

PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT AREA

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MAIN CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE AREA

The pilot project area is situated in the South-Eastern part of Romania, in the county of Calarasi, and covers 74,000 ha, out of which 62,000 are arable land: 40,000 ha. on the terrace and 22,000 ha. in the Boianu-Sticleanu polder.

The activities will be developed within the administrative perimeter of 7 comunas: Alexandru Odobescu, Independenta, Gradistea, Ciocanesti, Cuza Voda, Vlad Tepes, Valcelele. There are 25,730 people living in the pilot area, the average age varying from a comuna to another.

The evolution of the distribution based on age for the total population of the area is represented in the following table:

	0-4 years		5-19 years		20-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years		45-59 years		60 years and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1998	653	608	2269	2069	937	883	1715	1195	1142	892	2129	2630	3807	4735
2000 ¹	628	645	2314	2114	921	795	1935	1504	1147	885	1907	2261	3841	5193

The evolution of the main demographic indicators for the area is presented below:

Year	Crude Birth Rate ‰	Crude Death Rate ‰	Natural Growth Rate ‰	Infant Mortality Rate ‰	Rate of weddings ‰	Rate of divorces ‰
1998	9.58	20.4	-10.5	21.23	5.3	0.78
1999	9.90	20.1	-10.2	37.6	5.2	0.8
2000	8.60	17.8	- 9.2	Not available	Not available	Not available

Calarasi county is one of the “agricultural” counties of Romania. In the past on this area had been practiced a very intensive agriculture, without considering any measures for environmental protection, mainly in the fragile area of the polder. The irrigation and drainage system favored the access of the nutrients into the underground water and also into the Danube. The diffuse pollution with nitrates and nitrites produced by the inappropriate farming practices became in this way the main factor determining the high incidence of nitrites poisoning on newborn babies (45 cases between 1996-1999).

¹ The demographic data regarding the year 2000 are for the first semester of the year

The pilot area is characterized by the fact that most of the income of the people living there is coming from agriculture. The very high production costs are not reflected in the revenue obtained at harvest time because of the inflation and of the very small prices and this is why the general income of the people living in the 7 comunas is very low. This is one of the reasons why out of the 7 comunas, 4 are between the poorest comunas in the country².

The main crops produced in the area are maize, wheat and sunflower.

The land is farmed independently, in family farms or it is leased out to agricultural associations. In the polder there are 3 agricultural commercial society with the majority of the capital being state-owned; currently they are under privatization.

The drinking water in the pilot area is coming mostly from the wells, but according to the Directorate for Public Health – Calarasi, 79.66% of the total number of samples were not according to the standards, so the water from that sources is inappropriate for human consumption (both the nitrites level and the bacteriological content of the water were above the maximum accepted value). Unfortunately the majority of the people in the comunas are continuing to use this water, without even boiling it. This project aim is to improve the quality of the drinking water in the whole area, supporting in this way the less favored social categories: children and older people, the most affected but also the ones with the smaller financial or physical possibilities to protect themselves.

Another main feature of the area is that the farmers are not living in the middle of their farmland. This one has an average size of 2.6 ha/family and it is scattered in several smaller plots. The households are aggregated within villages and there is no sewerage system or running water system. Traditionally the livestock (cattle, pigs, poultry etc) is kept near the house without an organized system to collect the manure from the individual farmers and to compost it at village level in order to avoid pollution and also to use it as organic fertilizer. Currently only in some villages the manure is stored in an organized way, but unfortunately without respecting any rules of environment protection. The “platform” is in the open, directly on the field, the majority of the wastes being represented by a mixture of manure and straws coming from the animal shelters. From time to time they are burned and the ashes are used by some farmers as fertilizer.

The farmers are not aware about the linkage existing between the inappropriate agricultural practices or customs existing in the area and the pollution of their drinking water.

Another problem that characterizes the area is the lack of trees. In order to create more arable land in the past almost all the windbreaks or buffer-strips had been clear-cut. This is why currently the wind erosion is affecting significant areas.

In what concern the area of the Boianu-Sticleanu polder, due to the changes made in the land use and to several errors in the design of the drainage system, that also is currently not functioning at proper parameters, the infiltration and the secondary salinity affected big plots

² From Poverty to Rural Development – Document prepared by the World Bank and the Romanian National Commission for Statistics, 1999

of land, making them inappropriate for farming. In the upper areas the land is still good for agriculture and the level of the obtained yields is satisfactory.

Within the polder is also the Iezer Calarasi Lake, an important corridor for birds' migration, which had been proposed by the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environment Protection to become a protected area.

In order to have a broader and more detailed presentation of the pilot area, a social assessment had been developed. The methods used were the semi-structured interviews and a questionnaire to which a sample of villagers, representative for the population of the pilot area, had been invited to respond. The data had been processed and introduced in a database and a set of indicators to be monitored during the evolution of the project had been prepared. The database and the indicators are aiming to become an important tool in assessing the impact of the project on its main beneficiaries.

The following report, presenting the socio-economic and demographic data characterizing the pilot project area will be structured in 2 main parts: the first part will present the seven comunas and the area inside the polder, while the second part will present the results of the social assessment.

PART I

COMUNA ALEXANDRU ODOBESCU

Location:

Comuna Al. Odobescu is situated in the North – Western part of the pilot area.

There is no land in the Boianu – Sticleanu polder being under the administration of this comuna.

The Rasa-Galatui Lake borders the comuna.

Mayor: Mr. Gheorghe Sultan

Poverty:

The comuna has a poverty index of 21,57 (according to the WB Report) which is placing it between the poorest comunas within the county of Calarasi. The study prepared by Prof. Dumitru Sandu also includes this comuna between the poorest ones.

Number of villages:

Within the comuna there are three villages: Al. Odobescu
 Galatui
 N. Balcescu

Population:

At 01.07.1998 in the comuna were living **3013 persons**, out of which 1841 men and 1172 women. At 01.07.1999 there were **2975 persons**.

