submitted for financing from Structural Funds, the public budget is not sufficient (except for the city of Baia Mare) in all the partner public administrations.

1.3. Public administration

- The main issue that the **public management** faces is the lack of trained employees at the level of the commune mayoralities; whereas there is a better situation in towns and especially in the city of Baia Mare.
- **The urbanism regulations** in force have not been updated recently in many localities, and their enforcement is not sufficiently followed up and monitored.
- **The services and support for SMEs** have taken shape only at the urban level, except for the Recea Commune.
- **The dissemination of information and communication with the citizens** is not done systematically in the small communities and through set procedures. Therefore, the information and consultation of population regarding the investment projects and the development of the locality are done only sporadically.

1.4. The community

- **The community spirit**, characterized through the presence of a united and responsible community that participate in the public life and show interest in the public asset of the locality, is more intense in the rural communities.
- However, it is not evenly represented in the public spaces, which are of a better quality in towns and in the city of Baia Mare.
- **The safety of citizens** – this aspect is characterized by the presence of the feeling of insecurity and the number of crimes. In the urban area, due to the poor social relations in the community, the security level recorded lower than in the rural area.
- **The accommodation endowment** shows the level of endowment with tourism infrastructure, which is better represented in Baia Mare, Baia Sprie, Somcuta Mare, Săcălășeni.
- **The food and non-food stores** are well represented in the region, especially in the city of Baia Mare.
- **The cultural infrastructure and sports facilities** existing in Baia Mare serve the entire peri-urban area.
- **The historical and cultural heritage** is distinguished by quantity, diversity and value, as well as by its balanced layout in the territory (3 areas with high density of monuments: Baia Mare, Baia Sprie și Somcuta Mare). The existence of the protected complexes in the region makes it possible for almost every locality to benefit from the economic opportunities offered by them.

2. VISION AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

2.1. Vision

The development vision of BMMA is formulated on the opportunities generated by Romania's accession into the European Union for the capitalization of the local potential. Anticipating an increase of the interest for investment in the BMMA, the level of endowment in the territory will significantly rise, and the partner local councils will have to efficiently manage the existing resources – human, real estate, financial.

The aim of the joint development vision of BMMA is to line up the social-economic objectives formulated by the BMMA partners with the national and regional priorities and with the changes that currently occur in the spatial, economic and social dynamics of the area.

In the context of a positive economic development supported by economic and social indicators, the partner local councils will have to take into consideration the competitive and comparative advantages on which the development vision of BMMA can be built:

Comparative advantages:

1. geographical layout;
2. natural resources;
3. cultural traditions.

Competitive advantages:

- a. human capital;
- b. coherent economic structure;
- c. capacity of organization of the local administration;
- d. the BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA is operational.

Taking into consideration the nature of the cooperation within BMMA and the diverse problems in the region, the vision must meet the joint development needs of all the citizens in the area, and also those specific to the inhabitants in the urban and rural areas, in order to:

- 1). ensure the **economic growth** of the area on medium and long term;
- 2). **eliminate the** social and territorial **disparities**;
- 3). gradually comply with the **environmental standards** that Romania must entirely meet by 2017;
- 4). develop BMMA's partnership with the private sector, made up of the academics, national and European associative sectoral structures.

DEVELOPMENT VISION

BMMA will have to "manufacture" their own trade mark through which to consolidate their comparative advantages and develop their competitive advantages within the European territorial conglomerate, through which to promote the elements of its development vision starting from the initial stage of *TO LEARN* to the stage of *TO INNOVATE*:

An economic growth pole, dominated by non-polluting productive activities (transfer areas and technological parks) and tourism;

A comfortable place to live in a clean environment, accesible to public services and utilities;

An attractive destination in the European multicultural landscape through various expression means: language, music/folk costumes, architecture, gastronomy.

Development slogan: **WE INNOVATE!**

The implementation of this vision scans four strategic directions:

- 1: The development of the research infrastructure;
- 2: The development of advanced, non-polluting technologies;
- 3: The protection and rehabilitation of the environment;
- 4: The development of tourism and agriculture.

Specifically, the development visions will have different implications for the urban and the rural environment, meaning to eliminate the gaps existing between them in as far as the level of comfort and the endowment with infrastructure are concerned:

Development vision for the urban areas

From the point of view of the efficient use of public services and utilities, the economic and social development of BMMA will have to be supported by the public and/or private institutions involved in the public services offer, in order to take mutual decisions with respect to the places where public investments should primarily be carried out, and the economic growth will have to be stimulated.

Public utilities such as water, sewage systems and gas will have to be expanded in order to stimulate the economic growth and to provide viable economic alternatives for the future locations of residential and/or business areas.

From the point of view of the way in which the land within the boundaries of the cities and especially on the borders between them will be used, the request for land will be guided by the general urban plans, which will have to line up the density of the existing or proposed public utilities with the density of the operating utilities (dwellings, offices, logistic parks, etc).

The centres of the cities will be revitalized so as to turn them into attractions sites at zonal and regional level. Special attention will be given to the programmes focused on the rehabilitation and the construction of new buildings, which will have a catalyst role in development and will complete the historical and cultural character of the existing lot.

The new residential developments, that will be built at the borders of localities, will be carried out as a combination of different types of houses, public services and commercial functions, in order to ensure the inhabitants rapid access to these urban services, without causing additional traffic congestion in the centres of the localities and without leading to the damaging the environment/ the landscape.

Development vision for the rural areas

The provision of public services and utilities in the rural localities should lead, on medium term, to a higher level of comfort for the inhabitants and attractivity for new investments. The ensuring of accessibility to localities and of a higher degree of mobility for the inhabitants will also facilitate the functioning of BMMA.

The rural landscape and heritage, tangible and intangible, must be protected and shown to advantage, according to the CEMAT/2003 guide. Special attention will be given to the promotion of rural tourism and to the development of public spaces where the rural population can get information and communicate.

Outside the boundaries of the rural localities, the agricultural activities will have to be encouraged on the lands that have potential. From the point of view of the environment and landscape protection, the farming lands and the forests, either public or private, should make up green protection belts for the urban areas. These belts will provide recreation facilities for the inhabitants in the rural and urban areas.

2.2. Strategic objectives for development

Based on the elements that make up the development vision, the strategic objectives for BMMA are those for which the BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA Association was founded and which are mentioned in the Founding Act:

- a) The improving of the quality of life and the doing away with the disparities between localities observing the conditions indicators, elements and endowment level from Law no. 351/2001 regarding the National Territory Planning -section 4, localities network, annex 2 and 4;
- b) The consolidating of the Baia Mare Development Pole simultaneously with the constant attracting of investments and locating enterprises throughout the entire territory of BMMA, with a view to continually develop a source for working places in this area and to support the population from the peri-urban area through investments in economic objectives and in the local infrastructure.

For the key management aspects that were identified in the previous chapter a series of strategic objectives were also set in order to do away with the disparities and the identified problems, thus:

Problem A: The peripheric position in relation with the major transport corridors; A decreased attractiveness of the area due to the damaged natural and constructed heritage.

- **Strategic objective A:** A sustainable regional development through the improvement of the physical infrastructure and functional, social and economic relations between urban and rural areas from the BMMA.

Problem B: The existence of the social territorial disparities

- **Strategic objective B:** The development of human capital by ensuring equal access of all the citizens of the BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA to quality public services.

Problem C: The effect of the economic restructuring

- **Strategic objective C:** Support a sustainable integrated economic development at the level of BMMA and the creation of employment opportunities.

Problem D: The complexity of public management

- **Strategic objective D:** A sustainable development of the local communities and of the forms of management in the BMMA Association.

2.3. Hierarchical coordination of development objectives

The objectives of BMMA are coordinated with the general objective of the Regional Operational Programme, regarding the diminishing of the social and economic disparities between the developed and the less developed areas (convergence -objective) through the "supporting and promoting of the local sustainable development, both economically and socially, in the regions of Romania, through the improvement of the business environment and infrastructure that support economic growth." More specifically, these objectives aim at the economic use of the existing infrastructure (transport, energy, industry, academics) at regional level.

Within the context of the revising of the development strategy, the BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA coordinates its own development objectives with the sustainable development priorities of the Maramureş County Council as follows:

1. the increasing of economic competitiveness and developing of an economy based on knowledge;
2. the developing and modernizing of the transport infrastructure;
3. the developing of the rural economy and increasing of productivity in the farming sector;
4. the developing of tourism by putting to advantage of the county's recognized potential;
5. the protecting and improving of the quality of the environment;
6. the developing human resources, raising the rate of employment and combating social exclusion.

The strategic objectives of the domain "Economic development and competitiveness":

1. the ensuring of the infrastructure necessary for creating attractive conditions for investors;
2. the supporting of the SMEs as a local development engine, the developing of horizontal collaboration, and setting up of clusters, and creating and developing of original, local products and services;
3. the supporting of the setting up and developing of business incubators;
4. the promoting of research and innovative activities in the field of technology and of new products, and the setting up of technology development centers or Techno-parks;
5. the promoting imports that have a high technological value, with the ultimate result of accumulating technological know-how;

6. the eliminating of exports of raw material and supporting exports that have technological value, and with incorporated processing;
7. the eliminating of the loss and introducing of creativity and innovation for domestic products.

Strategic objectives of the "Development and modernization of transport infrastructure" domain:

1. the raising of the accessibility degree to the county by rehabilitating and bringing the road, rail and air networks to European standards;
2. the ensuring of territorial cohesion between the county and EU member states through interconnection with the highway networks (e.g. Express road Vaja-Baia-Mare);
3. the developing of ring roads;
4. the setting of strategic transport corridors.

Strategic objectives of the "Protection and improvement of the quality of the environment" domain:

1. the improving of the environment by ensuring international air and water quality standards, especially through the control of industrial pollution;
2. the promoting of integrated management systems of hazardous industrial and technical waste;
3. the developing of a management system of integrated solid waste at county level;
4. the enhancing of the quality of water resources and their sustainable use;
5. the ensuring of the quality of the soil through the ecological reconstruction of the lands degraded or affected by pollution and improving of the quality of soil;
6. the protection of bio-diversity and of the protected areas.

Strategic objectives of "The development of human resources, the raising of the employment rate and the combating of social exclusion" domain:

1. the improving of the quality and productivity of labour through education and life-long learning of the workforce, the promoting of adaptability and entrepreneurship;
2. the ensuring of a job for everyone;
3. the promoting of social cohesion by increasing social inclusion of disadvantaged people and combating discrimination;
4. the promoting of total gender equality in all areas of social and economic life;
5. the reactivating of traditional social structures.

