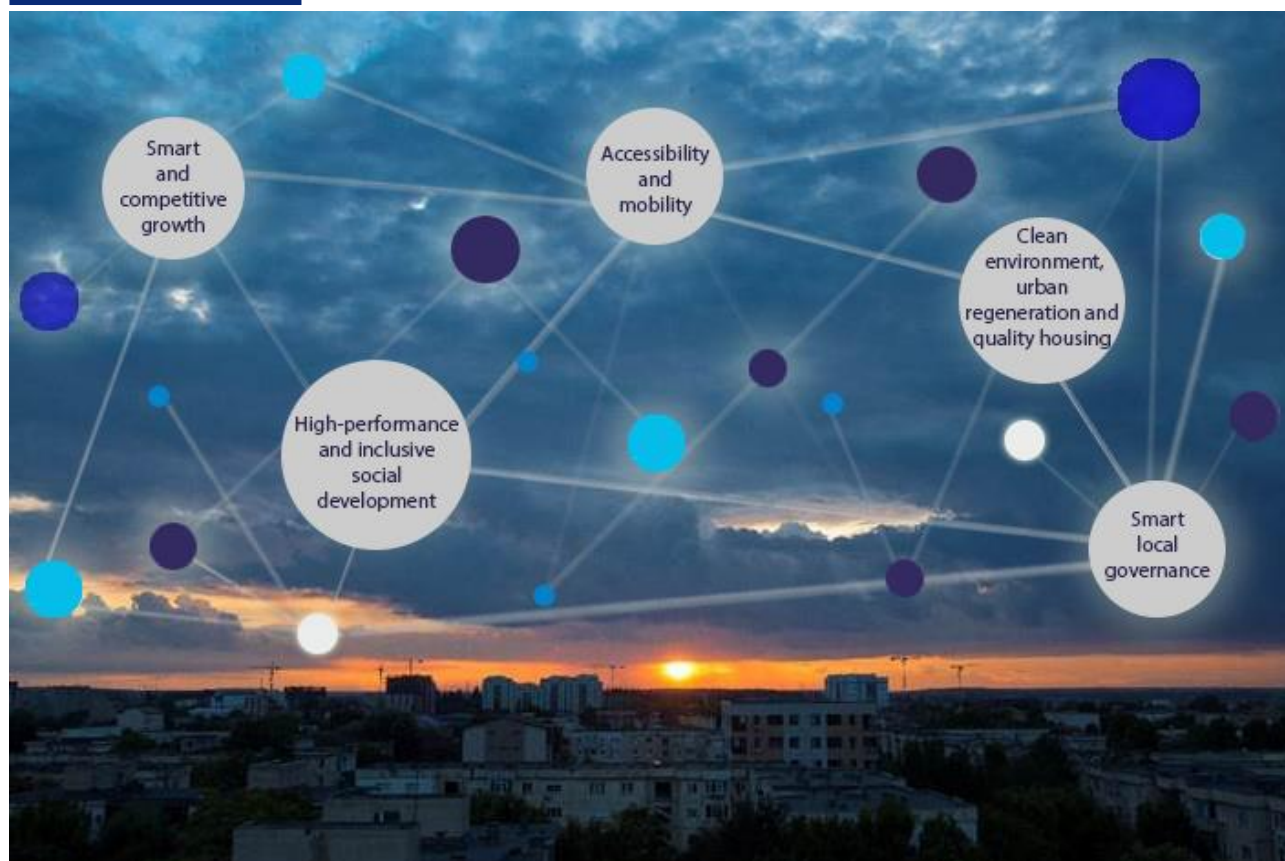


# Integrated urban development program of District 6 Bucharest 2021 -2030



## STRATEGIC PLANNING DOCUMENT

District 6 of Bucharest Municipality



## AUTHORS

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Moldovan Paul Cristian – City manager, coordinator

Leca Iuliana – Executive Director, External Funds Directorate, District 6 Municipality

Covrig Lucian Constantin – Deputy General Manager, General Directorate of Public Investments, District 6 Municipality

Furtună Ioan Bogdan, Counselor, Mayor's Office

Bunea Valeriu Florin, Executive Director, Public Services Informatization Department, District 6 Municipality

Dumitru Eugenia Daniela – Executive Director, School Administration District 6

Schmutzer Gabriela Giorgiana – General Manager, General Directorate of Social Services and Child Protection (DGASPC), District 6 Municipality

Ciocîrlan Bogdan Ionuț, Executive Director, Economic Directorate, District 6 Municipality

Maxim Ioan Ovidiu, General Manager, Public Domain Administration and Urban Development (ADPDU), District 6 Municipality

### ***Technical Secretariat***

Dumitrescu Dana, Counselor, External Funds Directorate, District 6 Municipality

Momai Oana Roxana, Counselor, Economic Directorate, District 6 Municipality

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## I. Introduction



This document is a planning document for the sustainable urban development of District 6 for the period 2021 - 2030.

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic caused uneven - but substantial, in all cases - GDP declines in the Member States. The pandemic continues to be a major health threat, both in Europe and worldwide. The local administration was in position to take urgent actions, adapt and use new working tools. At the same time, citizens' requirements regarding the quality and efficiency of the services offered by the state institutions are constantly increasing, and a rapid adaptation of the way of working in the administration to the new technologies is a "must". We have a responsibility to constantly look for innovative and effective solutions to meet these needs. This strategy paper takes into account the new challenges and proposes measures to meet the new requirements. A joint effort of local public administration, business and non-governmental organizations is needed to overcome the health and economic crisis.

In this sense, special attention was paid to the analysis, in a logical and structured way, of several stages which, in the end, represent the methodology that was the basis for the elaboration of the paper:

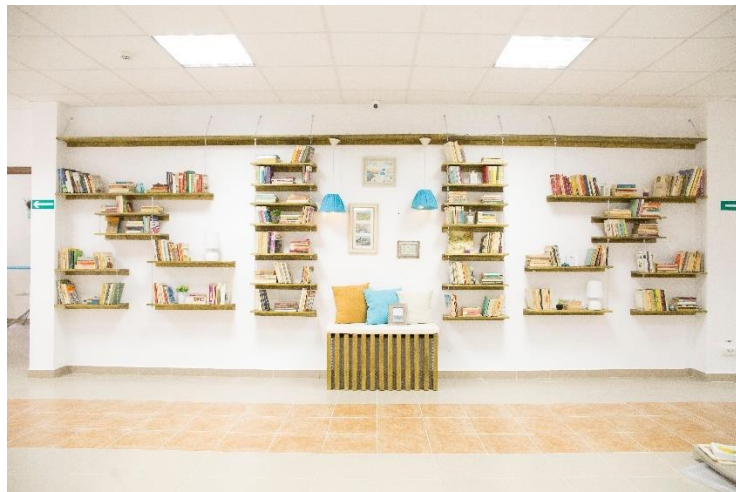
1. Documentation, by consulting both public documents in the field and those in specialty literature, of the strategies developed in the economic, social, environmental, smart growth, etc., of European, national, regional, local documents.
2. Organizing working meetings with the project team and other people with responsibilities in the analysed areas.
3. Updating the existing data in the strategic planning document - the economic-social and environmental development program of District 6 of the Municipality of Bucharest.
4. Updating the data by including some information from the analyses performed by the World Bank team, analyses consulted on the website [www.estibucuresti.org](http://www.estibucuresti.org), consulting the TEMPO-Online database (<http://statistici.insse.ro:8077/tempo-online/>).

5. In accordance with the provisions of Law 52/2003 on decision-making transparency in the public administration, republished, the Integrated Urban Development Program of District 6 of the Municipality of Bucharest was under public debate. The observations, completions and points of view regarding the Integrated Urban Development Program of District 6 of the Municipality of Bucharest were sent by e-mail and analysed by the working group. Following the analysis, a number of recommendations were included in the updated form of the document.

***No matter what the trends are in approaching urban development ("Smart City", "Intelligent City", "Digital City", "Future City", etc.), the cities of the future need better, smarter, more sustainable and safer urban planning.***



## II. The context of the elaboration of the strategic document



- The formulation of the strategic planning document for the period 2021 - 2030 for District 6 takes place in a European, national and local context, characterized by a series of reference documents. The elaboration and implementation of this document is linked to the national and European policies and to the relevant plans and strategies formulated for the Bucharest - Ilfov region and the Municipality of Bucharest.
- The European context of urban development is shaped by the fact that Member States have approved the largest package of incentives in the history of the EU, aiming at rebuilding Europe after the crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. It has a total budget of over EUR 1824 billion, of which EUR 1074 billion for the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and EUR 759 billion for NextGenerationEU - a temporary instrument designed to stimulate recovery.
- In December 2020, the European Commission issued Communication COM (2020) 789 on the Strategy for Sustainable and Intelligent Mobility - Putting European Transport on the Road, a strategy that includes a set of indicators for reducing pollution in the 2030s, 2035s and 2050s.
- The European Green Deal - Reiterates the European Commission's commitment to addressing climate and environmental challenges. It presents a new growth strategy aimed at transforming the EU into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, competitive and resource-efficient economy, with no net greenhouse gas emissions in 2050 and in which economic growth is decoupled from the use of resources.
- The European context for urban development is determined by the proposal for the Territorial Agenda 2030, the Urban Agenda for the EU (Amsterdam Pact, 2016), the European Urban Initiative (2021-2027) and the URBACT Program (2021-2027).
- The European Urban Initiative is a new tool that provides support for cities with focus on strengthening integrated and participatory approaches to sustainable urban development and providing a stronger link with relevant EU policies and cohesion policy investments. The European Interconnection Mechanism (ENM) (2021-2027) - has as its general objective the development and modernization of trans-European transport, energy and digital networks and the facilitation of cross-border cooperation in the field of renewable energy, taking into account long-term decarbonisation commitments and focusing on synergies between sectors.

- Digital Europe Program for the period 2021-2027 - The program has the following general objectives: to support the digital transformation of the European economy and society and to bring benefits to European citizens and businesses.
- Framework Program for Horizon Europe Research and Innovation (2021-2027). The overall objective of the program is for the Union's investment in research and innovation to generate a scientific, economic and societal impact that will strengthen the Union's scientific and technological bases and boost its competitiveness, including in industry, meet the Union's strategic priorities and address the challenges, including sustainable development goals.
- EU Program for Employment and Social Innovation - EaSI (2014-2020) EaSI is a tool designed to promote the creation of as many quality and sustainable jobs as possible, to ensure adequate and decent social protection, to counter social exclusion and poverty and to improve working conditions.
- For the next financial year, the following operational programs are foreseen: 1. Sustainable Development Operational Program (PODD) 2. Transport Operational Program (POT) 3. Intelligent Growth, Digitization and Financial Instruments Operational Program (POCIDIF) 4. Operational Program Health (POS) 5. Operational Program Education and Employment (POEO) 6. Operational Program Inclusion and Social Dignity (POIDS) 7. Operational Program for Fair Transition (POTJ) 8. Regional Operational Programs - implemented at of region (8 ROP) 9. Technical Assistance Operational Program (OPTA), which are in the negotiation phase with the European Commission
- Of the amount allocated to the Recovery and Resilience Mechanism (MRR) at EU level, Romania can benefit from approximately 30.5 billion euros, consisting of 13.8 billion euros in the form of grants and 16.7 billion euros in the form of loans. Romania is preparing the Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) - a public document, which establishes its priority areas of investment in order to overcome the crisis, economic recovery and increase resilience.
- The strategy is coordinated of sectoral objectives and policies level with the main planning documents elaborated at central and regional level: Romania's Territorial Development Strategy, 2035; Romania's Energy Strategy 2016-2030, with the perspective of 2050; Sustainable urban mobility plan 2016-2030 - Bucharest - Ilfov Region; Regional Development Plan for the next programming period (under development); Intelligent Specialization Strategy of the Bucharest-Ilfov Region (RIS 3 BI).
- In 2000, at the date of elaboration and approval of the General Urban Plan for Bucharest, a series of interrelated priorities were formulated, which consisted in highlighting those urban proposals that are priority, in an approach that correlated two strategic attitudes: the "offensive" and "balancing". It is an urban planning documentation that guides the development of the territory of District 6.
- A series of strategic or statutory documents were consulted, such as: the National Waste Management Strategy (SNGD) - establishes Romania's objectives in the field of waste management; the National Waste Management Plan (PNGD) - represents the implementation plan of the strategy and contains details on the actions to be taken in order to meet the objectives of the strategy, how to carry out these actions, including deadlines and responsibilities.
- There are a series of strategic documents at local level, which were consulted, respectively: Ilfov County Land Development Plan, General Urban Plan of Bucharest, Ilfov County Development Strategy 2020-2030, Master Plan for the Integrated Waste Management System at Bucharest level - approved by HCGMB 455/2019, valid until 2046, the Waste Management Plan for the Municipality of Bucharest (PGDMB) has been revised and covers the period 2019-2025, the version from June 2020 being accessible on the website of Bucharest's Mayorship; Development strategy (strategic concept) Bucharest 2035 - document not approved by CGMB; The Integrated Urban Development Strategy of the Municipality of Bucharest 2021 - 2030 (under consultation), the Strategy for



the development of social services in District 6 - 2019 - 2023, the Integrated Local Strategy for Sustainable Development of District 6 of Bucharest for the period 2017 - 2023 was approved by Decision of the Local Council of District 6 no. 169/2018.