At 1.07.2000 in the comuna were living **3100** persons, out of which 1582 men and 1518 women.

No of inhabitants/village

Name of the Village	No. of Inhabitants
Nicolae Balcescu	1480
Alexandru Odobescu	1150
Galatui	470

The distribution on age groups is the following:

Group of age	0-4 years		5-19 years		20-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years		45-59 years		60 years and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1998	80	91	219	226	110	103	217	121	141	97	236	293	488	591
1999	79	82	216	232	106	91	227	142	134	94	211	269	492	600
2000 ³	93	93	224	241	93	76	242	178	127	91	196	247	504	609

It is important to mention that in the comuna is a very strong community of Adventists.

³ At end of March 2000

For each institutionalized child the comuna is paying 1.8 million lei/month.

In the comuna there are 1357 retired persons.

While in 1999 the majority of the retired people had pensions between 80,000 and 180,000 lei/month, in the year 2000 the average increased at 285,322 lei/month, mainly by the increase of the pensions under 100,000 lei.

After 1997 several families returned from the cities (after losing their jobs), most of them without any training in farming activities, having only very basic knowledge. The majority is living in the houses of their parents and they are farming the family land.

Demographic indicators at the 31.12.1998:

Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Growth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Rate of weddings	Rate of divorces
7.8‰	17.5‰	-9.7‰	0.0‰	7.4‰	0.0‰

Demographic indicators at the 31.12.1999:

Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Growth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Rate of weddings	Rate of divorces
15.9‰	20.7‰	-4.8‰	21.3‰	7.1‰	0.0‰

Yearly local budget:

The local budget was approx. 120 milion lei/year 1999 and was 1.361 million lei/year 2000

Main source of income:

Approximately 95% of the population have as source of income (except the pensions and the social support) only agriculture. Only 132 persons have other income sources than agriculture.

This is why the category the most affected by the problems faced by the agricultural sector and by the whole economy are the younger people, having no other source of income than agriculture.

The cadastral situation of the comuna:

The total area of land belonging to the comuna and its people is **6264 ha.**

The total agricultural area is 5775 ha. and the total arable area is 5432 ha.

The area covered with vineyards is 105 ha and the area covered by grassland is 238 ha. There are also 3 ha. of orchard.

The Commercial Society "Piscicola" is the administrator of 58 ha. of water on the territory of the comuna.

Description of the distribution and use of arable private land:

In the comuna there are 1270 households.

The average size of the private property/family in the comuna is 3 ha.

Usually the land is split in at least three locations, the distance between them being of usually at least 1 km.

In the comuna there are 269 individual farmers owning in total 1046 ha.

While at the end of 1998 in the comuna there were 2 legal associations and 2 family associations covering 1174 and respectively 3305 ha, currently there is only 1 association on the area of the comuna covering 4491 ha and having 963 members.

The cropping pattern for the last year was:

wheat		maize		sunflower		barley		vegetables	
area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)
1469	3000	1629	3000	1214	1350	150	4000	35	*

* out of which – 9 ha. tomatoes

- 2 ha garlic

- 4 ha onions

The average prices received for the main crops were: -1200 lei/kg for wheat

- 2300 lei/kg for sunflower

- 600-1000 lei/kg for maize

- 850 lei/kg for barley

The cropping patterns for the associations and for the individuals, for the year 2000:

a. In the associations:

Type of crop	Area Cultivated (ha)
wheat	1660
maize	1280
sunflower	750
barley	186

rape	244
beans	30
seeds	60
potatoes, vegetables, watermelons	116
forages	165

b. Individuals

Type of crop	Area Cultivated (ha)
wheat	150
maize	320
sunflower	165
beans	20
potatoes	10
watermelons	10
vegetables	21
small onions	5
forages	105
vineyards	76

Livestock:

	cattle (heads)	pigs (heads)	sheep and goats (heads)	horses (heads)	poultry (heads)
1999	635	1500	4300	500	17,500
2000	629	1715	3643	580	23,055

The grassland is appropriate for grazing but the overgrazing can be a problem. The tax for grazing is 10,000 lei/sheep and 20,000 lei/cow (the same during the last 2 years).

Machinery:

In the comuna there are only very few old tractors and not enough machinery. In order to be able to finish the agricultural works in time they must use the Agromec from Independenta, but they are not coming in due time and because the distance the price is higher.

The types and no. of machinery existing in the comuna at the end of the year 2000:

Type of machinery	In individual households (no)	In associations or in the enterprises existing in the comuna (no)
Plows	13	7
Cultivators	3	3
Harrowing equipment	8	3
Drills	4	2
Machinery for spreading fertilizers	2	1
Combines	3	-
Trailers	17	14
Vehicles for transporting commodities	1	3
Moto-pumps	3	1

Also in the comuna there are 20 tractors and 510 chariots.

Markets and marketing possibilities:

The main market is the peasant market from Bucharest, but the nearest is the one from Calarasi. For the milk there are some possibilities to collect it within the comuna, here being also a small milk processing factory. Otherwise people are producing food for their self-consumption and for the rest of the family living into towns (Calarasi, Oltenita, Bucharest etc) or are selling very small quantities to the neighbors.

OJCA Calarasi and DGAIA representatives:

There is no extension agent/ extension center in the comuna. The extension services are delivered by the agent working in Vlad Tepes comuna (agronomist).

DGAIA has a representative in this comuna, and also the “primarie” has one agronomist.

Infrastructure:

Only half of the population is connected to the running water network. The rest is drinking water from the wells.

The latrines are pits (without concrete walls or septic tanks) and due to the fact that the level of the underground water is high they are in fact a rapid and direct way to pollute the drinking water.