Strategic objectives in the field of tourism with the following strategic priorities:

1. in the domain of sustainable development:
 - a. setting up tourist information centers within TPUs (territorial planning units);
 - c. rehabilitating the access roads to areas of tourist interest;
 - d. rehabilitating and marking of tourist trails in the mountain areas
 - e. organizing themed tourist circuits;
 - f. developing of recreation, leisure areas and of sports grounds;
 - g. rehabilitating the historic centers, museums and archeological sites.
2. in the domain of sustainable development:
 - a. creating public-private partnerships that are to invest in the domain of tourism;
 - b. ensuring a close collaboration between the administration, the local and professional communities involved in tourism;

- c. showing to advantage the natural reservations by including them in the touristic circuits.

3. in the domain of tourist marketing:

- a. producing of promotional materials;
- b. creating and maintaining of a unique, original image (tourist logo);
- c. participating in national and international fairs and exhibitions;
- d. organizing of festivals and fairs.

4. in the domain of human resources:

- a. enhance the quality of services by organizing training courses for the personnel employed in tourism.

In the domain of rural development, it is considered to be a strategic priority the promoting of a set of measures for the modernizing of the Maramures village, provided its unique culture and traditions are preserved and shown to advantage. Bearing in mind the current problems of agriculture and of rural areas, and taking into consideration the inter-dependence between them, the county's strategy relies on the usage of a multifunctional model, for rural and agricultural development. The basic principle in the applying of this model consists in the promotion of the development of agricultural functions of the rural areas accompanied by the promotion, to a similar extent, of non-agricultural functions of these areas. This model is compatible with the economic and social policy of the European Union, whose main objective is to reduce development disparities between various regions of the EU and, implicitly, the diminishing of the development disparities between the rural and the urban.

The county development strategy is a development pole, which ensures the transformation of influence centers into polycentric development engines. By this kind of approach it is possible that rural areas benefit from the effects of development through investments made in the road infrastructure, by developing and expanding the public utilities network - water, sewage, gas. The county strategy objectives for agriculture and rural development are based on the new orientation of the European policy for rural development.

Thus, the strategic domains aim at:

- Improving the quality of life in rural areas through a diversification of the rural economy
- A sustainable economic development of farms and farming enterprises
- Raising the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry and adapting supply to demand

In order to achieve the desires expressed in the development vision, and in accordance with the profile estimated for 2020, the formulation of strategic objectives covers a range of issues:

- aspects of competitiveness, with the necessary infrastructure of BMMA and its area of influence - a territory of investors and business opportunities,
- aspects regarding the management of public services and coordination with the ability of the contributors to access these services - a territory *governed by the Citizen's Charter*, where high quality services are provided, at affordable prices and
- aspects of efficient and effective public management by implementing management forms based on performance indicators.

2.4. Corroborated strategy of the communes that are partners in BMMA

All the territorial administrative units in BMMA have set local development strategies on horizons of time that vary between the current programming period (2007-2013) and 2025. These strategies are included in the development direction of the strategy formulated within the PTPR framework (Regional Territorial Landscape Plan) BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA (2006) and make up a range of programs and projects eligible for the financing axes of the operational programmes.

Although there are differences in approach regarding vision and development objectives (vision is missing in some cases or is substituted by general objectives), localities show their adherence to the common goal of sustainable development through the improvement of infrastructure, exploitation of local (natural, human and heritage) resources and stimulation of economic activities. The following table inventories (in alphabetical order) the development objectives of BMMA members, expressed in their own development strategies:

Development vision/ General objective	Strategic objectives/ Specific objectives
<p>Baia Mare City:</p> <p>A regional development pole which undertakes the role of local resource management unit and generator of economic development, dominated by innovative, productive activities</p> <p>An attractive, comfortable and pollution-free place to live in</p> <p>An open, connected and competitive city, which innovates and produces promoting its cultural identity</p>	<p>Anticipating and meeting the demands of the community regarding accessibility and mobility</p> <p>Anticipating and meeting the demands of the community for a clean and healthy environment, with efficient public services and the preservation of natural resources</p> <p>Anticipating and meeting the demands for the use of space by local communities in Baia Mare and the neighbouring areas, by using and remodelling the public and private space.</p> <p>Diversifying the local economy on the grounds of the natural resources, the know-how and innovation</p> <p>Integrated urban development and consolidation of the BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA</p> <p>Meeting the demands of the community for efficient social, public and health services</p> <p>Developing modern social and cultural services within a social pact</p> <p>Increasing administrative problem solving skills</p> <p>Developing regional, interregional and transnational partnerships in all relevant domains for a sustainable regional development</p>
<p>Baia Sprie Town:</p> <p>A locality harmoniously integrated in the partnership process of regional development, competitively showing to advantage its local resources with social benefits for all its citizens, actively involved, on the basis of cultural and traditional environmental values, in the standing application of principles of</p>	<p>Economic growth based on the development of a modern/innovative business infrastructure, vocational education and promotion of local competitive advantages – resources and natural environment</p> <p>Social equity provided by modernizing and facilitating the acces of the community to social infrastructure and of investments in raising the quality of life</p> <p>Ecological rehabilitating of the mining area and promoting of a support for the “good-health” of the environment at the</p>

<p>sustainable community development.</p>	<p>level of community asset , and source of development</p> <p>Community regeneration by the promoting cultural identity and conservation of the local heritage</p> <p>Increasing community capacity to support a standing regional and local development process</p>
<p>Cavnic Town:</p> <p>The city of the future: development through tourism. A city open to the future, an attractive tourist destination, the proper place to live, work and relax in, with hardworking, hospitable people and responsible local authorities.</p>	<p>Restoring, modernizing and expanding the physical infrastructure</p> <p>Protecting and improving the quality of the environment</p> <p>Economic competitiveness</p> <p>Developing human resources and promoting social inclusion</p> <p>Agriculture and rural development</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>Increasing of the administrative capacity</p>
<p>Cicîrlău Commune</p>	<p>Increasing the attractiveness of the commune with a view to encouraging investments in the local economy, promoting the tourist potential, facilitating producers' access to markets and the population's access to medical centers</p> <p>Increasing life quality and the population's level of comfort</p> <p>Improving the system of public administration and applying the urbanistic regulations at European standards</p> <p>Raising the degree of training, of civic education, of information, of creating a community culture and improving the general state of good-health of the population</p> <p>Creating conditions for recreation and leisure for the local population, in order to improve the quality of life</p> <p>The developing of a business environment, the creating of new work places and of the premises for the standing development of the commune Cicîrlău</p> <p>Increasing the community capacity to support the process of local development</p> <p>Improving the quality of the environment</p>
<p>Copalnic Mănăştur Commune:</p> <p>By 2013, the commune Copalnic Mănăştur is to become a community of people with decent living conditions, wealthy both spiritually and materially, able to turn to good account the local potential to their own benefit and to that of the future generations.</p>	
<p>Dumbrăvița Commune:</p>	<p>Increasing the attractiveness of the commune with a view to encouraging investments in the local economy, promoting the tourism potential, facilitating producers' access to markets and the population's access to medical centers</p> <p>Raising the quality of life and living standard of the population</p>

	<p>Raising the degree of training, of civic education, of information, of creating a community culture and improving the general state of good-health of the population</p> <p>Creating conditions for recreation and leisure for the local population, in order to improve the quality of life</p> <p>The developing of a business environment, the creating of new work places and of the premises for the standing development of the commune</p> <p>Increasing the community capacity to support the process of local development</p> <p>Improving the quality of the environment</p>
<p>Groși Commune:</p>	<p>Increasing the attractiveness of the commune with a view to encouraging investments in the local economy, promoting the tourism potential, facilitating producers' access to markets and the population's access to medical centers</p> <p>Raising the quality of life and living standard of the population</p> <p>Raising the degree of training, of civic education, of information, of creating a community culture and improving the general state of good-health of the population</p> <p>Creating conditions for recreation and leisure for the local population, in order to improve the quality of life</p> <p>The developing of a business environment, the creating of new work places and of the premises for the standing development of the commune Groși</p> <p>Increasing the community capacity to support the process of local development</p> <p>Improving the quality of the environment</p>
<p>Mireșu Mare Commune:</p> <p>A well-managed commune. An improved infrastructure, indispensable for daily life – with paved roads, the existence of a drinking-water supply network and of a sewage system in the households; street lighting, with better local transport facilities and well provided for schools. A well developed local economy based on local potential and local resources - especially vegetables, livestock, forestry and tourism, so that the young can work in the commune and do not have to leave home, also making the population live a better life. Mireșu Mare – a leading commune of the Maramures county.</p>	<p>Boosting local economy</p> <p>Improving the infrastructure of the commune</p> <p>Promoting the local cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>Encouraging social cooperation in the commune</p>
<p>Recea Commune:</p> <p>In the next 10 years Recea commune</p>	<p>Improvement of the sportive and socio-cultural services for the population, adapted to their modern and daily needs</p>

<p>will become an important bidder of products and services especially for Baia Mare and for the neighbouring communes, due to the high number of investors that it has, and who turn to a standing value and to the highest potential its socio-economic assets; a community where people choose to settle mainly because of its social and economic opportunities; a healthy natural environment, in which the pollution sources are closed.</p>	<p>The turning to good account of the economic potential of the commune supporting the standing development of the existent economical agents and the attracting of new types of investments</p> <p>Improvement of the quality of life in the commune through the developing of the efficient public infrastructure and improving the quality of the environment</p>
<p>Săcălășeni Commune:</p>	<p>Ensuring the necessary conditions for the creating of profitable activities in zootechnics and agriculture – especially cherry-trees, sweet-cherry trees and vineyards</p> <p>The protecting of the environment, by progressively complying to the EU environmental standards Romania will have to fully comply with</p> <p>Optimizing the health system and social protection in the commune;</p> <p>Guaranteeing free access for the population and economic customers to infrastructure (water, sewage, gas distribution, transport routes, telecommunications)</p> <p>Rehabilitation and modernization of schools according to European standards</p> <p>Taking measures against social exclusion, removing of social disparities and raising the employment rate by creating new investment opportunities</p>
<p>Satulung Commune:</p> <p>Improving the quality of life for all inhabitants of commune Somcuta Mare by 2013, at the level of rural communities within the European Union.</p>	<p>Development and modernization of the transport infrastructure</p> <p>Development and modernization of the town and environment infrastructure</p> <p>Economic development by creating a favourable environment for the development of small and medium enterprises and promotion of touris potential</p> <p>Developing local public administration capacity so as to be able to implement the administrative reform and the integration of the commune in the European ensemble</p> <p>Raising the quality of life of all the inhabitants of the commune through access to education, health, culture and sports.</p> <p>Developing citizenship and the active participation of the citizens in the community's life</p>
<p>Seini Town:</p> <p>In the next 10 years, the local economy of the town of Seini will support the production of goods and services for the neighbouring localities by promoting the assets of the region; people from all over the county looking for development of knowledge and modern practices in agriculture</p>	<p>Improvement and development of the existing public infrastructure and development of urban functions characteristic of a modern town</p> <p>Social development of the community by doing away with the problems related to health, education or social protection</p> <p>Supporting (internal or foreign) private investments and local products based both on natural (primary) potential (agriculture, mining) and developing the inexistent links in the</p>

