TOBOLIU

local development strategy
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CHAPTER I

CHAPTER I - Diagnostic Analysis
1.1. CONTEXT

Oradea Metropolitan Area was founded by the association of the Oradea municipality with the administrative territorial units surrounding it, namely the local authorities of Biharia, Bors, Cetariu, Nojorid, Oșorhei, Paleu, Sînmartin, Sîntandrei. Therefore the 9 founding members, located on the western border of Romania set, through the general’s assembly decision, on the 9th of May 2005 the first intercommunity development Association legally established, in a form of Metropolitan Area was set in Romania.

On the 31st of July 2007, Girişu de Criş local authority adhered to the association thus increasing the number of members to 10 administrative units. Girişu de Criş local authority divided thus creating Toboliu local authority increasing by one the number of members of the association.

As of the 2 of June 2010, Oradea Metropolitan Area (OMA) has a number of 12 members, the general assembly adopting unanimously the membership of Ineu giving it full rights amongst the other associates.

The common goal of the associates, according to the constitutive documents, is to stimulate and support the growth and prosperity of the area, improvement in life standards amongst the inhabitants having as guide the goal to continually improve the overall quality of life. The overall objective underlines the durable development of the metropolitan territory, envisioning the creation of a common urban space of the 9 founding members, following all the necessary principles for insuring a coagulated territorial cohesion. The set specific objectives are related to aligning Oradea Metropolitan Area to the Euro-Atlantic economic and social standards, according to the national ones by the alignment of the metropolitan market climate to the international competition procedures, and last but not least to insure the socio-economic growth of the area. Amongst the main activity direction of the association, key elements such as, promoting a coherent durable development strategy, promotion of public policies that support the continuous growth of added value, attracting, facilitating and supporting direct investments that have a major impact on the sustainability of the area, are core priorities for the local authorities, to which a number of consideration can be added, that refer to the viability of a major polycentric cross-border position.

The local developments strategy of Toboliu is done within the project “Local development strategies in Oradea Metropolitan Area” implemented by the association co-financed by the European Social Fund through the Regional Operational Programme for Developing the Administrative Capacity, SMIS code 13072. The general objective of the project is to overall improve the capacity of the local administrations within Oradea Metropolitan Area. Throughout the implementation process of the project the persuaded goal is to improve the capacity of local authorities to formulate and create public policies and to update their own local developments strategies.

The project budget is of 653.100 lei, with an implementing period of 18 months. The target group of the project is formed by the employees of each local administration forming the Oradea Metropolitan Area. The results of the project focus on (1) training a number of 40 public clerks from each member of OMA and (2) the creation of 11 updated local development strategies and one document that combines all of them (the strategy of the Oradea Metropolitan Area), creating and including a Good Governance Charta in these strategic documents, translating them into English and printing all the strategic documents.

The general objective of the durable development strategies is to improve life standards by exploiting the existing resources and promoting the potential of the subjected administrative territorial unit. In order to reach this objective, a through and realistic analysis of the current situation must be made within the local administrative territorial units, the Metropolitan Area as a whole, in correlation to the situations of the Bihor county and the North-West Developments Region, thus identifying the existing problems, measures needed to be adopted and outlining the strategic profile.
1.2. CURRENT SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.2.1. General Outline

**History.** Being composed by two villages - Toboliu (administrative seat) and Cheresig - the local authority was established by Law no. 375 of 28 December 2007, that referred to the re-organization of Girișu de Criș, following a referendum held there in the November 20, 2005, that expressed local option that Toboliu should be separated and reorganized in a new local authority.

The composing villages date from 1213 (Toboliu), and 1289 (Cheresig).

**Geographical positioning.** Toboliu is located in the south west of Bihor county, 20 km from Oradea. To the north it neighbors Girișu de Criș (Girișu de Criș and Tărian), to the east Nojorid (Livada village), to the south Sânicolau Român, and to the west is on the border with Hungary.

**Surface and landscape.** Toboliu covers an area of 4.233 ha of which 3.993 ha is agricultural land and 240 ha of non-agricultural land. Population density in both villages is 53.9 inhabitants per km2.

**Landscape.** Toboliu lies at the contact point of Crișurilor Plain with Miersig Plain, on the Crișul Repede River and the Crișurilor Canal.

**Hydrology.** The community is crossed by Crișul Repede River. The path of the river crosses a section of Pădurea Craiului Mountains, and reaches its peak in Oradea. Annual average river flow of Crișul Repede River increased from 12.1 m³ / s (381.8 mil. m³/year) in Ciucea section, to 25.4 m³ / s (801.6 mil. m³/year) in Oradea section. Oradea. The input of the main branch Drăgan River, is 6,83 m³/s (215,5mil.m³/year).

**Climate.** Considering its location in the western part of the country in the Crișul basin the climate of Toboliu falls within the temperate continental climate type with western influences (ocean) and the Mediterranean. Average annual temperature is 10°C in the western plains (according to the meteorological stations: Săcueni, Oradea, Salonta Chișineu Cris). Average annual rainfall varies between 500-600 mm and annual average wind speeds are between 1-3 m/s.

**Accessibility.** Road connection is insured by the county road DJ 797 Oradea - Cheresig - Inand, being located at a distance of 20 km from Oradea.

The settlement is crossed by one line belonging to CFR, linking Oradea to Cheresig village. In the community there are two railway stations: Toboliul and Cheresig. Currently, the railway route Oradea - Cheresig is under conservation.

**Administrative organization.** Toboliu is made up by Toboliu and Cheresig villages. On January 10, 2008, the village of Toboliu became the residence of Toboliu local authority, created by the reorganization of Girișu-Criș village, under Law 375/2007.

**Natural resources.** Newly established local authority has 3442 hectares of arable land, 531 hectares of pasture and 20 ha of orchards. Soil quality contributes to the well-known agricultural products (Toboliu sprouts), combined with available water resources (Crișul Repede River). In Toboliu there untapped geothermal waters, which are listed among potential resource of the Bihor county.

**Anthropic resources.** Toboliu has facilities for the police station, local medical centers, pharmacies and two cultural community centers, two primary schools and secondary schools that include kindergarten. In terms of tourist attraction the Maimed Tower (Donjon fortress), dating from the thirteenth and fourteenth century from Cheresig. Built of bricks in the middle of a field, is surrounded by a circular land wave that was probably palisades in the past. It was besieged and burned by Gheorghe Doja troops in 1514. Other attractions are the churches, monuments of War Heroes and green areas around water courses - Crișul Repede river and collecting channels of the river.
1.2.2. Demography

Evolution of stable population

On July 1, 2010, the population of Toboliu was of 2,283 persons, representing 0.9% of the population of Oradea Metropolitan Area, 0.4% of the county population and approximately 0.8% of the rural population of the county.

According to the 2002 census, the population of Toboliu numbered 2,051, of which 961 persons settled in the seat of the local authority, Toboliu, and 1,090 inhabitants in the Cheresig village.

Population density throughout in the community (4.233 ha) is of 53.9 inhabitants per km², over the levels in the county, where the density is of 43.8 inhabitants per km².

Compared with 2008, year of establishment of the local authority, the population grew by 1.8% (41 persons), in 2010.

According to results from the 2002 Population and Housing Census, in Toboliu, 93.5% were Romanians, 5.1% Roma and 1.3% Hungarians.

The gender structure of the population is balanced: 50.2% of the people being female and 49.8% males.

The masculinity rate is of 99.0%, meaning that for 99.0 males there are 100 females.

The age pyramid shows a slight recovery of the young population. The fact that the pyramid is not symmetrical, in its upper part, indicates a phenomenon of over-mortality of the male population.

Young population (0-14 years) is 14.5% of the total population, adult population (15-64 years) 70.2% of the total and elderly population (65 years and over) 15.4% of total. According to these values, an aging phenomenon of the population of Toboliu was registered.

Average life expectancy in 2010, in Bihor County is of 72.3 years with 7 year difference between women (75.9 years) and men (68.7 years). Average life expectancy is continually increasing at the county level, from 69.5 years in 2004, up to 71.3 years in 2007 and 72.3 years in 2010.

At the county level major discrepancies in the average life expectancy figures in terms of residence are registered: 73.3 years in the urban area and 71.3 years the rural area.

Average life expectancy recorded in 2010 at national level was 73.5 years being the regional (73.0 years) and county analyzed levels (72.3 years).

Statistical and Demographic indicators

The population of Toboliu can be characterized by demographic indicators.

The demographic aging degree is of 1,063.6‰, meaning that for every 1,000 young persons up to 14 years there are 1,063.6 elderly people aged 65 and above.

Compared with the demographic aging degree of the Oradea Metropolitan Area (849.8 ‰), Toboliu is one of the localities with a high degree of demographic aging.

The demographic dependence ratio characterizes the activity potential of the population, that is of 425.1‰, in 2010 in Toboliu.

This indicator measures the pressure of the inactive population (young and old) on the active population.
Therefore, for 5 adult persons (15-64 years) there are approximately 2 young and elderly persons ((of which a person aged 14 years and a person of age 65 or over).

In 2010, the demographic dependency ratio in the Oradea Metropolitan Area is 347.7 ‰, lower than the county (434.8 ‰) and national levels (429.2 ‰).

Youth dependency ratio between the population aged 0-14 and over 65 years, on one hand, and the population aged 15-64 on the other hand is of 206,0‰.

According to the data previously presented for 1000 adults there are 206 young people.

Labor replacement rate in Toboliu is of 668,0‰. This means that 1,000 active adult persons (15-59 years) will be replaced in 15 years’ time by only 668 persons, registering a negative labor replacement rate of 33,2% (for a demand of 1000 people on the labor market there will be a void of 332 persons).

Natural and Migratory movement of people

In 2010, there were 15 living births and 23 deaths, resulting in a negative natural growth rate of - 8 people.

The birth rate in Toboliu, in 2010, was of 6,6‰, meaning that for 1000 person there are 6,6 living births. According to these figures the community is below the average of OMA where the birth rate is of 11,0‰, also under the national (9,9‰) and county figures (10,7‰).
The mortality rate of the in the same period was of 10,1‰, above the figures registered at the level of Oradea Metropolitan Area (9,9‰) but under the mortality rates at the county (12,5‰) and national (12,1‰) levels.

In 2008-2010 the natural growth rate from Toboliu was negative as opposed to that of OMA which in the same period registered positive values.

The community did not register any infant death the mortality rate of infants being practically zero.

In 2010 the rate of infant mortality in Oradea Metropolitan Area was of 6,2‰, lower than the county level (9,5‰) and also to the national one (9,8‰).

In 2010, there were 9 people who left residence, while only 6 people have settled residence, thus registering a negative balance (-3 persons). In the previous year, the migratory movement from of the community was more pronounced, both domicile changes (including external migration) and residence changes, balance being positive (+26 and +7 people).
SWOT Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Positive trend of the local stable population between 2008-2010;</td>
<td>- Low population density: 53.9 inhabitants/km²;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Balance distribution of population by gender: 50.2% female and 49.8%</td>
<td>- High demographic aging values of the population (demographic aging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male;</td>
<td>degree is 1.063,6‰);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Positive balance of residence changes (including abroad migration).</td>
<td>- High demographic dependency rate (425.1‰);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Labor shortage of nearly 40% in 10-15 years (labor replacement rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of 618‰);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Negative growth rates in 2008-2010;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Low rate of marriages (almost half of that in OMA).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Support national birth levels through government incentives (aid for children, benefits, etc.)</td>
<td>- Abroad population migration due to the global economic crisis;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sustainable economic development of the area can lead people settled abroad to return.</td>
<td>- Reduction in the amount of maternity allowance may reduce the birth rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Aging of the general population due to the decreased number of newborns;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Increasing divorce rates as a result of departure of one spouse to work abroad.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2.3. Land and housing

**Land**

Toboliu covers an area of 4,233 ha, representing 5.7% of the total metropolitan area and 0.6% the Bihor county.