### III. Summary



#### III.1. Spatial and functional profile

- In addition to the orbital road, the landscape of District 6 is also defined by the main road entrances in Bucharest existing in this area, all arranged radially concentrically following the urban structure of the city: A1 Bucharest - Pitesti highway through Iuliu Maniu Boulevard; the road connecting with Chiajna commune through Uverturii boulevard; entrance through Prelungirea Ghencea. Along and in their neighborhood, although the residential character predominates, there are few public spaces, places where citizens interact, parks, playgrounds or promenade areas, their development being necessary both to increase the quality of landscape and also to increase the quality of life of those living in these areas.
- The basic function of District 6 is housing, its historical development being enhanced by this function, its neighbourhoods having the role of "bedroom neighbourhoods" for employees of the growing industry from the pre-90s, in addition to overlapping the two major types of functions - proximity and municipal functions - and by assigning a degree of importance characteristic of each function, it was possible to determine the main areas of centrality of the sector. The dynamic process of recent years has influenced the emergence of some to the detriment of others, although a direct causality in this regard cannot be determined. There is a general tendency to move many functions to commercial or mall-type ensembles, which resulted in a loss of polarization of the city centre at an early stage. In District 6, such centres have developed in the area of Iuliu Maniu Boulevard and Timisoara Boulevard - Military Shopping Centre, Mall Afi Palace Cotroceni, which is the largest mall construction in the country, being visited daily by over 8,500 people, Plaza Romania Mall. Another area with a pronounced central character is the area on Splaiul Independenței (Sema Parc).
- In terms of accessibility of middle-class prices, District 6 registers an average value of 1200 EUR/sqm Here there are both a series of new private investments (large commercial spaces - malls, related office spaces, residential neighbourhoods, AFI, offices - Politehnica



**District 6 is strategically located at the entrance gate from A1. The main function of the sector is housing.**

**Polarizing district, with central character - business area, with business centers - Sema Park, malls, etc.**

**Accessibility to homes - 1200Euro / sqm average value.**

**The existence of airy neighborhoods, with access to public facilities and services - Drumul Taberei**

metro station, Splaiul Independenței - Sema Parc) and public investments (modernisation of Drumul Taberei park with European funds, construction of a new park along Timișoara Boulevard, Ciurel Passage, 5 metro line Râul Doamnei - Eroilor 2).

- The large industrial platforms, respectively the areas of industrial activities, are mainly concentrated in the peripheral areas of District 6: The area of Iuliu Maniu Boulevard, from the intersection with Valea Cascadelor Street to the west; Preciziei street; Liniei street; Timisoara Boulevard. These large areas of land - former industrial areas could enter a process of functional conversion.
- The distribution of public spaces in District 6 indicates a concentration of them mainly in large housing estates. An increased share of one-off spaces is concentrated in the Drumul Taberei neighbourhood, an airy neighbourhood with plenty of green space, well served by shopping malls, shops, education facilities and public transportation. However, the mapping of public spaces indicates a relatively large number of abandoned spaces, positioned between blocks of apartments.

### III.2. Green - blue, flooding areas

- At the level of the Municipality of Bucharest, the surface occupied by green spaces must be extended in order to reach the minimum limit imposed by the Emergency Ordinance 195/2005 on environmental protection, respectively 26 sqm / inhabitant. According to the Register of Green Spaces updated in 2011, the area of green space per capita in Bucharest was 8.89 sqm / inhabitant.
- In 2014, according to the “Green Cadastre of the Municipality of Bucharest-Register of Green Spaces”, Bucharest had an area of 4,512.2 hectares of green spaces, of which a percentage of 15%, respectively 657 hectares, within District 6. Of this area, in District 6, 47 hectares were related to parks, and the remaining 610 hectares are distributed within the district, as follows: large parks - 332,562 sqm, squares - 118,150,569 sqm, planted areas - 109,513 sqm, green space public domain related to places of playgrounds, relaxation areas, neighbourhood gardens, condominium homes - approx. 1,500,000 sqm, green space for ANL blocks - 54,800 sqm (source: ADPDU, March 2021). An asset of the district is the Botanical Garden "Dimitrie Brândză", with an area of 17.41 hectares, which is located on its administrative territory.
- In District 6 there are 10 parks, comprising an area of approximately 33.3 hectares (source: ADPDU, March 2021). Among the larger green spaces, the largest is Drumul Taberei Park (former Moghioroș Park), which covers an area of 15 ha. In 2019, a 20,000 sqm park was built on Timișoara Boulevard, by reconvertng a former industrial land. Compared to the Drumul Taberei neighbourhood, the Militari neighbourhood does not excel in terms of green space. There are a few small parks and playgrounds here, but new ones are needed. In the neighbourhood there is the campus of the Polytechnic University of Bucharest, which has an area of approximately 60 hectares, which can be an option for spending free time. The parks in District 6 occupy small areas, not being sufficient in relation to the number of inhabitants, also, there are no such leisure and recreation places in crowded residential



**15% of green spaces in district 6 out of a total of 4,512.2 hectares in Bucharest.**  
**There are 10 parks in District 6, but they have small areas.**  
**The Militari neighborhood has few green spaces.**  
**The quality of public spaces in certain areas leaves much to be desired.**  
**Schoolyards are not open to the community.**  
**District 6 has a rich green-blue heritage, here is Lake Morii, as well as an important part of the Dambovita canal.**  
**In the new residential areas there are not enough spaces and facilities for recreation.**

areas - e.g., Military. Specific to District 6 is the Regie area, famous for its student complex. Although there are a relatively large number of facilities for students in the neighbourhood, the quality of public spaces still leaves much to be desired. In this area, attention should be paid to how these spaces really meet the needs of this age group and, where appropriate, to modernize public and green spaces.

- In District 6 there are squares with an area of 71,095 sqm, gardens with a number of 16, planted areas with an area of 109,513 sqm. In addition to the 10 large parks, green spaces and green spaces for condominiums, 117 playgrounds, 35 recreation areas and 13 neighbourhood gardens have been set up.
- The project regarding the opening of the courtyards of the educational units to the community represents an accessible option for spending free time and for carrying out some sports activities;
- The profile of the Bucharest inhabitants park user is defined by the preference for parks in the neighborhood (53%), or accessible via the public transport (27%), the preference for passive recreation activities (75.8%): relaxation, walking (including with the child and/or with the dog) and lesser for active activities, prefers to come to the park by foot (70%), they appreciate the silence, green areas, minimal amenities and cleanliness; they do not appreciate the noise, spaces too dynamic and the dirt.. In defining green spaces, it is necessary to take into account the preferences of the inhabitants.
- District 6 has a rich green-blue heritage, so Morii Lake is located here, as well as an important part of the Dambovită canal. Those areas must benefit from the status of key areas in the green-blue infrastructure of District 6, and of Bucharest. Restoration of the dams and the delimitation structure of the lake so that it will function safely and the arrangement of leisure and recreation areas in the tail of Lake Morii (especially on the left bank) are necessary measures to be implemented.
- Lake Morii was arranged in the '80s and is part of the complex system of defence of the Capital against floods. It is also used as a buffer tank, from which the river and the collector channel are fed along their urban course. Lake Morii has a normal retention area of 256 ha and a volume of 14.2 million m<sup>3</sup>. To the north of the lake is Lake Morii Island, which has an area of 32,723 m<sup>2</sup>, connected to the lake shore by a narrow isthmus of land.
- Morii Lake and Dâmbovița riverbed are not yet sufficiently arranged for recreational activities. The arrangement of a promenade, with rest areas, running route, including the arrangement of Lake Morii Island are actions that will have to be implemented in the future, in order to increase the attractiveness of the area and the district. The capitalization of the free space between Lake Morii and the western limit of the sector, by building a large park, can become together with Lake Morii and Crângași Park, an important attraction for recreation and entertainment of the Capital (source SIDU Bucharest, 2021). The redevelopment of the Dâmbovița riverbed inside Bucharest can be considered an urban regeneration project that aims to transform water bodies beyond their drainage and water supply functions, into new and vibrant spaces for community recreation.
- Real hydrological risk problems at the level of the urban community from District 6 (especially the Crângași, Giulești and Militari neighbourhoods) raise Morii Lake in the conditions of a deficient functioning. In district 6, an area of 176.77 ha is identified in the Giulești District, respectively in the area north of Lake Morii, as a flood zone of the major bed of the Lake Morii accumulation, an area where constructions are prohibited until a feasibility study is prepared by the National Administration of Romanian Waters.
- The importance of lakes for the feeling of local identity is the most appreciated category of cultural ecosystem service. However, in the case of Lake Morii the local identity is poorly identified. This can be justified in the case of Lake Morii by the changes that occur in the territory and threaten the local identity: the expansion of buildings, especially on the right bank of the lake, the deterioration of infrastructure left as a result of the unfinished recreational project of the communist period. Urban ecological systems act as a cooling effect, mitigating the heat island effect and storing carbon, thus helping to regulate the climate and minimize the effects of its changes.

- The existence of the Regie neighbourhood, the largest student neighbourhood in the country, is an asset that District 6 can use, by carrying out projects to transform public space into a pole of attraction for young people and for leisure.
- There is a need to ensure a minimum management of abandoned spaces, which should include the elimination of invasive species (staghorn, ragweed, etc.), but also those that pose a risk to the health of the population (rats, ticks).

### III.3. Connectivity and mobility

- District 6 is the gateway of the Capital for pan-European corridor 4 and for all car traffic on the A1 (Bucharest - Pitesti highway - about 45,000 vehicles / day according to <http://www.wizard-media.ro>), which is the second more travelled road in the country, after DN1. Also, the largest commercial areas in the Militari neighbourhood and the Drumul Taberei neighbourhood, attract important traffic that crosses the district. Also, through District 6, a significant number of people pass daily to and from workplaces, creating a significant flow of additional car traffic. There is undersized road traffic (especially on the sidewalk) in District 6.
- The major traffic system of Bucharest is developed on a radial-concentric structure along the traffic axes, with a role in taking over the main roads converging towards Bucharest. The road network of Bucharest has a length of 1,820.8 km (according to the Mayorship of Bucharest Municipality) of which 216,052 km are related to the road network of district 6. The road traffic system on the entire administrative territory of district 6 is organized in 556 arteries.
- An important obstacle for the road traffic of District 6 is the existence on its territory of Lake Morii and the need to cross Dâmbovița. For this purpose, downstream of Lake Morii, the Ciurel Bridge was built, which connects District 6 to the north of the Capital. Grozăvești Bridge crosses the river at approximately 1,500 meters downstream of the Ciurel Dam, having a width of 21 meters, taking over transit flows between neighbourhoods and important objectives, such as the Polytechnic University of Bucharest, Regie and Grozăvești student complex, former Semănătoarea industrial platform and North and Basarab stations.
- There are very few access roads to the district from the city centre. The mobility / transit of the citizens from district 6 is dependent on the policies of the Ministry of Transport (metro, ring roads) and of the Bucharest Mayorship (surface public transport). The district mayor's office can intervene with scaled projects in the field of alternative transport. The main mobility problems of District 6 are in the Prelungirea Ghencea / Domnești areas, the Răzoare intersection, Virtuții / Crângași road, Uverturii boulevard and Iuliu Maniu boulevard.
- Collective housing built during the communist period was not designed for such a high engine index as it is now. Thus, the exponential increase in the engine index in neighbourhoods with this specificity has created a high pressure on how to use the land. This need has led to a gradual decrease in the area allocated to green spaces, community or play and leisure spaces in favour of car parks. At the level of District 6, 163,000 cars are declared



**District 6 is the gateway to the Capital for pan-European corridor 4 and for all car traffic on the A1**

**The road traffic system on the entire administrative territory of district 6 is organized in 556 arteries**

**The main mobility problems of district 6 are in the Prelungirea Ghencea / Domnești areas, the Răzoare intersection, Virtuții / Crângași road, Uverturii boulevard and Iuliu Maniu boulevard.**

**There is a massive shortage of parking spaces**

**3 metro lines serve sector 6 - respectively Line M1 (Bus M1), Line M3 (Bus M3) and Line M5 (Bus M5)**

**Tendency to increase the number of electric and hybrid cars**

**The quality of the bus stations is poor.**

**There are no park and ride places.**



and there are more than 43,000 parking spaces allocated by ADP. There is an increase in the number of parking spaces in 2020 with a number of 500 compared to 2019, out of the 43,000 parking spaces, approximately 50% are allocated in properly marked parking lots. Also, the Mayorship of District 6 has built 56 vertical smart parking modules, which have a number of 648 "intelligent" parking spaces (source: SIDU Bucharest, 2021), their number is far too small compared to the real need. In 2019, a new methodology for allocating residential parking spaces was made available to community members in District 6, through the electronic platform [parcari.adps6.ro](http://parcari.adps6.ro). The system ensures total transparency regarding the allocation of residential parking spaces, every citizen having the opportunity to check at any time the map of free parking spaces.