This is why – as the results of the tests made by the Public Health Institute are showing, the water from all the wells that are monitored within the comuna is not appropriate for human consumption (with only one exception – an well drilled at 30 m. depth)

e.g.: the well from the medical clinic (25 m. depth) is infested with Streptococcus Fecalis, and also has the value of the nitrites 2 times the maximum accepted level.

There are no ecological platforms for manure and household wastes. The mayor managed to put in place a system to convince the farmers to not through everywhere the wastes, but in one place, but unfortunately the comuna had no resources to build a proper platform. Currently the wastes are put directly on the soil and burned periodically.

Till the last year there were problems related to isolation but currently the comuna managed to find resources to fix the road and the bridge.

Commercial societies or enterprises delivering services in the comuna:

In the comuna there are 11 small enterprises having a commercial profile, there are 2 acquisition companies, 1 construction enterprise, 1 mill, one bakery and one tailor shop.

Main priorities for the comuna:

The general opinion was that the most critical problem is the quality of the drinking water. This is why the mayor and the local community prepared feasibility studies for extending the water supply network, for building an ecological platform for wastes, for graveling the access roads for the waste platform etc. and the local community is committed to support any activities helping them to solve this problem. Unfortunately currently only part of the farmers were able to make a link between the inappropriate way in which they are collecting and storing the manure and the pollution of the underground water.

Another problem is the one of the erosion. This is why the local community is willing to participate at the afforestation of the area near the Rasa-Galatui Lake, to plant windbreaks and buffer strips etc.

Other options are:

- introduction of new high-income generating crops in the cropping pattern
- creation of small plots/farms using environmentally friendly agricultural practices. The products obtained there could be certified as “biological products” (not organic!) and promoted on the market at a higher price.
- to organize a good system of collecting the manure and using it on the field as organic fertilizer.
- setting small teaching programs on environment protection, environmentally friendly agriculture for the children in the area. These issues can be taught during the vocational classes representing 30% from the curricula (in the rural areas)
- small training programs for the younger farmers in the area
- to organize discussions with the women in the comuna in order to assess which are their main problems/needs. Based on this, eventually in collaboration with the women in other neighboring comunas, to create a group to represent them at local and county level.
- to support the farmers organization in the area to produce bio-products and promoting the environmentally friendly practices/organic farming. In the same time they can access the market easier in order to promote their own products (on the national and international market). This will be a very good strategy on longer term, mainly considering the preparation for EU accession and the fact that for organic/biological products there are no limiting quotas.
- public awareness activities, showing also the direct link between morbidity and environment pollution.

COMUNA CIOCANESTI

Location:

Comuna Ciocanesti is situated in the South Western part of the pilot area.

The comuna has land within the Boianu – Sticleanu polder and also there is a Commercial Society formed from the former IAS (State Farm) – Ceres Ciocanesti -that used to be under the territorial area of the comuna.

The National Forests Authority is the manager of 516 ha of forests and the National Waters Administration is the manager of 588 ha of forestland.

“Piscicola” is the manager of 200 ha. of lake, within the territory of this comuna.

Mayor:

Poverty:

The comuna is not included between the poorest comunas in the county.

Number of villages:

Within the comuna there are four villages:

- Smardan
- Sarbi
- Andolina
- Margineni

Population:

At 1.07.1998 in the comuna were living **5011 persons**, out of which 2491 men and 2510 women. At 1.07.1999 there were **4868 persons**.

At the end of June 2000 in the comuna were living **4993 villagers** out of which 2466 men and 2527 women.

The distribution on age groups is the following:

Group of age	0-4 years		5-19 years		20-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years		45-59 years		60 years and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1998	111	119	452	383	172	150	340	268	189	178	407	484	820	938
1999	107	100	455	378	149	159	340	272	196	154	386	464	764	924
2000 ⁴	90	97	455	382	150	147	368	296	194	168	353	426	815	944

For each institutionalized child the comuna is paying 1.8 million lei/month.

⁴ At end of March 2000

In the comuna there are 2809 retired persons and 782 unemployed persons without any income from the state budget.

The majority of the retired people had at the end of the year 1998 pensions between 90,000 and 190,000 lei/month. Currently the average is approx. 300,000 lei.

In the comuna there is also the fostering house "Speranta" where are living 100 children between 3 and 18 years old and the asylum for old people "Ciocanesti" where are socially and medically assisted 160 old people. None of these institutions have an own source of running water. They are using the water source from the Microcentrala Ciocanesti, which is not authorized by the Public Health Directorate.

Demographic indicators at the 31.12.1998:

Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Growth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Rate of weddings	Rate of divorces
8.6‰	21.6‰	-13.0‰	0.0‰	4.5 ‰	0.62‰

Demographic indicators at the 31.12.1999:

Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Growth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Rate of weddings	Rate of divorces
6.2‰	22.5‰	-16.0‰	33.3‰	6.2 ‰	0.0‰

Yearly local budget:

The local budget was in 199 approx. 210 million lei/year. This year the budget is approx. 500 million lei/year. No investments had been made.

Main source of income:

Approximately 90% of the population have as source of income (except the pensions and the social support) only agriculture. In the comuna there are 690 persons having other income sources except agriculture.

This is why the category the most affected by the problems faced by the agricultural sector and by the whole economy are the younger people, having no other source of income than agriculture.

The cadastral situation of the comuna:

The total area of land belonging to the comuna and its inhabitants is **13112 ha.**

The total agricultural area is 10832 ha. and the total arable area is 10547 ha.

The area covered with vineyards is 256 ha and the area covered by orchards is 2 ha. There are also 8 ha of haye.

The comuna has 238 ha. of land kept as natural pasture.

Description of the distribution and use of arable private land:

In the comuna there are approx. 1800 households.

Most of the private arable land (6005 ha) is grouped into:

- four agricultural associations (with legal statute), covering 3606 ha
- 6 family associations covering approx. 460 ha (the largest being the one of Mr. Velicu Petre with 202 ha and 55 members).
- There are 560 individuals covering approx. 2193 ha.