Most of the area is occupied by agricultural land (94.3% of the total) used mainly for wheat, corn, sunflower and vegetables.

Non-agricultural land area is 240 ha, out of which 125 ha (52.1% of the non-agricultural) are covered by buildings and yards, 87 ha (36.3%) is land covered in water, 12 ha (5.0%) are covered by means of communications and railways and 16 ha (6.7%) are degraded and unproductive lands.

**Housing**

Housing stock in Toboliu includes 788 dwellings, representing 0.8% of the housing stock of Oradea Metropolitan Area in 2010. Of these, only four are publicly owned dwellings, 784 homes are privately owned.

In the rural areas of Oradea Metropolitan Area housing stock in 2010 included 18,136 homes, of which 4.4% in Toboliu.

Since the establishment of local authority (2008), the existing housing stock has not changed significantly, the number of dwellings rising from 786 in 2008 to 788 homes in 2010.

Living space in Toboliu is of 38.260 m², making an average of 48.6 m²/dwelling, over the average living area/dwelling in Oradea Metropolitan Area (39.4 sqm/dwelling) and the rural environment of the same area (44.8 sqm/dwelling).

Average living area/person was in 2010 of 16.8 sqm/person. Average living area/person in Oradea Metropolitan Area is 1.4 sqm higher in the rural environment (17.3 sqm/person) compared to the urban rates (15.9 sqm/person).

**Average living area/inhabitant in 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Living Area/sqm/person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toboliu</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oradea Metropolitan Area</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihor County</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North-West development region</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average number of people/dwelling in 2010, in Toboliu, is 2.9 persons/dwelling, slightly exceeding the value of Oradea Metropolitan Area (2.4 persons/dwelling), but also on the county level, regional and national (2.5 persons/dwelling).

The construction activity in the settlement has remained rigid, in 2008-2010 only 2 new homes being finished.

**Living conditions**

**Commercial network.** The inhabitants of Toboliu can buy food and nonfood products from local shops and markets, but can do shopping in the markets, shopping malls and supermarket in Oradea - Real, Praktiker, Mobexpert, Obi, was, Shopping Center, Carrefour, Jyske, Bricostore.

**Banking network.** For banking and financial services the inhabitants of Toboliu use the branches and agencies of the main banks of the Romanian marked located in Oradea, such as: Volksbank, UniCredit - Țiriac România, Libra Bank, OTP Bank, Reiffeisen Bank, ING Bank, HVB Bank Romania, CEC, Banca Comerciala Carpatica, BCR, Banca Românească, Alpha Bank, Bancpost, Banca Transilvania, BRD, RBS.
**SWOT Analysis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Higher values of living area/person compared to the local regional and national level;</td>
<td>- Stagnation of local households at the local level in recent years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increased average living area/dwelling compared to the local, regional and national levels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Programmes for thermic rehabilitation of buildings that can lead to an improvement in overall appearance of the village, in addition to environmental considerations requiring such action;</td>
<td>- Chaotic pace of construction which may affect the natural potential of the area;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Government Programmes to improve housing, and national Programme to support the construction of private housing;</td>
<td>- The occurrence of natural hazards (floods, landslides) can damage housing areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The existence of the „Prima Casa” (First Home) Programme which supports young families to buy or build a house;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Development of social housing;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The existence of currently unused land, but that would be appropriate for investment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2.4. Infrastructure

Water supply

Toboliu is not connected to water mains, the main source of water in the community being wells.

There is a need for a water network the necessary length of the network being of 16 km.

Sewage and waste water treatment

According to the Toboliu local authorities there are no sewage networks and no sewage treatment plant. This situation is to be found also for other OMA members such as: Girişu de Criş, Ineu, Sîntandrei, Cetariu, Paleu, Nojorid or Oşorhei.

The necessary sewage system is approximated at about 16 km.

Road infrastructure

The network of roads in the local authority is composed only by the local road DC 72, that insures the connection between Toboliu and Cheresig, being 3,5 km long.

Total length of local roads in the community is of 24,5 km, of which 34,7% are paved roads (8,5 km) and 65,3% grabble roads (16 km).

At this time the total length of the local roads in Toboliu is 6% of local roads in Oradea Metropolitan Area.
## SWOT Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Strengths</strong></th>
<th><strong>Weaknesses</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- The road infrastructure is good;</td>
<td>- No water network;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Signing the contract for the cross-border road construction between Cheresig and Korosnagyharsany.</td>
<td>- No wastewater treatment plant and sewage system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Opportunities</strong></th>
<th><strong>Threats</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Completion of Transylvania Motorway, which has its path through northern Biharia (30 km from Toboliu);</td>
<td>- Deterioration of living conditions and the environment;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Construction of an expressway Arad Oradea, which will go through Sîntandrei (12 km from Toboliu) and will connect the area to trans-European Corridor IV;</td>
<td>- Reduced investment in infrastructure due to financial crisis;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Construction of the expressway Oradea - Valea lui Mihai - Carei - Satu Mare;</td>
<td>- Reducing the capacity of local government in implementing development projects of road infrastructure and other public services;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Membership in Oradea Metropolitan Area ;</td>
<td>- Reducing of household income translated to an impossibility of payment for public utilities;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Membership Aparegio Intercommunity Development Association ;</td>
<td>- Depopulation of rural areas in the absence of prompt intervention in the area of public water and sewage utilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The existence of government Programmes to support investment in the rehabilitation and expansion of water, sewage and wastewater treatment;</td>
<td>- Extension and rehabilitation of road infrastructure through European grant funding;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The existence of European funding to support investment in the rehabilitation and expansion of water, sewage and wastewater treatment;</td>
<td>- The possibility to connect to the water and sewage mains from Oradea (Nojorid, Apaceu and Chișirid).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2.5. Public services

Education

In 2009, in Toboliu existed a primary and secondary school where were enrolled 227 students. In the following year, 2010, the school population increased with 22 persons, reaching to 249 students.

Within the school operates a kindergarten, where in 2009, were enrolled 84 children, and in 2010 there were 91 children.

During 2009, in the local schools taught 20 teachers, of which 4 in preschool, 6 teachers in primary schools and 10 teachers in secondary education school. The following year, the number of teachers has declined by a person, in secondary education.

Therefore, in 2010 to a teacher in pre-school were assigned 21.5 students, meaning 15.2 students in primary and 8 secondary school students. In Toboliu the value of this indicator is below the values at national, regional and county level, with regard of primary and secondary education, except the number of students per teacher in primary education.

Educational units in Toboliu are fitted with 8 classrooms and 9 PCs. Therefore, to a classroom are assigned 31.1 students and 41.5 students to a PC. Toboliu education institutions are not equipped with laboratories, gym or sports field.

It is noted that the local schools are poorly equipped, to a PC being assigned a number of students with 31 people more than in Oradea Metropolitan Area and with 29.6 students more than in Bihor county.

Culture

In Toboliu cultural activities are hosted by in the main local cultural Community Centre. Also, the locality benefits from the existence of a Municipal Library.

Inhabitants are Orthodox and Pentecostal religion, in every component village exising an Orthodox and Pentecostal church and parish.

Most popular local events are: The Cabbage Festival (October), Cheresig Days (July) and “Voinţa Cheresig” football team competitions.

During Cabbage Festival are taking place several cultural and artistic events, organized by the Hall and Local Council of Toboliu, which began with a series of activities for children and youth, followed by artistic Programme. There are not missing specific contests of the festival, at the end of which were chosen the best prepared traditional foods as cabbage rolls and cabbage stew.

Toboliu cabbage is known nationally, for its thin and thick leafes, unsoftened when put into the pickle barrel. Such characteristic is facilitated by local soil, the groundwater surface, and the ability of locals to know how to choose the best seed.

At local, the Cheresig Dungeon (XIII - XIV) is attested as a historic monument (LMI Code: BH-II-m-A-01133), of great historical importance. Ruins of dungeon are located on north-western border of the Cheresig village exactly on the borderline between Romania and Hungary. The tower, which originally had four or five levels separated by girders floor, has a hexagonal plan and is surrounded by a trapezoidal earth bump, which indicates a ditch and wall of defense or an enclosure wall. Near the dungeon, on east and south are visible other smaller ruins.
About the history of this monument are very few data. First official mentions come from year 1289, when the fortress was in possession of Beke from Borşa family. Later in 1317 is mentioned as being in possession of the king. In 1390 the domain was donated to Losonczi family and six years later was misappropriated to Csáky family, who with little interruption remained its owner until the end of the First World War.

**Medical services**

In 2009, the local network of healthcare units did not include any such establishment, statistically speaking. According to Health Insurance House of Bihor, in 2011, in Toboliu were provided primary health services and pharmaceutical services. Residents of Toboliu turn, based on referral from primary physician, or under emergency, to the medical services provided by specialized units in Oradea:

Municipal Hospital “Dr. Gabriel Curteanu” Oradea was built between 1965-1969 and is located in western part of Oradea. It was inaugurated in spring 1969, more precisely, in May 1969. Starting with 20.11.2007 Municipal Hospital official name is “Dr. Gabriel Curteanu” Oradea. Hospital provides children and adults hospitalization with medical illnesses or surgery condition, in the following sections: Anesthesia, Intensive Care, Hematology Clinic, Department of Pediatric Surgery and Orthopedics, Internal Medicine Department, Clinical Nephrology, Pediatric Clinic, Neurology Clinic, Clinical neurological recovery, Lung Clinic, pediatric Neurology Department, pediatric Psychiatry Department, Department Palliative Care, Clinical Infectious Diseases.

Since 01.01.2011 sections of the former Hospital of Neuropsychiatry and former Pneumophthisiology Hospital were jointed, being attached to Municipal Hospital Dr. Gabriel Curteanu Oradea.

County Emergency Clinical Hospital Oradea is the most complex health unit of of Bihor county, providing specialized medical care to over 200 000 inhabitants of Oradea, respectively more than 600 000 inhabitants of the county for some medical specialities, performing also as a emergency hospital. The structure has 1007 beds covering 30 medical specializations served by 10 laboratories and investigation departments.

Pelican private network of medical services (hospital, laboratory, ambulatory, ophthalmology clinics, ambulance, pharmacy, imaging, dental offices). Pelican Hospital provides medical examinations, laboratory and imaging investigations, ambulance and emergency service 24/24h. Successfully provided surgical specialties (about 600-700 interventions / month) are: orthopedics, urology, general surgery, gastroenterology, ophthalmology, otolaryngology, neurosurgery. In addition to surgical specialties, patients can receive treatment and hospitalizations to the following medical specializations: gastroenterology, cardiology, internal medicine, neurology and diabetes. Pelican Hospital is accredited by the Ministry of Public Health as a clinic hospital and is under the contract with CJASSBH. Ambulatory section of Hospital Pelican has all medical specialties.

**Newmedics Clinic.** Newmedics private clinic patients can be treated, but mostly investigated under hospitalization. Newmedics has ambulatory specialised departments, diabetes sections, internal medicine, cardiology and diabetes center.

**Social assistance**

In 2010 were registered 288 retired persons as benefiting of social assistance. Of these, only 66 people are retired farmers, and 28 people receive social allowance.

Compared with 2004, the average number of retirees at local is constantly decreasing: from 362 people in 2004, up to 288 people in 2010.

**Security and public order**

Security of citizens and local public order is provided by officers of the local police station, which is ascribed to the Oradea Municipal Police.

In Bihor County operates “Crişana” Emergency Inspectorate which has the mission to prevent and monitor emergency situations.
Within the inspectorate were set up and operate:
- Operations Centre - meeting the permanent functions of monitoring, assessment, notice, warning, pre-alarming, alerting and technical coordination of interventions for emergency management;
- Inspection of prevention - perform the functions of regulatory approval / authorization, public information, guidance and control, prevention and training people on behavior in emergency situations;
- Three intervention groups, formed in Oradea, Marghita and Salonta, and included detachments, and guard stations located in rural intervention areas: Oradea, Baile May 1, Aleșd, Marghita, Săcueni, Valea lui Mihai, Sălard, Salonta Beiuș, Stei and Tinca.