- Despite the massive shortage of parking spaces, the district mayor's office has not invested in creating new multi-storey car parks for residents, preferring easier and cheaper solutions. In District 6 there are smart vertical parking lots, but they are insufficient. However, all these projects will not bring more than a few thousand new residential parking spaces, totally insufficient even in the event of the car fleet falling to a quarter of its current value. The areas with the largest deficit of residential parking are found in segments of neighbourhoods such as Drumul Taberei, Militari. The collective dwellings located along the main arteries also include facilities of daily interest on the ground floor (shops, restaurants, etc.), which attract users and generate an additional demand for parking. The low availability of these residential car parks means that a considerable part of the sidewalk and the first lane are occupied by illegally parked cars (either by residents, during the night, or by the users of the facilities on the ground floor, during the day).
- At the level of the Capital, 683 electric vehicles were registered at the level of 2018, together with another 63 in Ilfov County. The data for 2019 indicate an increase of 2.5 times, which means that their figure has already exceeded the threshold of 2,000 units, which is still an insignificant share in the total fleet (less than 0.5% of the total) (source: SIDU Bucharest, 2021). According to the General Directorate of Local Taxes and Fees in district 6 were registered in 2018 a number of 19 electric vehicles, 162 hybrid vehicles, in 2019 a number of 70 electric vehicles, 396 hybrids, and the year 2020 came with a significant increase among the owners, with a number of 374 electric vehicles and 820 hybrids.
- A bus station with a large number of passengers exists in the Păcii area of the Militari neighbourhood. The quality of the bus stations is poor. There is also a tendency to use gas stations as pick-up points for passengers. The random location of bus stations in Bucharest, supported by the lack of precise regulations, compromises the possibility of integrating regional and international public transport with the local one.
- From the point of view of the underground transport within district 6 there are 3 metro lines, respectively Line M1 (Subway M1), Line M3 (Subway M3) and Line M5 (Subway M5). In District 6 the system of public transport of surface passengers is under the administration of STB (*Societatea de Transport București* - Bucharest's Transport Society) and is organized, depending on the types of means of transport used, namely with electric traction: trams and trolleybuses; buses. The existing situation is as it follows: 55 tram, trolleybus or bus lines. The problems of public transport, both in the district and in Bucharest are the same. The main inconvenience is represented by the very long travel times necessary for STB public transport, which has an average daily transport speed in the Capital of only 13 kilometres per hour, due to traffic congestion.
- The administrative territory of district 6 is crossed by the following railway lines: Bucharest West-Cotroceni Railway Station between CFR (*Căile Ferate Române* – Romanian Railways) Bucharest West Station and the passage at Lujerului Street; the "MOBINS" collector industrial railway, with connection point from CFR Bucharest West station; The railway lines from the Cotroceni Ante-station: The Dealul Spirii collector railway that connects the Cotroceni ante-station and the Trafic Greu area, through the Vasile Milea passage, the Răzoare intersection. They are completely non-functional, changing the functions of the former industrial platforms leading to the expiration of their usefulness. There are two stations on the surface of district 6, but these are not functional: Cotroceni Station and Bucharest West Station. The total land area owned by the CREIR CF Bucharest Branch within the district 6 is 435,209.18 sqm consisting of: 427,122.18 sqm related to CF lines and installations, as well as an area of 8,087.00 sqm - land owned by CFR. Most of this area is located in the area between Lujerului Street and the Capital Ring



Road, separating the Militari neighbourhood in the southern area from the rest of the district. This land, as well as the railway, is an opportunity for District 6.

### III.4.Pollution

- The air quality in Bucharest is influenced by the industrial activities concentrated in the urban agglomeration and by mobile sources (especially by road transport). To these are added: household sources (especially by burning fuels), controlled and uncontrolled landfills (ignition of ramps, waste decomposition), construction activities, with local influence on air quality. From the data provided by the Bucharest Environmental Protection Agency, regarding the estimation of emissions related to road traffic in Bucharest, the most important contribution to total emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) is of cars (47.2%) and heavy commercial vehicles (18.7%), followed by buses (16.9%) and light commercial vehicles (16.5%).
- For the total emissions of particulate matter (PM10) the highest input is from cars (48.7%) and light commercial vehicles (26.5%), followed by heavy commercial vehicles (12.3%) and buses (12, 1%). In District 6, the industrial polluting activity decreased a lot with the reconversion of industrial areas, the biggest sources of pollution being the thermal power plants, which are two in District 6: CET (*Centrală Electrică de Termoficare* – Thermal Power Plant) Grozăvești and CET București Vest. The biggest problems in terms of pollution are emissions from car traffic, along with particulate emissions caused by wind erosion of unoccupied land by owners and construction sites where sanitation is not carried out in accordance with the rules in force, as well as uncontrolled landfills.
- During a sunny summer day, a large part of the surfaces covered with concrete and asphalt heat up, reaching a temperature of up to 65 degrees Celsius, thus producing the effect of "urban heat island". This phenomenon creates upward thermal currents that lift PM10 and PM2.5 particles into the air, starting from the asphalt level and ending with the surfaces that define the roofs of buildings.
- In the case of air pollution with NO<sub>2</sub> (Nitrogen Dioxide) and SO<sub>2</sub> (Sulfur Dioxide), the determining factor in air pollution is particularly heavy car traffic. In the case of NO<sub>2</sub>, the air quality monitoring stations recorded values exceeding the hourly limit values for the protection of human health, especially in the morning and evening, during periods of maximum car traffic.
- The collection of waste from block building platforms or from door to door (in the case of house areas) was done in 2020 in two fractions, respectively wet (mixed waste) and dry (recyclable waste).
- The separate collection of recyclable waste, in fractions (glass, plastic, metal, paper and cardboard) is done individually by citizens or by some associations: in special bags (about 10% of the owners' associations) and through the 12 existing points (pens) at district level.



**For the total emissions of particulate matter (PM10) the highest input is from cars (48.7%) and light commercial vehicles (26.5%), followed by heavy commercial vehicles (12.3%) and buses (12.1%)**

**The largest sources of pollution are power plants, which are two in District 6: CET Grozăvești and CET Bucharest West**

**Municipal waste disposal is the main method of municipal waste disposal, in 2018 about 71% of the collected waste was deposited, and in 2019 about 35% of the collected waste was deposited, and in 2020 about 62% of the collected waste was deposited**

**The amount of waste collected separately in 2020 represents 11% of the total amount of municipal waste collected**

**There are 12 separate collection points for recyclable waste, but also for other categories of waste**

- From the total municipal waste collected from District 6 in 2020, a quantity of approx. 35,300 tons (30%) was transported by the two sanitation operators to sorting stations, respectively mechanical treatment facilities..
- Of the total amount of municipal waste collected from District 6 in 2020, the two sanitation operators transported, in order to dispose of, a quantity of approx. 71,700 tons (62%), as follows: 65,200 tons (56%) at the warehouse managed by S.C. IRIDEX GRUP IMPORT EXPORT S.R.L and 6,500 tons (6%) at the warehouse managed by S.C. ECO SUD S.A.
- The collection of household and similar waste in District 6 is mostly done in a mixture. According to data reported by sanitation operators providing District 6 with waste collection activities, the amount of waste collected separately in 2020 represents 11% of the total amount of municipal waste collected. Separate collection was carried out mainly for recyclable waste.
- Of the construction, landscaping and renovation waste collected from District 6 in 2021, only 21% were processed and recovered, the rest being stored. They are largely found in the form of uncontrolled street waste (abandoned in the public domain).
- In Bucharest the main noise sources are the mobile ones (road, railway, air traffic), the stationary sources having a local action (industrial units, commercial spaces, school units, etc.). The main noise problems occur in the vicinity of areas with road and rail traffic, the other sources having local action that accentuates the size of the effects. The maximum levels of noise pollution are registered on the streets of category I and II, where the total traffic is intense and the heavy traffic has an important weight. Thus, for arteries of category I and II, the highest frequency of values being recorded in the range of 70 - 73 dB (A). The accentuation of the noise incidence is higher also in the case of narrow streets, with constructions very close to the noise sources, the values being higher by 3 dB (A) compared to the wide streets, where the separation between constructions and roadway through green spaces is made.

### III.5. Housing and energy efficiency

- Buildings are a key element of EU Member States' energy efficiency policy, accounting for about 40% of final energy consumption and 36% of greenhouse gas emissions, and about 75% of buildings are power inefficient.
- In the "Local multi-annual investment program in order to reduce energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> (Carbon Dioxide) emissions for apartment buildings in District 6 of Bucharest", in the period 2009 - 2015 were carried out insulation rehabilitation works for a number of 276 buildings, with financing from the local budget, EIB credit and internal loans. In the years 2019 -2020, insulation rehabilitation works were carried out for a number of 154 buildings, the financing being provided from the local budget, EIB credit and non-reimbursable funds.
- In the period 2019-2020, 80 buildings were rehabilitated (being handed over at the end of the process). In 2021, a number of 37 buildings are being executed and the technical-economic documentation is prepared for the establishment of the intervention works necessary for the realization of the thermal rehabilitation for a number of 239 residential buildings.
- The list of residential buildings, included in the above-mentioned program, includes a number of 1,258 buildings, on the first 45 positions being the buildings sent to PMB (*Primăria Municipiului București* – Bucharest's Municipality City Hall) for execution, continues with 194 positions with buildings for which there is the technical-economic documentation prepared, following 1,019 positions for which no steps have been taken to start rehabilitation.
- It is preferable to identify non-reimbursable financing solutions, given the fact that there is a lot of pressure on the local budget. To this end, the External Funds Directorate has been created, which must identify sources of funding for this type of project.
- The City Hall of District 6 has provided the working tools for the rapid initiation of intervention works for all buildings included in the energy efficiency program, respectively:
  - a framework agreement for design services is awarded for a number of 1019 buildings.
  - a framework agreement is awarded for the execution of the intervention works for a number of 1258 buildings (the 45 buildings from PMB can also be taken over in case this institution no longer executes the works).
  - a framework agreement is awarded for site management services for a number of 1258 buildings.
- It is necessary to implement solutions for thermal rehabilitation of the housing block (including chromatic) that do not accentuate the phenomenon of increasing the indoor temperature in the hot season and combining them with other integrated solutions: e.g., green roofs and facades.



**During 2019 and 2020, 80 buildings were rehabilitated in the Program for increasing the energy efficiency of apartment buildings, during 2009 - 2015, rehabilitation works were carried out for a number of 276 buildings, with financing from the local budget, EIB credit and internal loans.**

**There is a local strategy to increase the energy efficiency of apartment buildings. Grants were raised for a number of 44 blocks. Project sheets are prepared for funding from PNRR**

### III.7. Demography, human capital, citizen satisfaction

- The average age of the resident population of Bucharest was 42 years old in 2018, increasing by more than a year compared to the 2011 census, which indicates a tendency to accelerate the phenomenon of demographic aging. It should be noted, however, that part of the young population of Bucharest has migrated to localities in Ilfov County, where the average age is lower (e.g., Popești-Leordeni and Bragadiru or Chiajna commune has one of the highest birth rates in Romania).
- The birth rate will again enter a downward trend, especially against the background of the reduction in the number of women aged 25-35, among whom the most births are registered. The average age at birth will also continue to rise, reaching probably 33-35 years;
- In the top number of people residing in 2018, District 3 is in first place because it concentrates about a quarter of the population of the Capital - registering constant increases since 2000, and is followed, in descending order by District 2 (19%) - whose population has followed a declining trend over the last 19 years, District 4 (16%) which started to increase only in 2016, District 5 (15%) whose population is the same as in 2010 and **Districts 1 and 6** - both by 13%, registering similar trends of dramatic decreases in the number of inhabitants between 2000 and 2015, but whose population started to grow slowly since 2016 (source: SIDU Bucharest, March 2021).
- The dependency rate has increased much more for the elderly than for children and adolescents (0-19 years), so that in 2018 the young “dependent” population has reached almost equal to that of 65 years and over.
- Due to the lower cost of living, many young families have left Bucharest to move to Ilfov County. In District 6, the proportion of people aged 0-14 in the population is 13.54%, and the proportion of active people in the population is 68.21%, being indicators close to the average in Bucharest (2019). **District 6 attracts young people, many of them with higher education studies**
- Important differences in the level of education of the population also exist between the districts of the Capital. Most graduates live in Districts 6 and 3, but their highest share in the total population is in District 1 (41% of the total), and the lowest in District 5 (26%). District 6 attracts young residents, many of them with higher education;
- District 6 has the most disadvantaged census tracts per dwelling (more than twice as many as in District 1);
- Bucharest, the primary city in Romania and the capital, is the most attractive urban area in the country. This is the main attraction of companies and residents - whether they are short-distance or long-distance migrants - from all over the country. In fact, the residential market in Ilfov County is in continuous decline from the peak recorded in 2014. Most new homes were received in 2018 in District 3 (37% of the total), in District 4 (30%) and in District 5 (18%), while districts 1, 2 and 6 accumulated only 15% of new developments;



**In the top number of residents in 2018, District 6 - has an increase of 13% compared to 2000**  
**In District 6, the proportion of people aged 0-14 in the population is 13.54%, and the proportion of active people in the population is 68.21%, being indicators close to the average in Bucharest (2019)**  
**District 6 attracts young people, many of them with higher education studies**

- Although Bucharest is the most economically developed city, with the highest GDP per capita and the highest incomes in the country, Bucharest residents also have higher expectations, they relate to European standards and not to the level of other regions or cities in the country and, as a result, are less satisfied. In fact, even in the European context, the satisfaction with the life of the people of Bucharest is one of the lowest among the capitals of the European Union's 28 states, lower values being registered only in Athens, Budapest and Lisbon. In terms of access to green spaces or outdoor recreation facilities, Bucharest does not get better positions, but remains the basis of the ranking of European capitals. With a relatively small area for green spaces and recreation (only 7.5% of the total territory), only 62% of Bucharest residents say they are satisfied with these services;
- A share of 43% of the inhabitants of Bucharest consider that the local public administration is efficient, and 42% declare that they trust the authorities. These values ensure Bucharest a position in the average platoon between European capitals;
- With 55% satisfaction with schools, 40% with medical services, 48% with public transport, 62% with green spaces, 22% with air quality, 31% with noise level, 44% with indoor sports facilities, 70% with cultural facilities, 37% with cleanliness, 42% with the condition of streets and buildings, 61% sense of security as a city dweller and 42% trust in the authorities, Bucharest is the city where 83% of its inhabitants are satisfied.



