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## Part I – General information

Project: **MOLOC** - Low carbon urban morphologies

Partner organisation: Suceava Municipality

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## Part II – Policy context

The Action Plan aims to impact:	<input type="checkbox"/> Investment for Growth and Jobs programme <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> European Territorial Cooperation programme <input type="checkbox"/> Other regional development policy instrument
Name of the policy instrument addressed:	Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020 Axis 3 Supporting the transition to a low carbon economy Axis 4 Sustainable urban development

## Part III – Details of the actions envisaged

### ACTION 1 - “Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emmission trough implementation of a new integrated and ecological public transport system of the public transport system”

#### 1. The background

MOLOC followed to develop a new city building approach, associating quality of life and energy efficiency. MOLOC stands for MOmorphologies Low Carbon: the project explored the brakes that limit the impact of local policies and actions in their ambitions to change current urban morphologies in the light of sustainable urban development.

For Suceava Municipality, one of the specific objectives related to the project was the elaboration of an energy audit at local level to determine which are the sectors with the highest degree of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and to determine how the municipality could intervene in reducing these emissions.

The idea of outlining an energy audit at local level came immediately after the first study visit made within the project, respectively at Lille, where we understood that it was necessary to establish a sustainable development strategy for several years based on impact sectors. An aspect generated both by the visits made during the first meeting of all the partners, but also by the presentations made by the other partners who have developed master development plans starting from the idea of punctual identification of the high CO<sub>2</sub> emission sectors (such as Torino, Katowice).

Examples of good practice within the MOLOC Project were identified in the materials prepared by the partners for the study visits made. In this regard, good correspondence is assigned to the following topics:

- Study visit no. 1 – Torino, Subject: *Revision of the City General Master Plan: focus on low carbon policies, Integrating sustainable development into the spatial planning strategy of the Lille European Metropolis: ambitions and challenges;*
- Study visit no. 2 – Katowice, Subjects: *Energy efficiency actions in Silesia, Low-carbon economy plan of Katowice, Transformation of Katowice transport system.*

Thus, within the external expertise contract concluded within the MOLOC project, besides carrying out a SWOT analysis, a key point was to perform an energy audit at local level. The energy audit was also carried out with the involvement of stakeholders from the working group created within the project because it involves people from different sectors with local impact (organizations involved: local authorities (municipality, county council, prefecture), NGO's, University, owner's association , consultants, private companies (consultancy, heating providers, utilities), regional development agency, representatives of municipalities from the region, auditors (energy domain)).

According to the Energy Audit, at the level of 2017, the base year taken into account in the elaboration of the energy audit, the distribution of the energy consumed by sectors is presented as follows:

- *Industry* – according to the analyzes made, it is estimated that the industrial sector is



responsible for **38.5% of the total energy consumption evaluated at the locality level.**

- *Residential buildings* - according to the analyzes made, it is estimated that the residential sector is responsible for **34.3% of the total energy consumption assessed at the locality level.**
- *Transport* - the carrying out of the transport activity in Suceava implies an energy consumption of 218,642 MWh/year, which constitutes **17.9% of the total consumption estimated for 2017**. It is allocated in roughly equal weight to the gas and diesel energy vehicles.
- *Municipal buildings and equipment/ installations* - the total final energy consumption of the buildings and equipment / municipal installations sector in 2017 is 76,004 MWh, which represents **6.2% of the consumption** at the municipality level.
- *Tertiary (non-municipal) buildings* - according to the estimates made, the annual energy consumption for this sector represents **3.0% of the total energy consumed** at Suceava Municipality level.
- *Municipal public lighting* - the total energy consumption for public lighting represents **0.1% of the total energy estimated to be consumed at Suceava Municipality level in 2017.**

Applying the methodology used to elaborate Energy Audit, it is estimated that the use of the energy required to carry out the analyzed activities, generates 321,431 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent / year. Therefore, it is estimated that the carbon footprint at Suceava Municipality level in 2017 is 2.73 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent / inhabitant / year.

Except for the industrial sector, where the municipality's responsibilities in reducing carbon dioxide emissions are limited, it is noted that the major impact in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions rests with the residential and public buildings and transport.

At the local level, the main problem responsible for the high level of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions associated with the transport system is the congestion, produced by the blocking of traffic flows in the connection area between the two main bodies of the city (South area - the old city and Burdujeni area), in which at peak hours the traffic capacity of the infrastructure is exceeded.