Within this Inspectorate operates since 1995, the emergency medical extrication service with specialized personnel in medical assistance at major emergencies and car accidents.

Sanitation

According to Waste Master Plan of Bihor County, in Toboliu the sanitation services are provided by Reosal company, the sanitation company of Oradea Metropolitan Area municipalities, based on delegation contract of management public sanitation service by concession. The management delegation agreement is the right and obligation to provide service of precollection, collection and transportation of waste, including dangerous toxic household waste, except under special, including aswell, the right and obligation to manage and exploit the infrastructure of utilities related to administrative-territorial area service of municipalities Biharia, Borș, Cetariu, Nojorid, Oșorhei, Paleu, Sînmartin, Sîntandrei, Sălard, Toboliu.

"REOSAL" Community Development Association is a public institution of intercommunity cooperation, set up and organized under the Public Community Utilities Services Law no. 51/2006 and Methodological norms for its application, through voluntary association of administrative units mentioned in Association Agreement.

REOSAL Intercommunity Development Association was founded as a legal entity of public law for profit and patrimony - in accordance with Article 10, paragraph (3) of Public Utilities Services Law no. 51/2006 and is organized and operates under the Association Agreement, the attached Statute and the Financing Contract RO 2004/16-772.04.01.01.01.01.74: "Integrated waste management in rural areas of Oradea Metropolitan Area". The Association is a private institution of public interest.

REOSAL Intercommunity Development Association has delegated the management of pre-collection service, collection and transportation of household waste, by Reosal Company, a company organized as a regional operator of sanitation, according to amended and updated Law no.51/2006.

Reosal is the first company of Bihor county introducing separate waste collection.

For sanitation service in Toboliu, is charged a fee of 10 lei / month for individuals and 36 lei / month for economic operators, the amount of waste generated annually is 200 tons.
### SWOT Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Strengths</strong></th>
<th><strong>Weaknesses</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Operation of educational units and structures in both villages of the commune (kindergarten and school);</td>
<td>- Overuse of pre-school teachers (high number of students / teacher);</td>
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<tr>
<td>- The positive evolution of school population during 2008-2010;</td>
<td>- Poorly developed educational infrastructure: lack of school laboratories, sports fields and gyms;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Involving local students in various extracurricular activities during the holiday season, Easter Hollydays, etc.;</td>
<td>- Insufficient number of PCs, compared with requirements of local school population;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Culture</strong></td>
<td><strong>Culture</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Operation of two community centers, one institution in every component village;</td>
<td>- Quite high number of students per one classroom;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Existence of high importance cultural objectives (archaeological sites, settlements, historical monuments etc.).</td>
<td><strong>Medical services</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Organization of regular cultural and artistic events: The Cabbage Festival, Days of Cheresig Village, etc.;</td>
<td>- Poorly developed health infrastructure, the local population have only primary medical services and pharmaceutical services;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increment of book collection of local libraries with over 500 volumes, by equipping them by Public Library ‘George Şincăi’ of Oradea;</td>
<td><strong>Social assistance</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The ethnic heterogeneity of the village, which maintained a local cultural traditions observed across borders;</td>
<td>- Notification of DGASPC Bihor in 2008 on two cases of neglect and child abuse in Toboliu;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social assistance</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sanitation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Decreased trend of retired people in Toboliu, during 2004-2011;</td>
<td>- The existence of proper infrastructure for selective waste management;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sanitation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sanitation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Providing of sanitation services based on delegation to Reosal Company;</td>
<td>- The amount of waste collected per inhabitant, at local, is under the average of waste collected per inhabitant in OMA;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The existence of proper infrastructure for selective waste management;</td>
<td>- Ownership by sanitation operator of quite new equipment (3-4 years old).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The amount of waste collected per inhabitant, at local, is under the average of waste collected per inhabitant in OMA;</td>
<td><strong>Other public services</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ownership by sanitation operator of quite new equipment (3-4 years old).</td>
<td>- Lack of a subunit of “Crisana” Inspectorate for Emergency Situations of Bihor County;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opportunities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Threats</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Opportunity to access structural funds or government funds for education units development;</td>
<td>- Poor motivation of teachers can lead to better trained teachers leaving the system;</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Ability to develop partnerships between educational institutions and other similar units from the country and abroad;</td>
<td>- Increment of school dropout rate due to material and financial shortcomings caused by economic crisis;</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Possibility of taking over and adapting good practices models from European Union countries on teaching;</td>
<td>- Repeated legislation changes can lead to lower school performance;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Setting up a “After school” Programme;</td>
<td>- Inability to support co-financing of educational infrastructure development.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Existence of policies to motivate teachers in practicing in rural areas, such as Romanian Village</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Culture</strong></td>
<td><strong>Medical services</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Setting up of a local Public Library;</td>
<td>- Existence of motivating policies for physicians to practice in rural areas, such as Romanian Village Revival Programme;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of cultural infrastructure (foundation of museums, cultural centers, etc.);</td>
<td>- Existence of European funds for building up, rehabilitation and equipping of health structures;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved promotion of local events and cultural heritage;</td>
<td>- Implementation of public education campaigns on healthcare;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Opportunity to access European funding grants for cultural activities;</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Culture</strong></th>
<th><strong>Medical services</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low public interest for culture due to financial difficulties encountered in recent years;</td>
<td>- The migration of medical professionals abroad due to low salary levels;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of youth interest in maintaining the local traditions and customs;</td>
<td>- The negative effects of the increased rate of aging and illness of local population;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practicing an unsustainable tourism, which may lead to degradation of cultural heritage;</td>
<td>- The limited possibilities of local government to provide financial support for investments;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Funds Limited (being insufficient for local needs);</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Medical services</strong></th>
<th><strong>Social assistance</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- The migration of medical professionals abroad due to low salary levels;</td>
<td>- Increased number of socially assisted persons following the global economic crisis;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The negative effects of the increased rate of aging and illness of local population;</td>
<td>- Lack of job offers for vulnerable groups;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The limited possibilities of local government to provide financial support for investments;</td>
<td>- Specialized personnel are leaving the system due to unmotivated wage;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Financial inability of economic operators to implement their own network of energy recovery and waste material (co-processing, recycling, reuse);</td>
<td>- Low capacity of public institutions to co-finance social projects;</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Social assistance</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sanitation</strong></th>
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<tbody>
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<td>- Low capacity of public institutions to co-finance social projects;</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Sanitation</strong></th>
<th><strong>Other public services</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Financial inability of economic operators to implement their own network of energy recovery and waste material (co-processing, recycling, reuse);</td>
<td>- Increased crime rate in locality due to financial difficulties encountered by the population;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Other public services</strong></th>
<th><strong>Salubritate</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Existence of policies to stimulate the policemen to practice in rural areas, such as Romanian Village Revival Programme;</td>
<td>- Implementation of public awareness campaigns on the benefits of selective waste collection;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Implementation of video surveillance systems in public spaces that records high crime rates;</td>
<td>- The existence of European funds targeted to projects on sanitation;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Creating a public transport service within Oradea Metropolitan Area, in order to serve Toboliu’s population.</td>
<td>- Development of energy recovery units and recovery of waste material;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2.6. Economic development

Demographics of active local units

Number of active local units

In Bihor county, in 2009, were registered 18,620 active local units, representing 24.0% of local units active in the North West Region, being the second county in the region, after Cluj county (27,530 active local units, 35.4%). Out of all local units active in Bihor County, 89.3% are micro enterprises (0-9 employees), 8.8% are small enterprises (10-49 employees), 1.6% medium-sized enterprises (50-249 employees) and 0, 3% large enterprises (250 employees and over).

In Toboliu there were active only 14 local units, in 2009, representing 0.1% of active rural local units of Oradea Metropolitan Area and 1.0% of all local units active in the metropolitan area. Toboliu is the locality with the smallest number of active local units in Oradea Metropolitan Area.

Relative to the population from July 1st 2009, business density is 51.2 units/1.000 inhabitants at the level of Oradea Metropolitan Area and 45.9 units/1.000 inhabitants in Bors and 55.8 enterprises/1000 inhabitants in Oradea, values better than the North West Region (28.6 ‰) and national levels (25.9 enterprises for 1,000 inhabitants).

Turnover of active local units

Turnover in 2009 achieved by local units active in Bihor county totaled 20,418.9 million RON, representing 23.4% of regional total. By size classes, in 2009, small businesses contributed with 28.1% at the county turnover, followed closely by micro enterprises by 27.2%, 23.1% medium-sized enterprises and large enterprises by 21.6%.

In 2009, from the turnover at county level, 76.2% is due to active local units of Oradea Metropolitan Area.

In the same year, active local units from Toboliu have made 2.23 million RON, i.e. 0.01% of turnover in the Oradea Metropolitan Area and 0.1% of turnover from...
Density of local active units for 1000 inhabitants, in 2009

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<tr>
<td>Toboliu</td>
<td>6.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oradea Metropolitan Area</td>
<td>51.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihor County</td>
<td>31.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North-West Region</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

rural local units active in the metropolitan area.

Both at Oradea Metropolitan Area and the county, regional and national level, local units active in trade achieve the higher turnover, followed by active units in the industry. In Bors, industrial activity is more intense, having achieved the highest turnover, representing 79.5% of total turnover. Service is the second economic sector, regarding the turnover obtained (3.1%), followed by trade with 5.4% and agriculture with 0.2% from total turnover of local units.

In Toboliu, 49.5% of local turnover is achieved in the trade sector, 31.75% in the industrial sector, 18.2% in service sector and 0.5% in agriculture.

Labour force

Labour resources

Labor resources in Bihor county, in 2009 were 364,500 people, growing continuously in recent years. Thus, the previous year labor resources in the county increased by 1.5% (+5.3 thousand people), and compared to 2005 was an increase of 2.7% (+9.5 thousand people).

The number of employed civilians, in 2009, was of 269,1 thousand people. The number of employed population in Bihor county has increased in 2005-2007, and from 2008 recorded decreases. Thus, civilian employment in 2009 registered a reduction of 2.4% compared to 2008 and by 3.2% compared to 2007, similar developments as at regional and national levels.

Employment rate of labor resources for Bihor County is 73.8%, significantly higher than that recorded in the North West Region (66.1%) and national level (60.6%). However, compared with 2008, there is a deceleration in employment, involution similar to those at regional and national level.

In fact, for the entire analyzed period, the employment rate of labor resources in Bihor county remains higher than the regional and national level.

Of total civil employment at the county level, 31.8% were employed in agriculture, 25.3% in services and 24.7% in industry. Trade and construction contributed with 12.9% and 5.2% of total civil employment.

Compared to the national level, in Bihor county was recorded a higher concentration in industry and agriculture (+3.6 and 3.2 percentage points) and lower in terms of services and construction (-4.0 and -2.2 percentage points).

Employees

Average number of employees in Toboliu was 126 people in 2009, 0.12% of the employees at the level of Oradea Metropolitan Area.

Compared to the situation in 2008, the average number of employees decreased by 28 persons (-18.1%), and average number at the level of Oradea Metropolitan Area decreased by 4.6%, almost similar with the one at county level (4.9%).

Average number of employees in Toboliu, in 2009, represents about 8% of the population aged between 15 and 64 years. The low percentage of employees is because Toboliu population is mainly dealing with agriculture.

In Bihor county, in 2009, the main economic sectors by number of employees are Manufacturing (29.4% employees) and trade (18.8% employees), these areas concentrating approximately 48.2% of employees in Bihor county.

Compared to 2008, in Bihor county there were significant changes compared to previous year in terms of number of employees in economic activities such as Arts, culture and entertainment (126.5% employees), Real estate (72.2% employees), information and
Evolution of registered unemployment in Toboliu, between January 2010 - June 2011

communications (-18.6% employees), professional, scientific and technical activities (-17.6% employees), manufacturing (-15.5% employees).

Unemployment

At the end of 2010, in Toboliu were registered 52 unemployed, representing 1.2% of all unemployed in Oradea Metropolitan Area and 0.3% of total unemployment in the county.