The average size of the private property/family in the comuna is 3 ha, but it is split in smaller plots (usually 3) with an average distance between them of 7-8 km.

The cropping pattern for the last year was:

wheat		maize		sunflower		soybeans		vegetables		watermelons	
area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)
1999	4000	1918	5000	1649 (+75 ha for seed)	1443	1		110	*	21 (+16 ha for seed)	**

* depending on the type of vegetables cultivated. The main area had been covered with peas (112 ha) with an yield of 2.5 t/ha.

** varying a lot between farmers and the associations

There are also **92 ha. with fodder** (89 ha lucerne and 3 ha haye)

The average prices received for the main crops were: -1200 - 1300 lei/kg for wheat

- 2100-2300 lei/kg for sunflower
- 600-1000 lei/kg for maize

The cropping patterns for the associations for the year 2000:

c. In the legal associations:

Type of crop	Area Cultivated (ha)
wheat	1535
maize	825
sunflower	832
barley	100
peas	55
watermelons	40
lucerne	45
potatoes, vegetables,	14

d. Family associations

Type of crop	Area Cultivated (ha)
wheat	170
maize	155
sunflower	127
barley	3
vegetables	2

Livestock:

	cattle (heads)	pigs (heads)	sheep and goats (heads)	horses (heads)	poultry (heads)	beehives
1999	709	3793	3951	317	41,795	220
2000	805	3707	9243	279	45,815	220

The grassland is appropriate for grazing. The tax for grazing is 10,000 lei/sheep and 20,000 lei/cow

Machinery:

In the comuna is a mechanization private commercial society formed after the privatization of the former state-owned Agromec (the mechanization unit of the former collective farm from Ciocanesti). They leased in land from the farmers within the comuna, land that is farmed with

the machinery they have and they are also working on a commercial basis for the farmers within the comuna. But generally speaking the set of machinery is not enough for the whole area of land.

The prices they are using are: 600,000 lei/ha for plowing and disking and 500,000-700,000 lei/ha for harvesting (or between 12-15% from the yield).

The types and no. of machinery existing in the comuna at the end of the year 2000:

Type of machinery	In individual households (no)	In associations or in the enterprises existing in the comuna (no)
Plows	32	23
Cultivators	5	3
Harrowing equipment	14	20
Drills	7	10
Machinery for spreading fertilizers	-	10
Combines	4	11
Sprayers	1	9

Also in the comuna there are 108 tractors (out of which 49 belong to individuals) and 227 chariots.

Markets and marketing possibilities:

The main market is the peasant market from Bucharest, but the nearest is the one from Calarasi. For the milk there are facilities to collect it within the comuna, mainly through the private commercial society network. There are mills for wheat and maize in the comuna and also 2 presses for sunflower oil. Otherwise people are producing food for their self-consumption and for the rest of the family living into towns (Calarasi, Oltenita, Bucharest etc) or are selling very small quantities to the neighbors.

OJCA Calarasi and DGAIA representatives:

There is an extension center in the comuna with 2 extension agents (one agronomist and one livestock engineer).

DGAIA has a representative in the comuna.

Infrastructure:

The drinking water is from the wells. There are approx. 1.5 km of pipes for running water. The latrines are pits (without concrete walls or septic tanks) representing a rapid and direct way to pollute the drinking water.

This is why – as the results of the tests made by the Public Health Institute are showing, the water from all the wells that are monitored within the comuna is not appropriate for human

consumption. In fact even last year in the comuna had been cases of Blue disease, but also a serious number of cases of acute digestive diseases.

Commercial societies or enterprises delivering services in the comuna:

In the comuna there are 43 small enterprises having a commercial profile trading food and non-food products, there are also one bakery and one mill, a slaughter-house, a credit cooperative, a branch of RAIF.

Main priorities for the comuna:

As in all other comunas here also the most critical problem is considered to be the quality of the drinking water. The local community is not yet aware about the need to start an intensive program for cleaning the drinking water and changing the current practices polluting the environment. An initiative at local level to start prepare a platform for collecting manure and household wastes is currently being developed, but the financial resources are very limited.

Other options are:

- introduction of new high-income generating crops in the cropping pattern
- creation of small plots/farms using environmentally friendly agricultural practices. The products obtained there could be certified as “biological products” (not organic!) and promoted on the market at a higher price.
- to organize a good system of collecting the manure and using it on the field as organic fertilizer.
- setting small teaching programs on environment protection, environmentally friendly agriculture for the children in the area. These issues can be taught during the vocational classes representing 30% from the curricula (in the rural areas)
- small training programs for the younger farmers in the area
- to organize discussions with the women in the comuna in order to assess which are their main problems/needs. Based on this, eventually in collaboration with the women in other neighboring comunas, to create a group to represent them at local and county level.
- to support the farmers organization in the area to produce bio-products and promoting the environmentally friendly practices/organic farming. In the same time they can access the market easier in order to promote their own products (on the national and international market). This will be a very good strategy on longer term, mainly considering the preparation for EU accession and the fact that for organic/biological products there are no limiting quotas.
- public awareness activities, showing also the direct link between morbidity and environment pollution.

COMUNA GRADISTEA

Location:

Comuna GRADISTEA is situated in the central part of the pilot area.

The comuna has land within the Boianu – Sticleanu polder and also there is a Commercial Society formed from the former IAS (State Farm) that used to be under the territorial area of the comuna. On the administrative area of the comuna there are also other Commercial Societies (former IAS), some of them being located part on this comuna part on the neighboring comunas.

Mayor: Secretary of the Comuna Hall: Mr. Botea Chirea

Poverty:

The comuna has a poverty index of 19.93 (according to the WB Report) which is placing it between the poorest comunas within the county of Calarasi. The study prepared by Prof. Dumitru Sandu also includes this comuna between the poorest ones.