### III.8. Social, educational, cultural and health infrastructure

- Out of the 52 existing hospitals in Bucharest, in District 6 there are only 3 public hospitals: the Clinical Hospital of Obstetrics-Gynaecology „Prof. Dr. Panait Sârbu”, Clinical Hospital No.1 Căi Ferate Witting and Central Military Emergency University Hospital Dr. Carol Davila” (of which the first two are administered by the Bucharest Mayorship). Starting with December 2017, the Multifunctional Health Centre “Sfântul Nectarie” was opened by the Mayorship of District 6 (through the General Directorate of Social Assistance and Child Protection) with 26 offices equipped with state-of-the-art equipment, offering diagnosis and treatment for 16 medical specializations.
- The number of social housing is extremely low compared to needs (number of applications submitted), the criteria and the granting process are not transparent, and the legislative ambiguities caused by the overlapping of attributions and competences between the General Mayorship and the District ones are a safe recipe for a reduced capacity in this domain. District 6 has a very small number of social housing units, and hundreds of applications submitted each year remain unresolved. The distribution of social housing among the sectors in Bucharest is extremely uneven. Thus, the number varies between over 1,000 in district 1 and about 100 in district 6. Within district 6, there are 111 social housing units, managed by PMB. The Mayorship of District 6 manages the social housing in Dealul Țugulea (2 blocks of 8 floors each, a total of 4 stairs, with 135 housing units). There is a social housing project (Ivasiuc), made since 2018, the stage of works is 40%. In 2019, a number of 2,661 applications were addressed to PMB. Due to the large number of applications for social housing and the large number of young people studying in the District and which the District's economy and future development needs considering current demographics, there is a need to purchase social housing buildings or land and build them.
- The education network of District 6, includes a complete system, from preschool to higher education, academic, consisting of 27 state kindergartens and 29 private kindergartens, 27 state middle schools, of which 2 for children with special needs , 14 state high schools, of which: 1 economic college, 2 national colleges and 5 technical colleges, 3 theoretical high schools, 1 high school with sports program, 2 technological high schools, 1 school sports club, 4 high schools and 2 private post-secondary schools, 2 private high schools, 3 private primary schools, as well as District's 6 Children's Club.



**27 state kindergartens and 29 private kindergartens, 27 state middle schools, of which 2 for children with special needs, 14 state high schools, 4 high schools and 2 private post-secondary schools, 2 private middle schools, 3 private primary schools, and District's 6 Children's Club.**

**European projects for modernization and construction of educational institutions.**

**There are day centers for raising, caring for and educating preschool children (3 centers with a capacity of 940 places), and for preschool age (3 centers with a total capacity of 215 places), 2 centers for the recovery, care and education of preschoolers disabled, 1 center for the recovery and rehabilitation of children with disabilities, 3 day centers for school-age children, 1 placement center, the network of professional foster carers, 1 complex of social apartments for children and young people leaving the protection system, 2 houses family type for children with severe disabilities, 1 boarding school dedicated to children with hearing impairments.**

**At the level of performance sports, District 6 is well represented, on its territory being two of the sports clubs with the greatest tradition at national level, namely Steaua and Rapid.**



- There are a number of ongoing projects for the construction and renovation of school infrastructure in District 6, both in the Regional Operational Program (in 2020 and 2021, respectively, financing contracts were signed for the modernization of school infrastructure for 6 schools), through the National Program of Local Development 2017-2020 (Albina Kindergarten - 17 Rușețu Street, District 6, Bucharest, new construction), as well as within the Project „District 6 - Energy Efficiency for Public Buildings - District 6 - Energy Efficiency for Public Buildings- D6EEPB) ”, which involves the rehabilitation of NZEB type of educational units and the construction of new buildings, the execution contracts being signed and the works are already in progress, 12 objectives for NZEB type rehabilitation of educational units and 8 objectives for new NZEB buildings ( kindergartens) and new NZEB (after-school) buildings. Temporarily, these modernizations have created discomfort for those students who have been relocated or for those who have carried out the educational process in containers.
- Children and adolescents in District 6 currently have 6 day centres for raising, caring for and educating children of nursery age (3 centres with a capacity of 940 places), and preschool age (3 centres with a total capacity of 215 places). ), 2 centres for the recovery, care and education of disabled pre-schoolers, a centre for the recovery and rehabilitation of children with disabilities - day therapy and recovery centre, 3 day centres for school-age children, a placement centre with an emergency reception, network of professional foster carers - with a capacity of 80 MPA, a complex of social apartments for children and young people leaving the protection system, 2 family-type houses for children with severe disabilities, a boarding school dedicated to children with hearing impairments and a canteen serving children with mental disabilities who attend special school. To these were added a series of prevention and empowerment programs in the community such as: Neighbourhood camps, Parents' School, You choose! (program to combat violence in schools and high schools), La teatrale cu matale!, League of young athletes, SocialXChange and the Centre for Recreation and Personal Development "Conacul Golescu Grant" - a project that offers an alternative to spending free time through social integration of children, involving them in artistic, cultural, sports, technical-scientific activities. (theatre, modern dance, music (singing, guitar), visual arts (painting, graphic art, modelling), chess, karate, computer science, etc.).
- In the context of the restrictions imposed by the pandemic, access to day services for children has been severely affected, with some of the structures operating at half capacity. Also, the number of applications for the provision of social services at home for the elderly affected by poverty and lack of opportunities to travel increased by over 30% compared to 2019, and the number of applications for adults in the community who have behavioural disorders. The number of psychiatric problems for whom protection measures are required has increased considerably
- At the level of performance sports, District 6 is well represented, on its territory being two of the sports clubs with the greatest tradition at national level, namely Steaua and Rapid. The Steaua Sports Complex, located in the Ghencea neighbourhood, is one of the largest multisport complexes in Romania. It has a 30,000-seat football stadium, a rugby stadium, a fencing hall, a gym, a field tennis complex with 14 outdoor and indoor courts, and a swimming pool for olympic polo and swimming. The Rapid Sports Club of Bucharest manages the Giulești Sports Complex, 18 Calea Giulești, consisting of the “Rapid” Multipurpose Hall, the Giulești Stadium and the Polo-swimming pool, the last two currently being rebuilt.
- From the point of view of cultural infrastructure, at the district level there are several investment objectives for the development of cultural projects and programs in the field of lifelong learning, traditional and modern culture. The most important project is "Consolidation, expansion and modernization of the Favorit Cinema - European Cultural Centre". The investment presupposes that the new structure rises above the imprint of the former cinema, in order to ensure the necessary spaces / functions related to the cultural centre, the extension will be done vertically (Underground + Ground floor + 3 Floors + Technical floor). Thus, the share of reconstruction is much higher than that of consolidation. The new structure will be designed to free up traffic, to provide the necessary heights, acoustically, for the auditorium, to allow a judicious distribution of functions, an adjustment of the heights for each space - so as not to have large losses of heat, unlike the existing structure. Also, the new construction will be adapted to the current needs of the population.

### III.9. Governance and management

- There are a large number of structures in District 6 Mayorship and decentralized structures with vacancies. The situation is critical for some of the departments with a key role in promoting and managing development policies, such as the External Funds Directorate, the General Public Investments Directorate, the Public Services Informatization Directorate. A vacancy plan based on a mechanism for prioritizing critical positions for the development of citizen-oriented public services is needed. There is a need for specialists in fields such as: urban planning, sociology, engineering, environmental protection, etc., as well as to work in multidisciplinary teams. The contests organized at local level did not enjoy media coverage, the site being quite rigid, and the information is hard to find. A promotion and popularization of contests on social networks, more intensely transited news sites are desirable. The renewal rate of District 6 Mayorship staff is increasing. There are a number of internal reorganizations, new structures being created for the computerization of public services, European funds, etc. Vocational training programs have not been constant and have not been based on real training and development needs. Digital and communication skills are deficient.
- Citizens' satisfaction with the information provided by the City Hall of District 6 varies, on average, between 5.1 and 8.00, on a scale from 1 to 10 (1 - unsatisfactory - 10 very satisfied) (source: SIDU Bucharest, [www.estibucuresti.org](http://www.estibucuresti.org));
- There is a reduced capacity to implement projects with external funds, projects for the digitization of some public processes and services have been submitted and approved, but the share of the amounts received for the implementation of projects financed from non-reimbursable funds has been quite low; there is a need to intensify the process of developing projects financed from non-reimbursable funds, both in investment objectives and in the development of public services and institutional capacity. In the period 2012-2018, the 7 City Halls of Bucharest made total investments of 10.7 billion lei (about 2.3 billion Euros), of which 5.2 billion were financed by PMB, and 5.5 billion by the 6 district City Halls. Among them, with a large volume of public investments, District 1 (1.36 billion lei) and District 3 (1.28 billion lei) stood out, Districts 2 and 5 had an average volume of investments (890 million lei both), while District 4 (520 million lei) and District 6 (560 million lei) invested the least (source: SIDU Bucharest <https://estibucuresti.org/sidu>).
- The international cooperation of District 6 City Hall is limited to an agreement with a public organization from the Republic of Moldova, there are no contacts and cooperation relations with organizations from abroad. In relation to the community, no structured and coherent methodologies for communicating with the public have been developed. A participatory budgeting or community consultation tool in relation to the use of financial or other resources for the realization of local investments or public policies is necessary and useful to be applied (there is from “*Hotărârea Consiliului Local*” 2019, HCL no. 341 - Decision on the approval of the project "Participatory budgeting in District 6 of Municipality of Bucharest", but it was not implemented).



**New structures created on digitization and external funds**  
**Large number of vacancies**  
**Mayorship digitization project in progress**  
**Budget allocation of 30% for investments in 2021**  
**Partnerships being established with organizations / institutions / associations / universities for urban development projects**  
**Outdated hardware and software infrastructure**

- There is a fragmented IT system of the local administration, so there is an increase in administrative burdens for citizens and the business environment. In District 6 there is a low level of public services provided entirely online. The electronic signature is used only in some public institutions in District 6, such a digital signature system is needed, as well as for electronic archiving for the smooth running of the business, as well as to respond more quickly to citizens' requests. IT equipment (desktop computers, laptops, servers) and support equipment (printers, copiers, scanners) are outdated, most of them over 5 years old, with high maintenance costs. There are no internal work platforms, no electronic document management system, the document circuit is still difficult and difficult to follow.
- District 6 City Hall does not currently have a coherent and easy-to-use website, the current one not being attractive in terms of design and query systems, but rather a repository of activities and documents.

## Domain SWOT analysis

Domain	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<b>Spatial and functional profile</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Different characteristics of land surfaces and soils that can support the construction and achievement of diversified objectives</li> <li>✓ Location at the entrance gate of Bucharest, connection with Western Europe</li> <li>✓ Numerous investments are underway, materialized in construction sites, which, upon completion, will contribute to the economic and social development of the district.</li> <li>✓ There are important water resources (Lake Morii (adjacent area), Dâmbovița riverbed)</li> <li>✓ Numerous shopping centres in District 6, which are real attractions of the Capital, by offering opportunities for leisure and entertainment</li> <li>✓ The existence of spaces that can become local poles of development and attraction - Favorit cinema, Giulești cinema</li> <li>✓ There are brownfields with increased potential for economic development</li> <li>✓ There is an area with a pronounced centrality, namely, the area on Splaiul Independenței (Sema Parc, Apaca / Vasile Milea area with investments made by AFI / Microsoft, Regie-Bitdefender, BCR, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Lack of scenographic planning of the peripheral landscape correlated with the axes of penetration in the city</li> <li>✓ Conflict or unfortunate mix between urban and rural land use at the outskirts</li> <li>✓ The Giulești-Sârbi area has a deep rural character (low degree of cadastre in the Giulești area)</li> <li>✓ Lack of points of public attractiveness, built heritage</li> <li>✓ Dominance of indoor public space (mall type)</li> <li>✓ Insufficiency of public spaces with unlimited access arranged for promenade, leisure and recreational activities.</li> <li>✓ Non-functioning railways and their protected territory separate from the territory of the District that are used as uncontrolled landfills and are overgrown with weeds, insects and rodents.</li> <li>✓ Numerous untended vacant lots</li> <li>✓ New real estate developments have provided only the function of housing, creating functional imbalances (lack of educational services, lack of playgrounds, parking, etc.). Large number of abandoned spaces, positioned between blocks of flats</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Areas where development has been neglected can become, with the help of investments, areas with a central character, with tourist and recreational potential (Liniei Street, Lujerului Tunnel, Lake Morii, etc.).</li> <li>✓ The construction of the A1-Ciurel-Splaiul Independenței express road will give the possibility to develop the mixed area with high height in its vicinity, becoming attractive for the realization of office and commercial buildings.</li> <li>✓ Capitalizing the free space between Lake Morii and the western limit of the sector by building a large park, which can become, together with Lake Morii and Crângași Park, the most important attraction for recreation and entertainment of the Capital.</li> <li>✓ Capitalization of Lake Morii and its island</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Expansion of real estate developments without the support of infrastructure and services.</li> <li>✓ Low capacity of urban actors (PMB, district city halls, Romanian Waters, ministries) for major landscape interventions</li> <li>✓ Reconstruction of property rights on sites located in areas of public interest (schoolyards, playgrounds, parks, etc.)</li> <li>✓ lack of ability of control bodies to verify developers from the point of view of compliance with construction rules: number of parking lots, surface of regulated green space, accessibility, energy audit, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Green - blue, medium and pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ It has a rich green-blue heritage, thus, Lake Morii and an important part of the Dâmbovița canal</li> <li>✓ Existence of projects for local plantings in neighbourhoods and on street alignments</li> <li>✓ Annual allocation of budgetary funds for landscaping and maintenance</li> <li>✓ Existence of water sources for irrigating green areas</li> <li>✓ The industrial polluting activity decreased a lot with the reconversion of the industrial areas</li> <li>✓ Projects for the rehabilitation of a large number of collective dwellings</li> <li>✓ Existence of cleaning campaigns with community involvement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ the low degree of separate collection of recyclable waste from municipal waste collected (3% in 2018, respectively 8% in 2019 and 9% in 2020) the main cause being the low involvement of generators (especially population) in terms of using the existing separate collection systems, but also the lack of adequate infrastructure for separate waste collection;</li> <li>✓ reduced information and awareness actions for the population;</li> <li>✓ non-application of fines (both for separate non-collection of waste and for abandonment of waste);</li> <li>✓ the low degree of separate collection of construction and demolition waste, storage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ the existence of an important green heritage: the green spaces afferent to the communist houses, the gardens of the blocks of flats. They need to be rethought, redeveloped, in many green spaces.</li> <li>✓ Existence of a project to streamline traffic on the principle of "green light" at the level of the General Mayorship of Bucharest</li> <li>✓ Opportunity to finance projects for environmental protection by attracting structural funds</li> <li>✓ Increasing the number of trees by making protective curtains</li> <li>✓ Attracting non-reimbursable funds</li> <li>✓ The existence of some lands of the Ministry of Defence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Real problems of hydrological risk at the level of the urban community in the sector</li> <li>✓ The trend of global warming,</li> <li>✓ Changing the legal regimes of some lands</li> <li>✓ Indifference of citizens to environmental violations and maintaining sanitation</li> <li>✓ Olfactory pollution due to the area where the waste is collected</li> <li>✓ Chaotic development often due to lack of coordination of local and central public authorities</li> <li>✓ Databases that cannot be interconnected</li> <li>✓ Low community awareness of separate collection.</li> </ul>

being the main method of disposal, 99.9% in 2018, 97% in 2019 and 78% in 2020 of DCD collected;