During 2010, number of unemployed people has fluctuated between 48 and 64 unemployed, the minimum being recorded at the end of the year, in November.

National economic trends during 2008 - 2010 are also noted by the evolution of unemployment.

So, at the end of 2009, the number of unemployed in Toboliu reached 59 people, which meant an increase of 2.6 times the number of unemployed at the end of 2008, when there were only 22 people. In 2010, the number of unemployed decreased by 11.8% over the previous year.

Labour force from Bihor county, and also national, was strongly affected by the economic crisis that has manifested in 2009-2010, this being noted by unemployment rate. If in the period January 2009 - April 2010 unemployment in Bihor county had a continuously increasing rate (from 3.3% in January 2009 to 6.4% in April 2010), starting the mid-2010 this indicator began to record decreasing values, reaching 5.8% in December 2010. Bihor is one of the counties with a lower unemployment rate, along with Sibiu (5.8%), Constanta (5.7%), Arad (5.1%), Cluj (4.9%), Timis (3.7%) and Ilfov (2.8%).

Compared with the national level (6.9% in December 2010), unemployment rate in Bihor county is lower, which indicates economic development and opportunities in the jobs area.

Salary incomes

At the end of 2010, average net wage in Bihor was 1063 lei / pers. (247.6 euros / pers.), 37 euro / person. (8.6 euros / pers.) lower than 2011.

In December 2010, the average net wage in agriculture, hunting and related service activities, Forestry and Fisheries was 1,108 lei / pers. (258.1 euros / pers.), the construction and industry wage was of 1112 lei / pers. (259.1 euros / pers.) and of services 1029 lei / pers. (239.7 euros / pers.).

Agriculture

Soil quality

Soil is a complex matter in terms of mineral composition, organic and organo-mineral, and represents the main source of plant nutrients, ensuring perpetuation of flora and fauna in many food chains. It consists from physical point of view, of solids, water and air. These together with the organic and inorganic deposits on the soil lead to acceleration of physicochemical processes that take place at soil level continuously.
Bihor county's agricultural land is covered with a variety of soil types. Luvic and Luvisols soils predominate, representing 105,602 ha, i.e. an area of 29.07%, followed, in decreasing order, by brown soils, alluvial soils, argillic brown, chernozem etc. The smallest surfaces are represented by plane soils, representing 390 Ha, reddish brown soils 320 Ha and reddish brown luvic 279 Ha.

Oradea Metropolitan Area soils fall in the category of soils with high reliability, being favorable to agriculture.

Distribution of agricultural land

Most of Toboliu surface is occupied by agricultural land, mainly used for growing corn, wheat, bean field, fodder plants and sunflowers.

According to Bihor Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, 21.7% of the cultivated area in Toboliu in 2010 was for wheat cultivation, fodder plants 17.9%, 12.3% bean field, 16.2% corn, 15.5% sunflower, 11.6% bean field and 6.6% other crops.

Bihor county is characterized by agricultural potential, with an average productivity per hectare of major crops higher than compared with national and regional level. Also, Oradea Metropolitan Area can be characterized by the same agricultural potential.

In June 2011 were registered 9 groups of producers of agricultural plants and animals in Bihor county, of which 8 in Oradea Metropolitan Area. In Toboliu are not active any groups of producers.

Zootechnics

Common meadows and hayfields in Toboliu are 11.3% of the total area of the village.

According to data from Bihor Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, animal livestock existing in January 2010 in Oradea Metropolitan Area is approximately 9.1% of the overall animals of Bihor county.

At the same date in Oradea Metropolitan Area were recorded 8740 cattle, 23617 swine, 14723 sheep, 1303 goats, 2071 horses and 89630 poultry.

Fruit trees

In Oradea Metropolitan Area is found 39.7% of the area with orchards and tree nurseries in Bihor county. From localities of Oradea Metropolitan Area we mention Oradea and Paleu, holding 96.8% of land occupied by orchards and tree nurseries in the studied area.

In Bihor county, the main orchards are of plums, apples, pears, peaches and nectarines, apricots and cherries, apricots and engrafted apricot and walnut.

Pisciculture

The hydrographic network and climatic conditions in Bihor provide an opportunity to develop the fisheries sector. In June 2011, in Oradea Metropolitan Area were included 9 of 61 fish facilities at county level. Fishing facilities in the area are populated mainly with carp, but there are also: crucian, phytophagous, bighead carp, pike and catfish.

There are no fishery plannings active at the level of Toboliu.

Industry and constructions

Industry

Favorable located on the western border, industrial development of zone, a well developed infrastructure and skilled labor available in different branches are attributes of Bihor county. The main industries of Bihor county are extrecive industries and oil processing, leather and footwear, furniture, chemical industry, clothing, building materials, construction industry and food business etc.

Industry had, in 2008, a contribution of 27.7% (3391.7 million lei) in gross added value in Bihor county. Compared with previous years, gross added value in industry at the county level almost doubled (from 1550.5 million lei in 2003 to 3391.7 million lei in 2008). However, this sector has fluctuated during this period
from 29.7% in 2003 to 31.0% in 2007 and 27.7% in 2008. However, industry is the most important sector of the county economy, followed by trade (13.3% of GVA Bihor in 2008), transport, storage and communications (12.8%), agriculture, hunting and forestry (10.7%) and construction (10.3%).

In 2009, in Bihor county there were 2,091 active local units in the industry, resulting in a turnover of 6177.9 million lei. In the same year, in Oradea Metropolitan Area operated 63.2% of active local units at county level, totaling 61.9% of turnover in the industry at the county level.

The 24 local units active in the industry in Toboliu have made, in 2009, a turnover of 0.71 million lei, representing only 0.2% of turnover of industrial local units active in the Metropolitan Area Oradea.

In Toboliu, the main industry by turnover value achieved is the food industry. Other sectors are: Manufacture of clothing and Wood processing, manufacture of wood and cork, except furniture, manufacture of articles of straw and other knitted vegetal materials.

**Constructions**

The construction sector is an important sector of the economy in Bihor county, in 2008 with a contribution of 10.3% in gross added value. During 2003-2008, gross added value of the construction sector grew by 5.7 times, and its contribution to total GAV increased from 4.2% in 2003, up from 10.3% in 2008.

In 2009, in the county there were 1,977 active local units that achieved a turnover of 1,910.5 million RON. Oradea Metropolitan Area concentrates 67.9% of active local units in the county, making 79.8% of turnover.

Toboliu had, in 2009, 2 local units active in construction sector, representing only 0.1% of businesses in this sector at regional level. These units were not, however, economically active.

Evolution of the construction sector experienced a decline, both at national and county level in 2008-2010. The decrease of economic activities can be seen through analysis of building permits issued locally.

Although the total number at Oradea Metropolitan Area level for construction permits decreased in 2010 over the previous year (-52.6%), weight was kept within the county. Thus, in 2008-2010, the number of permits issued in Oradea Metropolitan Area was 74.1% of the total number of county permits.

In Toboliu construction activity was rather weak, being issued only one building permit for residential buildings (exclusive communities) and other type of buildings in 2010. This is the only year between 2005-2010 when building permits were issued at local level.

**Trade and Services**

**Trade**

As outlined above, since 2008, Trade is the second economic sector in the county, having a contribution of 13.3% (1,626.6 lei) in the gross added value of the county.

In Trade there have been registered 6,774 active local units, which achieved a turnover of 8,560.6 million lei, at county level in 2009. In Oradea Metropolitan Area
operated 68.4% of the active local units in the county, performing 84.3% of the county’s turnover within Trade sector.

In 2009, in Toboliu were recorded only 4 active local units in Trade sector, representing 0.1% of Oradea Metropolitan Area. They have achieved a turnover of 1.1 million lei, or 0.02% of Oradea Metropolitan Area. Toboliu is the town with the fewest active local units from the trade at regional level.

Services

In Bihor, the services with the highest contribution to gross added value are represented by transport, storage and communications (12.8% of VAB - 2008) and real estate transactions and other services (10.2% of VAB).

In 2009, the number of active local units in service sector from Bihor County was of 7,218 units, resulting in a turnover of 3.176,3 million lei. Active local units in the service sector of Oradea Metropolitan Area represent 74.0% of the county total, and their turnover had a percentage of 83.8%.

In Toboliu there have been registered only 4 active local units from services sector in Oradea Metropolitan Area, achieving in 2009 a turnover of 0.41 million lei.

The main services, taking into consideration the turnover obtained in 2009 in Toboliu, are transport and storage (20.1%) and professional, scientific and technical activities (79.02%).

Business support structures

Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture Bihor

Is an independent, non-governmental and non-profit organization that supports the establishment and development of businesses in Bihor county, providing to those interested a wide range of specialized services, such as: support to start a business and preparing the necessary documentation; information on funding sources for business and how to access them; how to draw up business plans, market research, marketing plans, projects to obtain grants and repayable; promoting the economic potential of companies from the county on national and international market; finding business partners and mediation of business contracts; information on companies in the county; release of certificates of origin of goods, certificates of major force; endorsing invoices and other commercial documents; release of recommendations and certificates of creditworthiness; consulting in term of business, financial -accounting and juridical problems; legal advice at signing and running of commercial contracts; organizing fairs and exhibitions, trade missions, business partnerships in the country and abroad; training Programmes, business training Programmes, seminars; access to the library institution; commercial arbitration; registration of pledges in the electronic archive of pledge.

Bihor Trade Registry Office

Trade Registry Office is the institution empowered by law to carry out registration of firms in Bihor County. In addition to recording the activity itself, this institution offers counseling to start a business, preparing the necessary documents and representation before the courts to authorize the establishment of business and to obtain the approvals provided for.
The steps to be taken for starting a business are: reserving the name, preparation of association; compiling file registration, obtaining approvals, registration company.

North West Regional Development Agency, Bihor County Office

The North West Regional Development Agency is acting through the Bihor County Office, in order to implement at local level regional development policy.

North West Regional Development Agency, the executive body of the Regional Development Council through its strategic planning skills is the driving force behind sustainable development of the region.

The Agency supports the development and development interests of local communities, being the bridge between these, national authorities and relevant European institutions.

The Agency monitors the implementation of economic and social cohesion policies in the region promote and implement development Programmes and provide the necessary services to community and investors in order to maximize economic and social benefits at regional level.

County Labour Force Employment Agency Bihor

The Employment Agency provides employers and people looking for a job the following services: measures to stimulate employment by increasing employment opportunities for persons seeking for a job, measures to stimulate employers to employ unemployed people and create new jobs.

Bihor Employers Federation

Bihor Employers Federation is a non-governmental, apolitical, non-profit organization, established in 1991, with own status and legal personality. The aim is to support private initiative federation and representing the interests of businessmen from Bihor county.

Bihor Employers Federation is the largest county employers’ organization in the country, with over 250 active members.

The main role assumed by Bihor Employers Federation is to meet the general and punctual problems of companies from Bihor and to help solve them. We act in ways that we have considered priority for the economic environment, in general, and for members' interests.

In order to support the development of business sector, Bihor Employers Federation cooperates with domestic and abroad similar organizations, and a significant number of organizations and financing institutions.

Euroregional Business Incubator Oradea

Euroregional business incubator Oradea is a project initiated by Bihor County Council, and conducted with funding from the European Union. Project's specific objective is to promote and support cooperation on economic issues between young entrepreneurs from Bihor and Hajdu Bihar counties (Hungary).

Business Incubator aims to provide specialized services to particular categories of entrepreneurs, acting as a complementary factor towards the existing supporting organizations of development of private small and medium entrepreneurs.

Offers a comprehensive range of professional services of support, training and consulting to potential entrepreneurs and small and medium companies form the Euroregion - and beyond - business incubator ensures also the development of cross-border economic activities that contribute to increasing coherence between local authorities' structures as well as of the private sector.