This situation is generated on the one hand by the high values of both the transit flows (especially freight vehicles) and the local ones formed by cars, a mode of transport which, in the absence of substantial interventions in the field of public transport, will gain more and more many users, and on the other hand the transport offer, which in this area with high potential for attracting / generating trips is limited to a single crossing infrastructure over the Suceava River.

Reducing the carbon footprint in the urban environment is closely linked to the orientation towards sustainable mobility patterns. Particular attention is paid to public transport. This mode of transport has an important contribution to achieving a healthy and attractive living environment.

In the current situation, main public transport means are older than 8 years. Their

functioning has a negative impact on the environment, including CO<sub>2</sub> emissions levels. In the last years, there has been progress in the renewal of the vehicle fleet. Recently, 5 small capacity electric buses have been introduced into operation. They run on routes that cross the central centre. The purchase of electric buses was carried out within the project "Electromobility – Electric vehicles for a green municipality", financed by the Swiss-Romanian Cooperation Programme.

## 2. Action

The objective of the action is to implement a modern public transport system ( electric busses, facilities for increase the number of passengers) in order to reduce traffic congestion and CO<sub>2</sub> amissions the public transport system. In this regard, the following measures are proposed:

- *"Integrated system of ecological public transport in Suceava"*

The overall objective of the project is to create an efficient, environmentally friendly and modern public transport system that has a metropolitan level coverage and which will reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and reduce the traffic flow. This is a complex project that includes interventions in the areas of (I) Infrastructure: building a modern bus station, modernizing public transport stations, purchasing charging stations for electric buses, rehabilitating road infrastructure to improve traffic conditions and road safety; (II) Means of transport: the purchase of electric buses (25 high capacity buses and 10 small capacity buses); (III) Traffic management system: implementation of centralized e-ticketing system, passenger information system, video surveillance system, video dispatchers – with a total amount of 24,655,266 Euro

- *"Acquisition of public transport means – electric buses with length of 12 m"*

Based on the partnership agreement and the protocol of association between the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration and the Administrative-Territorial Unit Suceava Municipality regarding the joint realization of an occasional public procurement, the purchase of a number of 15 electric buses with a length of about 12 meters will be achieved- with a total amount of 11,202,108 Euro implementation of local actions for energy efficiency and reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

It is estimated that the completion of the projects will be carried out in 2021, at which point the public transport fleet will be made up entirely of electric buses.

Even public transport is not the main objective of MOLOC project , the idea of this action can be linked with the good practice examples , in the field of CO<sub>2</sub> reduction , which Suceava team has been able to discovered during the study visits in other city partners (mainly Hamburg and Torino). Local development strategies from these two city partners, that include measures related to energy eficiency and CO<sub>2</sub> emission in public transport domain, were subject of inspiration for Suceava city in the phase of designing the actions from the Action Plan, especially the city partners efforts to disseminate good practice examples and actions for changing people's behaviour regarding energy efficiency and emissions.

The idea of implementation of an integrated public transport system, with electric busses, has been discussed with the local stakeholders (NonGOs - such as Association "Bucovina Ecological Collaboration Group" Suceava, EPA - Suceava Environmental Protection Agency, public transport company) members of the URBACT Local Group since 2011 and the actions was included in the Local Action Plan designed in 2012 and later on in Suceava Sustainable Integrated Development Strategy which was approved in 2017.

As part of MOLOC project the desing process of the Action Plan begun with a city energy-consuming audit that includes analysis of the existing situation in the field of public transportation, traffic, residential and private buildings, private and industry sector, public services (lighting , heating).

The resuls of the audit were discussed with regional stakeholders and were the baseline for the SWOT analyse performed together with the regional stakeholders . During this first phase of the project the meetings with stakeholders consisted in a better understaning of actual situation and finding the most suitable actions which need to be implemented for medium and long term in Suceava city and also replicated in other main cities from the north east region. We have to mentionethat representatives from 5 main cities from the region were members of the regional group .

As part of MOLOC project the action was discussed and developed with the regional stakeholders and durign the project implementation phase the funding scheme was finalized and the financing contract signed.

One of the main organisation responsible for the project design was the Regional Development Agency (North East) which in the Interim Authority for the implementation of ERDF programme in the Norh East region in Romania .