Number of villages:

Within the comuna there are four villages:

- Gradistea
- Cunesti
- Rasa
- Bogata

Population:

At 01.07.1998 in the comuna were living **5154 persons**, out of which 2518 men and 2536 women. At 01.07.1999 in the comuna were living **5171 inhabitants**.

At 1.06.2000 in the comuna were living **5145 persons**, out of which 2518 men and 2627 women.

No of inhabitants/village

Name of the Village	No. of Inhabitants
Gradistea	2158
Cunesti	983
Rasa	1269
Bogata	735

The distribution on age groups is the following:

Group of age	0-4 years		5-19 years		20-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years		45-59 years		60 years and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1998	149	125	489	413	166	178	363	283	241	196	366	455	744	977
1999	139	130	494	426	162	176	385	311	235	185	359	438	753	978
2000 ⁵	141	135	490	425	170	177	397	336	236	196	358	412	731	984

⁵ At end of March 2000

For each institutionalized child the comuna is paying 1.8 million lei/month.

In the comuna there are 2500 retired persons.

While in 1999 the majority of the retired people had pensions between 70,000 and 170,000 lei/month, in the year 2000 the average increased at approx. 420,000 lei/month, mainly by the increase of the pensions under 150,000 lei.

After 1997 several families returned from the cities (after losing their jobs), most of them without any training in farming activities, having only very basic knowledge. The majority is living in the houses of their parents and they are farming the family land.

Also, it is common for the comuna to have people coming to farm the land but living in Calarasi.

Demographic indicators at the 31.12.1998:

Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Growth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Rate of weddings	Rate of divorces
9.5‰	17.1‰	-7.6‰	40.8‰	6.0 ‰	1.56‰

Demographic indicators at the 31.12.1999:

Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Growth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Rate of weddings	Rate of divorces
10.3‰	22.0‰	-11.7‰	19.2‰	2.3 ‰	0.98‰

Yearly local budget:

At the beginning of the year 1999 the local budget was approx. 150 million lei/year, which after the reallocation became 450 million lei. For the year 2000 the total comuna budget was 1.1 billion lei.

Main source of income:

Approximately 80-85% of the population have as source of income (except the pensions and the social support) only agriculture. There are 642 employed people in the comuna and 710 persons have another source of income than agriculture.

In the comuna there are 9 commercial societies for services and 40 trading enterprises dealing with food and non-food products.

The cadastral situation of the comuna:

The total area of land belonging to the comuna and its people is **17739 ha**.

The total agricultural area is 14984 ha. and the total arable area is 14752 ha.

The area covered with vineyards is 219 ha and the area covered by grassland is 13 ha.

The comuna has 450 ha. of arable land kept as natural pasture.

The Commercial Societies having land on the administrative area of the Comuna are: S.C. Agrozootehnica Mircea Voda - 1963 ha, S.C. Agroservcom – 4805 ha, S.C. Horticola Cuza Voda – 290 ha, S.C. Comsuin S.A. 1090 ha.

“Piscicola” is administrating 684 ha. of waterbody, in the terrace area.

Description of the distribution and use of arable private land:

In the comuna there are approx. 1916 households.

Most of the private arable land (6133 ha) is grouped into:

- seven agricultural associations (with legal statute), covering 4656 ha – the biggest having approx.2400 ha.
- four family associations covering 600 ha.

By the end of June 2000, in the comuna the situation was similar in what regards the number of agricultural associations. The number of family associations decreased at 3, covering an area of only 200 ha. The number of members of the agricultural association was approx. 1000. The number of individual farmers was at the same date 126 and they farmed an area of 420 ha.

The average size of the private property/family in the comuna is 3 ha.

Usually the land is split in at least three locations, the distance between them usually being of at least 3 km. There are farmers having their plots at 25 km. distance.

The cropping pattern for the last year was:

wheat		maize		sunflower		barley		vegetables		watermelons	
area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)
2100	3500	3000	3800	1400	1700	50	4000	100	*	52	**

*100 ha out of which – 20 ha. tomatoes

- 25 ha cabbage
- 25 ha potatoes
- 4 ha onions
- eggplant
- carrots

** varying a lot between farmers and the associations

Also farmers had **690 ha of forage** (lucerne and maize), with 5 tones dries mass for lucerne.

The average prices received for the main crops were: -1200 lei/kg for wheat

- 2300 lei/kg for sunflower
- 600-1000 lei/kg for maize
- 850 lei/kg for barley

The cropping patterns for the associations for the year 2000:

e. In the legal associations:

Type of crop	Area Cultivated (ha)
wheat	1708
maize	1546
sunflower	720
forages	85
barley	288

f. Family associations

Type of crop	Area Cultivated (ha)
wheat	59
maize	100
sunflower	37

Livestock:

	cattle (heads)	pigs (heads)	sheep and goats (heads)	horses (heads)	poultry (heads)	beehives
1999	1674	6528	3568	412	50,000	240
2000	1783	6416	3518	627	49,590	250

The grassland is appropriate for grazing but the overgrazing can be a problem. Another problem raised by the farmers was the distance between the houses and the good pastures. The tax for grazing is 10,000 lei/sheep and 20,000 lei/cow

Machinery:

As farmers and the mayor said the number of machinery is not enough for the needs of the farmers. Not only they are old and part of the equipment is not available, but they are not always appropriate to the existing conditions.

The types and no. of machinery existing in the comuna at the end of the year 2000:

Type of machinery	In individual households (no)	In associations or in the enterprises existing in the comuna (no)
Plows	14	126
Harvesters	-	4
Cultivators	6	39
Harrowing equipment with disks	8	34
Drills	12	58
Spayers	3	6

Also in the comuna there are 95 tractors (out of which 21 in individual households). There are also 417 chariots.