ROMCOM Business Center Oradea

The project by which will be carried out ROMCOM Business Center - Structural support of small business and entrepreneurship in Bihor county has a value of 6,622,455.02 lei and requires construction of a building (2S+P+5E) that will be composed of area for conference rooms and offices. The services provided by the Business Center include business consulting, financing,
training, tax and legal consultancy, accounting, design and architecture. The project is implemented in Oradea, Gheorghe Doja Street, no. 49/A, Bihor county, for a period of 24 months.

**Eurobusiness Industrial Park Oradea**

Industrial Park is a limited area in which are performed economic activities, research, manufacturing and services for the purpose of development and enhancement of natural and human resources of the area.

Eurobusiness Park Oradea is the new industrial park in north-west of Romania, located in Oradea on E60 exit to Hungary, 4 km from the border. The park, with an area of 121 ha, located in the industrial area of the city, will have its own network of industrial roads and will be connected to the public utilities infrastructure: electricity, heating, sewage, running water, natural gas and public transport to the park site.

The field is intravilan, built up with industrial-specific and is fully owned by Municipality of Oradea. The industrial park is administered by "SC Eurobusiness Park Oradea SRL" company owned 100% by Municipality of Oradea. The company holds the title of industrial park under MIRA Order no. 685 from December 15, 2008.

The offer of land in the park is: under Regulation of Industrial Park

Tax incentives offered in the park:
- tax relief for buildings, land
- tax relief for removing land from agricultural use.

**Industrial Park Bors**

By realizing Industrial Park Bors, it has been aimed the economic development of surrounding areas and attraction of Romanian and foreign investors. The project is included in regional development plan and national development plan, in compliance with the objectives of PHARE Programme regarding the EU economic and social cohesion. The industrial park is administered by Local Council of Bors.

The settlement of the Industrial Park Bors is very favorable for investors due to its location. Industrial Park, outside the industrial activities and traditional food industry, can also take over the technologies.

Training of manpower, services, development of transport, with well related Programmes, all serving the interests of prospective investors in the industrial park.

Industrial Park Bors assures favorable conditions for development initiatives of investors seeking to benefit from the advantages derived from its location on the European road and the western border of the country.

Industrial Park Bors is located in the municipality, on an area of 25 hectares, about 2 km from the Bors customs point, the most important crossing point of the Romanian-Hungarian border. Also, due to its crossing in close proximity to the railway Cluj-Napoca - Oradea - Biharkeresztes - Budapest, the railway transport is easily accessible. It lies at a distance of 16 km from Oradea.
## Analiza SWOT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Easy access of investors both by road ways and by Oradea International Airport;</td>
<td>- Low density of companies in the village, below the average for rural area;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- High agricultural potential of the area: soil fertility, high productivity, labor;</td>
<td>- Weak economic diversity of the village;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- High percentage of agricultural land in total land area;</td>
<td>- Decreasing the average number of employees in 2009, over the previous year by 18.1 percent;</td>
</tr>
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<td>- The decline registered by most economic sectors due to economic crisis;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Lack of agricultural producers group;</td>
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<td>- Low capacity of business to support development investments;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Low development of entrepreneurial spirit;</td>
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<td>- Inadequate urban utilities hinders economic development;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- European funds to support development of business environment;</td>
<td>- High level of fiscality and excessive bureaucracy;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Logistics development potential of the village, as a result of its location at the Romanian border with Hungary;</td>
<td>- Lack of liquidity can lead to bankruptcy of active local units such as micro and even mid enterprises;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The placement of the village at a distance of about 18 km from Oradea International Airport;</td>
<td>- Blocking credit because of economic crisis and financial bottlenecks;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The location at the border may facilitate the development of collaboration relations with economic agents and public institutions in Hungary;</td>
<td>- Increasing competition due to liberalization of markets once with the obtaining of state title from European Union in 2007;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Modernization and expansion of Oradea International Airport and inclusion in the offer of new destinations;</td>
<td>- Lack of public information with regard to the procedure for establishing a business;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increase economic development following the completion of major infrastructure projects in the area: highway, expressways, etc.</td>
<td>- Increase inflation and increase in unemployment rate will lead to lower purchase power of products and services among the population;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cheap and qualified labor force may lead to the establishment of new enterprises;</td>
<td>- Insufficient financial resources to finance and co-finance European projects;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Encouraging and developing public-private partnerships;</td>
<td>- Legal instability;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Private sector cooperation with local authorities, universities and research and development centers;</td>
<td>- Migration of skilled labor outside the county and abroad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The existence of government Programmes to support the IMM sector;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2.7. Quality of environmental factors and pollution sources

Quality of air

In Toboliu the air quality is proper, there are no major sources of air pollution in the area.

Air quality monitoring in Bihor County is achieved by the monitoring network and consists of:
- automatic stations for monitoring air quality;
- sediment particles sampling points;
- precipitation sampling points.

Quality of waters

The main sources of water pollution (surface and underground) at local level are the use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture and the pollution of surface and ground waters due to elimination of domestic wastewater (sewage absence).

The most important river that runs through the village is Crişul Repede river. It springs from an altitude of 710 m near the town Izvorul Crisului a hillside on the northern edge of the basin Huedin. The right side of Crişul Repede river is dammed downstream of Oradea along a length of 23,6 km. Being in the plain field, after passing Oradea city, its course is slow.

Crişul Repede river has been monitored on 5 sections. Following groups of indicators as oxygen regime, salinity and specific toxic pollutants, it falls in first class along the entire length of 117 km (county limit - Cheresig, fr.) and following the group other relevant chemical indicators it falls in first class of quality. Following the nutrient group it falls in first class of quality on a section of 92 km (county limit - cfl. P. Peta) and in second class of quality on a section of 25 km (cfl. P. Peta - Cheresig, fr.).

In 2010, the assessment of ecological potential and chemical status of Crişul Repede River, in Cheresig monitoring section, had the following results:
- Evaluation of biological elements - good;
- Assessment of general physicochemical elements - good;
- Specific pollutants - good;
- Potential environmental - good;
- Good cleaning - good.

Also assessment of potential ecological and chemical status of Alceau river, in Toboliu monitoring section revealed good and even very good status of this river.

During 2010, in Bihor county, a total of 130 water samples were taken from 66 drillings and 11 springs. The sampling frequency was 1 to 2 samples collected / year.

Assessment of chemical indicators was established by the Order no. 137/2009. In 21 drillings exceeded average values were recorded compared to threshold and the result was a poor chemical status following items: NO3, NO2, NH4, PO4, SO4, Pb. and As.

At Cheresig hydrogeological station, on drilling F3, the NO3 indicator has been exceeded by 9,8 times and by 7,8 times of NO2 indicator.

Quality of soil

Soil represents together with other environmental factors - the living environment for plants, animals and humans, as well as for agriculture - the primary means of production. There are no other restrictions or other major sources of soil pollution in Toboliu.

Nature protection and biodiversity

The main anthropogenic pressures exerted on biodiversity are:
- change of use of land;
- deforestation;
- intensive agriculture;
- uncontrolled tourism;
- overexploitation of certain plants and animals;
- fires and other environmental accidents;
- fragmentation of habitats;
- pollution;
- exploitation of resources;
- placement of buildings in protected areas.

In Bihor county a number of 30 Natura 2000 sites were designated:
- SCI-Number: 24;
- PA-Number: 6;
- Number of SCI that overlap national interest natural protected areas: 17;
- Number of SPA that overlap national interest natural protected areas: 3.

On the administrative territory of Toboliu there are no reservations/protected areas.
## SWOT Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Good quality of Crișul Repede river waters;</td>
<td>- Limited capacity of local authorities to submit projects in the field;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Small number of sources of air pollution;</td>
<td>- Existence of sites polluted by inadequate waste storage facilities in the past;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Low level of soil and subsoil pollution;</td>
<td>- Pollution due to lack of sewerage network;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- There are lands affected by nitrates from agricultural activities;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Registration of an excess of NO2 indicator and SO4 indicator at hydrogeological station Cheresig.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Existence of a national framework on environmental protection: legislation, institutions, strategies and implementation plans of EU Directives;</td>
<td>- Delays in implementing projects due to lack of funds in terms of financial and economic crisis;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Existence of a Long-Term Investment Plan on &quot;Integrated Waste Management System in Bihor county;</td>
<td>- Opposition of some stakeholders (public and/or authorities) concerning the implementation of some environmental projects while reducing available funds for investment and increased competition for their allocation;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Existence of &quot;Master Plan for water and wastewater infrastructure in Bihor County&quot;;</td>
<td>- Reducing payment endurance of population for waste management services, water supply and sewerage;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Possibility to obtain government funding or european funds for environmental projects;</td>
<td>- Increasing environmental pressures through uncontrolled discharge of domestic wastewater with the development of sewerage networks and purge facilities at a rate lower than the development of drinking water supply networks;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Organizing campaigns to educate pupils in the spirit of ecological;</td>
<td>- Inability to support co-financing of projects in this domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Public involvement in environmental education activities;</td>
<td>- Occurrence of difficulties in implementing adequate management plans of protected natural areas due to the attitude of private land owners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Developing partnerships to protect the environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.3. PEST ANALYSIS

PESTEL is the English acronym for Political, Economic, Social, Technical, Environment and Legislative. This type of analysis will look at the external influences generated by these factors, which do not act independently or in parallel but they interact and can generate unexpected changes in the development of a community.

The political factor

A first political factor that affects/can affect the development of the community is connected to the relation between the governing political entities and the political affiliation of the people who manage or represent the locality. In Bihor, the president of the County Council is a member of PNL (Liberal Party), why the political componece of the Council is the following: 10 PNL counselors, 9 PDL (Democrat-Liberal Party) counselors, 9 UDMR (Hungarian Union) counselors and 6 PSD (Social-Democrat Party) counselors.

Another political factor that can affect the development of Bihor county and also of Ineu is the political crisis in present-day Romania. Its correlations with economic development have already been proved, knowing that tense political circumstances often led to, for example, the depreciation of our national currency before the European and American currencies and not only. Other issues that might appear are: legal instability, a decrease of foreign investments, encouraging the party’s interests instead of the public interest, the blocking of government Programmes and objectives etc.

It is also important to keep in mind the possible effect of the local and parliamentary elections that will be organized in 2012, as well as their results on national, county and local levels. Their results and the respective effects on the county and local development are, however, hard to anticipate and quantify.

The 2009-2012 governing Programme is another major political factor that we need to observe. The current governing Programme comprises a series of 25 assumed fundamental objectives which, once achieved, will have multiple effects on Bihor county and not only. Some of these are: revising the Constitution in order to modernize the state, to improve the functioning mechanism for the state powers and the implementation of the results of the 22 November 2009 national Referendum; a revision of the pension system to ensure its financial sustainability; the concrete support given to agriculture so as to develop the food industry, modernizing the villages and the rehabilitation of the national irrigation system; continuing the educational reform in accordance with the National Education Pact; the health reform and the continuation of the legal reform.

The public administration reform proposed by the Romanian Government is another political factor that can have an impact on Bihor county and on Toboliu. The 2009-2012 governing Programme also aims at restructuring the public administration apparatus based on effectiveness and performance principles and a de-centralization (including on a financial level) of the public administration by clearly stating the competences, in accordance with European principles, in order to increase the decision power; all of the above are being done by respecting the subsidiarity principle and by introducing cost standards.

The de-centralization of public services implies not only a transfer of authority and responsibilities from the central public administration to the local public administration but also a transfer of the respective funding sources, in order to ensure a good functioning of the respective services.

Last but not least, the reform of budgetary salaries has important implications. Reducing the local administration apparatus but also the public servants’ salaries by 25% has multiple implications: a decrease of the purchasing power, an increase in the number of unemployed, a more intense migration of the workforce etc.

Moreover, the chance of changing the administrative organization of Romania, namely regionalization, can lead to a more important role of Metropolitan Areas, with positive effects upon Toboliu.

Other political factors that can affect the development of the county and of Toboliu: national and international lobby groups, military conflicts, Romania becoming
part of the Schengen area and of other international alliances and organizations etc.