The main indicators for this project (Integrated public transport system in Suceava City) consists in reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions with 46,5 tones per year starting from 2022 when the new electric municipal fleet will be operational.

This means that this action can be linked with the framework of MOLOC project as public transport and traffic are the main factors responsible for city pollution and CO<sub>2</sub> emmisions.

The effects of implementing the proposed measures:

- the cultural heritage of Suceava Municipality attracts many tourists who, in the absence of an attractive and accessible public transport system, are forced to travel by personal vehicles. In order to reduce the total distance traveled by car the urban environment, it is proposed to develop a public transport route that will link the main tourist objectives in Suceava. At the same time, it is proposed to realize an integrated transport program between the county public transport through regular and local services. This action is possible as a result of the collaboration between Suceava Municipality and Suceava County Council.
- In order to raise the awareness of the population on the social advantages brought by the reorientation towards the use of public transport and of the non-motorized modes in the disadvantage of the individual transport with the car, it is proposed to carry out



campaigns materialized in education and information sessions.

All these actions of an organizational nature will contribute to reducing the use of transport by individual vehicle, with positive effects in reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the urban environment.

### 3. Players involved

Referring to the policy instrument issue we have to mention that ERDF funding are available for implementation of the action, the funding contract has been signed early on 2019, the representatives from Regional Development Agency (member of regional project working group) are responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the project, the representatives from the central government are Managing Authority in this ERDF programme and that the project idea was replicated to all 5 main cities from the north east region.

Apart of these the implementation of the project called - "*Acquisition of public transport means – electric buses with length of 12 m*" has been possible based on a medium term partnership between local authorities and Ministry Of Regional Development which rised up during project implementation period of MOLOC as an extension to the already existing application guides for ERDF programme , Axis no 4 – Sustainable development .

The main actor responsible for preparing and implementing the proposals is Suceava Municipality, which is the owner of the local public transport company. We have to mention here the very important role of the local NonGOs (non-governmental organizations – such as Association "Bucovina Ecological Collaboration Group" Suceava), EPA - Suceava Environmental Protection Agency which have been part of the local discussion group and added their experience and skills during design phase.

One of the main organisation responsible for the action design was the Regional Development Agency (North-East). Having in mind that they are the Interim Authority for implementation of ERDF programme in North East region from Romania we consider their role in the implementation phase of the action (especially the one related to new ecological public transport system) will be essential for an achievement of the projects objective (including CO<sub>2</sub> emissions).

### 4. Timeframe

The horizon for the implementation of the action is the end of 2021 when the new sustainable public transport system (including electric busses and measures for increase the attractivity of public transport, awareness raising concerning reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions caused by traffic and reduce the private cars usage) will be functional.

### 5. Costs

The estimated costs for the proposed measures are:

- 24,655,266 Euro - *Integrated system of ecological public transport in Suceava*
- 11,202,108 Euro - *Acquisition of public transport means – electric buses with length of 12 m*

Of these two projects the part of the action that consist in promotion campaigns for the new public transport system, performed by electric busses , in order to determine the changing of behaviours and awareness raising among Suceava citizens is estimated at 40.000 euro.

## 6. Funding sources:

The general policy frame of Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020 is co-financed:

- 85% by EU through European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) - non-reimbursable funds;
- 13% by central govern budget - non-reimbursable funds;
- 2% from Suceava Municipality budget .

**ACTION 2 - "Supporting the energy efficiency of residential and municipal buildings"****1. The background**

From the analyzes performed on the inventory of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Suceava Municipality, it is found that, except for the industrial sector, major impact in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions comes from residential and municipal buildings:

- the sector of residential buildings is responsible for 34.3% of total carbon emissions at local level;
- the sector of municipal buildings is responsible for 6.2% of the total carbon emissions at local level.

The energy efficiency of residential buildings represents a priority concern in the European cities. Municipalities can directly control this sector.

This aspect is generated by the increase of the consumption of natural gas for heating and hot water, which has occurred in the last years as a result of the disconnection of the households from the centralized system of thermal energy supply. In the current situation, the main source of energy used for the operation of local units is natural gas. This fossil fuel provides 47.1% of the required energy. Between 2008 and 2017, gas consumption in domestic consumers increased by 22%.

The existing housing fund in Suceava Municipality is built in different stages, with different structural and architectural solutions and with different degrees of thermal protection. Most residential buildings are very old, being put into operation at different stages of development of the city.