Markets and marketing possibilities:

The main market is the peasant market from Bucharest, but the nearest is the one from Calarasi. For the milk there are some possibilities to collect it within the comuna, here being also a small milk-processing factory. There are mills for wheat and maize in the comuna and also a press for sunflower oil. Otherwise people are producing food for their self-consumption and for the rest of the family living into towns (Calarasi, Oltenita, Bucharest etc) or are selling very small quantities to the neighbors.

In the comuna is also a beer factory.

OJCA Calarasi and DGAIA representatives:

There is no extension agent/ extension center in the comuna. The extension services are delivered by the 2 agents working in Cuza Voda comuna (1 agronomist and 1 biologist).

DGAIA has a representative in this comuna.

Infrastructure:

The drinking water is from the wells or from the pits.

The latrines are pits (without concrete walls or septic tanks) with 3-4 meters depth and due to the fact that the level of the underground water is high they are in fact a rapid and direct way to pollute the drinking water.

This is why – as the results of the tests made by the Public Health Institute are showing, the water from all the wells that are monitored within the comuna is not appropriate for human

consumption. This is why all the cases of Blue disease on new-born babies that occurred in 1997 were from this comuna.

There are no ecological platforms for manure and household wastes. The local community already prepared a project for household wastes and established the location, but they could not find resources for doing it.

Main priorities for the comuna:

As in all other comunas also here the most critical problem is considered to be the quality of the drinking water.

Other options are:

- introduction of new high-income generating crops in the cropping pattern
- creation of small plots/farms using environmentally friendly agricultural practices. The products obtained there could be certified as “biological products” (not organic!) and promoted on the market at a higher price.
- to organize a good system of collecting the manure and using it on the field as organic fertilizer.
- setting small teaching programs on environment protection, environmentally friendly agriculture for the children in the area. These issues can be taught during the vocational classes representing 30% from the curricula (in the rural areas)
- small training programs for the younger farmers in the area
- to organize discussions with the women in the comuna in order to assess which are their main problems/needs. Based on this, eventually in collaboration with the women in other neighboring comunas, to create a group to represent them at local and county level.
- to support the farmers organization in the area to produce bio-products and promoting the environmentally friendly practices/organic farming. In the same time they can access the market easier in order to promote their own products (on the national and international market). This will be a very good strategy on longer term, mainly considering the preparation for EU accession and the fact that for organic/biological products there are no limiting quotas.
- public awareness activities, showing also the direct link between morbidity and environment pollution.

COMUNA INDEPENDENTA

Location:

Comuna Independenta is situated in the central part of the pilot area.

The comuna has no land within the Boianu – Sticleanu polder and also there is no commercial society formed from the former IAS (State Farm).

Mayor: Mr. Constantin Anghel

Poverty:

The comuna has a poverty index of 20.45 (according to the WB Report) which is placing it between the poorest comunas within the county of Calarasi.

Number of villages:

Within the comuna there are three villages: Visini
 Potcoava
 Independenta

Population:

At 01.07.1998 in the comuna were living **3946 persons**, out of which 1973 men and 1973 women. At 01.07.1999 in the comuna there were **3920 inhabitants**.

At 1.06.2000 in the comuna were living **3941 persons**, out of which 1976 men and 1965 women.

No of inhabitants/village

Name of the Village	No. of Inhabitants
Independenta	2261
Potcoava	1051
Visini	629

The distribution on age groups is the following:

Group of age	0-4 years		5-19 years		20-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years		45-59 years		60 years and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1998	119	83	409	380	168	148	272	175	215	139	337	400	453	648
1999	119	86	402	366	166	144	296	190	199	135	328	375	451	663
2000 ⁶	102	94	410	364	160	137	304	204	177	128	328	355	467	676

For each institutionalized child the comuna is paying 1.8 million lei/month.

⁶ At end of March 2000

In the comuna there are 1789 retired persons.

While in 1999 the majority of the retired people had pensions between 70,000 and 170,000 lei/month, in the year 2000 the average increased at approx. 400,000 lei/month, mainly by the increase of the pensions under 150,000 lei.

After 1997 several families returned from the cities (after losing their jobs), most of them without any training in farming activities, having only very basic knowledge. The majority is living in the houses of their parents and they are farming the family land.

Demographic indicators at the 31.12.1998:

Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Growth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Rate of weddings	Rate of divorces
14.9‰	16.6‰	-0.7 ‰	16.9‰	5.3 ‰	0.76‰

Demographic indicators at the 31.12.1998:

Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Growth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Rate of weddings	Rate of divorces
10.9‰	16.7‰	-5.8 ‰	23.8‰	5.6‰	0.76‰

Yearly local budget:

The local budget was at the end of 1999 approx. 470 million lei/year. For the year 2000 the budget is 877.1 million lei.

Main source of income:

Approximately 98% of the population have as source of income (except the pensions and the social support) only agriculture. Only 80 persons have other sources of income in the comuna. This is why the category the most affected by the problems faced by the agricultural sector and by the whole economy are the younger people, having no other source of income than agriculture.

There is in the comuna a private commercial society (the manager being the mayor) and a mechanization commercial society, offering employment possibilities to the villagers. There are also a bakery, a carpentry workshop, 2 societies offering services related to agricultural activities and also a cereal purchasing company.

The cadastral situation of the comuna:

The total area of land belonging to the comuna and its inhabitants is **5856 ha**.

The total agricultural area is 5507 ha. and the total arable area is 5435 ha.

The area covered with vineyards is 71 ha and the area covered by grassland is 1 ha.

The comuna has 239 ha. of land kept as natural pasture.

Description of the distribution and use of arable private land:

In the comuna there are approx. 1721 households.