**The economic factor**

Romania entering the European Union was the moment which marked an economic growth on national level that can be described as spectacular. Romania’s economic growth was recorded starting with the second trimester of the year 2007. European statistics positioned the economic growth of Romania during the first trimester of 2008 on the second place in the EU, after Slovakia (the increase of the gross domestic product in the first trimester of 2008 being of 8.2%).

The economic growth of Romania after adhering to the EU was a growth based mainly on consumption and not on production, which, in economic terms, means a major and prolonged impact of the world crisis on national level, as compared with other countries’ situation. The effects of the world economic crisis are: an increase of the inflation rate, of the number of unemployed, a decrease in the number of active enterprises and of investments etc. Thus, we might say that a first economic factor that influences the development of Bihor county and implicitly of Toboliu is the general macroeconomic context, characterized even currently by pessimistic forecasts regarding economic growth.

Another important economic factor was the level of fiscality in Romania, as there are two categories of fiscal obligations that businesses must fulfill: those to the state budget and those to the local budget. The main fiscal obligations to the state budget - revenue (lump-sum) tax, value added tax, excise duty (harmonized and non-harmonized) - have a significant influence on the socio-economic development of Bihor county. It is normal that higher fiscality would lead to a decrease in the number of active businesses in the county and in their turnover, while increasing the unemployment rate.

The level of revenues is another important economic factor. From this point of view, we notice a slight increase of the average salary over the last year, but since the inflation rate has increased, we also observe a lower purchasing power among the population.

Overall, Romania’s monetary policy has a major influence upon its development, by the authorities’ interventions in the market: establishing the circulating monetary mass, a maximum inflation threshold, the level of interest rate etc.

Also, another fundamental objective of the 2009-2012 governing plan refers to the support given to the business environment and the elaboration of a new set of policies to support SMEs. This can also influence the economic environment a great deal.

The general macro-economic situation also affects the state budget and, thus, the amounts to be allocated to local budgets and to the funding of certain national development Programmes.

The current crisis in the Euro Area and its implicit risk on the stability of banking systems in the EU member states might effect in the start of a new economic crisis, even more serious than the one in 2008-2009.

These turbulences that occur on international markets will also influence Romania and have a negative impact on the foreseen economic crisis during 2012-2013.

**The socio-cultural factor**

One of the most important socio-cultural factors influencing the development of Bihor county and Toboliu is the demographic evolution.

The period after 1989 was characterized by a strong fall, enhanced by the lack of concrete demographic policies. There are a series of national measures to stimulate natality, but they are counterbalanced by the economic difficulties encountered by youth.

Another social factor that strongly impacts demography is the phenomenon of external migration. It is currently foreseen that the number of specialists to leave the country will increase along with the increase of unemployment, the budgetary salary cuts and personnel reduction. This will be a major problem for Bihor county as well, because there might be a lack of specialized workforce. The social effects of migration are: more single parent families, a higher school abandonment rate, higher juvenile delinquency, higher divorce rates etc.
We should also keep in mind the people’s attitude towards cultural elements/values, but also the interest of central public authorities (which apply locally as well) to develop the cultural infrastructure and modernize the cultural patrimony.

Last but not least, a social factor affecting Bihor county is the social assistance policy.

**The technologic factor**

Funding research, the level of technology and the rate of renewing it, ICTs, access to fast communication networks are factors that fundamentally influence the development of Bihor county and of Toboliu.

In Romania, the funds allocated to research and development have decreased since the start of the world economic crisis. The lack of investments in this field is seen in all the domains, causing a major breach from world trends in science and technology. Thus, an important technological factor is public funding of research, development and innovation nationally. The territorial distribution of institutes and companies that are active in this field is also important, most of them being currently located in Bucureşti-Ilfov Development Region.

Technology is an engine for all the economic sectors, so it is necessary to create special public policies for the development of ICTs. According to the National Institute for Statistics, seen nationally, the percentage of households that have computer access at home is 42.2, namely 20.6% more than the previous year. 35.1% of households have internet access. The mobilization of ICTs and the development of the information society is thus another type of influence. The price of technology is also important—along with the degree to which people, public institutions and businesses can purchase new technologies. It is known that introducing technological innovations implies high costs both for the purchase and the training of people/workforce to use this technology.

Thus, the penetration rate of PCs and internet is much lower in the rural areas.

**Environmental protection**

Natural catastrophes can affect both the important patrimonial buildings and the households in the entire county. Natural catastrophes - earthquakes, landslides, floods - raise a number of issues also regarding people’s security and the activity of the educational, health or cultural sectors.

We must also have in mind the public policies and related legislation, the latter being an important environmental factor - namely the European/international regulations regarding environmental protection, that our country must follow. The fulfillment of these rules might result in some public investments being directed towards a certain type of objectives - in the detriment of others.

**The legal factor**

Since Romania became an EU member, the current EU legislation is a constraint that our country must take into consideration. It is necessary to observe all the treaties, international agreements, laws but also the preparatory documents in all the relevant sectors. Some of the most important documents to have in mind are: The European Constitution, Romania’s Treaty for Joining the European Union and the European Treaties (The Lisbon, Nice, Amsterdam treaties etc.).

Another legal factor that impacts Bihor county and Toboliu is national legislation, with the possible modifications and addenda. One example is the endorsement of the public-private partnerships law, which might have a significant impact on socio-economic development.

These are usually a recommended solution for solving problems or rendering public services more effective and, moreover, they may increase the number of investors and implicitly consolidate the local business environment, mainly in the rural areas where it is rather weak.
A very important law is the Government Urgency Ordinance 13/2010, which points out to the fulfillment of the recommendations of the European Union, the International Labour Organization and of other international and European institutions to elaborate and apply measures for stimulating employment by creating jobs and to maintain a low unemployment rate, especially to avoid long-term unemployment. One of the most important legal acts on economic development is Law no. 346/2004 regarding the stimulation of SMEs’ formation and development.

From the point of view of environmental protection, Law no. 426/2001 for the endorsement of the GUO no. 78/2000 regarding the situation of waste has a major impact on the system which monitors the management of producers’ waste.

The collection, treatment and disposal of wastewaters in built-up areas, as well as of biodegradable ones coming from certain industrial sectors (agri-food industry) are regulated by the Directive 91/271/CEE regarding the treatment of city wastewaters.
CHAPTER I – Diagnostic Analysis
CHAPTER II

CHAPTER II - Development Strategy


VISION 2020

TOBOLIU WILL PROVIDE TO ITS INHABITANTS ACCESS TO QUALITY PUBLIC SERVICES, DEVELOPED ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE AND URBAN UTILITIES AND WELL-PAID JOBS BY ATTRACTING INVESTMENTS IN SECTORS WITH GROWTH POTENTIAL AND HIGH ADDED VALUE. TOBOLIU WILL MAKE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENTIRE ORADEA METROPOLITAN AREA.

MISSION 2020

TOBOLIU CITY HALL’S MISSION IS TO STIMULATE INCREASING PROSPERITY AND PUBLIC WELFARE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THREE IMPORTANT PRINCIPLES THAT LEAD TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SETTLEMENT: SOLIDARITY BETWEEN GENERATIONS, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 2020

IMPROVING POPULATION QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH A SUPERIOR CAPITALIZATION OF EXISTING RESOURCES IN ORDER TO DEVELOP AND DIVERSIFY THE LOCAL ECONOMY.
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 2020

1. Development of local business environment by increasing economic competitiveness, ensuring a suitable investment environment and a sustainable capitalization of existing resources

2. Increasing attractiveness of the village through development of road infrastructure and urban utilities

3. Improving living standards through investments in infrastructure and public services

4. Improving environment factors quality to ensure a healthy living environment

5. Improving social cohesion and increasing public involvement in decision making process

6. Development of administrative capacity for efficient use of public capital
SECTORAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

SECTION 1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Policy 1.1.
Supporting the development of local SMEs

Programme 1.1.1.
Attracting investments / foreign investors

Measures:
- Inventory of real estate available for investment;
- Establish a set of facilities for new investments under the conditions of existing legislation;
- Promote investment opportunities;

Programme 1.1.2.
Information campaigns to promote entrepreneurial culture

Measures:
- Information campaigns / promotion of entrepreneurial culture among young people;
- Information campaigns / promotion of entrepreneurial culture among unemployed;

Policy 1.2.
Development of agricultural sector

Programme 1.2.1.
Supporting local producers to making best use of existing resources

Measures:
- Programme to promote modern agricultural methods and technologies;
- Promoting local brands nationally and internationally;
- Encourage participation to national and international fairs for local producers;
- Information for local producers on opportunities in foreign markets;
- Providing specialized business consulting for increasing the number of companies that provide exports;
- Developing the infrastructure for collecting agricultural products
Programme 1.2.2.
Developing the access road infrastructure to agricultural holdings

**Measures:**
- Rehabilitation and expansion of access roads to agricultural holdings.

Policy 1.3.
Supporting the development of non-agricultural activities

Programme 1.3.1.
Increasing the accessibility to professional training and counseling services

**Measures:**
- Extending the network of professional counseling and training *
- E-learning platform correlated to labour market evolution; *

Programme 1.3.2.
Information campaigns regarding existing business opportunities

**Measures:**
- Organising information campaigns regarding business development at local level; *
- Organising information and consultancy campaigns for accessing grants; *

Programme 1.3.3.
Proper rehabilitation / modernization / planning of tourist objectives

**Measures:**
- Renovation, development and planning of cultural objectives with tourist potential;
- Rehabilitation and upgrading of access roads to tourist attractions;
- Establishment of parking near tourist attractions;
- Recovery of geothermal resources in developing the tourism sector;
- Development of tourist street signs *
- Arrange sightseeing maps, boards, etc.;

Programme 1.3.4.
Including the administrative unit within tourist circuits

**Measures:**
- Including the administrative unit in a regional tourist circuit; *
Sector 2. Infrastructure

Policy 2.1.
Development of transport infrastructure

Programme 2.1.1.
Expansion and modernization of road infrastructure
*Measures:*
- Rehabilitation and broadening roads that link the urban centers in Oradea municipality with administrative units members of Oradea Metropolitan Area *
- Rehabilitation and expansion of communal roads;
- Rehabilitation and extension of pluvial sewage system.

Programme 2.1.2.
Modernizing the railway transport infrastructure
*Measures:*
- Modernizing the crossborder railway network at local level

Policy 2.2.
Development of technical-urbanistic infrastructure

Programme 2.2.1.
Expansion and modernization of water supply infrastructure
*Measures:*
- Expansion of water supply system (capture, processing, distribution);

Programme 2.2.2.
The infrastructure for sewage and wastewater treatment
*Measures:*
- Realization local sewerage infrastructure;
- Construction of a wastewater treatment plant;
Sector 3. Public Services

Policy 3.1.
Development of a public transportation service

Programme 3.1.1.
Supplying the public transportation service by expansion of the network at metropolitan level

*Measures:*
- *Purchasing of public transportation means (including ecological)*; *
- *Modernizing the streets related to routes of public transportation means*; *
- *Realization of routes and tracks especially for public transport*.