<p>will find in Seini a wide range of opportunities to meet their needs the young will wish to settle in town to start a family and get a satisfying job; the town will acquire a recognized cultural and agrotouristic identity.</p>	<p>economic chain of the region</p> <p>Developing the necessary means for the management control of the valuable natural potential of the town</p> <p>Developing and promoting the traditional cultural activities</p>
<p>Somcuta Mare Town:</p> <p>Polarization centre at micro-regional and county level, a town centred on the reacquiring and development of its vocation as a pole of influence with polarizing potential at regional level, with a consolidating area of influence. A connected, innovative, pollution-free, clean, comfortable and attractive town, focused on turning to good account bio-tehnology and the local potential through tourism.</p>	<p>The ensuring of an extensive, modern, standing transport infrastructure, as well as of all the other necessary conditions for a standing economic development and improvement of the quality of life</p> <p>The protecting and improving of the quality of the environment according to the social and economic needs of the community, thus leading to a significant improvement of the quality of life by encouraging a standing development</p> <p>Increasing the productivity of Romanian enterprises to reduce the disparities compared to the average productivity at the level of the EU</p> <p>Development of human capital and the increase of its competitiveness on the labour market, by providing equal opportunities for lifelong learning and the development of a modern, flexible and inclusive labour market</p> <p>Improving the degree of social inclusion by promoting labour market integration policies and lifelong education and promoting quality health services on equal terms and improve protection against health threats</p> <p>Developing a competitive agriculture based on knowledge and private initiative</p> <p>Modernization and development of infrastructure and tourism services, including investments in the creating of new tourist attractions</p> <p>Standing development as a measure that will show the efficiency of the government and of the quality of public politics by improving the performance of public administration</p>
<p>Tauții Magherăuș Town:</p> <p>2013: The city of the future: development through ecotourism and the attraction of investors</p>	<p>Improvement and expansion of transportation infrastructure including the districts Băița and Nistru, which have the highest concentration of Roma population</p> <p>Improving and expanding the electricity distribution system</p> <p>Improving and expanding the natural gas supply system</p> <p>Expanding and improving the public water network, including the districts Băița and Nistru, which have the highest concentration of Roma population</p> <p>Supporting private entrepreneurs in the understanding of the EU requirements regarding business development</p> <p>Improving the business environment</p> <p>Developing economic infrastructure</p> <p>Increasing regional economic competitiveness</p> <p>Health: Improving health services and promoting quality medical services</p> <p>Education: improving the education and training system,</p>

	<p>including preschool with special emphasis on children from vulnerable groups (Roma families)</p> <p>Culture: Promoting the developing human personality through culture</p> <p>Sports: Promoting the development of human personality through sports</p> <p>Social: promoting social inclusion</p> <p>Full-employment on the labor market, including the Roma</p> <p>Improving the management systems and management of waste materials</p> <p>Preventing and combating the harmful effects of natural factors on the environment</p> <p>Development of green spaces and creation of green protective screens</p> <p>Development of tourism infrastructure Protecting and turning to good account of the local tourism potential</p> <p>Rehabilitaion of the former mining galleries</p> <p>Modernization of public administration services</p> <p>Citizen's safety: increasing the safety level</p> <p>Promoting a transparent administration that respects the principle of the equality of opportunity</p>
Valea Chioarului Commune:	<p>Areas of intervention for sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basic infrastructure ▪ Public services ▪ Agriculture, Zootechnics and Forestry ▪ Rural tourism and agrotourism ▪ Development of non-agricultural economic activities ▪ Social inclusion and promoting equality of opportunity ▪ Culture and traditions ▪ The environment ▪ External relations.

2.5. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

Strategic objective A: Sustainable regional development by improving the physical infrastructure and the functional, social and economic relations between the urban and rural areas within BMMA

Sectoral objectives coordinated by Strategic objective A

Sectoral objective 1:

- Improving accessibility and mobility within BMMA by developing and improving the national and country-wide transport infrastructure.

Sectoral objective 2:

- Improving the living conditions within BMMA by improving the drinking-water supply and management systems of waste water and improving the quality of the environment by reducing the factors of natural risks, anthropic, by rehabilitating the contaminated sites.

Sectoral objective 3:

- Transforming the natural and cultural heritage into forms of economic development through the Maramures county's specific tourism.

Strategic objective B: Human capital development by ensuring an equal access of all citizens of the BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA to quality public services.

Sectoral objectives coordinated by Strategic objective B

Sectoral objective 4:

- Favouing disadvantaged groups with and without handicaps and support their reintegration into society.

Sectoral objective 5:

- Human capital development by increasing the quality of educational and CVT infrastructure.

Sectoral objective 6:

- Developing health infrastructure by providing a professional medical act in emergency and security situations.

Strategic objective C: Support sustainable economic development within BMMA and increase employment

Sectoral objectives coordinated by Strategic objective C

Sectoral objective 7:

- The developing of the economic infrastructure, and primarily of non-polluting technologies, through productive investments which contribute to the creating and preserving of the standing work places .

Sectoral objective 8:

- Consolidating and diversifying the technology research and development capacity by increasing cooperation between the academics and business sector.

Strategic objective D: The sustainable development of local communities and of the forms of management at the level of the BMMA Association

Sectoral objectives coordinated by Strategic objective D

Sectoral objective 9:

- Increase the operational capacity of the local public administration in the process of carrying out and implementing development projects.

Sectoral objective 10:

- Consolidating the management capacity with emphasis on attracting new partners and financial resources necessary for BMMA.

3. POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

The BMMA's development policies follow a coordinated approach of the problems identified in phase I, activity 1, with the purpose of proposing policies, programs, projects that will contribute to the elimination of these problems, consolidating and developing socio-economic sectors and ensuring a balance in the future territorial development.

Thematically, the policies refer to sectors concerning the quality of life territorial endowment, social and economic infrastructure, as well as the managerial capacity of the local public administration and of the BMMA Association. The programs represent the information basis created together with the development policies, on the basis of which were identified and selected the proposed projects.

The programs are directed towards opportunities regarding: (a). Rehabilitation of urban infrastructure and improvement of urban services, including urban transport (in line with Strategic Objective A), (b). Standing development of the business environment (in line with Strategic Objective C), and (c). Rehabilitation of social infrastructure (in line with Strategic Objective B).

Strategic objective A is also consolidated by policies and programs that aim at operations regarding: (a). The improving of the quality and access to the drinking water and wastewater infrastructure, (b). The developing of standing systems for the management of waste-materials, (c). The reducing of the negative impact on the environment and mitigating of the climate changes, (d). The protecting and ameliorating of biodiversity and the natural heritage and (e). Reducing the risk of natural disasters that may affect the population.

The policies and programs regarding the increase of local administration capacity and forms of management in BMMA Association, mentioned in Strategic objective D refer to:

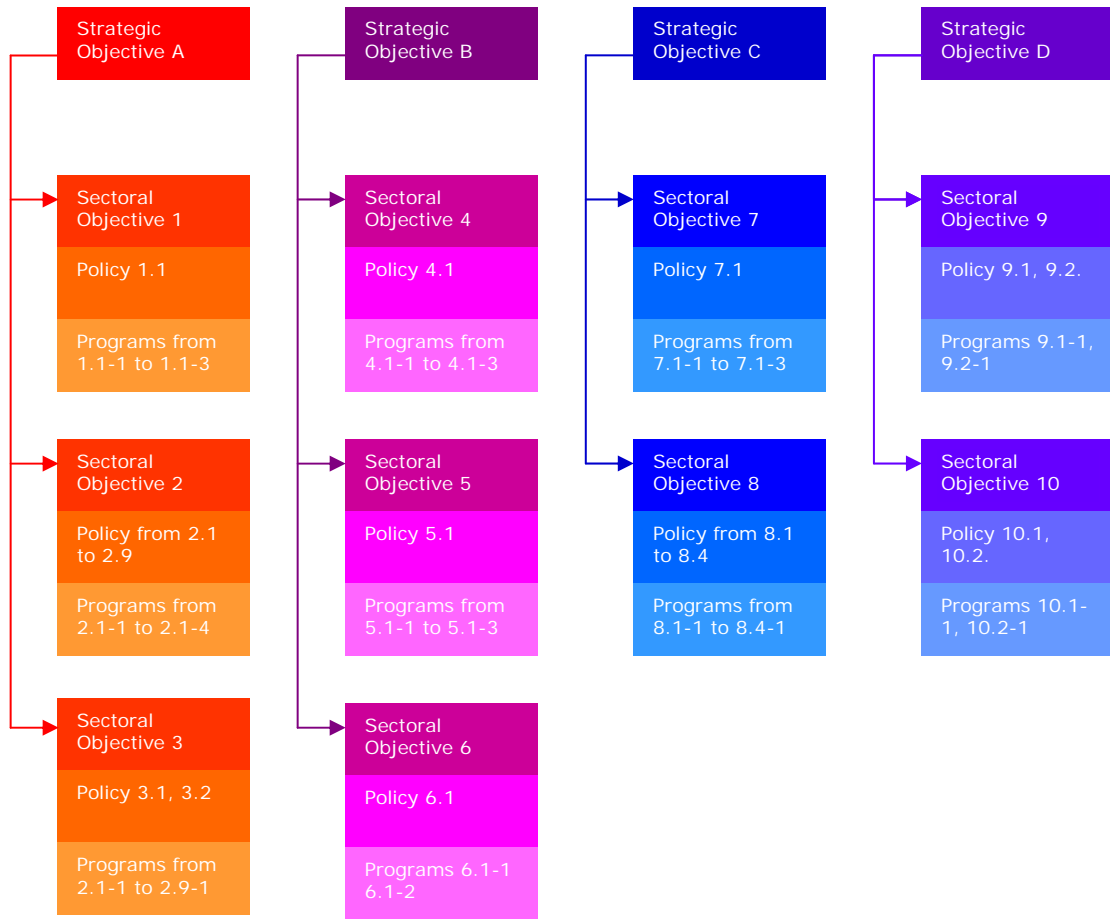
(a). The achieving of structural and process improvements of the public policy management cycle in central and local public administration and (b). To improving the quality and efficiency of the public services provided on a decentralized basis.

