









2. Analytical description of current situation of CDRs within the four general schemes

- Settlement structure and human resources
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 The CDR has 5 urban localities and 49 communes.
 The actual settlement network is composed by:
 2 municipalities:
 2 municipalities:
 4 municipalities:
 Brailat: the residence of Galati county, belonging to the category of big towns, with 27606 inhabitants in 2008
 Brailat: the residence of Braila county, also belonging to the category of big cities, with 21298 inhabitants in 2008
 2 cities belonging to the category of surgars size:
- 2 cities belonging to the category of average size
 - Ianca (Braila county) 11196 inhabitants in 2008
 Macin (Tulcea county) 10924 inhabitants
 - 1 town considered of small size:
 - Isaccea (Tulcea county) 5337 inhabitants in 2008
- From 49 communes, 47 have less than 10000 inhabitants. Only 2 communes from Galati county (Liesti and Pechea) have more than 10000 inhabitants.
- Most communes (38) have less than 5000 inhabitants and belong to Tulcea and Braila counties.
- Tulcea and Braila counties.
 The spatial distribution of the settlement network is inadequate to a balance settling, due to the peripheral emplacement of the 2 county residences Galati and Braila. Most urban localities belong to the Danube couloir, from which their historical development is linked to.







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Classification of the settlement network

- According to Law no.351/2001 for the approval of the National Spatial Plan Section IV The Settl Network, in Galati-Braila Cross-Danube Region are identified:
- work, in Galati-Brails Cross-Danube Region are identified:

 Localities of rank E unuicipalities county residence of national importance or with regional pole and potential influence at European level. The two rank lurban localities in the area are Galati and Braila, both situated on a transport network of European interest (the Danube, corridor VIII):

 Galati municipality:

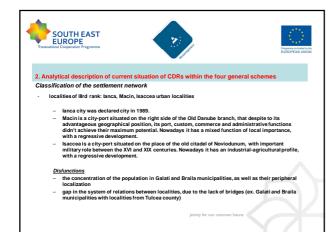
 Its development is due to its geographic position that conditioned its specific functions: custom point, manufacturing centre, exchange center.
 - - Nowadays has 291608 inhabitants and has complex socio-economical functions, is the most important urban center of the area, with regional influence because of its complex function of industrial, commercial, tourist, university center.
 - complex function of industrial, commencial, tourist, university center.

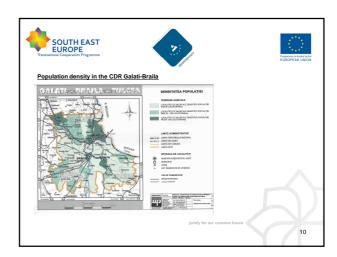
 Since many years local initiatives tried to shape Galati metropolitan area. The urban agglomeration Galati-Fraila (14 localities from Galati county, together with 7 from Braila and 3 from Tutcea counties) is proposed to form Cantemir metropolitan area.

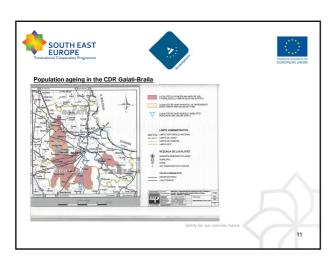
 Braila municipality:
- Brailla and 3 from those words annucleating municipating is amunicipating. It is an old settlement, knowing periods of prosperity and of decline, having as main function the trade. Trunction the trade.

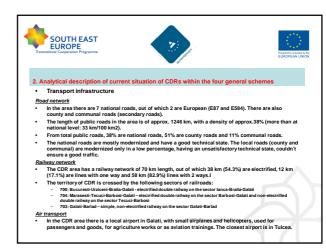
 Its radial urban structure (semi-ring shaped) was projected by the 1898 town plan, by Dufour engineer.

 Its importance is due to its port transport function, but also industrial and cultural.















Analytical description of current situation
 Transport infrastructure

- Transport infrastructure

 River transport network

 The river Danube is crossing the CDR from South to east, being fluvial and maritime navigable or service Trans Galati-Tulcea, the main trans-European naval artery (corridor 7). On the Danube's is inside the municipalities Galati and Braila, developed important port areas, their activities being commercial, provision, industrial (engineering works, repairing, maintenance naval works).

 In order to have a link with Dobrogea there are 3 ferry points at:

 Braila / Smardan, for passengers and cars towards Macin locality in Tulcea county

 Galati / fluvial station, for passengers and cars towards L. Bratianu locality in Tucea county.

 Free zones

Free zones

- Ne zones

 In the CDR area there are 2 free zones:

 Braila free zone (® Dhectares) having a perimeters situated in strategic areas in Braila municipality. Here can be combined all transport types: martimen, fluvial, rail and road.