The dwellings are of individual or collective type (blocks of flats). The blocks of flats are located in the Obcini, George Enescu, Zamca, Burdujeni neighborhoods and were built before 1990, being characterized by low thermal efficiency. These appeared as a result of the development of the industrial sector, when entire neighborhoods were built for workers.

Individual dwellings predominate in the neighborhoods of Mărășești, Centru, Areni, Ițcani and Burdujeni Sat.

At the level of 2017, there are recorded 42,247 housings, of which 41,426 are privately owned and 821 are publicly owned. The houses belonging to the private environment cover an area of 1,900,118 m<sup>2</sup>, and those that are in public ownership occupy an area of 30,933 m<sup>2</sup>.

At the level of the entire city, 126 associations of owners are registered. According to the data centralized by these organizations, there are 37,487 apartments located in 942 blocks. In proportion of 46.5% these homes are connected to the centralized supply system with thermal energy, and 51.9% have gas-fired power plants. Power stations are only used in 0.3% of cases. The remaining 450 apartments (1.2% of cases) do not have a heating system.

In the category of municipal buildings, the educational units are detached. In 2017 the average energy consumption for the functioning of the pre-university education units was 477 kWh/sqm/year. This value exceeds by 28% the specific value of the average energy performance for this type of building, respectively 372 kWh/sqm/year. The reference value was determined based on the data published by the Ministry of Regional Development and

Public Administration in the material "*Research regarding the methodological framework for calculating the optimal cost levels of the minimum energy performance requirements for buildings and their tire elements*". This aspect supports the need to carry out works to improve the energy efficiency of the educational units in Suceava Municipality. Interventions in this regard were started in 2018 as part of the project "*Modern and efficient public lighting management in Suceava Municipality*", financed by the Swiss-Romanian Cooperation Programme, through which were replaced the classic lighting devices with LED lighting devices in educational establishments (9221 LED lighting devices).

In the implementation of policies for energy efficiency, an important role is played by buildings belonging to public organizations. To date, there have been no projects to rehabilitate public buildings.

The energy efficiency of residential and municipal buildings is a priority concern at the level of European cities. Examples of good practice within the MOLOC Project were identified in the materials prepared by the partners for the study visits made. In this respect, were consulted the projects presented within:

- Study visit no. 3 – Hamburg, Subjects: *HafenCity - one of the largest urban projects in Europe, IBA area*.
- Study visit no. 5 – Lille, Subjects: *Presentation of a prototype of retrofitted house by HABITER 2030 for the Solar Decathlon 2019 European context, The Boris Vian project by the Neighbourhood Factory, The passive social building managed by PARTNEORD inside the "Bois Habité", The "Saint-Sauveur" urban project*. Raising awareness among building users through an 'energy janitor' function introduced by the city of Lille and the use of communication strategies of desired behaviors for users in the form of nudge which have been learned during a visit to the Rizomm building.

The MOLOC project offered a very good opportunity for Suceava Municipality to find out practical examples, solutions and projects idea in the field of energy efficiency in residential buildings. Some of the study visits (especially in Hamburg and Lille) offered the possibility to find out more detailed information , practical solution and technologies which could be replicated in Suceava city.

Members of regional working group for MOLOC project (representatives of the main cities from the north east region and Regional Development Agency) had the chance to participate to project study visits, find out information regarding energy efficiency in residential buildings and replicate them to their cities or organization.

The idea of this action can be linked with the good practice examples which Suceava project team has been able to discover during the study visits in other city partners (mainly Hamburg and Lille). Local development strategies from these two city partners, project already implemented , cooperation between local authorities , university and private sector were subject of inspiration for Suceava city in the phase of designing the action from the Plan.

Similar action was implemented in the city of Turin in Italy, where since 2014 an energy management system in public resources has been implemented. The scale of the project raises technical problems, which is associated primarily with a huge amount of data, different



data format from different sources, limited computing power of computers, limitations of programs dedicated to energy management in buildings. Thanks to cooperation with the city of Turin, these difficulties were identified at an early stage of implementation and it is possible to plan how to overcome them.

Also the experience of Lille regarding the information centre for energy efficiency inspired us.