- ✓ non-separate collection of bulky household and similar waste, which is usually abandoned in the public domain or collected in a mixture with other waste categories;
- ✓ non-separate collection of hazardous household waste, which is usually collected in a mixture with other categories of waste;
- ✓ lack of determinations on the main indicators on municipal waste (generation and composition indices for each type of municipal waste);
- ✓ the current payment mechanism of the sanitation service is inefficient given the low degree of collection of sanitation tariffs from end users;
- ✓ contracting the sanitation service only with the number of inhabitants declared by each owners' association, this being usually lower compared to the number of inhabitants who are actually at that address.
- ✓ Lack of minimal management of abandoned spaces
- ✓ Lack of the green register of District 6
- ✓ The emphasis on the incidence of noise is high in the case of narrow streets, arteries of category I and II
- ✓ The main problems occur in the vicinity of areas with road and rail traffic
- ✓ Air pollution is caused by heavy car traffic
- ✓ Collective housing built during the communist period, which no longer meets the parameters of energy efficiency
- ✓ Areas where pedestrian traffic is unpleasant due to vehicle traffic, noise and pollution (Luliu Maniu boulevard, Splaiul Independenței, Calea Giulești).

✓ Implementation of modern solutions for garbage collection by creating buried household points located adjacent to apartment buildings;

- ✓ Carrying out information campaigns among citizens on separate waste collection;

<p><b>Connectivity and mobility</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Good coverage of the district with a land and underground transport network</li> <li>✓ There are 3 metro lines - Line M1, Line M3 and Line M5</li> <li>✓ Existence of a bus station in the Military area</li> <li>✓ The road traffic system is organized in 556 arteries</li> <li>✓ Existence of projects for the realization of median rings and Park and Ride systems</li> <li>✓ Project for the revitalization of Liniei street and Lujerului pedestrian passage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Poor condition and small number of roads connecting with other districts and neighbouring communes</li> <li>✓ The large number of vehicles declared in the district and the large number of vehicles transiting the district</li> <li>✓ The relationship of the district with the Ring Road is made only through two points (Iuliu Maniu, Prelungirea Ghencea)</li> <li>✓ Unsystematized road junction at the intersection of the Ring Road with the Ghencea Extension</li> <li>✓ Reduced number of parking spaces in segments of neighbourhoods such as Drumul Taberei, Militari</li> <li>✓ District railways are not used</li> <li>✓ Lack of infrastructure for non-motorized transport</li> <li>✓ Very low speed of surface urban public transport</li> <li>✓ Lack of public transport in the peri-urban area</li> <li>✓ Lack of infrastructure for non-motorized means of transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Existence of the Militari Depot - construction of an intermodal node and a large park &amp; ride system near the entrance to the Sector on the A1</li> <li>✓ Possibility of obtaining non-reimbursable financing for the development of the alternative transport network and non-motorized transport</li> <li>✓ Existence of projects at municipal level for the extension of Timișoara Boulevard to the Ring Road</li> <li>✓ Completion of the overpass over the Ring Road and widening of the Prelungirea Ghencea</li> <li>✓ Construction of the express road to close the second middle ring of the Capital, which will connect Prelungirea Ghencea, Timișoara Boulevard, Liniei Street, Iuliu Maniu, A1-Ciurel penetration and the north of the Capital</li> <li>✓ The possibility of reconfiguring the daily flows of inhabitants to and from jobs, by implementing urban policies and supporting investors, which will lead to a change in the structure of economic activities</li> <li>✓ Increased interest of citizens to use non-motorized means of transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Accelerated increase in the number of vehicles</li> <li>✓ Faster economic and real estate development than infrastructure leads to increased congestion</li> <li>✓ Difficult coordination between institutions with responsibilities in the development of infrastructure and public transport</li> <li>✓ Bureaucracy slows down the start of infrastructure projects</li> <li>✓ The great need for investment and lack of financial resources</li> <li>✓ Real estate development on the same street structure, lack of parking spaces (including mandatory number)</li> <li>✓ Lack of a general Urban Plan that sets the parameters of urban development.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Housing and energy efficiency</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Continuation of the thermal rehabilitation program of the houses</li> <li>✓ District 6 is considered by most citizens to be a safe area</li> <li>✓ Rehabilitation of residential buildings through other financing programs</li> <li>✓ Large number of construction sites developing new homes</li> <li>✓ Accessibility of housing in District 6</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The housing stock is mostly old, developed before the 1990s, the buildings being energy inefficient and with damaged facades.</li> <li>✓ The very high density of apartment buildings in some areas and the lack of public, green and parking spaces in these areas</li> <li>✓ In the peripheral areas the individual houses were built without an adequate urban planning (for example the Giulești-Sârbi area), not being followed by the development of the infrastructure</li> <li>✓ High demand for social and youth housing registered at the District 6 City Hall</li> <li>✓ In the Giulești Sârbi area there are houses without official property deeds, which makes it impossible to connect them to utilities in safe conditions</li> <li>✓ Amounts attracted for thermal rehabilitation from repayable credits affect the investment budget in district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Purchase of land on which to build or real estate for social housing and youth housing</li> <li>✓ Realization of infrastructure and urban planning for free construction areas lead to the development of housing neighbourhoods made by private investors</li> <li>✓ The legislation in force requires an energy audit of the sale of homes, which is a guarantee that new homes are energy efficient.</li> <li>✓ The development of the housing fund attracts a large number of young people with higher education</li> <li>✓ The increase in the number of jobs leads to the increase of the attractiveness of the houses in their vicinity</li> <li>✓ The need to identify solutions for the thermal rehabilitation of blocks of flats through non-reimbursable financing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Decreasing the surface and quality of common (public) spaces within blocks of flats</li> <li>✓ Reduction of green spaces, including those inside new blocks of flats;</li> <li>✓ Initiation of the construction of collective housing on industrial lands subject to reconversion without the development of the necessary infrastructure and public services</li> <li>✓ Development of a large number of dwellings in the areas adjacent to the District and non-construction of access roads in these areas (e.g., Osiei Street)</li> <li>✓ Rigid lending conditions for the purchase of real estate by young people</li> <li>✓ Changing the legislation on youth and social housing so that this facility becomes fair and widens the operational area.</li> </ul>



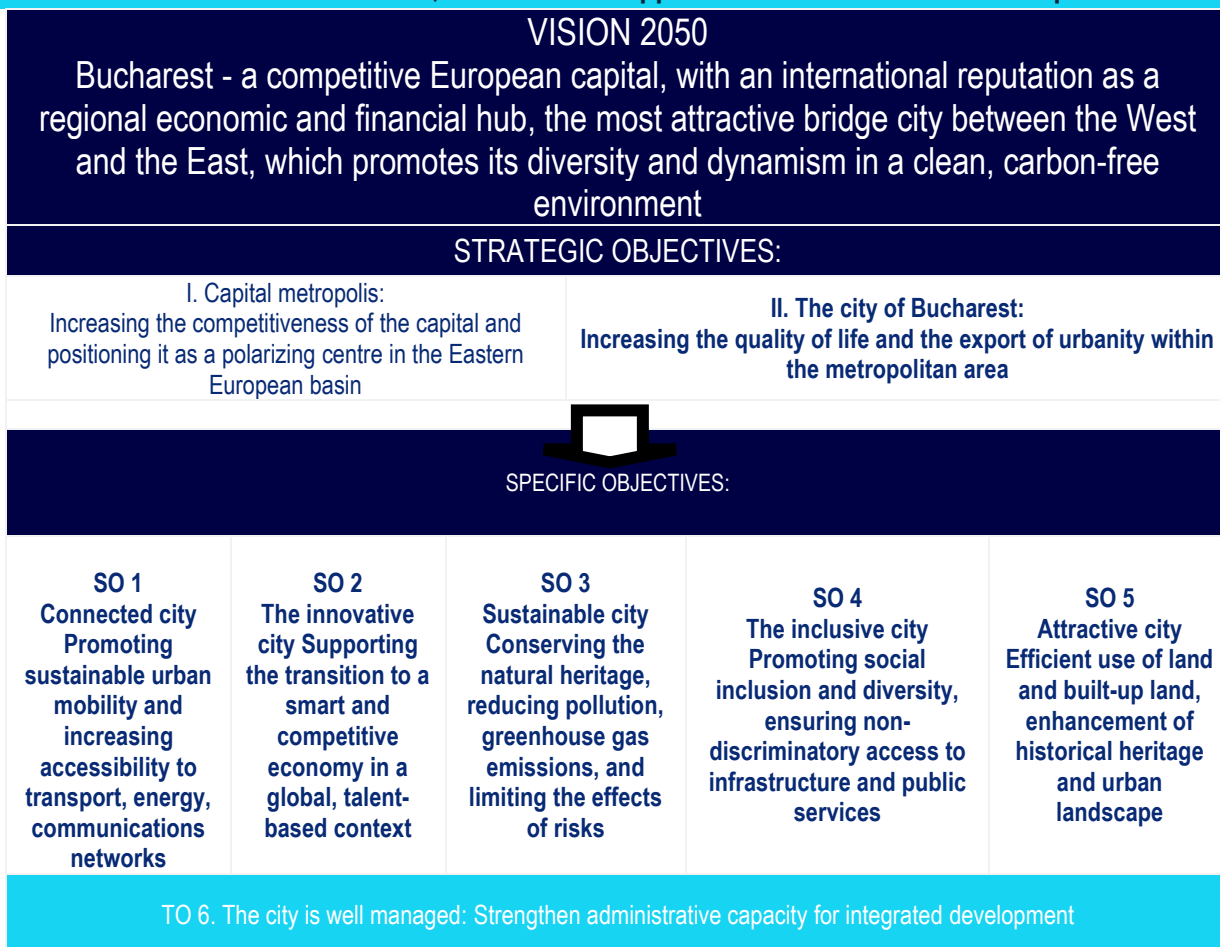
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6, the rehabilitation fee is not yet collected</li> <li>✓ Lack of an action plan on energy efficiency at District 6 level.</li> <li>✓ Insufficient capacity of staff in specialized structures, insufficient number of specialists.</li> </ul>		
<b>Demography, human capital, citizen satisfaction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Demographic dependency rate below national and European average</li> <li>✓ The active population is the largest</li> <li>✓ High percentage of the population with higher education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Very high population density (there are areas with over 40,000 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>)</li> <li>✓ Oversized public services due to ignorance of the real number of citizens</li> <li>✓ Insufficient programs to involve citizens in the development of local policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Construction, purchase of housing for young people</li> <li>✓ Development of the tertiary sector and office buildings in District 6, which attract young people with higher education</li> <li>✓ Collaboration between local administration and university environment to identify the possibilities of attracting young graduates to settle in the District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Growing population, economic stagnation and the non-attraction of the young population in the district can lead to long-term population aging</li> <li>✓ Slowing down and reorienting / migrating skilled labour to other cities or migrating abroad</li> <li>✓ Lack of investment and underdevelopment of infrastructure, things that can reduce the attractiveness of the District</li> <li>✓ Higher economic development of neighbouring areas and lower housing prices in these areas, which may decrease the population of the District</li> </ul>
<b>Social, educational, cultural and health infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The district is connected with the medical network of the Capital, which is the most developed at national level;</li> <li>✓ There are a number of 3 public hospitals, surgeries, emergency medical centre, polyclinics and private pharmacies in the district, whose services the citizens are satisfied with;</li> <li>✓ There are school medical offices in all state schools in the District;</li> <li>✓ The sector's education network includes a complete system;</li> <li>✓ Most schools are concentrated in the Drumul Taberei neighbourhood, followed by the Militari neighbourhood;</li> <li>✓ NZEB type modernization and thermal rehabilitation projects - 12 objectives - pilot project at national level;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Major deficit in terms of the number of places in nurseries and kindergartens;</li> <li>✓ Uneven distribution of educational units on the territory of District 6;</li> <li>✓ Lack of educational units in the new extensions of the district;</li> <li>✓ Poorly developed vocational and technical education;</li> <li>✓ Insufficiency of school facilities;</li> <li>✓ Low number of cultural events organized in the District;</li> <li>✓ There is no Cultural Agenda of the District, in which all factors of cultural life participate;</li> <li>✓ Poor promotion of cultural manifestations and events, both at District level and for their promotion at Capital level;</li> <li>✓ Lack of an emergency medical unit in the District and insufficient hospitals;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Multiple possibilities to finance investments in educational, social and cultural infrastructure - non-reimbursable European funds, allocations from PNDL (<i>Program Național de Dezvoltare Locală – Local Development Programme</i>), Bucharest Budget and other programs;</li> <li>✓ Government program for the construction of new kindergartens and the expansion of existing schools and after-schools;</li> <li>✓ Continuing the conclusion of institutional partnerships, resulting in the dynamization and diversification of cultural - artistic events;</li> <li>✓ Creation of public square spaces suitable for arranging outdoor scenes for organizing concerts and cultural events (Giulești, Lake Morii);</li> <li>✓ The construction of the future Bucharest Regional Hospital could be done in District 6;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Development of new residential neighbourhoods without the development of educational infrastructure;</li> <li>✓ Overcrowding of pre-university education institutions</li> <li>✓ Rising real estate prices may discourage private investors from investing in education;</li> <li>✓ The large number of commuters in the communes bordering District 6 who move to the district to benefit from the more developed education system leads to overcrowding of educational units;</li> <li>✓ Failure to solve infrastructure problems will lead to a decrease in the culture of the community;</li> <li>✓ Failure to create public spaces suitable for socio-cultural activities will lead to segregation of the community and increase the perception of "bedroom neighbourhood".</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ New educational units with PNDL funding; Albina Kindergarten</li> <li>✓ The existence of the Mask Theatre and the Comic Opera for children within District 6;</li> <li>✓ There are projects for the revitalization of cultural infrastructure such as the consolidation, expansion and modernization of the Favorit Cinema;</li> <li>✓ Existence of diversified social services;</li> <li>✓ European projects implemented in the social and educational field;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The polyclinics and dispensaries in the District are private or not under the administration of the District's City Hall;</li> <li>✓ The precarious condition of the buildings where family doctors work;</li> <li>✓ Few prevention programs in the field of health;</li> <li>✓ School dental offices offer only emergency treatments;</li> <li>✓ Lack of infrastructure in areas with potential for economic development;</li> <li>✓ Lack of "care" infrastructure - nurseries and day centres.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Increasing the collaboration of the local public administration with the private environment for increasing the quality and diversification of public services</li> </ul>	
<b>Governance and management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The existence of several offices and places of work facilitates the approach and also the access of citizens to the services of the administration;</li> <li>✓ Existence of staff specialized in current activities;</li> <li>✓ Existence of the possibility to pay local taxes online or by card;</li> <li>✓ Existence of communication channels (online) between the mayor's office / subordinated institutions and citizens;</li> <li>✓ Experience in implementing projects in partnership with other organizations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The technical endowments of the District 6 City Hall and of subordinated institutions are morally worn out and are not interconnected, so that there are no common databases, which makes it difficult to respond to citizens' complaints and to substantiate decisions;</li> <li>✓ Insufficient budgetary resources compared to current investment needs;</li> <li>✓ Long waiting time for processing documents or answers;</li> <li>✓ Insufficient human resources to solve the problems reported by taxpayers;</li> <li>✓ Small percentage in the local budget of non-reimbursable financing;</li> <li>✓ Reduced capacity to implement projects with external funds;</li> <li>✓ Low level of public services performed entirely online;</li> <li>✓ There are no internal work platforms and no electronic document management system;</li> <li>✓ The content of the websites of public institutions is unattractive, the information is hard to find;</li> <li>✓ Lack of partnerships with similar institutions in other states.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Computerization and integration of computer systems of the mayor's offices and District institutions;</li> <li>✓ Accessing non-reimbursable funds for staff training in the development of quality public services;</li> <li>✓ Realization of a cadastre on GIS format at District level, interconnected with the one realized at Capital level;</li> <li>✓ Development of specialized structures for communication with various categories of citizens, business, university, NGOs</li> <li>✓ The increase in the number of citizens and employees in the District will lead to an increase in the local budget and the possibility of public services provided.</li> <li>✓ Involvement of students from the District in administration programs (internship, volunteering, project competitions);</li> <li>✓ Involvement of citizens in municipal projects - participatory budgeting projects;</li> <li>✓ Public-private partnerships for the development of projects in the priority areas;</li> <li>✓ Developing partnerships with similar institutions abroad.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Legislative instability;</li> <li>✓ Tasks imposed on the local administration by legislative changes without the allocation of human, financial or material resources in accordance with needs;</li> <li>✓ Failure to solve infrastructure problems can reduce the District's attractiveness to the business environment and move employers to other areas, which would decrease the local budget;</li> <li>✓ Insufficient communication between urban actors leads to accentuation of local problems;</li> </ul>