 Galati free zone (135 hectares), on the left side of the Danube, having a modern infrastructure. It contents specific port equipments, rail lines (conceded to the national railroad network and with the rail network from R. of Moldavis) and halphways allowing the access of care.

 Both free zones have an industrial park.

- Both Tree zones have an invasure penn.

 Border crossing points
 On the CDR are 2 control and crossing border points:
 Galati (Romania) / Giurgiulesti (Moldova): international traffic of passengers and goods
 Galati (Romania) / Reni (Ukraine): international railway traffic of goods







- Disfunctionalities
 Road network:

 - The CDR area is not crossed by a trans-European road transport corridor.

 The traffic over the Danube is difficult, due to the lack of a bridge both in Braila and Galati. The direct link between local and national roads or with commune centers must be improved.
- - The CDR area is not crossed by a trans-European railroad transport corridor In Tulcea part of the CDR there is no railroad line
- Air network:

 The CDR area has no airport
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- Border crossing points:

 Their endowments are not according to international standards







2. Analytical description of current situa on of CDRs within the four general sch

- <u>Water management:</u>
 Surface water: the CDR is situated in hydrographic basin of Prut, Siret and Danube rivers.
- Water management works:

 Barrier lakes ensure the water for population, industry, irrigations, pisciculture and as protect against the floods (list)

 Water adductions ensure the water transport into the water supply system of localities (list)

 Dams and regulations encessary to protect against the floods (list)

 Water supply

- r supply.

 In 2009, from \$4 local administrative units belonging to the CDR, 49 had centralized (state) water supply, the others being supplied from phreatic layer, in wells.

 As a general aspect, in the CDR Galati-Brails, the ctotal simple length of the drinking water system was of 2200 km, out of which 1143 km in urban localities.

 ge system and wastewater treatment
 In 2009, from \$4 local administrative units, only 15 had sewage systems.

 At the level of the CDR, the total length of the sewage network was in 2004 of 848.2 km, out of which 808.8 km in urban area.

- Wastewater treatment had only 3 localities: Isaccea (Tulcea county) and lanca (Braila county) towns and Movia Miresii (Braila county). All 5 urban localities in the CDR and only 5 rural localities have sewage systems.







2. Analytical description of current sit

- The main disfunction is connected to the wastewater treatment in Braila, Galati and Macin localities. Here, the eviction of wastewater is directly into the Danube, affecting the quality of the river. A major problem is represented by the bad quality of wastewater treatment stations, affecting the environment.
- Also, the lack of sewage systems in the localities having state water supply systems is a problem, as well as lack of both systems in most localities of the area.







3. Identification of relevant CDR stakeh

- sila county

 Braila City Hall

 Braila County Council

 Braila Prefecture

 The South-East Agency for Regional Devel

 Braila Directorate for Agriculture and Rural

 Development
- The House for Health Insurance of Braila county
- Braila Employment Agency
 Braila Center for the Development of Small and
 Medium Enterprises

- Medium Enterprises
 atic county
 Galiat City Hall
 Galiat Prefecture
 Galiati Sounty Council
 Galiati County Council
 Galiati Chamber of Commerce
 The House for Health Insurance of Galiati county
 The University "Dunarea de Jos "Galiati Cuowr
 Danube")

- ea county
 Tulcea City Hall
 Tulcea Prefecture
 Tulcea Prefecture
 Tulcea County Council
 Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority
 Danube Delta National Institute for Research and
 Development
- County Center for Resources and Educational Assistance
- Autonomous Directorate "The Administration of Sulina Free Zone"

SOUTH EAST EUROPE





cation of relevant CDR do

- Tulcea county

 2 1 Local Agenda Local Plan of Sustainable
 Development of Tulcea county

 Local Strategy of Sustainable Development in
 Tulcea Municipality

 Environmental Action Plan for Tulcea county, 2008
- Environmental Action Filan for Iucea county, 2008
 Strategic plan for the development of a sustainable tourism in Danube Delta.
 Sustainable tourism in the Biosphere Reserve Danube Delta. Development of the potential for a sustainable tourism in a wetland Natura 2000.
 Case study. Danube Delta.
 The strategy for the socio-economic development of Isaccea city 2006-2013

Galati county

- The Strategy for the development of Galati County
 The Strategy for the development of Galati County
 Environmental local action plan for Galati county
 21 Local Agenda The Local Plan of Sustainable
 Development for Galati county

- Braila county
 The Strategy for the development of Braila County 2008-2013
 The Strategy for the development of Braila Municipality 2008-2013
- Environmental local action plan for Braila county Zonal Spatial Plan -Braila Periurbar