The list of priority programs refers to projects that will be implemented between 2012-2020. The monitoring of the implementation stage of a policy and program is carried on the basis of an identification code created as follows:

- (1). Sectoral objectives are numbered from 1 to 10;
- (2). The policy corresponding to each Sectoral Objective, identified by the number of the Objective, continued with numbering in ascending order starting from number 1 (ex. Policy 3.1);
- (3) The program corresponding to each Policy, identified by the number of the Policy, to which is attached the number of the program in ascending order starting from number 1 (ex. Program 1.1-3).

The structure of the scheme of policies and programs, coordinated with the general and sectoral objectives is as follows:

Figure 1: The scheme of objectives, policies and programs



List of Policies and Programs for 2012-2020

Strategic objective A: Sustainable regional development by improving the physical infrastructure and the functional, social and economic relations between the urban and rural areas within BMMA

Sectoral objective	Policy	Programs
1. Improving accessibility and mobility within BMMA by developing and improving the national and country-wide transport infrastructure.	1.1: Easier accessibility and better mobility for safe transportation of people and goods	1.1-1: Rehabilitation/modernization of local roads network, including passages and bridges necessary to ensuring BMMA transport connections with the neighbouring counties
	1.2: Development of access infrastructure to an electronic information system	1.2-1: Modernizing BMMA's partners internet acces to information/data necessary for developing and development control
2. Improving the living conditions within BMMA by improving the drinking-water supply and management systems of waste water and improving the quality of the environment by reducing the factors of natural risks, anthropic, by rehabilitating the contaminated sites.	2.1: Eliminate territorial disparities generated by the different degree of buiding endoqment	2.1-1: Rehabilitation and completion of BMMA construction infrastructure
	2.2: Carrying out and ensuring the running conditions of the management system for the collecting of waste materials	2.2-1: Developing and improving the integrated management system of the waste materials
	2.3: Ecological remediation of contaminated sites	2.3-1: Rehabilitation of polluted sites due to anthropic interventions
	2.4: Improving the attractiveness and functionality of the public spaces of municipalities/cities/communes within BMMA	2.4-1: Rehabilitation and modernization of the public domain
	2.5: The use of alternative energy sources	2.5-1: Identifying and exploiting resources for the production of "green" energy
	2.6: Preventing and reducing the conditions for natural hazard risks	2.6-1: Regulating and cleaning-up of streams as well as stopping and preventing landslides
	2.7: Preventing and reducing natural and anthropogenic risk factors	2.7-1: Improving the monitoring, preventing and intervention capacity in cases of emergency
	2.8: Preventing the climate changes by expanding the green areas	2.8-1: Expanding forest areas
3: Transforming the natural and cultural heritage into forms of economic development through the Maramures county's specific tourism	3.1: Rehabilitation, conservation, restoration and sustainable valorization of cultural heritage and related infrastructure	3.1-1: Rehabilitating and promoting heritage constructions 3.1-2: Conservation and turning to good account of the natural and cultural heritage
	3.2: The turning to good account of the natural resources in order to diversify the recreation facilities	3.2-1: Diversification of infrastructure for activities like fishing, rafting, paragliding and mountaineering

Strategic objective B: Human capital development by ensuring an equal access of all citizens of the BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA to quality public services.

Sectoral objective	Policy	Programs
4: Favoring disadvantaged groups with and without handicaps and support their reintegration into society	4.1: Improvement of social infrastructure and diversification of services for individuals or groups of people that are in difficulty and at risk.	4.1-1: Improving the living conditions, constructions, equipment and facilities for vulnerable social groups 4.1-2: Encouraging and developing cooperation with the private sector, NGOs operating in the sector of social services
5: Human capital development by increasing the quality of educational and CVT infrastructure	5.1: Developing a competitive educational system, that will run in the best conditions of endowment and functioning	5.1-1: Improving the infrastructure in higher education 5.1-2: Rehabilitation, modernization, diversification of high-school education 5.1-3: Rehabilitation, modernization and endowing of kindergartens and nurseries
6. Developing health infrastructure by providing professional medical act in emergency and safety situations.	6.1: Offer high quality health care services in a safe, well-equipped, hygienic environment	6.1-1: Rehabilitation and modernization of buildings, installations, equipment and facilities for the elderly and the disabled 6.1-2: Ensuring health infrastructure

Strategic objective C: Support sustainable economic development within BMMA and increase employment

Sectoral objective	Policy	Programs
7. The developing of the economic infrastructure, and primarily of non-polluting technologies, through productive investments which contribute to the creating and preserving of the standing work places	7.1: Consolidation and diversification of the local economic structure	7.1-1: Construction/modernization/extension of buildings, including the extension of basic utilities, necessary for economic development 7.1-2: Development of the production system through micro-enterprises and SMEs 7.1-3: Encouragement of tourist activities in the communes
8 Consolidating and diversifying the capacity of research and technological development by increasing the cooperation between the academics and business sectors	8.1: Facilitating the integration on the labor market to support the BMMA economic growth	8.1-1: Development and diversification of vocational guidance and professional counselling services
	8.2: Supporting research with a view to turning to good account of the university resources in the achieving of the local economic development	8.2-1: Developing the capacity of research and of technological development
	8.3: Development of social economy	8.3-1: Developing partnerships and encouraging initiatives for social partners and the civil society

Strategic objective D: The sustainable development of local communities and of the forms of management at the level of the BMMA Association

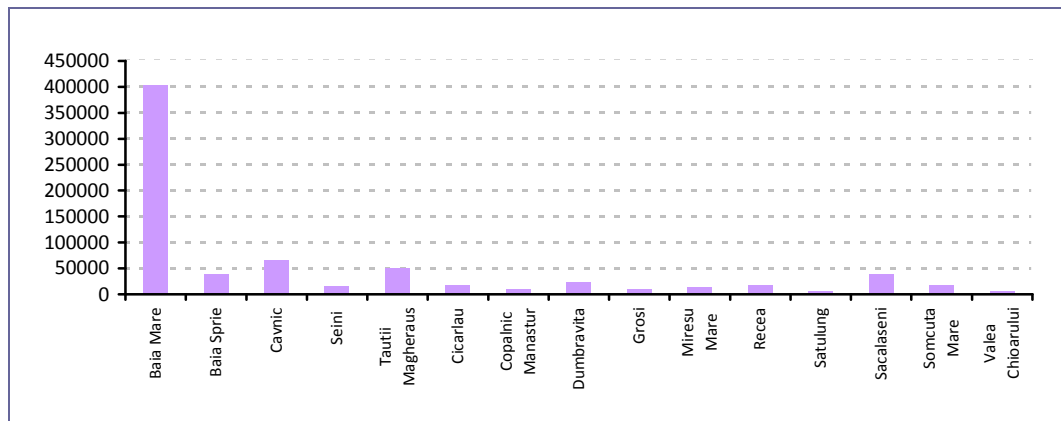
Sectoral objective	Policy	Programs
9 Increase the operational capacity of the local public administration in the process of carrying out and implementing development projects	9.1: The development of human resource in the domain of the management of the projects proposed for financing	9.1-1: Professional training in domains that concern the planning of capital investments
	9.2: Introduction of a quality management system in the furnishing of public service	9.2-1: Implementing the system for performance indicators in public services
10. Consolidating the management capacity with emphasis on attracting new partners and financial resources necessary for BMMA	10.1: Consolidating the affiliation of BMMA to national and European association systems	10.1-1: Consolidating the active participation of BMMA in national and European association systems
	10.2: Increasing the financing capacity of the BMMA Association	10.2-1: Attracting financial sources for BMMA Association by providing assistance services to the local authorities or to the private sector

4. PROJECTS

4.1. Projects in progress during 2007-2013

The BMMA's partners have a number of **124 projects** in value of **734 466 856 lei**, in start-up and implementation stage, respectively. The main areas of intervention of these projects are: road/ transport infrastructure, construction infrastructure, social/educational and economic infrastructure. The structure of areas of intervention is presented in annex 1.

Chart 1: Distribution of the projects



4.2. Development projects proposed for 2014-2020

The projects included are formulated on the basis of the identified policies and programs, and which correspond to the issues specified in the 1st stage of the project (problems and the SWOT analysis). The areas of intervention of these projects are primarily proposed in the following structure:

Projects for road infrastructure and transportation: The modernization and development of road infrastructure in order to increase BMMA accessibility to national and European road networks has become of paramount importance. Mobility within the borders towards administrative, social and economic objectives represents priority number one, mentioned in the strategic documents regarding the future development of BMMA.

The results of these projects can be measured in the number of new economic activities attracted within the borders of the BMMA territory, the reduction of commuting time and the reduction of traffic polluting factors, reduction of risks of accidents and last, but not least, the access of the population from administrative territorial units, partners in the BMMA, to local or national public authorities and to public service units set in the municipality of Baia Mare.

Projects in the standing development of the business environment: The projects proposed strengthen the technological profile of BMMA, ensuring the development of the partnership between the academic and private sector in research and in the implementing of new investments in alternative energy resources, and also methods for the rehabilitation of contaminated sites as a result of mining activities. The results of the projects lead to the amplifying of the existing local initiatives in the implementing of environmental policies (green energy), eliminating the risks of groundwater pollution, as well as to the refurbishing of the contaminated areas with social and economic activities.

Rehabilitation of social infrastructure projects: The number of proposed projects is directed at increasing social cohesion, providing groups with physical disabilities with the possibility to stay in touch with the public administration and public institutions that provide services and utilities, and also with access to decent dwelling conditions, supervision and health care services for some social groups. The results of these projects lead to the satisfying of citizens' needs and an increase in respect for the physically or economically disadvantaged social groups, groups that are part of the BMMA community. From an economic point of view, these services create jobs in the field of management services and services specific to each type of investment.

The projects were submitted by each of the territorial administrative units members in BMMA and they come under the strategic and specific development objectives of these. Among these, for the period 2014-2020 were selected a number of 32 projects that meet the following requirements:

1. The project responds to a clearly identified problem whose solution will lead to the improvement of the existing situation and to the achievement of a competitive advantage for BMMA;

From a sectoral (territory, environment, economy, social) point of view these projects are grounded in the context of issues specific to BMMA and of priority programs, given that:

a. The results of the projects lead to the achievement of general and sectoral development objectives of BMMA;

b. The project has a legal support for the ownership of the estate;

c. The project is accepted by the BMMA partners.