## IV. Vision



The development vision of District 6 is formulated so as to respond to the development vision of Bucharest. District 6 has its peculiarities, this being highlighted in the vision, at the same time, it took into account the expectations of the citizens of District 6, as well as the opportunities for economic development.



Source: SIDU Bucharest

# Vision for District 6

## Year 2030

**District 6 is the place where the citizens have quality housing and access to facilities, workplaces and public facilities near the house**

**District 6 experiences a significant development of the local economy, by attracting capital and stimulating investment and research and development**

**In District 6 the citizens live and work safely, and the environment is child-friendly, water becomes an integral part of the urban planning process**

**District 6 has efficient, predictable, open, community and business-friendly public administration**

## V. Strategic priorities – STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The vision presents an image of District 6 from 2030. Economic, social, mobility and environmental issues will require new skills from all actors involved in this process to perform their tasks. The vision of District 6 will be supported by 5 strategic priorities, through strategic objectives, detailed in a portfolio of projects, which will provide the chance for District 6 to ensure an integrated and inclusive development. The need for cooperation between urban actors is essential for the proper implementation of the project portfolio.

1. Smart and competitive growth	2. High-performance and inclusive social development	3. Accessibility and sustainable, inclusive and intelligent mobility	4. Clean environment, urban regeneration and quality housing
1.1. Strengthening cooperation between the business environment and local administration	2.1. Promoting the social inclusion of disadvantaged groups and people at risk of poverty	3.1. Increasing road accessibility, reconfiguration, rehabilitation and modernization of the existing road network, construction of underpasses	4.1. Improving the energy performance of public and private buildings
1.2. Development of infrastructure necessary for the growth of local businesses	2.2. Improving access to modern health infrastructure and quality medical services	3.2. Promoting sustainable urban mobility: development and modernization of infrastructure for pedestrian travel; development of infrastructure and services for cycling and micro mobility; development of infrastructure and services for travel by electric vehicles	4.2. Modernizing and increasing energy efficiency of the public lighting system
1.3. Support for development of clusters, business centres and partnerships with a focus on research and innovation and creation of new jobs	2.3. Improving the cultural offer and artistic creation opportunities	3.3. Improving traffic management, improving the parking system and systematizing the streets	4.3. Ensure efficient waste management and promote transition to a circular economy
1.4. Attracting investments in smart specialization areas	2.4. Development of sports and youth services and infrastructure	3.4. Extension and rehabilitation of the electric public transport network (tram, trolleybus)	4.4. Efficient use of urban land: regeneration and expansion of public spaces; reducing uncontrolled urban expansion

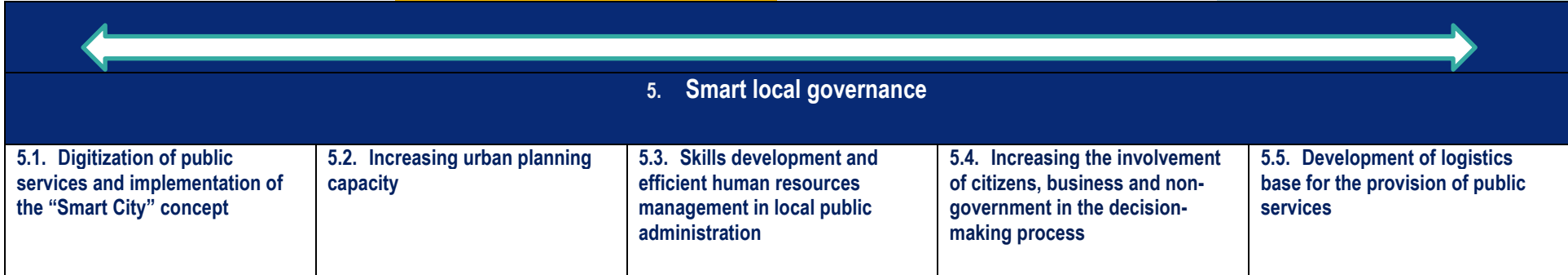


2.5. Development of social and basic housing at district level

2.6. Development of educational infrastructure

4.5. Conservation of natural and cultural heritage and development of green infrastructure

4.6. Development of urban infrastructure networks (water, sewerage, public safety, emergencies) and reduction of soil / water pollution



## VI. Project portfolio

### Strategic priority 1 - Smart and competitive growth

No.	Strategic priorities	Specific objectives	Project	Indicators	Period	Estimated budget/finance source
1.	Smart and competitive growth	Strengthening cooperation between the business environment and local administration.	Organizing think tanks with the business environment on various topics of interest	Minimum 2 events per year	2022 -2030	€100.000 Local budget and other sources of funding
			Creation of a Centre for dialogue with the business environment and entrepreneurship - management (Call centre - connection with the business environment)	Minimum 4 meetings organized annually	2021 -2027	€100.000 Local budget and other sources of funding
			Development of social responsibility programs with some companies in District 6 (community volunteering, scholarships for successful students, internships for young people, workshops for young people)	No. of scholarships awarded, number of volunteer actions	2021 -2030	€ 10.000 annual Private sources
2	Smart and competitive growth	Support for development of clusters, business centres, partnerships with a focus on research and innovation and creation of new jobs	Development of digital innovation hubs, urban economy	2 functional digital innovation and urban economy hubs	2022 -2030	€1.500.000 Local budget and other sources of funding
			Centre for innovation, prototyping and testing - new technologies and materials, project in partnership with universities, private environment. Ex. Vertical green system, eco housing insulation solutions,	Centre for innovation, prototyping and functional testing	2023 - 2027	€2.000.000 Local budget and other sources of funding

3	Smart and competitive growth	Development of new business infrastructures (start-up programs, business incubators, new development areas)	Establishment of a business incubator to support start-ups  Organizing entrepreneurial and financial workshops in schools	Business incubator	2022 - 2027	€4.800.000
				Minimum 2 events per year in each school	2022 - 2030	Local budget and other sources  €10.000 annual Local budget and other sources
4	The innovative city / Smart and competitive growth	Attracting investment in smart specialization areas	Gasification station - partnership with Bucharest's Polytechnic University - CET West	Gas station	2027	€2.500.000 Local budget and other sources of funding
			Business infrastructure development - industrial parks, incubators, science and technology parks	1 Functional industrial park  1 scientific and technological part	2030	€ 7.500.000 Local budget and other sources
			Elaboration and implementation of a guide (kit) for promotion of District 6 for investors	Materials developed and promoted	2024	€100.000 Local budget and other sources

### Strategic priority 2 - High-performance and inclusive social development

No.	Strategic priorities	Specific objectives	Project	Indicators	Implementation period	Estimated budget / Source of funding
1.	High-performance and inclusive social development	Promoting social inclusion of disadvantaged groups and people at risk of poverty	Program to reduce school dropout  TEAM-UP: Progress in the quality of alternative childcare - Increasing the	Pilot program developed and implemented  No children benefit from this program  18 newly hired foster carers;	2021 -2027  December 2018 -	€200.000 Local budget and other sources  POCU – in implementation

			quality of the social assistance system and the number of foster carers in the community, by introducing tools and procedures and improving the skill levels of professionals in the system	76 foster carers in continuous training	December 2023	~ €3.200.000
			Construction and Equipment - Food Bank District 6	4000 elderly people, 2000 unemployed, 10,000 disabled people, 1000 Roma people, 1500 families with many children, 800 single mothers, 500 children at risk of dropping out of school 30% decrease in the amount of food waste thrown away Reduce by 20% costs from the local budget to support poor people and families Reduction of up to 40% of costs of exceptional financial services provided from the local council budget	2021 - 2023	~ €3.100.000 Local budget and other sources - in implementation
			Construction and Equipping of the Nursery of the Angels	172 future users of the goal as follows: 124 children (0-3 years); 48 employed staff.	2020 - 2022	POR, local budget – in implementation ~ € 2.300.000
			Construction and Equipping of Nursery in District 6 - Iuliu Maniu, 11 B	172 future users of the goal as follows: 130 children (0-3 years); 48 employed staff	2022 – 2024	€ 11.000.000 Local budget and other funding
			Brâncuși Nursery Construction and Equipping	30 users	2022 - 2024	€ 9.000.000 Local budget and other funding
			Leaving Care - Socio-professional integration of young people leaving the special protection system in the Bucharest-Ilfov region	70 children and young people to leave the protection system	September 2020 - September 2023	POCU, local budget – in implementation

			„Wings to the future” ( <i>Aripi spre viitor</i> )	500 children, young people and adults who left school early	2020 -2023	€ 200.000 POCU, local budget – in implementation € 260.000
			Establishment and development of new services for the elderly in District 6	Established services for the elderly in sector 6; Centre for the Elderly; Emergency call centre set up and supplying of beneficiaries with devices for assistance; Training courses provided for staff working with the elderly; Extension of the home support network for the elderly in District 6.	2023 - 2030	€7.000.000 Grants and local budget
			Construction / modernization of a shelter and development of services for homeless people in district 6	1 shelter built / modernized; Functional centre for development of services for the homeless; Social assistance services specific to the socio-economic, medical and psychological needs of the beneficiaries provided; Implemented information and awareness campaigns of local community.	2022 -2030	€2.000.000 Grants and local budget
			Social dignity and equal opportunities for children in District 6 at risk	2 functional socio-educational centres; Specialized assistance - medical, psychological, legal and social - by specialists, providing free housing for members of poor and isolated communities in District 6;  Tailor-made support for poor, single-parent families, in order to improve the employability and autonomy of the single parent offered;	2022 -2030	€6.000.000 Grants and local budget



