

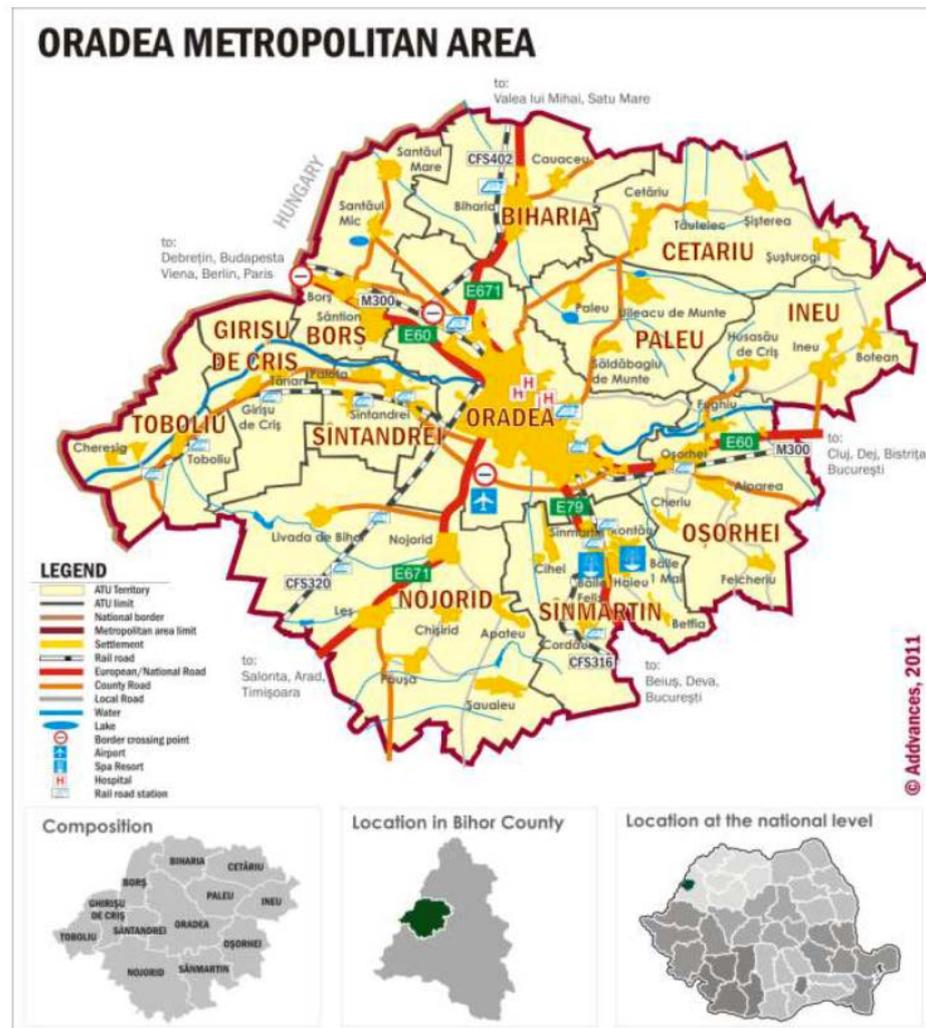
Oradea

<http://www.zmo.ro/en/>

Zona Metropolitană Oradea (ZMO)