Programme 3.1.2.
Establishment of public transport stations

*Measures:*
- *Establishment of waiting stations for the extended network of public transportation means and for taxi*; *

Policy 3.2.
Improvement of urban planning at local level

Programme 3.2.1.
Update of general urban plan (PUG) and local urban regulation (RLU)

*Measures:*
- *Update of General Urban Plan*;
- *Update of land registry*;

Programme 3.2.2.
Development and modernization of parks and playgrounds for children

*Measures:*
- *Improvement of existing public green areas*;
- *Development of new green areas and playgrounds for children*;

Programme 3.2.3.
Development of bicycle tracks

*Measures:*
- *Developing bicycle tracks that connect the commune to Oradea municipality*; *
- *Setting up a recreation park*
Policy 3.3.
Increasing citizens safety

Programme 3.3.1.
Developing the public service for citizens safety

Measures:
- Developing the local police service;

Programme 3.3.2.
Modernizing și extension of street lightening

Measures:
- Extension of street lightening infrastructure at local level;
- Replacement of old poles and lamps;
- Purchasing street lightening systems using alternative energy resources;

Sector 4. Social Development

Policy 4.1.
Involving the community in social sector

Programme 4.2.1.
Supporting the community mobilization and volunteer system

Measures:
- Campaigns for promoting the voluntariate in social sector;
- Supporting activities for attracting and taining of volunteers in social sector;
- Creating an on-line data base of NGOs and volunteers in social sector; *
- Campaigns of community mobilization;

Policy 4.2.
Supporting the access to education for vulnerable groups

Programme 4.2.1.
Supporting „School after School” activities

Measures:
- Development and equipment of „After School” centres;
- Promoting the services supplied by „After School” centres among target groups;

Programme 4.2.2.
Facilitating the access to education for vulnerable groups

Measures:
- Campaigns of Information and promotion of importance of education;
- Projects for supporting the access to education for students from vulnerable groups;
- Continuation of integration of students with special educative needs in public education system;

Sector 5. **EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

Policy 5.1.
Improving the conditions for the progress of education

Programme 5.1.1.
Rehabilitation/extent of education infrastructure

Measures:
- Rehabilitation and modernization of school infrastructure at local level;
- Setting up new education units;

Programme 5.1.2.
Improving the equipments from education structures

Measures:
- Equipment with teaching materials of education units;
- Equipments with IT systems of education units;

Policy 5.2.
Improving the conditions for development of cultural activities

Programme 5.2.1.
Rehabilitation/extension of infrastructure of culture institutions

Measures:
- Rehabilitation and modernization of public libraries buildings;
- Rehabilitation and modernization of community centres;

Programme 5.2.2.
Improvement of equipment within cultural institutions
**CHAPTER II - Development Strategy**

**Measures:**
- Improving the equimpments furniture, equipments, books of public libraries;
- Improving the equipments of community centers;

Policy 5.3.
Better utilization of existent cultural resources

Programme 5.3.1.
Promoting the local cultural values
**Measures:**
- Organizing festivals and periodic cultural, artistic and historical events; *
- Supporting cultural and artistic ensembles and bands **
- Promotion of existing cultural capital from rural area at national and international level; *

Programme 5.3.2.
Development of handicraft networks
**Measures:**
- Organizing exhibitions for presentation and selling handicraft objects; *
- Organizing training sessions for young people interested in craftsmanship; *
- Supporting the setting up of handicraft associations; *

**SECTOR 6. HEALTH**

Policy 6.1.
Development of primary medical assistance

Programme 6.1.1.
Development of home care services
**Measures:**
- Partnerships between public administration and civil society; *
- Activities of home care and medical assistance (treatments, counseling, medical advice, hygiene, alimentation, palliative care etc.); *

Programme 6.1.2.
Rehabilitation/expansion of sanitation infrastructure
**Measures:**
- Modernizing the existent medical units;
- Facilitating the set up of new medical units at local level;
Policy 6.2.
Development of prevention activities

Programme 6.2.1.
Multi-annual Programmes for education and information regarding health

**Measures:**
- *Programme of information and education for youth;*
- *Programme of information and education for young parents;*
- *Programme of information and education for adult population;*
- *Programme of information and education for elderly people;*
- *Programme of information and education for preventing and treatment of frequent disease;*

**SECTOR 7. ENVIRONMENT**

Policy 7.1.
Improving the waste management

Programme 7.1.1.
Extension and development of waste collect and transport services

**Measures:**
- *Creating the public-private partnership for waste management at the level of entire metropolitan area;*
- *Purchasing the equipments for waste collection, processing and recovery;*
- *Introducing the integrated system of actions and activities for waste management in ZMO;*
- *Organizing campaigns of population information regarding the benefits of selective waste management;*

Programme 7.1.2.
Sustaining the energy and material processing of waste

**Measures:**

Policy 7.2.
Interventions for improving environment factors

Programme 7.2.1.
Forestation activities

**Measures:**
- *Forestation of unused public lands*
- *Forestation of lands with risk of flood and landslides;*
Programme 7.2.2.
Increasing the weight of of renewable energy in energetic consumption

**Measures:**
- Using environmentally friendly and renewable energy sources in public institutions; *
- Using renewable energy sources in order to achieve public lighting; *

Programme 7.2.3.
Interventions for rehabilitating the degraded land and for protecting the areas exposed to risks

**Measures:**
- Building defense constructions in the areas exposed to risk of landslides and floods;

---

**SECTOR 8. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

Policy 8.1.
Improving the quality of public services

Programme 8.1.1.
Developing and moderinzing the infrastructure in which operates local public administration

**Measures:**
- Rehabilitation/extension of infrastructure in which operates local public administration;
- Equipment of local public administration offices with furniture and modern equipments;
- Equipment of local public administration offices with modern IT&C devices;

Programme 8.1.2.
Human resources development

**Measures:**
- E-learning platform for officers in local public administration; *
- Training courses for officers in local public administration; *

Policy 8.2.
Increasing the degree of transparency of local public administration

Programme 8.2.1.
Improving the cooperation between business sector and local public administration

**Measures:**
- Promoting public-private partnerships;
- Organizing public consultations with representatives of business sector;
Programme 8.2.2.
Improving the cooperation between population and local public administration

Measures:
- Organizing public consultations with population;

Programme 8.2.3.
Development of e-administration services

Measures:
- Creating an electronic system of public services at the level of local public administration; *

* Projects proposed to be implemented at the level of Oradea Metropolitan Area
PROJECT PORTFOLIO

PROJECT 1. CROSS-BORDER ROAD CHERESIG - KOROSNAGYHARSANY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To improve social-economic cooperation relations between Toboliu and neighboring localities from Hungary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>Toboliu (the locality Cheresig) is situated at about 4 km from Korosnagyharsany from Hungary. Building a cross-border road that would link the two localities would reduce the isolation of the localities on both sides of the border in order to open a new cross-border road connection. The connection shall become operational only after Romania joins Schengen, as there is no border crossing point stipulated in the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated budget</td>
<td>0.6 mil. Euros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible Financing sources</td>
<td>National Rural Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible partners</td>
<td>Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Korosnagyharsany Local public administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bihor County Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation period</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROJECT 2. REHABILITATION OF THE ORADEA - CHERESIG - HUNGARY RAILWAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To improve social-economic cooperation relations between Toboliu and neighboring localities from Hungary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>Toboliu is crossed by one of the railways belonging to CFR (Romanian Railways Company) from the county, which connects Oradea and Cheresig. There are two CFR railway stations in the locality: Toboliu HC and Cheresig H. Currently, the railway between Oradea - Cheresig is in conservation status, and has been built in 1960. This project stipulates the rehabilitation of the railway between Oradea - Cheresig - Hungary, the estimated length of the railway is of 20 km.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Project 2. Rehabilitation of the Oradea - Cheresig - Hungary Railway

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated budget</th>
<th>2.5 mil. euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Possible Financing sources | Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation Programme  
Local budget |
| Possible partners | Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area  
Szeghalom Kistérség Többcélű Társulás |
| Implementation period | 2012-2013 |

## Project 3. Building, Arranging and Equipping an Extended-Day Kindergarten in Toboliu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To improve the quality of public educational services from Toboliu by providing appropriate conditions for the educational process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Identified problem | According to the Ministry of Education, Research, Youth and Sport, there are one educational institution in Toboliu (School with classes I-VIII Cheresig) and three educational structures that are not legal entities (The normal-day kindergarten from Cheresig, The normal-day kindergarten from Toboliu, School with classes I-VIII Toboliu).  
This project consists in building, arranging and equipping an extended-day kindergarten in Toboliu that needs to accommodate 42 children. |
| Estimated budget | 0.1 mil. Euros |
| Possible Financing sources | Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation Programme  
National Rural Development Programme  
Operational Regional Programme 2007-2013 or equivalent  
Local budget |
| Possible partners | Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area  
Local educational institutions  
Bihor County School Inspectorate |
| Implementation period | 2012-2013 |
### Project 4. Building Parks in Cheresig and Toboliu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To improve green areas and diversify leisure possibilities at the local level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>One of the problems encountered by the population of Toboliu is the insufficient surface of green areas and the low diversity of leisure possibilities. Given the industrial development, creating green areas is becoming a stringent need at the local level. Moreover, EU norms impose local authorities to provide in the built-up areas a minimum surface of 26 sqm/inhabitant, by the end of 2013. This project consists in the creation of a large-area park in Toboliu and of 4 smaller-size parks in Cheresig. All in all, it is intended to arrange about 3,8 ha of parks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated budget</td>
<td>0.05 mil. euro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible Financing sources</td>
<td>Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible partners</td>
<td>Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bihor County Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bihor County Environment Protection Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local business environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation period</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Project 5. Building a Bridge over Crișul Repede and a Road in Toboliu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To improve road accessibility in Toboliu through the rehabilitation and extension of public roads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>Communal roads from Toboliu have a total length of 24,5 km, from which 34,7% are asphalt roads (8,5 km) and 65,3% are stone roads (16 km). The fact that only a small part of them are modernized is not the only problem at the local level. Another aspect that must be taken into account is the low accessibility due to the crossing of the locality by the river Crișul Repede. Due to this fact, this project stipulates the building of a bridge over Crișul Repede, as there is currently only one bridge in Cheresig. Moreover, it is intended to build a road with an estimated length of 3,7 km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated budget</td>
<td>1,1 mil. Euros</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Project 5. Building a Bridge over Crîșul Repede and a Road in Toboliu

| Possible Financing sources | National Rural Development Programme  
|                           | Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation Programme  
|                           | Local budget |
| Possible partners         | Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area  
|                           | Bihor County Council  
|                           | Berekboszormeny locality from Hungary |
| Implementation period     | 2012-2013 |

### Project 6. Rehabilitation of the Ciung Tower and of the Access Road

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To increase touristic attractiveness of Toboliu by putting into value its existing resources in a superior manner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Identified problem | In Toboliu, the Cheresig Dungeon (sec. XIII - XIV) is mentioned as a historical monument and could become one of the main tourist attractions. The ruins of the dungeon are situated on the northwestern border of Cheresig, exactly on the border between Romania and Hungary and is not currently arranged or put into value for tourism.  
This project stipulates the rehabilitation/consolidation of the Ciung Tower and its proper arrangement: external lighting, building parking places, placing touristic signs and maps, building access ways, rehabilitating the road infrastructure, etc. Moreover, it is intended to arrange shopping areas. |
| Estimated budget   | 15 mil. euro |
| Possible Financing sources | Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation Programme  
|                           | Local budget |
| Possible partners     | Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area  
|                           | Local business environment (Public-private partnership)  
|                           | Szalzburg Museum |
| Implementation period | 2012-2013 |
**PROJECT 7. PROVIDING DRINKING WATER FOR THE LOCALITIES CHERESIG AND TOBOLIU**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To improve living conditions of the inhabitants of Toboliu and to facilitate economic activities by providing access to the drinking water network.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>Toboliu is not connected to the drinking water supply network, the main source of water for the inhabitants are their wells. Another problems is the lack of a sewage network, most of the population using septic tanks or latrines. This project consists in the introduction of drinking water at the local level by building a 16 km long network that would provide water for about 900 households. Moreover, it is intended to build a waste water treatment plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated budget</td>
<td>1,1 mil. Euros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible Financing sources</td>
<td>National Rural Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operational Sectorial Environment Programme 2007-2013 or equivalent Local budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible partners</td>
<td>Community Development Association Aparegio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bihor County Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation period</td>
<td>2012-2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROJECT 8. BUILDING, ARRANGING AND EQUIPPING A SCHOOL WITH CLASSES I-VIII**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To improve the quality of public educational services in Toboliu by providing appropriate conditions for the educational process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>According to the Ministry of Education, Research, Youth and Sport, there are one educational institution in Toboliu (School with classes I-VIII Cheresig) and three educational structures that are no legal entities (The normal-day kindergarten from Cheresig, The normal-day kindergarten from Toboliu, School with classes I-VIII Toboliu).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Project 8. Building, Arranging and Equipping a School with Classes I-VIII