			Socio-economic integration of marginalized communities in District 6 of Bucharest	Camps for children from organized poor families. Social diagnosis of the marginalized community in District 6 of Bucharest; Community teams set up; Salary settlement, transport, professional training, ERDF type support kits by ensuring access to certain utilities, renovations; Training of specialists in the field of social assistance.	2020 - 2024	€5.000.000 Grants and local budget
			People free from any addiction	Counselling, therapy, addiction support group developed and implemented; Developed Connect 1 to 1 mentoring program; Addiction prevention campaigns; Training courses delivered to social work specialists and Addiction Prevention Campaigns.	2022 - 2026	€4.000.000 Grants and local budget
			RESPIRO CENTER for people with disabilities in District 6	Breathing centre created for people with disabilities; Project result 2: Breathing centre for people with disabilities equipped with assistive technology: mobility devices, reading software for the blind, etc.;	2022 -2030	€2.500.000 Grants and local budget
			Establishment of radiology services within the Multifunctional Health Centre "Saint Nectarius"	Project result 3 Qualification courses implemented for the qualification of Professional Personal Assistant (360 h per qualification course); Project result 4 Mobile team providing medical and social services at home set up 1 radiology service established	2021 - 2023	€900.000 EEA Grants 2014-2021

			Medico-Social Centre for children with severe mental disorders	1 medical-social centre established	2022 -2030	€2.500.000 Grants and local budget
			Respiro Centre for severely disabled children	1 breathing centre set up	2022 -2030	€2.500.000 Grants and local budget
			Integration Centre through Occupational Therapy	1 integration centre through occupational therapy established	2022 -2030	€500.000 Grants and local budget
			Care and Assistance Centre	1 care and assistance centre set up	2022 -2030	€500.000 Grants and local budget
			Răsadniței multifunctional centre -	Day centre, school, after school program, parental education	2022 -2030	€500.000 Grants and local budget
			Residential Centre for Vulnerable Adults (beneficiaries who reside in District 6, but are in residential centres in other localities / sectors)	1 residential centre for adults established	2022 -2030	€5.000.000 Grants and local budget
			Development of the network of recreation and personal development centres in District 6	Family-friendly complex (30)  Recreation and personal development centres serving the local community of District 6 established and equipped; Staff training courses organized.	2022 -2030	€2.500.000 Grants and local budget
2.	High-performance and inclusive social development	Improving access to modern health infrastructure and quality medical services	Construction of the Hospital on Timisoara Blvd.	Modern and competitive hospital structure, in accordance with European norms created The number of medical services provided in District 6 - number of beds available - number of jobs within district 6	2021 - 2024	€20.000.000 Local budget  Other sources

			<p>Construction of polyclinics:</p> <p>1 polyclinic in Drumul Taberei neighbourhood</p> <p>1 polyclinic in Crângași neighbourhood</p> <p>1 polyclinic in Giulești neighbourhood</p> <p>1 polyclinic in ANL neighbourhood</p> <p>Attraction - development of medical services at St. Nectarius polyclinic</p>	<p>Quality medical documents in each newly established polyclinic;</p> <p>Increased satisfaction of patient and relatives;</p> <p>Increasing the number of medical services provided in District 6;</p> <p>Diversification of medical services offered;</p> <p>Living conditions of the inhabitants of District 6.</p>	2030	Public-private partnership
3.	High-performance and inclusive social development	Improving cultural offer and artistic creation opportunities	<p>Arrangement works Giulesti Cinema - cultural hub, Golescu Grant - children's centre (service diversification / modernization)</p> <p>Favorit Cultural Centre</p> <p>Promoting local artists by organizing events and exhibitions</p> <p>Organizing an annual festival - Morii Island</p>	<p>Modern space, arranged and logistically equipped to European standards;</p> <p>Artistic, didactic or musical activities carried out in a dedicated setting;</p> <p>Number of people;</p> <p>Pole of attraction for the neighbourhood.</p> <p>Spending free time for inhabitants of the area by providing a dedicated space</p> <p>Centre dedicated to cultural and artistic activity</p> <p>Events organized to promote local artists</p> <p>No. of participants</p> <p>No. of events</p>	<p>2021 -2024</p> <p>2021 - 2024</p> <p>2021 –2027</p> <p>2022 -2030</p>	<p>€4.000.000</p> <p>Local budget and non-reimbursable funding sources</p> <p>€13.305.882</p> <p>In implementation</p> <p>Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€10.000 annual</p> <p>Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€10.000 annually</p> <p>Local budget and non-</p>

						reimbursable funding sources
4.	High-performance and inclusive social development	Development of sports and youth infrastructure and services	<p>Development of local financing programs for table sports</p> <p>Programs to support access of people with different disabilities or with a low level of income to sports facilities</p> <p>Arranging themed playgrounds for children (e.g. "The most important buildings in the world" or "The 10 wonders of the world")</p> <p>Access to playground for children with disabilities - playgrounds for everyone</p> <p>Arranging a sports field in the Giulești area - Giulești Cinema</p> <p>Arrangement of sports fields and recreation spaces inside schools within the School Courtyard Opening Project</p>	<p>No. of projects funded</p> <p>No. of people practicing table sports on the rise</p> <p>No people with disabilities and low incomes with access to sports facilities</p> <p>Modern space for children and their parents, giving them a place to have fun, recreate and promote a healthy lifestyle</p> <p>Newly created playgrounds</p> <p>Extensive playgrounds with modules for people with disabilities</p> <p>Promoting sports among young people in the district, as well as an active lifestyle.</p> <p>Free access to sports fields</p> <p>No. of users</p>	<p>2021 -2027</p> <p>2021 -2027</p> <p>2022 -2025</p> <p>2021 -2024</p> <p>2021-2023</p> <p>2021-2024</p>	<p>€1.000.000 local budget</p> <p>Not necessary</p> <p>€20.000</p> <p>Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€20.000</p> <p>Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€200.000</p> <p>Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€200.000</p>

				Creating new outdoor spaces		Local budget and other sources
5.	High-performance and inclusive social development	Development of educational infrastructure,	Modernization and endowment of state pre-university education units in District 6	The total number of participants in the educational process Improving the educational infrastructure by rehabilitating the spaces destined for the educational process - 30 units Library - book fund, access to online publications, access to digital platforms)	2021-2026	€45.000.000 Local budget and other sources
			Construction and endowment of new educational units (8 N-ZEB)	No. of built and equipped educational units	2022 - 2026	€21.000.000 Local budget and other sources
			Redevelopment of all schoolyards for the development of sports infrastructure for students in District 6 schools	Free access to sports fields Number of users Creating new outdoor spaces	2021-2026	€12.000.000 Local budget and other sources
			Safe schools in District 6	Intervention works in order to obtain ISU authorizations Technical expertise in order to be included in the seismic rhythm Safe environment for students	2021 - 2022	€1.000.000 Local budget and other sources

			School after School Program - providing infrastructure, funding mechanism	Number of users	2025	€500.000 annually
			Dual education - School group Iuliu Maniu, Carol, Sf Maria	Number of beneficiary students Functional system Modernized educational units - dormitory, workshops, etc.	2027	Public-private partnership €3.000.000
6	High-performance and inclusive social development	Development of social and basic housing at district level	Alexandru Ivasiuc social housing complex	Buildings with social functions built / completed / equipped;	2021 - 2025	€8.450.000 Local budget and other sources

### Strategic priority 3- Sustainability and sustainable, inclusive and intelligent mobility

No.	Strategic priorities	Specific objectives	Project	Indicators / results	Implementation period	Estimated budget / Source of funding
1.	Sustainability and sustainable, inclusive and intelligent mobility	Increasing road accessibility - reconfiguration, rehabilitation and modernization of the existing street network, construction of passages	Construction of an express road - Valea Largă Street / Modernization of the Valea Largă road system	Km modernized streets, time spent in low traffic	2021 - 2027	€ 2.244.900 Local budget and other sources
			Modernization of the road system (Osiei Road, Roșii Road, Belșugului Road, Extension of Preciziei Street - Bucharest Ring Road, Archaeologists Alley, etc.)	Km modernized streets, time spent in low traffic, easy access to spaces of great interest	2021 -2030	€ 81.632.653 Local budget and other sources
			Extension of the Preciziei road system - Valea Cascadei, Prelungirea Ghencea	Km modernized streets, time spent in low traffic, easy access to spaces of great interest	2021 - 2027	€15.000.000 Local budget and other sources



			<p>Modernization of the road system of unnamed alleys, between blocks - microzones</p> <p>Extension, rehabilitation of the tram line - Timișoara Boulevard - DNCB, including the construction of an underground passage - Valea Largă - Timișoara Boulevard</p> <p>Construction of an underground passage at the intersection of Răzoare</p> <p>Creation of an overpass at the intersection between Iuliu Maniu Boulevard - Bucharest Ring Road (A1)</p>	<p>No. of rehabilitated streets, quality of life improved</p> <p>Time spent in low traffic</p> <p>Km of rehabilitated tram line</p> <p>No. of passages made</p> <p>Time spent in low traffic</p>	<p>2021 - 2027</p> <p>2022 - 2030</p> <p>2022 - 2027</p> <p>2022- 2030</p>	<p>€20.000.000 Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€30.000.000 Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€15.000.000 Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€15.000.000 Local budget and other sources</p>
2	Accessibility and sustainable, inclusive and intelligent mobility	Promoting sustainable urban mobility: development and modernization of infrastructure for pedestrian travel; development of infrastructure and services for cycling and micro mobility; development of infrastructure and services for travel by electric vehicles	<p>Greening of pedestrian areas, construction of urban forests (Drumul Taberei - Intersection with Brașov, Valea Argeșului - bus end, Dezrobirii - Iuliu Maniu, Piața Crângași, Piața Favorit, Ghencea - Meseriașilor, Lujerului, Valea Ialomiței - Drumul Taberei, etc)</p> <p>Modernization of car parking at District 6 City Hall level and subordinated institutions, by switching to electric car park (e-Mobility)</p> <p>Construction of charging stations for electric cars (for each area)</p> <p>Systematization of wide boulevards and their optimization for the transport of bicycles, scooters and other electric transport equipment, creation of lanes dedicated to bicycles</p> <p>Construction of bicycle racks on the subway, bus stations</p>	<p>Created green space surface (sqm) Quality pedestrian infrastructure</p> <p>% of electric vehicles in the total fleet</p> <p>50 stations</p> <p>Km of bicycle tracks</p> <p>No. of bicycle racks placed</p>	<p>2021 - 2030</p> <p>2022 - 2025</p> <p>2021 - 2027</p> <p>2021 – 2027</p> <p>2021 - 2027</p>	<p>€ 5.000.000 Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€ 2.000.000 Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€ 5.000.000 Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€ 2.000.000 Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€ 500.000 Local budget and other sources</p>

			Construction of secure bicycle parking near blocks of flats	No. of bicycle secure parking	2021 -2027	€ 500.000 Local budget and other sources
3	Accessibility and sustainable, inclusive and intelligent mobility	Improving traffic management - improving the parking system, systematizing streets	Construction of parking system, above ground parking lots, including for electric cars, bicycles and motorcycles	2600 parking lots	2021 - 2030	€ 52.000.000 Local budget and other sources
			Construction of ground parking lots	1000 parking lots	2022 - 2030	€ 550.000 Local budget and other sources
			Construction of parking lots parallel to the road axis	6000 parking lots	2021 - 2025	€ 184.000 Local budget and other sources
			Microzones - systematization of alleys, secondary, without name, between blocks, including pedestrian	Km of systematized streets  Humanized public space, accessibility for people with physical disabilities,  Road and traffic safety, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and noise reduction	2021 - 2027	€25.000.000 Local budget and other sources
			Development of incentive programs for the use of non-motorized means of transport and encouragement of pedestrian movements (e.g. mayor of cyclists, adoption of "green" days for walking, temporary closure of streets, etc.),	No. of people using non-motorized means of transport on the rise  No. of temporarily closed streets for pedestrian traffic	2021 -2027	Not necessary
4	Accessibility and sustainable, inclusive and intelligent mobility	Extension and rehabilitation of the electric public transport network (tram, trolleybus)	Rehabilitation of the tram line - Timișoara Boulevard	Km of rehabilitated tram line	2022 - 2030	€2.500.000 External sources, local budget

## Strategic priority 4 - Clean environment, urban regeneration and quality housing

No.	Strategic priorities	Specific objectives	Project	Expected results / indicators	Implementation period	Estimated budget / Source of funding
1.	Clean environment, urban regeneration and quality housing	Improving energy performance of public and private buildings	Energy efficiency of blocks of flats inhabited by low-income people	No. of thermally rehabilitated and energy efficient residential buildings	2021 -2030	€150.000.000 External sources, Local budget
			Energy efficiency in schools - kindergartens, schools, high schools	No. of educational units at NZEB standards	2021 -2030	€30.000.000 External sources, Local budget
			Energy efficiency building - District 6 City Hall - UNIC Centre and public institutions	4 thermally rehabilitated and energy efficient public buildings	2021 - 2030	€2.000.000 External sources, Local budget
2	Clean environment, urban regeneration and quality housing	Modernizing and increasing energy efficiency of the public lighting system	Modernization and expansion of intelligent public lighting system	1 new and modern system with LED technology	2021 -2027	€40.000.000  External sources, Local budget
			Realization of pedestrian crossings with sensor-based lighting	Pedestrian crossings with sensor lighting	2021 -2027	€1.000.000  External sources, Local budget
3	Clean environment, urban regeneration and quality housing	Ensure efficient waste management and promote the transition to a circular economy	Implementation of a real selective collection system that must be completed with recovery and reintegration into the economic circuit of reusable waste;	Amount of waste reintegrated into the economic circuit  Amount of material or energy recovered waste	2021 - 2025	€1.000.000  POIM, local budget / other sources
			Arrangement of platforms for separate pre-collection of waste (above ground or buried)	No. of platforms for separate pre-collection of waste (above ground or buried)	2021 - 2025	€1.500.000 POIM, local budget / other sources