4.3. List of projects corroborated with the list of programmes

Program 1.1-1: Rehabilitation/modernization of local roads network, including passages and bridges necessary to ensuring BMMA transport connections with the neighbouring counties

Projects:

1.1-1a: Increasing car mobility for traffic and people on DJ Surdești-Copalnic Manastur (project initiated and financed by the County Council of Maramures)

1.1-1b: idem Surdești-Remetea Chioarului

1.1-1c: Completion of Baia Mare municipality's ring road

1.1-1d: Increasing traffic mobility by establishing an intermodal terminal including parking lots for cars and bicycles

1.1-1e: Increasing the traffic capacity of the road Petea-Satu Mare-Baia Mare (project initiated and financed by the County Councils of Maramures and Satu Mare)

Program 1.2-1: Modernizing BMMA's partners internet acces to information/data necessary for developing and development control

Projects:

1.2-1a: Common administration of data regarding BMMA development by connecting the public authorities to an internet network (territorial, economic, social, environmental, real estate industry indicators) managed by the BMMA Development Association

Program 2.1.-1: Rehabilitation and completion of BMMA construction infrastructure

Projects:

2.1-1a: Ensure the capacity of water supply

2.1-1b: Extension of sewage for household/industrial water network

2.1-1c: Extension and modernization of the natural gas distribution network

2.1-1d: Development of the electricity distribution network

2.1-1e: Completion of "Runcu" accumulation

2.1-1f: Implementing Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption within BMMA

Program 2.2-1: Developing and improving the integrated management system of the waste materials

Projects:

2.2-1a: Development of the infrastructure for the selective collection of household waste

2.2-1b: Construction of plant for the composting of green waste

2.2-1c: The setting of transfer points for the waste that results from electrical and electronic equipment, construction and demolition from the community (natural and legal persons)

2.2-1d: Identification of lands within the growth pole and transferring of the sludge from the wastewater treatment plant onto these sites

2.2-1e: Drafting of management plans for wastewater treatment plants

Program 2.3-1: Rehabilitation of polluted sites due to anthropic interventions

Projects:

Project 2.3-1a: Ecologization of tailing ponds (Bozanta Mare)

Program 2.4-1: Rehabilitation and modernization of the public domain

Projects:

2.4-1a: Modernization of urban/commune roads, car, bike and pedestrian routes, including all-traffic public squares or all-pedestrian ones

2.4-1b: Protection and rehabilitation of parks and green spaces in urban areas

Program: 2.5-1: Identifying and exploiting resources for the production of "green" energy

Projects:

2.5-1.a: The founding of the technologic park for green energy for the identification and application of the methods for the producing of the alternative energy

Program 2.6-1: Regularization and clean-up of streams as well as the stopping and preventing of landslides

Projects:

2.6-1a: Regularization and ecological rehabilitation of the Sasar river

2.6-1b: Regularization of the Băița Valley (Valea Băiței)

2.6-1c: Regularization of the Barsau si Caicana watercourses

2.6-1d: Reinforcement of the slopes with landslide risk potential

Program: 2.7-1: Improving the monitoring, preventing and intervention capacity in cases of emergency

Projects:

2.7-1a: Development of the current monitoring system for emergencies

2.7-1b: Purchase snow clearing machines, tree falling and fire fighting equipment

Program 2.8-1: Expanding forest areas

Projects:

2.8-1a: Development of a green-screens on non-farming and undeveloped lands in the communes

Program: 3.1-1: Rehabilitating and promoting heritage constructions

Projects:

3.1-1a: Creating a network on the history of mining and metal processing technology by setting up a museum „*Mine flower*” in the municipality of Baia Mare and in the community centres of the communes

3.1-1b: Modernization/ rehabilitation of tangible heritage listed “group A and B”

3.1-1c: Rehabilitation of the castle on Valea Borcutului

3.1-1d: Rehabilitation of Turnul Măcelarilor (The Butchers Tower)

Program: 3.1-2: Conservation and turning to good account of the natural and cultural heritage (treks, archeological sites)

Projects:

3.1-2a: Preservation and turning to good account of the existing archaeological sites

3.1-2b: Turning to good account of the existing heritage on the following tour itineraries: “Rezervații Naturale” (Nature Reserves), the Road of Gold and the Road of “Flori de Mină” (Mine flowers), “Curcubelul” (The Rainbow) and “Aqua Vita”

3.1-2c: Protection and conservation of the Nistru Lake Park

3.1-2d: idem Râul Doamnei Wetland

Program: 3.2-1: Diversification of infrastructure for leisure activities

Projects:

3.2-1a: Diversification of infrastructure for such activities like fishing, rafting and mountaineering

Program: 4.1-1: Improving the living conditions, constructions, equipment and facilities for vulnerable social groups

Projects:

4.1-1a: Rehabilitation and development of a social laundry for people with handicap, the elderly, homeless people and families with many children

4.1-1b: Expansion and modernization of social canteens

Program 4.1-2: Encouraging and developing cooperation with the private sector, NGOs operating in the sector of social services

Projects:

4.1-2a: Providing in-home services for the elderly or disabled people

Program 5.1-1: Improving the infrastructure in higher education

Projects:

5.1-1a: Modernization and expansion of learning spaces, including facilities in the higher education system

Program 5.1-2: Rehabilitation, modernization, diversification of high-school education

Projects:

5.1-2a: Improvement of school infrastructure by carrying out consolidation works and sanitation of buildings

5.1-2b: Modernization and equipping of specialized units (laboratories, workshops)

5.1-2c: Extending schools with specialized educational spaces: workshops/laboratories/music classes/gymnasiums

Program 5.1-3: Rehabilitation, modernization and endowing of kindergartens and nurseries

Projects:

5.1-3a: Implementing structural safety, carrying out sanitation works, equipping and furnishing the nurseries

Program 6.1-1: Rehabilitation and modernization of buildings, installations, equipment and facilities for the elderly and the disabled

Projects:

6.1-1a: Providing accessibility to public buildings within BMMA for people with disabilities

Program 6.1-2: Ensuring health infrastructure

Projects:

6.1-2a: Modernization and rehabilitation of hospitals/ambulatories within BMMA

Program 7.1-1: Construction/modernization/extension of buildings, including the extension of basic utilities, necessary for economic development

Projects:

7.1-1.a: Functional reversion of the unused spaces in public buildings to the benefit of SME development sector

7.1-1b: Development of the logistics and research complex "Eco Park"

Program 7.1-2: Development of the production system for micro-enterprises and SMEs

Projects:

7.1-2.a: Development of production services connected to processing, wrapping and delivery of produces

7.1-2b: Setting-up of business incubators for the supporting of production activities and services for the residents

Program 7.1-3: Encouragement of tourist activities in the communes

Projects:

7.1-3a: Creation of a tourism strategy for the validation of certain tourism products and the assessment of cost recovery for the investments made with public money

7.1-3.b: Development of a website for the presentation of tourism products within BMMA

7.1-3c: Setting up of a regional fair of foods and drinks

7.1-3d: Assistance in the identifying/parceling of lands for –sites in the mountain areas

Program 8.1-1: Development and diversification of vocational guidance and professional counselling services

Projects:

8.1-1.a: Vocational guidance and professional counseling activities in the fields of interest for BMMA economic development

Program: 8.2-1: Developing the capacity of research and of technological development

Projects:

8.2-1.a: Identification and implementation of a "research product" in the field of the protection of the environment

Program: 8.3-1: Developing partnerships and encouraging initiatives for social partners and the civil society

Projects:

8.3-1.a: Development of the Integrated Management system for the Management of the Interaction with Citizens

Program 9.1-1: Professional training in domains that concern the planning of capital investments

Projects:

9.1-1.a: Development of human resources involved in formulating local development strategies and in the implementation stage of these in projects (according to COR: program manager, project manager, project assessor)

Program 9.2-1: Implementing the system for performance indicators in public services and for BMMA's development

Projects:

9.2-1.a: Elaboration of the package of performance indicators for each of the public services by the institutions providing public services (drinking water, sewerage, social services, educational services, health services, employment services)

9.2-1b: Establish the indicators of BMMA's economic development

Program 10.1-1: Consolidating the active participation of BMMA in national and European association systems

Projects:

10.1-1a: Organize a METREX conference

10.1-1b: Organize a conference on regional cooperation

10.1-1c: Opening of a center for the assessment of regional policies

Program 10.2-1: Attracting financial sources for BMMA Association by providing assistance services to the local authorities or to the private sector

Projects:

10.2-1a: Validate the feasibility of the ideas of development projects

10.2-1b: Checking the market potential of the economic projects

10.2-1c: Assistance in writing a business plan

10.2-1d: Assistance in finding partners for the project

10.2-1e: Development of training programs in regional development

4.4. List of priority projects with impact at the level of BMMA

Program 1.1-1: Rehabilitation/modernization of local roads network, including passages and bridges necessary to ensuring BMMA transport connections with the neighbouring counties

Projects:

1.1-1c: Completion of Baia Mare municipality's ring road

1.1-1d: Increasing traffic mobility by establishing an intermodal terminal including parking lots for cars and bicycles

1.1-1e: Increasing the traffic capacity of the road Petea-Satu Mare-Baia Mare (project initiated and financed by the County Councils of Maramures and Satu Mare)

Program 1.2-1: Modernizing BMMA's partners internet acces to information/data necessary for developing and development control

Projects:

1.2-1a: Common administration of data regarding BMMA development by connecting the public authorities to an internet network (territorial, economic, social, environmental, real estate industry indicators) managed by the BMMA Development Association

Program: 2.5-1: Identifying and exploiting resources for the production of "green" energy

Projects:

2.5-1.a: The founding of the technologic park for green energy for the identification and application of the methods for the producing of the alternative energy

Program: 3.1-2: Conservation and turning to good account of the natural and cultural heritage(treks, archeological sites)

Projects:

3.1-2a: Preservation and turning to good account of the existing archaeological sites

3.1-2b: Turning to good account of the existing heritage on the following tour itineraries: "Rezervații Naturale" (Nature Reserves), the Road of Gold and the Road of "Flori de Mină" (Mine flowers), "Curcubelul" (The Rainbow) and "Aqua Vita"

3.1-2c: Protection and conservation of the Nistru Lake Park

3.1-2d: idem Râul Doamnei Wetland

Program: 3.2-1: Diversification of infrastructure for leisure activities

Projects:

3.2-1a: Diversification of infrastructure for such activities like fishing, rafting and mountaineering

Program 5.1-1: Improving the infrastructure in higher education

Projects:

5.1-1a: Modernization and expansion of learning spaces, including facilities in the higher education system

Program 7.1-1: Construction/modernization/extension of buildings, including the extension of basic utilities, necessary for economic development

Projects:

7.1-1.a: Functional reversion of the unused spaces in public buildings to the benefit of SME development sector

7.1-1b: Development of the logistics and research complex "Eco Park"

Program 7.1-2: Development of the production system for micro-enterprises and SMEs

Projects:

7.1-2.a: Development of production services connected to processing, wrapping and delivery of produces

7.1-2b: Setting-up of business incubators for the supporting of production activities and services for the residents

Program 7.1-3: Encouragement of tourist activities in the communes

Projects:

7.1-3a: Creation of a tourism strategy for the validation of certain tourism products and the assessment of cost recovery for the investments made with public money

7.1-3.b: Development of a website for the presentation of tourism products within BMMA

7.1-3c: Setting up of a regional fair of foods and drinks

7.1-3d: Assistance in the identifying/parceling of lands for –sites in the mountain areas

Program 8.1-1: Development and diversification of vocational guidance and professional counselling services

Projects:

8.1-1.a: Vocational guidance and professional counseling activities in the fields of interest for BMMA economic development

Program: 8.2-1: Developing the capacity of research and of technological development

Projects:

8.2-1.a: Identification and implementation of a "research product" in the field of the protection of the environment

Program: 8.3-1: Developing partnerships and encouraging initiatives for social partners and the civil society

Projects:

8.3-1.a: Development of the Integrated Management system for the Management of the Interaction with Citizens

Program 9.2-1: Implementing the system for performance indicators in public services and for BMMA's development

Projects:

9.2-1.a: Elaboration of the package of performance indicators for each of the public services by the institutions providing public services (drinking water, sewerage, social services, educational services, health services, employment services)

9.2-1b: Establish the indicators of BMMA's economic development

Program 10.1-1: Consolidating the active participation of BMMA in national and European association systems

Projects:

10.1-1a: Organize a METREX conference

10.1-1b: Organize a conference on regional cooperation

10.1-1c: Opening of a center for the assessment of regional policies

Program 10.2-1: Attracting financial sources for BMMA Association by providing assistance services to the local authorities or to the private sector

Projects:

10.2-1a: Validate the feasibility of the ideas of development projects

10.2-1b: Checking the market potential of the economic projects

10.2-1c: Assistance in writing a business plan

10.2-1d: Assistance in finding partners for the project

10.2-1e: Development of training programs in regional development

5. FORMULATING THE MECHANISMS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIES

The operational relations established inside the mechanisms of implementation consider the following classes of activities: planning – programming, organizing – involving and evaluating - controlling

Planning-programming: the specific objectives and tasks for each project will be decided on, as well as the necessary resources for a given period of time, in order to achieve the proposed objectives, as well as the breakdown of these objectives in time and according to the types of operational organizations within IDA-BMMA and of the IDA-BMMA members. The process of programming consists of three stages: 1/. Developing the operational plan of the management unit; 2/ Implementation of the operational plan on stages of problems in the form of programmes that stipulate accurately the tasks and responsibilities.

Organization-involvement: Project management units will be established for each project coordinated by IDA-BMMA (the executive counterpart in the Association), thus ensuring the necessary sources and resources for the carrying out of the set objectives.

The involvement will be achieved through the setting of periodical meetings with a view to analyzing the stage of implementation of the Development Strategy and to identifying new partnerships or new sources of financing for the projects included in the Strategy.

Assessment – control: performance indicators will be developed for each project through which the performances at the level of each project will be compared with the proposed objectives. The control strategy contributes to the achieving of the objectives from the Strategy, and to the assessing and guiding of actions plans for the proposed sectoral projects.

Operational conditions

- transparent cooperation between all the IDA BMMA members for the achieving of the objectives specified in the Statute;
- attracting and working with other public and private institutions not BMMA members, institutions for the achievement of BMMA's development objectives described in the Development Strategy
- ensuring funding for the implementation of the Development Strategy;
- coordinating the activities necessary for the implementation of the projects proposed in the Development Strategy;
- increasing IDA's and IDA's members' operational capacity

Responsibilities

The strategic decisions regarding the implementation of the Development Strategy are taken by the deliberative bodies of the Intercommunity Development Association (IDA). This has the obligation to ensure institutional consensus and to mobilize the representatives of the public authorities within BMMA, in order to implement the Projects included in the Development Strategy.

All the coordinating measures for the strategy implementation activities are the responsibility of the Management Unit (IDA executive body).

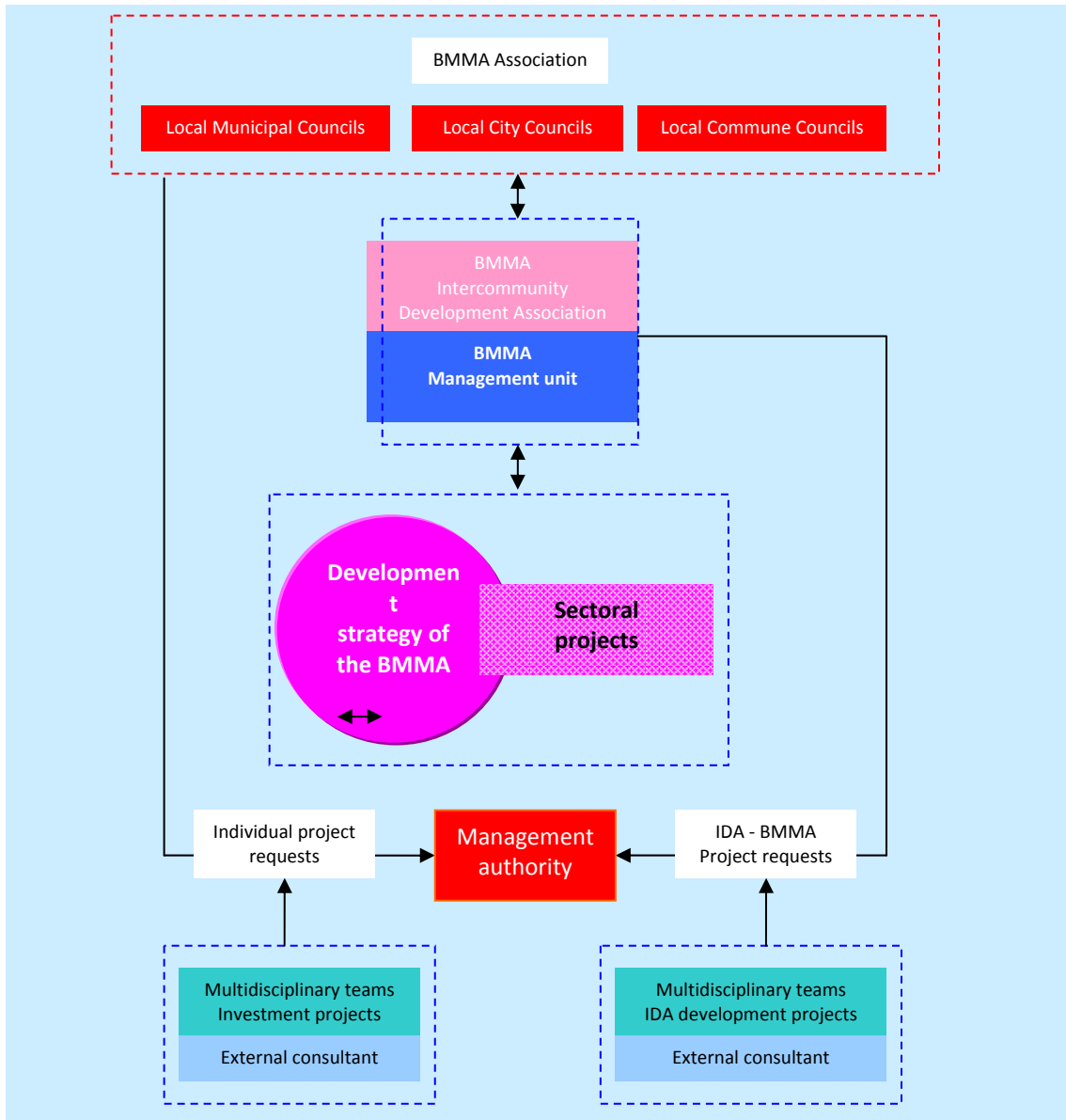
The managing and funding of individual projects included in the Strategy, fall under the duties of each IDA BMMA member. The IDA Management Unit (IDA-MU) has to draw up annual activity reports, as well as support materials that are to be submitted to IDA for debate and validation.

IDA-MA has to draw up the following planning documents:

- The annual action plan for the implementation of priority integrated projects and of other projects included in the Strategy plan;
- The annual financial plan, drawn up in line with the annual action plan for the implementation of priority integrated projects, by the addition and correlation of projects to be implemented by each administrative-territorial unit member of the pole. The financial plan will indicate the funds necessary for the implementation of the project and the sources of these funds (local budgets, state budget, European programmes, other sources);
- The situation regarding the degree of implementation of the projects in the Development Strategy, based on the implementation schedule and monitoring indicators.

IDA-MU will work with the Working Groups established at the level of city halls, members in the BMMA Intercommunity Development Association. The implementation of the individual projects will be carried out by project teams set at the level of the applicant (individual/partnership/IDA) for the requested project/projects. Who will be part of project teams will be designated through the directives of the leaders of the institutions which they are part of. During the implementation of the Development Strategy, IDA-BMMA initiates and develops activities of information, consultation and involvement of the citizens and organizations interested in the implementation of the project.

Operational chart



6. THE WORDING OF THE MONITORING INDICATORS/ASSESSMENT

The process of monitoring aims at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the way in which the projects included in the second stage of the BMMA strategy are organized. The evaluation aims at the understanding of the way in which the planned resources were used for the implementing of the projects. The monitoring and evaluation indicators are qualitative and quantitative ones.

The monitoring and evaluation process refers to three domains: efficiency, effectiveness and impact. In the first domain are considered the elements that are connected to how quickly, how correctly, how cost effectively, and with what use of resources a project is realized, including elements that refer to the relationship between the resources used in the project and what is gained from the project. Effectiveness refers to the way in which the project helps to achieve strategic objectives. The impact refers to the way in which the strategy has contributed to a change in the life of the community following the results obtained by identifying the differences existing between the initial situation, before the project and after its carrying out.