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>However, there is no school with classes I to VIII in Toboliu, therefore this project stipulates the building, arranging and equipping of an educational unit of this kind with a capacity of 6 classrooms (4 classrooms and 2 school laboratories).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated budget</td>
<td>2,8 mil. Euros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible Financing sources</td>
<td>Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Rural Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operational Regional Programme 2007-2013 or equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible partners</td>
<td>Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local educational institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bihor County School Inspectorate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation period</td>
<td>2012-2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Project 9. Tourist Information Center in Cheresig

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project objective</td>
<td>To develop the tourist sector through the improvement of touristic information and promotion services of the locality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>Toboliu isn’t currently one of the most visited touristic destinations at the level of Oradea Metropolitan Area, in spite of its existing touristic resources. Besides the problem consisting in the poor development of the local touristic infrastructure, the promotion activities undertaken are disorganized and lack a strategic direction of development. Building a Local Tourist Information Center is a first step in increasing the degree of information regarding to the touristic sector of Toboliu. This project stipulates the establishment of a Tourist Information Center in Cheresig, in the yard of the clinic. It is necessary to construct a building with a ground floor and a first floor that would include a meeting room and several offices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated budget</td>
<td>0,2 mil. Euros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible Financing</td>
<td>National Rural Development Programme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PROJECT 9. TOURIST INFORMATION CENTER IN CHERESIG**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sources</th>
<th>Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Possible partners</td>
<td>Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tourism agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation period</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROJECT 11. CREATING THE LOCALITY’S BRAND “QUEEN OF CABBAGES”**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To develop the touristic sector through the improvement of touristic information and promotion services of the locality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>Toboliu Cabbage is recognized at the national level, with its thin and thick leaves, and that doesn’t get soft when pickled. This feature is favorized by the soil of the locality, with a surface phreatic network, but it is also due to the skill of the inhabitants who have known to select, in time, the best seeds. Toboliu Cabbage is very important at the local level, and there is even a Cabbage Festival here. It is for this very reason that it has been considered as opportune to create the brand „Queen of Cabbages” that would be used in order to attract a larger number of tourists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated budget</td>
<td>0,2 mil. euro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible Financing sources</td>
<td>National Rural Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible partners</td>
<td>GAL Salonta Oradea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation period</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROJECT 11. CONSTRUCTING AN ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To increase the efficiency of the public services provided by Toboliu City Hall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>One of the problems identified in Toboliu is the bad shape of the public administration headquarters, being necessary the construction and arrangement of a new administrative building. Moreover, there shall also be necessary to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PROJECT 11. CONSTRUCTING AN ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated budget</td>
<td>3,5 mil. Euros</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Possible Financing sources | National Rural Development Programme  
 Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation Programme |
| Possible partners    | Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area                         |
| Implementation period | 2015-2017                                                                                |

purchase new equipment, endowments, furniture etc. The future headquarters, shall be situated on a 38 a terrain, shall have a ground floor and a first floor and shall have 8 offices, mess hall, meeting room and archives.

The mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Development Strategy aims at both assessing the degree of overall implementation of the proposed activities and at motivating possible revisions and modifications of the development directions, objectives, aims, measure plans and actions. The monitoring and evaluation of the strategy implementation will be done continuously and it consists of checking the implementation of the activities and Programmes, correlating the results obtained with the proposed objectives, collecting the necessary data for creating a monitoring and evaluation database etc. Beside the evaluation of the strategy implementation, this activity also contributes to an improvement of the territorial projects’ coordination.

The monitoring and evaluation of Toboliu Local Development Strategy implementation is similar to the one of the other territorial-administrative units of Oradea Metropolitan Area. At a metropolitan level, the monitoring and evaluation activity will summarize the local results, adding information regarding the metropolitan projects.

The information resulting from the monitoring and evaluation process with respect to the implementation of the strategy will be presented in the form of a report, at a time established at metropolitan level (it is recommended that this period is of at least one year), based on a reporting template structured per relevant chapters (e.g. activities implemented in the reporting period, achieved results, status of the socio-economic development as compared to the initial period, degree of achievement of the proposed projects etc.).

As a monitoring unit, Toboliu townhall will delegate a reporting person who will elaborate the periodic report. Field reports are centralized and published at metropolitan level, by the Oradea Metropolitan Area Association.

Another manner of reporting used at metropolitan level is the one which uses the dedicated section on the Communication and management Platform created within the project, which facilitates the monitoring of projects developed in Oradea Metropolitan Area. The application allows the creation of personalized access coordinates for each reporting unit (person), in order to publish very exact information regarding the territorial projects. The platform contains an option of automatic generation of the report regarding the situation of projects developed at a certain moment, in the form of a database.

Every longer period (3-5 years) or in the case of major socio-economic or administrative changes, it is recommended that the strategic document be revised. The project portfolio should in principle be updated in 2013 (when there is complete information regarding the available structural funds for the next Programming period). Another revision is recommended for the end of 2015 - beginning of 2016, when all the European-funded projects in the current Programming period are finalized and when, according to current previsions, the funding Programmes in the upcoming Programming period are already started.
### SET OF INDICATORS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

#### 1. LIVING CONDITIONS

**1.A. Living intensity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1. Intensity of habitation in urban localities</td>
<td>= Urban land surface / total urban surface * 100; m.u.: %; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2. Urban density</td>
<td>= Urban population / intravilan urban surface; m.u.: inhabitants/km²; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1.B. Environment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Green spaces/capita</td>
<td>= Surface of landscaped green spaces / urban population m.u.: m²/inhabitant; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Percentage of green spaces from total urban surface</td>
<td>= Surface of landscaped green spaces / total urban population * 100; m.u.: %; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1.C. Housing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Degree of land demand for housing</td>
<td>= Surface of housing / urban surface * 1000; m.u.: m² / 1000 m²; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Housing density</td>
<td>= Number of houses / urban surface; m.u.: houses/km²; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Availability of housing</td>
<td>= Existent housing surface / total population; m.u.: m² houses / inhabitant; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Average surface of one house</td>
<td>= Existent housing surface / existent houses; m.u.: m²; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Average number of rooms of one house</td>
<td>= Existent rooms / existent houses; m.u.: rooms; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 Average surface of a room for living</td>
<td>= Existing living area / existing rooms for living; m.u.: m²; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 2. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### 2. A. Roads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1. Streets density</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.2. Degree of street modernization</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. B. Utilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.3. Density of water distribution network</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.4. Degree of usage of water production capacity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.5. Degree of localities' connection to natural gas network</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 3. DEMOGRAPHICS AND LABOUR FORCE

### 3. A. Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.1. Population density</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.2. Rate of demographic dependence</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.3. Rate of natural growth</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.4. Rate of reproduction</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.5. Rate of internal migration growth</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3. B. Labour force

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.6. Rate of employment</strong></td>
<td>Employed population / work resources; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.7. Rate of labour force replacement</strong></td>
<td>Number of persons under legal work age (0-14 years) / one third of number of persons within legal work age * 1000; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. STANDARD OF LIVING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.1. Average lifetime</strong></td>
<td>Total number of human-years lived by entire population / number of survivors of 0 years; source: INS, DJS, based on mortality tables;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.2. Average age of spouses - females</strong></td>
<td>Total number of marriages registered for each age weighted with ages for which were registered marriages / total amount of annual nuptial age; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.3. Rate of infant mortality</strong></td>
<td>Number of infant death / number of living infants * 1000; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.4. Degree of car ownership</strong></td>
<td>Number of registered cars / total population * 100; source: INS, DJS, Road Police;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.5. Average surface of a built house</strong></td>
<td>Living surface of a built house / number of built houses; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.6. Average monthly house water consume</strong></td>
<td>Quantity of monthly distributed water to existent population / total population; m. u.: m³ / inhabitant; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.7. Degree of TV subscription coverage</strong></td>
<td>Number of TV subscriptions / total population * 100; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. ECONOMY

#### 5. A. General economic activity

<table>
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<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>5.1. Rezultatul financiar al mediului de afaceri</strong></td>
<td>Turnover of local units / total population; m. u.: lei / inhabitant; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.2. EMS’ density</strong></td>
<td>Total number of EMS / total population * 1000; m. u.: %; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.3. Percentage of private sector in local economy</strong></td>
<td>Number of employees in private sector / Total number of employees * 100;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.4. **Percentage of employed population in non-agricultural activities from total of employed population**  
\[ \text{m. u.: } \% \];  
source: INS, DJS;  
\[ = \frac{\text{Population employed in non-agricultural activities}}{\text{Employed population}} \times 100; \]  
\[ \text{m. u.: } \% \];  
source: INS, DJS;

5.5. **Percentage of industrial water consumption**  
\[ \text{Industrial water consumption} / \text{total water consumption} \times 100; \]  
\[ \text{m. u.: } \% \];  
source: INS, DJS;

5.6. **New built houses**  
\[ \text{Surface of houses for which construction authorisation was obtained} / \text{total population} \times 1000; \]  
\[ \text{m. u.: m}^2/1000\text{ inhabitants}; \]  
source: INS, DJS;

5.7. **New built buildings, other than houses**  
\[ \text{Surface of buildings, other than houses, for which was obtained construction authorization} / \text{total population} \times 1000; \]  
\[ \text{m. u.: m}^2/1000\text{ inhabitants}; \]  
source: INS, DJS;

5.8. **Average size of a tourist accommodation unit**  
\[ \text{Existant accommodation capacity} / \text{existant accommodation units}; \]  
\[ \text{m. u.: places}; \]  
source: INS, DJS;

5.9. **Density of existent accommodation places**  
\[ \text{Existant accommodation capacity} / \text{urban surface}; \]  
\[ \text{m. u.: places/km}^2; \]  
source: INS, DJS;

5.10. **Index of net use of accommodation capacity**  
\[ \text{Accommodation capacity in use} / \text{tourist overnights} \times 1000; \]  
\[ \text{m. u.: } \% \];  
source: INS, DJS;

6. **PUBLIC SERVICES**

6.1. **Hospital capacity**  
\[ \text{Available hospital beds} / \text{total population} \times 1000; \]  
\[ \text{m. u.: hospital beds} / 1000 \text{ inhabitants}; \]  
source: INS, DJS; DSP;

6.2. **Availability of qualified medical staff**  
\[ \text{Qualified health-professionals} / \text{total population} \times 1000; \]  
\[ \text{m. u.: qualified staff} / 1000 \text{ inhabitants}; \]  
source: INS, DJS; DSP;

6.3. **Density of family medical centres**  
\[ \text{Family medical centres} / \text{total population} \times 10000; \]  
\[ \text{u.m.: family medical centres} / 10000 \text{ inhabitants}; \]  
source: INS, DJS; DSP;

6.4. **Equipment of education units with IT&C**  
\[ \text{Number of PCs owned by education units} / \text{school population} \times 1000; \]  
\[ \text{m. u.: PCs} / 1.000 \text{ students}; \]
### 6. C. Culture

<table>
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<td><strong>6.5. Capacity of education units</strong></td>
<td>School population / classrooms and surgeries; m. u.: students / classroom; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.6. Stress level of teachers</strong></td>
<td>Number of students in primary and secondary schools / number of teachers in primary and secondary schools; m. u.: students / teachers; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.7. Coverage index on lecture</strong></td>
<td>Number of subscribers at municipal and city libraries / total population; m. u.: %; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.8. Index of documents flow</strong></td>
<td>Released volumes / existent volumes in municipal and city libraries * 100; m. u.: %; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.9. Index of readers' lecture</strong></td>
<td>Released volumes / readers in public libraries * 100; m. u.: %; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.10. Capacity of performance halls</strong></td>
<td>Available seats in performance halls / total population * 10.000; m. u.: seats / 10.000 inhabitants; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>