Most of the private arable land (5177 ha) is grouped into:

- two agricultural associations (with legal statute), covering 3567 ha – one having 1732 ha and the second 2467 ha. The last one is not an agricultural association but a former machinery unit that became private and is farming on leased in land.
- there are approx. 200 individual farmers covering 3488 ha.⁷

By the end of June 2000, in the comuna the situation was very similar. The number of members of the agricultural association was 802. The number of individual farmers was at the same date 218 and they farmed an area of 1068 ha.

Distribution of land property size for individual farms/households:⁸

Area	0-1 ha	1-3 ha	3-5 ha	5-7 ha	7-10 ha
No. of households	29	74	56	31	10

The average size of the private property/family in the comuna is 1.5 ha, but it is split in smaller plots (usually 2) with an average distance between them of 7-10 km.

The cropping pattern for the last year was:

wheat		maize		sunflower		barley		vegetables		watermelons	
area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)
1625	4500	1378	5500	1084	1443	192	3980	110	*	20	**

* depending on the type of vegetables cultivated. The main area had been covered with peas (45 ha) with an yield of 2.6 t/ha.

** varying a lot between farmers and the associations

⁷ This figure had been given by the DGAIA. The mayoralty of the comuna did not confirmed it but gave another figure, much smaller, of approx. 1500 ha.

⁸ There were no official land sales during the past 12 months in the comuna.

The average prices received for the main crops were: -1200 - 1300 lei/kg for wheat

- 2300 lei/kg for sunflower
- 600-1000 lei/kg for maize
- 870 lei/kg for barley

The cropping patterns for the associations for the year 2000:

In the legal associations:

Type of crop	Area Cultivated (ha)
wheat	525
maize	460
sunflower	330
forages	167
barley	125
potatoes, vegetables,	80
peas	45

The prices obtained after the year 2000 harvest were: 3,500 lei/kg for wheat, 4,000 lei/kg for maize, 4,200 lei/kg for the sunflower, 1,500 lei/kg for peas, 1,500 lei/kg for beans, 10,000 lei/kg for the forage plants, and an average price of 20,000 lei/kg for the vegetables.

Livestock:

	cattle (heads)	pigs (heads)	sheep and goats (heads)	horses (heads)	poultry (heads)	beehives
1999	1291*	1791	2554	207	25,000	66
2000	1156**	2730	902	296	34,778	35

* 149 cows are belonging to a private commercial society.

** 125 cattle heads are belonging to the private commercial society

The grassland is appropriate for grazing. The tax for grazing is 10,000 lei/sheep and 20,000 lei/cow

Machinery:

In the comuna is a mechanization private commercial society formed after the privatization of the former state-owned Agromec (the mechanisation unit of the former collective farm from Independenta and Al. Odobescu). They leased in land from the farmers within the comuna,

land that is farmed with the machinery they have and they are also working on a commercial basis for the farmers within the comunas Independenta and Al. Odobescu.

At the beginning of 1999 there were 80 tractors – several being the old 200 HP tractors, they had 32 combines – out of which 7 recently purchased from Class, 8 machines for spreading fertilizers and 8 sprayers for herbicides.

There are 150 employees working on a permanent basis.

The prices they are using are: 600,000 lei/ha for plowing and disking and 700,000 lei/ha for harvesting (or 15% from the yield).

The types and no. of machinery existing in the comuna at the end of the year 2000:

Type of machinery	In individual households (no)	In associations or in the enterprises existing in the comuna (no)
Plows	15	40
Harvesters	2	43
Cultivators	-	13
Harrowing equipment	5	41
Drills	2	25
Lorries	6	22
Spayers	-	8
Machinery for spreading fertilizers	-	5
Machinery for baling straws	-	6

Also in the comuna there are 55 tractors good for working (out of which 15 in individual households). There are also 253 chariots.

Markets and marketing possibilities:

The main market is the peasant market from Bucharest, but the nearest is the one from Calarasi. For the milk there are facilities to collect it within the comuna, mainly through the private commercial society network. There are mills for wheat and maize in the comuna and also 2 presses for sunflower oil. Otherwise people are producing food for their self-consumption and for the rest of the family living into towns (Calarasi, Oltenita, Bucharest etc) or are selling very small quantities to the neighbors.

OJCA Calarasi and DGAIA representatives:

There is no extension agent/ extension center in the comuna.

DGAIA has a representative in this comuna and also the comuna is paying for another agronomist.

Infrastructure:

The drinking water is from the wells.

The latrines are pits (without concrete walls or septic tanks) representing a rapid and direct way to pollute the drinking water.

This is why – as the results of the tests made by the Public Health Institute are showing, the water from all the wells that are monitored within the comuna is not appropriate for human consumption. In fact even last year in the comuna had been cases of Blue disease, but also a serious number of cases of acute digestive diseases.

Main priorities for the comuna:

As in all other comunas here also the most critical problem is considered to be the quality of the drinking water. The local community is not yet aware about the need to start an intensive program for cleaning the drinking water and changing the current practices polluting the environment. An initiative at local level to start prepare a platform for collecting manure and household wastes is currently being developed, but the financial resources are very limited. Also there are already individual farmers in the comuna using the manure, and also the manure resulting from the cows of dairy farm belonging to the private commercial society is used as organic fertilizer.

The local community thinks that creation of windbreaks, buffer-strips, tree planting will be very useful mainly due to the fact that each winter the snow covers the valley and it creates problems in accessing the villages. This comuna is also one of the comunas without orchards or trees and this is why they are affected by wind erosion. The advantage of introducing agro-forestry in the comuna will be a significant one, as the local representative said.