## 2. Action

The objective of the action is to increase energy efficiency and reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at the level of residential and municipal buildings. In this regard, the following measures/projects are proposed:

1. *"Increasing the energy efficiency of the Suceava City Hall building"*, which has the following specific objectives:
  - The annual decrease of greenhouse gas emissions generated by the building in which Suceava City Hall operates with approximately 80%;
  - The decrease of the annual primary energy consumption required for the functioning of the building in which the Suceava City Hall operates with approximately 66%.

The achievement of the specific objectives will be realized by implementing two categories of technical solutions:

**a.** Technical solutions that contribute to the reduction of energy consumption and, implicitly, to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, through intervention on energy losses:

- enveloping of building through: insulation on the outer walls with mineral wool mattresses, insulation of the building with extruded polystyrene, replacement of old curtain walls with high performance curtain walls; insulation on the floor above the last level with extruded polystyrene; insulation of the basement ceiling as well as of the interior side walls of the expanded polystyrene basement, replacing the exterior carpentry with energy efficient one;
- creation of a ventilation system with heat recovery;
- energetically modernizing the interior installations.

**b.** Technical solutions that involve providing some of the energy needed for the building, from renewable resources, that do not produce greenhouse gases:

- mounting of the soil-water heat pump for the thermal agent hot water 60/50 ° C;
- installation of solar panels that will contribute to the preparation of hot water.

According to the technical documentation made, the percentage of total primary energy consumption after the implementation of the measures that is achieved by using renewable energy sources (at project level) is 56%.

According to the data specific to the current situation, in order to ensure the functioning of the Suceava City Hall building in 2017, final energy amounting to 2219 MWh was consumed.

2. *"Increase energy efficiency and reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in residential buildings"* – the aims of the project is to rehabilitated of 26 buildings in the next 2 years.

Currently the Municipality is performing the Feasibility Studies and technical documentations for rehabilitation (including energy efficiency measures) for 4096

apartments.

The first phase of the project (with a total number of 26 buildings with 969 apartments) started and will be ended in 2021 with national funds and with local budget funding schemes.

The implementation of the project will contribute to the local effort for reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and it is expected to become a best practice example for other cities in Romania.

In order to encourage the implementation of this kind of projects at national level there were changes in application guide which consist mainly in the fact that partnerships between owner's associations and public authorities are eligible for funding. This means that the municipality is going to work in partnership with citizens and owner's association for common projects development and implementation in the field of increase the energy efficiency in residential buildings.

The idea of implementation of energy efficiency measures in residential and municipal buildings has been discussed with the local stakeholders (Suceava Environmental Protection Agency, private operators in the public heating domain, owners associations). As part of MOLOC project the design process of the Action Plan begun with a city energy-consuming audit that includes analysis of the existing situation in the field of residential and municipal buildings. This audit was included in the first deliverable prepared by Suceava in MOLOC: the local analysis on obstacles to the low carbon city. The audit shows that investments need to be done in the field of increasing the energy efficiency in residential and municipal buildings, especially the ones connected to central heating network.

The results of the audit were discussed with regional stakeholders and were the baseline for the SWOT analyse performed together with the regional stakeholders. During this first phase of the project the meetings with stakeholders consist in a better understanding of actual situation and finding the solution and most suitable actions which need to be implemented for medium and long term in Suceava city and also replicated in other main cities from the north east region. We have to mention that representatives from 5 main cities from the region were members of the regional group.

The main indicators for this actions will be the reduction of energy consumption in residential and municipal buildings and increase of energy efficiency (reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions).

### 3. Players involved

The main actor responsible for preparing and implementing the proposals is Suceava Municipality. At the same time, an important role can be assigned to the owners' associations and to local Environmental Protection Agency. One of the main organisation responsible for the action design was the Regional Development Agency (North-East). Having in mind that they are the Interim Authority for implementation of ERDF programme in North East region from Romania we consider their role in the implementation phase of the action (projects for increasing of energy efficiency in municipal buildings) will be essential for an achievement of the projects objective (including CO<sub>2</sub> emissions).



#### 4. Timeframe

The horizon for the implementation of the proposals is second part of 2021.

#### 5. Costs:

As part of MOLOC project the actions were discussed and developed with the regional stakeholders and the funding scheme were identified as ERDF funding and central govern budget are available for this actions.