The monitoring and evaluation process is organized according to the type of projects included in the Development Strategy document. For the individual projects proposed by local territorial administrative unit partners in BMMA, the indicators will be set according to the type of project and will be monitored by operational project teams at each level of territorial administrative units. Programme 10 will be monitored by IDA – BMMA. The evaluation can be carried out by IDA or by every territorial administrative unit or can be subcontracted to specialized organizations outside the system.

6.1. List of effectiveness indicators

A) Physical infrastructure projects

- higher percentage of the population that have access to better drinking water supply services
20% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage of population that have access to better sewerage systems
30% as compared to the current situation
- lower percentage of the population with diseases caused by the quality of water
30% as compared to the current situation
- percentage of those who need shorter time for commuting within BMMA
10% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage of the number of internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants
15% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage of the internet access points
30% as compared to the current situation

B) Social infrastructure projects

- lower percentage of population that do not own a house of their own
5% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage of organizations involved in social services
10% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage of budget allocated for social services
30% as compared to the existing situation

- lower percentage of the number of people living below the poverty line
15% as compared to the current situation

C) Health infrastructure projects

- lower percentage of absenteeism due to health conditions
20% as compared to the current situation
- lower percentage of mortality rate
10% as compared to the current situation
- percentage of population with access to medical services
30% as compared to the current situation
- lower percentage of infectious diseases/adults and children
15% as compared to the current situation

D) Education infrastructure projects

- higher percentage of enrollment of children in primary school
10% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage of adult participating in training programs
40% as compared to the current situation

E) Economic infrastructure projects

- higher percentage of direct investments
30% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage of people employed in economic activities (men-women)
50% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage of GDP rate within BMMA
10% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage of productivity
20% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage of expenditures for research programs
30% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage in the number of overnight stays in tourist accommodation
60% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage of tourism activities in BMMA's GDP
20% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage of savings for natural and legal persons
30% as compared to the current situation

F) Environmental infrastructure projects

- lower percentage of population living in hazard prone areas
15% as compared to the current situation
- lower percentage of factors of air pollution problems in urban areas
15% as compared to the existing situation
- lower percentage of CO2 emissions contributing to climate change
5% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage of green spaces in urban areas
20% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage of afforestation in rural/urban areas
10% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage of (domestic, industrial) waste recycling
30% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage of using alternative energy
30% as compared to the current situation

G) Projects on local public administration management

- higher percentage in the number of participants in training programs
30% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage in the budget allocated for the development of projects of common interest in the development of BMMA
40% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage of the budget of BMMA
40% as compared to the current situation
- lower percentage of the response time for requests coming from the population
30% as compared to the current situation
- lower percentage of corruption at the level of local public administration
100% as compared to the current situation
- lower percentage in the number of public debates on issues of community interest
50% as compared to the current situation
- higher percentage of events focused on exchange of experiences
50% as compared to the current situation

6.2. Indicators of efficiency (input/output/result) for the implementation of individual projects included in the capital investment plan

1. Ensuring the budget for the implementation of projects within the strategy, FS, TP and ED stage according to the legislation in force.

Indicator: approval of the budget by the local council which will submit the project/projects for funding

2. Carrying out of the process for technical-economic documentations of allocation with a view to participate in the tender (specify the type) for the elaboration of the feasibility study, the technical projects and execution details for the investments proposed in the strategy. (Provided it is desired for a foreign consultancy firm to provide the management of the implementation a selection procedure will be organized.)

Indicator: launch on the website of the contracting unit the conditions of tender.

3. Organize the process of establishing the contractors for the required work.

Indicator: signing the contract/contracts

4. Elaborate the documentation necessary for project financing (in accordance with the Guidelines for Applicants issued by the management authorities).

Indicator: Approval of the documentation and signing of the co-financing contract

5. Organizing the tender for choosing the manufacturer of the investments.

Indicator: signing the contract-contracts with the construction companies

6. Monitoring the conditions set in the execution of the investment contract.

Indicator: The quality of works, deadlines and spending

The chart of implementation of priority projects

NR. CRT.	PROIECT	2011				2012				2013				2014				2015				2016			
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4
1.1-1c:	Completion of Baia Mare municipality's ring road								X																
1.1-1d:	Increasing traffic mobility by establishing an intermodal terminal								X																
1.1-1e:	Increasing the traffic capacity of the road Petea-Satu Mare-Baia Mare									X															
1.2-1a:	Common administration of BMMA data																								
2.5-1.a:	The founding of the technologic park for green energy						X																		
3.1-2a:	Conservare/punere în valoare a siturilor arheologice								X																
3.1-2b:	Preservation and turning to good account of the existing archaeological sites								X																
3.1-2c:	Protection and conservation of the Nistru Lake Park						X																		
3.1-2d:	idem Râul Doamnei Wetland						X																		
3.2-1a:	Diversification of infrastructure for such activities like fishing, rafting and mountaineering					X																			
5.1-1a:	Modernization and expansion of learning spaces				X																				
7.1-1.a:	Functional reconversion of the unused spaces in public buildings						X																		
7.1-1b:	Development of the logistics and research complex "Eco Park"						X																		
7.1-2.a:	Development of production services connected to processing, wrapping and delivery of produces						X																		
7.1-2b:	Setting-up of business incubators					X																			
7.1-3a:	Creation of a tourism strategy for the validation of certain			X																					

X Project initiation

Annex 1: List of completed projects and projects in execution phase/territorial administrative unit

	Locality	Project domain	Number of projects	Project title	Implementati on period	Amount Lei/euro
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Cities/municipalities						
Baia Mare						
		Public utilities		Rehabilitation of water and sewerage networks	2012-2018	205 614 000 lei
		Road/transport infrastructure		Establishment/Construction of forest roads	2011-2013	8 527 380 lei
	Granicerilor Street			Modernization of roads and streets, including sewage	2011-2013	22 861 640 lei
	Vasile Alecsandri District			networks and parking lots	2011-2013	17 129 120 lei
	Oborului Street			Expansion of the trolleybus network	2011-2013	13 394 480 lei
				Modernization of roads	2012-2014	32 000 000 lei
				Modernization of bypass roads/beltways		
		Social/health infrastructure		Community center - social housing for the Roma	2010-2012	3 497 000 lei
				Social inclusion of vulnerable groups	2010-2012	2 285 000 lei
				Rivulus Pueris	2010-2012	3 528 000 lei
	Vasile Alecsandri District			Network of local Roma experts	2010-2012	51 000 lei
				Modernisation and expansion of the Social Center for people with disabilities	2011-2013	2 542 830 lei
				Heat pumps for the hospital of Pneumology	2011-2012	3 999 330 lei
		Education/recreation infrastructure		Casa Verde (Green house)-23 education units (phase 1)	2008-210	3 682 000 lei
				Idem phase 2		
				Rehabilitation, modernization and expansion of the Gheorghe Sincai" National College	2010-2012	4 358 740 lei
				Expansion of the "Nicolae Titulescu" Economic College	2011-2013	6 089 290 lei
				Anghel Saligny High School - friendly school	2011-2013	5 106 270 lei
				Idem- together for your business		
				Development of the Eco-urban network and of recreational infrastructure/8 mini parks and playgrounds	-	1 697 920 lei
					-	1 792 650 lei
					2011-2013	6 811 960 lei
		Emergency services infrastructure		Construction of a Command Center	2011-2012	1 223 690 lei
		Business/economic infrastructure		Regeneration of productive areas - Ecological Industrial Park	2008-2012	1 700 280 lei
				Ceramics – exchange of experience/best practices		
				Development of the Logistic and Industrial Park, GreenLogic Park	2009-2011	578 678 lei
				Create business incubators/exhibition space (ERBN-Marketinv)	2012-2014	15 000 000 lei
					2012-2014	11 500 000 lei
		Environment/green spaces		Integrated management of the edible chestnut reservation and site Nature 2000	2010-2012	1 487 820 lei
				CATCH-information regarding the introduction of ecological means of transport	2010-2013	-
				Landscaping of the Central Public Park	2011-2013	16 444 000 lei
		Tourism		Rehabilitation and promotion of Piata Cetatii (The Citadel Sqare) - Stephen's Tower	2011-2013	9 225 350 lei

402 128 428 lei				
Baia Sprie				
Micro-western District Strabunilor Steet	Environment/green spaces	Green spaces/surveillance by video cameras	2011-2013	16 859 519 lei
		A new park	2011-2012	997 999 lei
		Improvement in energy consumption	2011-2013	1 000 000 lei
Micro-western District	Education/recreation	Rehabilitation of the cinema hall	2011-2012	68 000 lei
		Landscaping of playgrounds for children	2011-2012	66 000 lei
	Business/economic infrastructure	Qualification programs	2011-2012	1 374 453 lei
		Construction of a photovoltaic park	2011-2013	18 945 490 lei
	Good governance	Local action group	2011-2014	-
39 313 461 lei				
Cavnic				
Handal District	Public utilities	Water supply network		72 000 lei
	Education/recreation infrastructure	Modernization of sports centres		626 000 lei
		Rehabilitation of the Cultural House		3 000 000 lei
		Mounting the installations at General School no. 2		72 000 lei
		Multifunctional Lifelong Learning Center – Europa		72 000 lei
	Tourism	“Gutaiul Doamnei” ski area		57 000 000 lei
		Flag the Gutin mountains’ tourist routes		36 000 lei
	Health infrastructure	Emergency reception center		72 000 lei
	Environment	Modernization of the household waste collection system		
		Damming of Cavnic river	2010-2013	72 000 lei
		Establishment of a new park		3 630 000 lei
				655 530 lei
	Business/economic infrastructure	Integrated services on the labor market	2010-2012	1 455 200 lei
		Promin		258 000 lei
	Emergency interventions	Equipping of the volunteer firefighters		36 000 lei
67 056 730 lei				
Seini				
Seini Viile Apei	Public utilities	Drinking water supply network	2007-2008	3 109 000 lei
		Water supply network	2011	6 500 000 lei
Seini	Social infrastructure	Social housing for young people, canteen, social assistance center	2004-2005	151 828 euro
Seini	Education/recreation infrastructure	Rehabilitation of the Cultural House	2010-2011	2 500 000 lei
Seini	Business/economic infrastructure	Development of a business center	2008-2009	334 300 lei
		Integration on the labour market through counseling/guidance/training	2010-2011	2 038 325 lei
Seini	Good governance	Modernisation of services offered by the City Hall to its citizens	2005-2006	16 730 euro
15 054 725 lei				
Tautii Magherausi				
Tautii Magheraus/Busag/Merisor	Public utilities	Sewerage network and wastewater treatment plant	2007-2011	42 450 000 lei
		Drinking water supply network	2007-2011	6 526 000 lei
		Sewerage network and wastewater treatment plant	2009	1 533 318 lei
Tautii Magheraus	Environment/green spaces	“Hosteze” recreational park		1 058 679 lei
	Good governance	Bonding 4 european municipalities		11 980 euro