			<p>Construction of a waste sorting station</p> <p>Implementation of pilot projects for educating citizens in order to selectively collect waste</p>	<p>Amount of waste processed at the sorting station</p> <p>Quantity of waste reintegrated in the economic circuit and the quantity recovered</p> <p>No. of projects carried out in partnership</p>	<p>2021 - 2027</p> <p>2021 -2025</p>	<p>€10.000.000 POIM, local budget / other sources</p> <p>€100.000 Local budget / other sources</p>
4	Clean environment, urban regeneration and quality housing	Efficient use of urban land: regeneration and expansion of public spaces; reducing uncontrolled urban expansion	<p>Arrangement of the promenade area, Liniei Street, green pedestrian promenade, dedicated to alternative transport and commercial life, with above-ground passages, playgrounds, landscaping and facilities for outdoor sports activities for the whole family, places where children, parents and grandparents enjoy an active lifestyle (promenade - Liniei Street - Lujerului, promenade / park - Valea Cascadelor - AFI Cotroceni)</p> <p>Arrangement of the promenade / alternative transport area Lujerului Passage, green pedestrian promenade, dedicated to alternative transport</p> <p>Urban redevelopment, based on professional urban solutions of Lake Morii areas - phase 1</p> <p>Urban redevelopment, based on professional urban solutions of Lake Morii area - phase 2 - Lake Morii Island</p> <p>Urban redevelopment, based on professional urban solutions of Lake Morii area - phase 3 - floodable area - from Lake Morii Island to Chiajna (theme park - delta, flower garden, etc.) - ADI Bucharest Chiajna</p>	<p>Developed leisure areas</p> <p>Increased quality of life in District 6</p> <p>Arranged public space</p> <p>Functional leisure space</p> <p>Leisure spaces created</p> <p>Green spaces created</p> <p>No. of tourists</p>	<p>2021 - 2025</p> <p>2022</p> <p>2021 - 2022</p> <p>2021 - 2024</p> <p>2021 -2027</p>	<p>€ 15.000.000 Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€ 1.000.000 Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€3.200.000 Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€ 4.000.000 Local budget and other sources Solution contest Solution contest</p> <p>20.000.000</p>

			<p>Arrangement of parks near Ghencea, Militari, ANL Brâncuși and Giulești neighbourhoods</p> <p>Development and implementation of urban regeneration projects for conservation and development of public green space and biodiversity. In partnerships with the University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine in Bucharest, the Romanian Landscape Association-Bucharest branch and the Order of Architects in Romania-Bucharest</p>	<p>m<sup>2</sup> green spaces</p> <p>No. of implemented projects</p> <p>Development guides made</p>	<p>2022 - 2027</p> <p>2021 - 2025</p>	<p>€ 3.000.000</p> <p>€ 1.000.000</p> <p>Local budget / attracted sources</p>
5	Clean, child-friendly environment, urban regeneration and quality housing	Conservation of natural and cultural heritage and development of green infrastructure	<p>Development of the part of the Dâmbovița River that crosses the district as a green and leisure area</p> <p>Consolidation, restoration and enhancement of the Chiajna Monastery</p> <p>Development of pilot projects for landscaping on the walls / roof of public buildings</p> <p>Development of a digital record platform for grooming, tree cutting and seedling planting</p>	<p>Leisure spaces created</p> <p>No. of visitors</p> <p>Objective returned to the tourist circuit</p> <p>Area of created green spaces (sqm)</p> <p>Real-time evidence of the interventions performed</p>	<p>2021 - 2024</p> <p>2021 - 2030</p> <p>2025</p> <p>2022</p>	<p>€ 3.000.000</p> <p>Local budget and other sources</p> <p>Solution contest</p> <p>€ 4.000.000</p> <p>Local budget and other sources</p> <p>Solution contest</p> <p>€ 3.000.000</p> <p>Local budget and other sources</p> <p>Solution contest</p> <p>€ 20.000</p> <p>Local budget and other sources</p> <p>Solution contest</p>
6	Clean environment, urban regeneration and quality housing	Infrastructure development, urban infrastructure networks ( water, sewerage, public safety, emergencies) and reduction of soil / water pollution	Landscaping by planting street alignments of trees and shrubs to reduce pollution and noise	<p>No. of trees</p> <p>Reduced noise pollution</p>	2021 - 2027	<p>€ 500.000</p> <p>Local budget and other sources</p>

			Implementation of video surveillance systems, access control and sensor monitoring of public spaces, schools, public markets, parking lots and integration of this data in the internal management system	No. of video cameras No. of declining crimes Quick intervention	2021 - 2023	€ 8.400.000 Local budget and other sources
			Introduction of an application for monitoring the level of noise pollution	Functional application	2021 - 2023	€1.000.000 Local budget and other sources
			Providing free domestic water for domestic users	No. of users	2021 - 2027	€23.000.000 Local budget and other sources
			Implementation of civic education programs on sustainable environmental approach	No. of implemented programs	2021 -2030	€40.000 Local budget and other sources

## Strategic priority 5 Smart local governance

No.	Strategic priorities	Specific objectives	Project	Indicators	Implementation period	Estimated budget / Source of funding
1.	SMART local governance	Digitization of public services and implementation of the smart city concept	Development of an integrated digitization system for District 6 City Hall and subordinate institutions to ensure data interoperability	No. of implemented digital services Electronic archive Purchased equipment Documents digitally prepared for citizens Trained people Electronic platforms for electronic registration (back-office) and DMS module (document management) for subordinate institutions and for District 6 City Hall Specific management system for each subordinate institution No. of computer applications	2021 - 2023	€10.000.000 Local budget and other sources
			Creating an integrated service and Mayorship directions management system by implementing an IT cloud for District 6	Integrated system created	2021 -2024	€10.000.000 Local budget and other sources



			<p>District 6 digital map: District 6 crime, pollution, potential environmental or other hazards and open sites in the district, cadastre of the entire public domain and green spaces in District 6.</p> <p>Developing a fast communication system with citizens through online means (website, social media)</p> <p>Integrated video surveillance / monitoring system on the administrative territory of District 6</p>	<p>Fast response time</p> <p>Cadastre in digital format</p> <p>No. of users</p> <p>Easy and accessible communication tools</p> <p>Created and used visual identity manual</p> <p>Short intervention time</p> <p>The quality-of-life increases</p>	<p>2030</p> <p>2021 -2022</p> <p>2021 -2023</p>	<p>€ 1.000.000 / without cadastre</p> <p>Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€100.000</p> <p>Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€8.000.000</p> <p>Local budget and other sources</p>
2	SMART local governance	Increasing urban planning capacity	<p>Realization of zonal PUZs (12, 17, 18, 30)</p> <p>Organizing solution contests / international solution contests for urban regeneration projects</p> <p>Development of urban planning guides</p> <p>Development of an innovation and urban planning centre</p> <p>Development of a local incentive program - bonuses (e.g. environmental protection, encouragement of walking, energy efficiency, etc.)</p>	<p>Approved zonal PUZs</p> <p>No. of solution contests</p> <p>Developed urban planning guides</p> <p>Functional centre</p> <p>No. of events</p> <p>Implemented project ideas</p> <p>Developed and implemented programs</p>	<p>2022 - 2027</p>	<p>€300.000</p> <p>Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€1.000.000</p> <p>Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€100.000</p> <p>Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€500.000</p> <p>Local budget and other sources</p> <p>Not necessary</p>

3	SMART local governance	Skills development and efficient human resources management in local public administration	<p>Training programs for the development of professional skills of managers and staff with executive positions in the mayor's office and in decentralized structures on key areas - project management, communication, urban development, financial management, etc.</p> <p>Development of volunteering and mentoring programs</p> <p>Development of partnerships with universities in Bucharest for the implementation of practical internships with students in the final years / master's degree</p> <p>Development of a performance management system for the city hall employees</p>	<p>No. of trained / certified people</p> <p>Annual training plan</p> <p>Organized study visits</p> <p>No. of volunteers</p> <p>No. of mentors</p> <p>No. of programs</p> <p>No. of partners</p> <p>No. of students</p> <p>Implemented management system</p>	<p>2021-2030</p> <p>2021 -2030</p> <p>2021 - 2030</p> <p>2021 -2024</p>	<p>€70.000 anually Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€10.000 Local budget and other sources</p> <p>Not necessary</p> <p>€70.000 Local budget and other sources</p>
4	SMART local governance	Increasing the involvement of citizens, business and non-government in the decision-making process	<p>Participatory budgeting</p> <p>Community Barometer - District 6 Community</p> <p>Creating think-tank groups of civil society that cover various areas of activity and that can help optimize local policies and develop an idea of innovative projects / solutions</p> <p>Conducting public debates on priority projects for the district</p>	<p>Implemented participatory budgeting mechanism</p> <p>Implemented mechanism for measuring citizens' perception</p> <p>Implemented project ideas</p> <p>No. meetings</p> <p>No. of public debates organized</p>	<p>2021 -2030</p> <p>2021 -2030</p> <p>2021 -2030</p> <p>When it's the case</p>	<p>€100.000 anually Local budget</p> <p>€30.000 Local budget and other sources Not necessary</p> <p>Not necessary</p>

			<p>Carrying out education and information campaigns for beneficiaries of the digitization solutions implemented locally</p> <p>Establishing a database with local factors (companies, civic organizations, public institutions, etc.) - making a newsletter at D6 level</p> <p>Creation and operationalization of a local council of children and young people</p> <p>Development of a funding program dedicated to NGOs in key areas</p>	<p>No. of events</p> <p>Database</p> <p>No. of children and young people involved in decision making</p> <p>Funded projects</p> <p>Functional and transparent financing mechanism</p>	<p>2021 -2027</p> <p>2021 -2022</p> <p>2023</p> <p>Annually, starting with the year 2021</p>	<p>€30.000 Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€30.000 Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€30.000 Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€1.800.000 Local budget</p>
5	SMART local governance	<p>Development of the logistics base for the provision of public services</p> <p>Ensuring the necessary financial resources for the implementation of investment policies;</p>	<p>Building a new District Hall for the City Hall of District 6 / Modernization - DITL</p> <p>Appropriate equipping of public buildings, which belong to the City Hall of District 6 and subordinated structures</p> <p>Attracting non-reimbursable and reimbursable financial resources</p>	<p>Modern and accessible offices</p> <p>Purchased modern work equipment</p> <p>No. of written projects Amounts attracted</p>	<p>2022 -2030</p> <p>2021 -2030</p> <p>2021 -2023</p>	<p>€5.000.000 Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€400.000 Local budget and other sources</p> <p>€4.000.000 Local budget and other sources</p>

## VII. Implementation plan



The implementation of a strategic document and the achievement of strategic objectives entails the involvement of all stakeholders in District 6:

local public authority	subordinated public institutions	non-governmental organizations, professional associations, business environment
universities	inhabitants of Bucharest living in district 6	Bucharest Municipality Mayorship, local public authorities from other districts
financers		

The adoption of the strategic document by the Local Council is the first step, but there is a need to develop transparent and well-formulated implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. It takes:

- Creating a team / structure responsible for implementing the strategy, led by a project manager.
- Appointment of the departments / structures within the City Hall / subordinated institutions, responsible for the implementation of the projects / measures related to the strategic objectives.
- Allocation of human resources involved in the effective development of projects, with a clear outline of responsibilities for the implementation of each project / measure of the proposed ones.
- The allocation of financial resources is essential for the successful implementation of a strategy. Thus, internal or external sources of funding will be periodically identified for the proposed projects.
- Bi-annual analyses are recommended regarding the progress registered in the implementation of the projects and in reaching the indicators, possibly the realization of some proposals for their adjustment according to the changes occurred.
- The strategy paper may be reviewed annually or whenever necessary. The situations in which they can be reviewed are those related to the updating of the financing sources of the proposed projects with the approval of the financing programs for the period 2021 - 2027 or after the approval of other strategies at municipal or regional level, whereas an update of the projects proposed in the district strategy may be necessary.

- By Order of the Mayor of District 6, the Monitoring and Evaluation Group will be set up, composed of representatives of the main departments responsible for implementing the strategy.
- The action plan necessary for the implementation of the integrated program covers activities that will fall within the attributions of the City Hall of District 6 and subordinated institutions in the implementation of projects as well as from other support directions to which specific activities are assigned according to the project objectives.
- Evaluation mechanism. The evaluation takes place at the end of the planning period and in its essential moments, in order to identify the key aspects, the lessons learned, etc. The External Funds Directorate will prepare an annual report to monitor the implementation of the strategy. It will be debated and validated in the monitoring committee and presented to the mayor, in order to take measures to remedy the various obstacles encountered in carrying out the priority projects. The first such report will be presented at the end of 2022, with the indicators for 2021. The monitoring report presented will have the following minimum structure: Introduction - brief information on the period covered by the monitoring report, data sources used to assess progress in implementation projects, difficulties encountered; Description of activities carried out in the monitoring process (e.g. collection and centralization of data from the above-mentioned actors, information received from consultants, designers, executors, financiers, etc.); Risk analysis; Presentation of the project stages; Recommendations for projects, if applicable; conclusions.
- Annex 9 presents the list of projects from SIDU Bucharest that are located on the administrative territory of district 6, but whose implementation is carried out by other public institutions, companies, organizations in Bucharest.
- For an efficient coordination, it is desirable to organize technical meetings between the District's City Hall and Bucharest's Municipality City Hall, as well as with the city halls from Ilfov county, which border District 6.

## **VIII. Annexes**

**Annex 1 – Regional and urban context**

**Annex 2 – District 6 territory**

**Annex 3 – Education, culture and health**

**Annex 4 - Habitation**

**Annex 5 - Social assistance and inclusion**

**Annex 6 - Demography and economy**

**Annex 7 - Connectivity and mobility**

**Annex 8 - Environment and climate change**

**Annex 9 – SIDU Bucharest projects**