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

Development Strategy

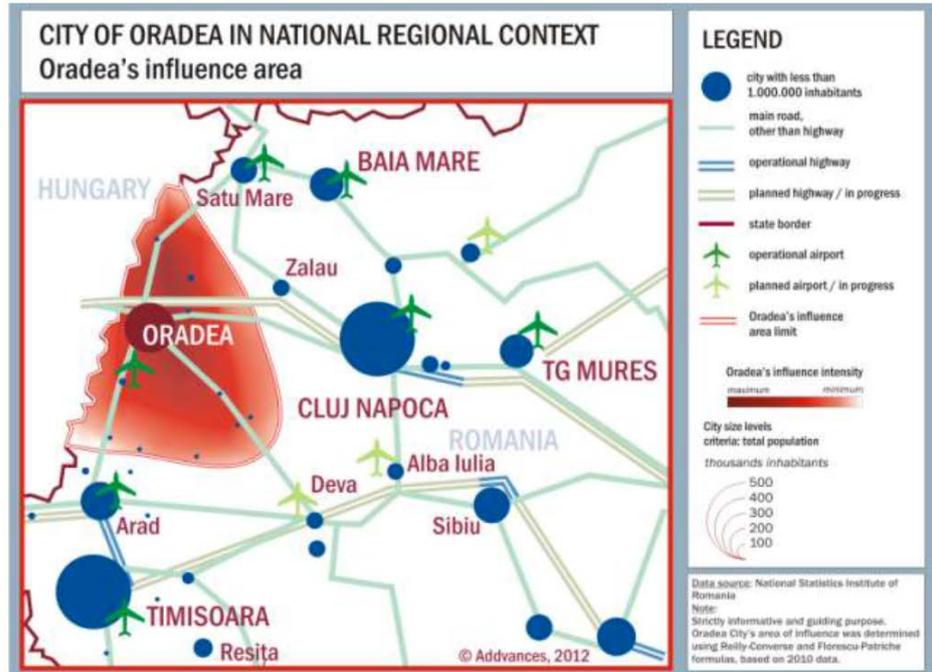


Oradea Metropolitan Area development Strategy

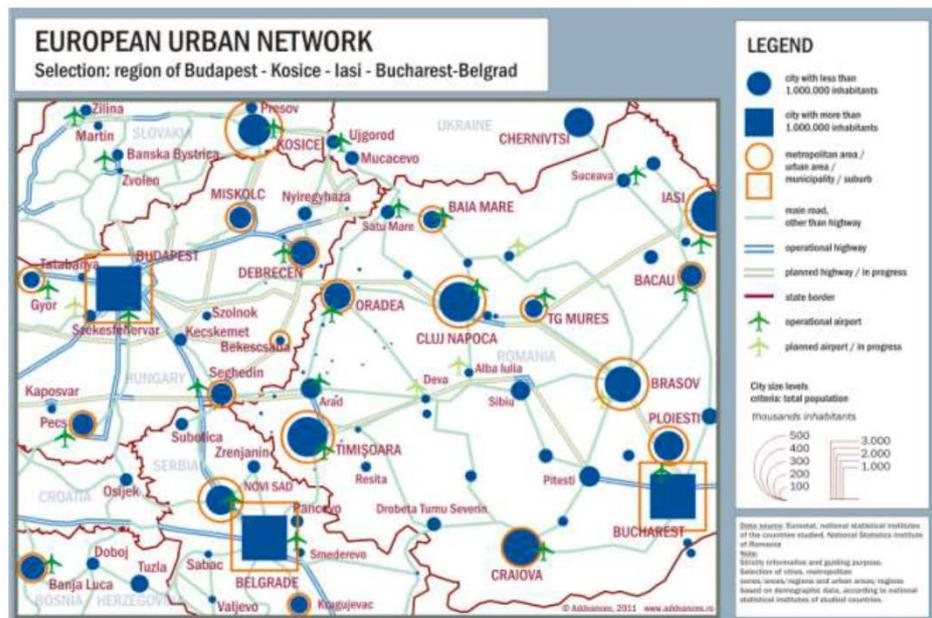
The development strategy of Oradea Metropolitan Area is done within the project "Local development strategies in Oradea Metropolitan Area" implemented by the association and co-financed by the European Social Fund through the Regional Operational Programme for Developing the Administration's Capacity,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

Metropolitan areas in Romania

Oradea Metropolitan Area is the first of the 12 metropolitan areas in Romania being legally established. Oradea Metropolitan Area, through the Intercommunity Development Association, is a founding member of the Federation of Metropolitan Areas and Urban Areas of Romania, whose members are Metropolitan Areas of Bacau, Brasov, Constanta, Cluj-Napoca, Iasi, Oradea, Targu Mures, Timisoara and The Urban Area of Baia-Mare.



National regional context - Oradea's area of influence



No.	Metropolitan Area	Population
1	București	2.176.117
2	Constanța	487.000
3	Brașov	402.041
4	Iași	395.298
5	Cluj-Napoca	379.705
6	Timișoara	365.545
7	Craiova	318.073
8	Ploiești	300.358
9	Oradea	251.570
10	Târgu Mureș	211.929
11	Bacău	205.624
12	Bacău	201.905

Source: Mentioned Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan areas in Romania