The estimated costs for the proposed measures are:

- 1.930.000 euro - *Increasing the energy efficiency of the Suceava City Hall building*
- 4.800.000 euro - *Increase energy efficiency and reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in residential buildings.* For the next 2 years the cost for desinging of technical documentation and for rehabilitation (including energy efficiency measures) for a number of 26 buildings.

#### 6. Funding sources:

The main sources of financing are:

1. For the project *Increasing the energy efficiency of the Suceava City Hall building*- Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020 (ROP), Axis 3 Supporting the transition to a low carbon economy. The general policy frame of ROP 2014-2020 is co-financed:
  - 85% by EU through European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) - non-reimbursable funds;
  - 13% by central govern budget - non-reimbursable funds;
  - 2% from Suceava Municipality budget.
2. For the project *Increase energy efficiency and reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in residential buildings:*
  - 70% from central govern budget - non-reimbursable funds;
  - 20% from Suceava Municipality budget;
  - 10% form owners associations.

## ACTION 3 - "Management of public space through development of green areas"

### 1. The background

The challenges that urbanism domain shows today are multiple. Green space plays an essential role in urban planning. Green areas have a significant contribution to reducing global warming and have a number of social, physical and environmental benefits. Global warming generates huge economic costs and can cause disruptions in ecosystem services, soil quality and water supply. Urban green elements can help reduce global warming by lowering local temperatures and storing carbon dioxide.

At the local level there are concerns for the modernization of public spaces, which will create a pleasant and attractive environment for the inhabitants, equipped with energy efficient equipment and equipments.

Examples of good practice within the MOLOC Project were identified in the materials prepared by the partners for the study visits made. In this regard, was consulted the projects presented at:

- Study visit – Torino, Subjects: *Management of green areas in Torino, Integrating sustainable development into the spatial planning strategy of the Torino European Metropolis: ambitions and challenges, Parco Peccei and Parco Dorav : reconversion of former industrial sites in parks.*

After the site visits within the MOLOC project, Suceava Municipality understood that the projects which increase the green space into the city have positive impact for the quality of live and reducing air pollution.

Suceava Municipality identified a source of funding for some projects that have the aim of reducing emissions by increasing the green space.

When the 2014-2020 Regional Operational Program (ROP) was launched the applicants were only municipalities which own the land subject for investments, this is specific to the priority axis 4 of the program.

After several meetings with Regional Development Agency (member of the working group created in the project) and Ministry of Development the guide for applicants was amended (in June 2018) and the possibility of a partnership between municipalities and other public institutions (the regional water basins in our case) was included as eligible applicant. This has created the opportunity for us to invest in rehabilitation (green areas and leisure facilities) of the Suceava river banks which could contribute to increase the green spaces into the city (reduce emissions) and the quality of life.

### 2. Action

The action is aimed at implementing the revitalization project of the public space:

- "*Revitalization of urban public space in Suceava Municipality*" – project whose general objective consists in the reconversion and refunctionalization of degraded and unused lands and surfaces in Suceava Municipality. It aims to develop an area of 155,560 sqm in the vicinity of the Suceava River in areas of sporting and leisure



character, including a belvedere alley (similar to a promenade). The largest landscaped area is dedicated to green spaces.

The facilities and equipments that will be arranged within the project will be characterized by high energy efficiency. The implementation of the project will contribute to increasing the quality of life in Suceava Municipality.

The idea of implementation of the project has been discussed with the local stakeholders during working meetings.

### **3. Players involved**

Referring to the policy instrument issue we have to mention that ERDF funding are available for implementation of the action, the representatives from Regional Development Agency (member of regional project working group) are responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the project.

The main actor responsible for preparing and implementing the proposals is Suceava Municipality in partnership between "Romanian Waters" National Administration - Regional Water Basins.

### **4. Timeframe**

The horizon for the implementation of the proposals is the year 2021.

### **5. Costs**

As part of MOLOC project the action was discussed and developed with the regional stakeholders and the funding scheme was identified as Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020 through European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) - non-reimbursable funds.

The estimated costs for the proposed measures are:

- "Revitalization of urban public space in Suceava Municipality": 3.424.000 EUR;

### **6. Funding sources:**

The general policy frame of Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020 is co-financed:

- 85% by EU through European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) - non-reimbursable funds;
- 13% by central government budget - non-reimbursable funds;
- 2% from Suceava Municipality budget.



**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Stamp of the organisation (if available):** \_\_\_\_\_