						51 515 917 lei
Communes						
Cicarlau						
6	Cicarlau	Public utilities	1	Water supply and sewerage network and wastewater treatment plant	2011-2015	10 500 000 lei
			1	Expansion of the gas network to Cicarlau village	2010-2011	270 000 lei
		Road infrastructure	2	Rehabilitation of communal roads (DC 100/DC 101)	2011-2013	1 612 798 lei
						3 723 166 lei
		Rehabilitation of the energy sector	1	Heat pumps for the Community Centre, Cicarlau village	2011-2013	700 000 lei
						16 805 964 lei
Copalnic Manastur						
1	Copalnic Manastur, Copalnic, Fauresti, Laschia, Rusor, Vad	Public utilities	1	Water supply and sewerage network and wastewater treatment plant	2010-2013	2 974 137 lei
2			1		2010-2014	2 278 289 lei
3	Copalnic Manastur	Social infrastructure		Kindergarten	2010-2013	in project 1.1
4	Copalnic Manastur	Education/recreation infrastructure		Sports centre	2010-2012	170 000 lei
				Community centre	2010-2013	in project 1.1
5	Copalnic Manastur/Curtuiusul Mic	Renewable energy		Electricity production capacity/solar energy	2011-2014	3 968 000 lei
6	Copalnic Manastur	Tourism		Information and marketing centre	2011-2014	246 294 lei
						9 636 720 lei
Dumbravita						
1	Carbunari/Rus/ Sindrestii/Unguras	Public utilities	1	Extension of sewerage network		8 800 000 lei
2	Dumbravita	Road infrastructure	1	Modernization of communal roads		2 500 000 euro
			1	Rehabilitation of DC 25		2 500 000 lei
			1	Rehabilitation of DC 26		1 500 000 lei
			1	Rehabilitation of DC 27		600 000
3	Dumbravita	Education/recreation infrastructure	1	After school center		In project 2
4	Rus / Sindrestii		1	Endowment of community centres		In project 2
						22 800 000 lei
Grosi						
1	Satu Nou de Jos	Public utilities	1	Water supply network, sewage system	2008-2011	9 029 751 lei
						9 029 751 lei
Miresu Mare						
	Miresu Mare	Public utilities		Sewerage network and wastewater treatment plants	2013	4 000 000 lei
	Chioarului, Danesti, Lucacesti			Potable water supply	2012	1 351 052 lei
				Sewerage network and wastewater treatment plant	2013	2 890 708 lei
	Miresu Mare	Road infrastructure		Modernization of the communal road		3 626 339 lei
	Lucacesti	Social infrastructure		Establishment of kindergarten	2012	315 224 lei
		Education/recreation infrastructure		Expansion and modernization of the community centre	2012	585 415 lei
						12 768 738 lei
Recea						
	Recea	Public utilities		Sewerage network and wastewater treatment plant	2010-2011	9 026 805 lei
				Extension of potable water supply network	2010-2011	in project 1

Recea / Mocira		Sewerage network and wastewater treatment plant	2005-2011	8 095 564 lei
	Road infrastructure	Modernization of street network	2010-2011	In project 1
Recea	Social infrastructure	Construction of a social center for the elderly	2010-2011	In project 1
Recea	Education/recreation infrastructure	Modernization of the community centre	2010-2011	In project 1
Sasar		Construction of a sports stadium	2005-2011	912 880 lei
				18 035 249 lei
Satulung				
Satulung	Public utilities	Water supply network	2007-2008	1 357 162 lei
Pribilesti / Fersig	Road infrastructure	Rehabilitation of the communal road	2006-2009	1 945 000 lei
Satulung	Education/recreation infrastructure	Construction of a primary school	2006-2011	2 759 171 lei
		Modernization of the stadium	2009-2011	584 125 lei
				6 645 458 lei
Sacalاسeni				
Coruia/Culcea/Sacalاسeni	Public utilities	Extension of sewerage network	2010-2013	13 391 309 lei
Coruia/Culcea		Extension of the sewerage network	2008-2010	4 207 898 lei
Coruia/Culcea/Sacalاسeni	Road infrastructure	Modernization of village roads	2010- 2013	In project 1
Coruia		Modernization of communal road D44	2010-2011	2 576 316 lei
Sacalاسeni		Modernization of communal road DC107	2010-2011	3 042 478 lei
Coruia		Modernization of communal road DC80	2010-2011	1 290 433 lei
Culcea		Modernization of communal road DC77/DJ182B	2010-2011	763 464 lei
Coruia	Social infrastructure	Elderly care center	2010-2013	In project 1
Sacalاسeni	Education/recreation infrastructure	Construction of community centre		7 650 000 lei
Coruia		Endowment of the community centre	2010-2013	In project 1
Culcea		Community centre	2006-2011	628 793 lei
Sacalاسeni		Continue the works at the community centre	2006-2011	747 813 lei
Coruia		Centre for keeping local traditions	2010-2013	In project 1
Sacalاسeni		Rehabilitation and modernization of primary school building	2006-2011	613 773 lei
Sacalاسeni		Finishing and installation for the primary school		
Culcea		Rehabilitation, modernization of the school building	2008-2013	831 215 lei
Coruia		Rehabilitation, modernization of the school building	2007-2017	438 085 lei
Culcea		Rehabilitation of kindergarten	2007-2012	628 963 lei
Sacalاسeni		Construction of stadium	2009-2011	72 984 lei
			2009-2011	608 670 lei
Sacalاسeni	Economic infrastructure	Development of an industrial base to attract investments	2010-2012	12 152 lei
		Landscaping of the industrial area with administrative buildings, parking lots, utilities		1 011 500 lei
Sacalاسeni	Tourism	Tourist information centre	2011-2015	991 708 lei
				39 507 554 lei
Somcuta Mare				
Somcuta Mare	Public utilities	Water supply network	2006-2015	4 300 000 lei
		Water supply network	2008-2010	131 857 euro
Somcuta Mare	Road infrastructure	Modernization of communal road DC64	2008-2015	6 280 000 lei
Ciolt	Education/recreation infrastructure	Community centre	2008-2010	1 850 000 lei
Somcuta Mare		Rehabilitation of the high school building	2006-2010	1 900 000 lei
Finteusu Mare		Rehabilitation of primary school building	2008-2010	501 000 lei
Somcuta Mare		Rehabilitation and endowment of the community centre	2010	1 200 000 lei
Somcuta mare		Rehabilitation of the sports centre	2010-2011	1 373 370 lei

Somcuta Mare	Social infrastructure	Construction of two social blocks of flats	2009-2011	3 106 000 lei
Somcuta Mare	Environment/green spaces	Rehabilitation and landscaping of the central civic park	2009-2010	646 063 lei
		Rehabilitation and landscaping of the park of the Cultural House		1 000 000 lei
18 388 161 lei				
Valea Chioarului				
Curtuiusu Mare/Fericea Varai	Road infrastructure	Modernization of communal road DC63	2010-2013	4 300 000 lei
		Modernization of communal road DC61		400 000 lei
		Modernization of communal road DC62		1 080 000 lei
5 780 000 lei				
734 466 856 lei				

The list of investment projects of the County Council that have the effect of increasing accessibility/mobility within BMMA

County Council Maramures				
Baia Mare-Somcuta Mare-Ulmeni	Road infrastructure	Rehabilitation of county road DJ182B	2012-2013	5 160 000 lei
Baia Sprie-Cavnic-Budesti-Calinesti- Barsana		Rehabilitation of roads in tourist areas DJ 184, 109F, 186B, 185	2007-2008	6 970 000 lei
Baia Mare-Targul Lapus		Rehabilitation, modernization of county road DJ182/182C	2009-2011	19 130 000 lei
31 260 000 lei				

List of projects of the BMMA Association

Nr. crt	Project title	Project location	General objective Specific objective	Project value	Funding source	Project Status
1	Project Urban_Network- Interactive network within BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA	BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA	Increasing the organizational efficiency within the "BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA" Inter-community Development Association	375.000 lei	PO DCA BMMA budget	Implemented April 2009 – April 2010
2	Project TRANS_URBAN – Renewal of the BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA strategy by integrating the local development strategies of the component localities	BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA	Structural and process improvements of the public policy management within the BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA Actualizing the BMMA's strategy	490.090 lei	PO DCA BMMA budget	Under implementation June 2010 – June 2011
3	Project CONNECT - Institutional cross-border cooperation between Baia Mare and Ivano Frankivsk urban development poles	BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA (RO) Ivano Frankivsk city (UA)	Increasing the institutional cross-border cooperation between Baia Mare and Ivano Frankivsk urban development poles Development of a common cooperation and development strategy between the 2 cities in the border region	186.320 Euro	POC ENPI CBC HU-SK-RO-UA 2007 - 2013	Under evaluation
4	Project Urban Laboratory - continuous monitoring and evaluation of local development indicators	BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA (RO) Ivano Frankivsk city (UA)	Improving the quality of life in Baia Mare and Ivano Frankivsk regions by creating common cross border activities	120.123 Euro	POC ENPI CBC HU-SK-RO-UA 2007 - 2013	Under evaluation
5	Rețea de măsuri active de ocupare în 15 unități administrativ teritoriale din Regiunea Nord-Vest Series of active employment measures in	BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA – 15 localities Lead partner: NGO Federation	Development of measures to improve the employability of 1,150 beneficiaries in the 15 ATU's	1.698.928 lei	POS DRU	Under implementation 01.11.2010 01.11.2012

	15 administrative-territorial units of the North West Region	of Maramures				
6	Project ROATA OLARULUI (POTTER'S WHEEL) - Ceramic crafts, authentic traditional products to support and promote tourism in the area of Baia Mare	BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA	Development of the local and regional tourism by supporting and promoting traditional crafts	319.500 lei	POR	Unfunded
7	Project RESUS C - International partnership project	BMMA + other 30 cities /regions in Europe Lead Partner: Central European Institute of Technology ALANOVA, Austria	Writing of a good practice guide on urban regeneration and sustainable development of cities/partner regions.	7.055.928 euro	Framework Programme 7 of the E.U.	Unfunded