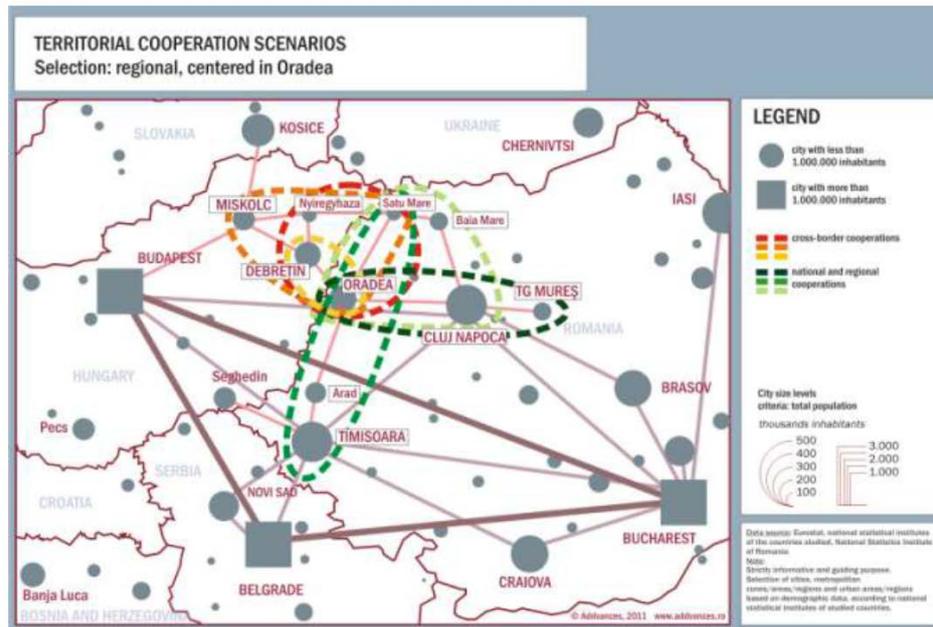
Development scenarios and policy options

General scenarios of socioeconomic development

Analysis of existing resources in the metropolitan area has identified a number of advantages and opportunities that may form the basis of integrated socio-economic development of the area. Grouped by sectors of activity, existing and potential advantages have been grouped into development scenarios analyzed in terms of positive and negative aspects and tested within public consultation activities.

Objectives 2020

- Increasing the competitiveness of local business environment
- Turning ZMO into a competitive pole
- Attracting investors to exploit existing resources in a sustainable way
- Reducing development disparities ZMO
- Increasing the attractiveness of ZMO
- Creating a common area town planning
- Increasing mobility of population and capital at a zonal level
- Alignment of public services provided by ZMO at European standards
- High capitalization of existing tourist potential
- Improving quality of environmental factors
- Improving social cohesion and increasing public involvement in decision making process
- Developing of the administrative capacity of ZMO
- Supporting the development of metropolitan type regulations in Romania



Scenario exploration

Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism for the Implementation of the Development Strategy

The mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Development Strategy aims at both assessing the degree of overall implementation of the proposed activities and at motivating possible revisions and modifications of the development directions, objectives, aims, measure plans and actions.

The monitoring and evaluation of the strategy implementation will be done continuously and it consists of checking the implementation of the activities and Programmes, correlating the results obtained with the proposed objectives, collecting the necessary data for creating a monitoring and evaluation database etc.

Beside the evaluation of the strategy implementation, this activity also contributes to an improvement of the territorial projects' coordination.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- The positive growth rates in terms of rural populations;
- A lower aging rate compared to that at the county, regional and national levels;
- Demographic dependency rate is under the levels at the county, regional and national level;
- Positive natural growth rate in recent years, nevertheless the registered rate being fairly low;
- Infant mortality rates are lower than those of the county level and those at the level of the North-West development Region;
- Positive balance for residence changes;
- A higher marriage rate than that at the county regional and national level.

Weaknesses

- Slightly unbalanced distribution of population by gender (52.5% female and 47.5% males);
- High population density in urban areas;
- Labor replacement rate in the area presents a shortage of labor force in 10-15 years;
- The downward trend in marriage rates in recent years;
- Significant increase in divorce rate in 2006-2010.

Opportunities Threats

- Support national birth levels through government incentives (aid for children, benefits, etc.)
- Sustainable economic development of the area can lead people settled abroad to return.

Threats

- Abroad population migration due to the global economic crisis;
- Reduction in the amount of maternity allowance may reduce the birth rate
- Aging of the general population due to the decreased number of newborns;
- Increasing divorce rates as a result of departure of one spouse to work abroad.