Other options are:

- introduction of new high-income generating crops in the cropping pattern
- creation of small plots/farms using environmentally friendly agricultural practices. The products obtained there could be certified as “biological products” (not organic!) and promoted on the market at a higher price.
- to organize a good system of collecting the manure and using it on the field as organic fertilizer.
- setting small teaching programs on environment protection, environmentally friendly agriculture for the children in the area. These issues can be taught during the vocational classes representing 30% from the curricula (in the rural areas)
- small training programs for the younger farmers in the area
- to organize discussions with the women in the comuna in order to assess which are their main problems/needs. Based on this, eventually in collaboration with the women in other neighboring comunas, to create a group to represent them at local and county level.
- to support the farmers organization in the area to produce bio-products and promoting the environmentally friendly practices/organic farming. In the same time they can access the market easier in order to promote their own products (on the national and international market). This will be a very good strategy on longer term, mainly considering the preparation for EU accession and the fact that for organic/biological products there are no limiting quotas.
- public awareness activities, showing also the direct link between morbidity and environment pollution.

COMUNA VALCELELE

Location:

Comuna Valcele is situated in the Northern part of the pilot area.

The comuna has no land within the Boianu – Sticleanu polder.

In the comuna is a former farm of the Communist Party, currently acting as commercial society, with an area of 1100 ha.

Mayor:

Poverty:

The comuna is not between the poorest in the county, the problems existing being related mainly to health and age of the inhabitants.

Number of villages:

Within the comuna there are two villages: Valcele
Floroaica

Population:

At 01.07.1998 in the comuna were living **2027 persons**, out of which 999 men and 1038 women. At 01.07.1999 in the comuna were living **2039 persons**.

At 1.06.2000 in the comuna were living **2183** persons, out of which 1124 men and 1059 women.

No of inhabitants/village

Name of the Village	No. of Inhabitants
Valcelele	1600
Floroaica	583

The distribution on age groups is the following:

Group of age	0-4 years		5-19 years		20-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years		45-59 years		60 years and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1998	46	47	170	144	81	65	114	82	84	66	161	244	343	380
1999	38	46	183	149	69	64	127	90	88	66	153	228	337	387
2000 ⁹	26	47	188	151	58	52	135	103	88	65	159	225	349	407

⁹ At end of March 2000

For each institutionalized child the comuna is paying 1.8 million lei/month.

In the comuna there are 1000 retired persons.

While in 1999 the majority of the retired people had pensions between 80,000 and 180,000 lei/month, in the year 2000 the average increased at approx. 300,000 lei/month, mainly by the increase of the pensions under 100,000 lei.

The majority of the inhabitants are old people, most of the children having left the comuna. Some are coming during vacations or weekend to help their parents, but most of the times there are only these ones to deal with the household and farming activities.

After 1997 several families returned from the cities (after losing their jobs), most of them without any training in farming activities, having only very basic knowledge. The majority is living in the houses of their parents and they are farming the family land.

Demographic indicators at the 31.12.1998:

Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Growth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Rate of weddings	Rate of divorces
5.4‰	23.0‰	-17.6‰	90.9‰ ¹⁰	5.4 ‰	0.0‰

Demographic indicators at the 31.12.1999:

Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Growth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Rate of weddings	Rate of divorces
8.9‰	21.70‰	-12.8‰	111.1‰	6.9 ‰	1.48‰

Yearly local budget:

The local budget was approx. 100 million lei/year (plus 200 at the reallocation) for the year 1999. For the year 2000 the budget of the comuna was approx. 500 million lei.

Main source of income:

Approximately 90% of the population have as source of income (except the pensions and the social support) only agriculture. 511 persons have another source of income than agriculture (240 in Floroaița and 271 in Valcelele). In the same time there are 1323 persons in Valcelele and 343 persons in Floroaița which do not receive any other money except the income coming from farming.

¹⁰ This is the highest infant mortality rate in all the county and almost 4 times higher than the average for the country.

This is why the category the most affected by the problems faced by the agricultural sector and by the whole economy are the younger people, having no other source of income than agriculture.

In the comuna there are 15 commercial societies with food or non-food related activities.

The cadastral situation of the comuna:

The total area of land belonging to the comuna and its inhabitants is **6457 ha**.

The total agricultural area is 5720 ha. and the total arable area is 5560 ha.

The area covered with vineyards is 160 ha.

The comuna has 328 ha agricultural land used as natural pasture.

Description of the distribution and use of arable private land:

In the comuna there are 969 households.

The average size of the private property/family in the comuna is 2.37 ha, but it is split in smaller plots (3-5 plots)

Most of the private arable land (4149 ha) was grouped at the beginning of 1999 into six agricultural associations (with legal statute), covering 2106 ha – the biggest having approx.745 ha and 15 family associations covering 1200 ha. There were also approx. 300 individual farmers covering 1552 ha.

The cropping pattern for the last year was:

wheat		maize		sunflower		barley		rape		vegetables	
area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)
1290 (+ 30 for seed)	3300	1340	3200	845	1500	90	4500	50	3200	100	*

* depending on the type of vegetables cultivated

The average prices received for the main crops were: -1200 lei/kg for wheat

- 2200 lei/kg for sunflower
- 600-1000 lei/kg for maize
- 850 lei/kg for barley

- 170 US\$/t for rape

The cropping patterns for the associations for the year 2000:

g. In the legal associations:

Type of crop	Area Cultivated (ha)
wheat	1140
maize	682
sunflower	657
forages	50
rape	40
potatoes, vegetables,	30
watermelons	20

h. Family associations

Type of crop	Area Cultivated (ha)
wheat	144
maize	79.3
Sunflower	64

Livestock:

	cattle (heads)	pigs (heads)	sheep and goats (heads)	horses (heads)	poultry (heads)	beehives
1999	594	4,000	2,200	250	40,000	260
2000	470	1988	2551	333	76,397	215

The grassland is appropriate for grazing. The tax for grazing is 10,000 lei/sheep and 20,000 lei/cow

Machinery:

The existing machinery is not enough for the comuna. There are no enough tractors, lorries or other transportation means. This creates a problem mainly due to the fact that the villagers are old people.

The types and no. of machinery existing in the comuna at the end of the year 2000:

Type of machinery	In individual	In associations or in the
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	households (no)	enterprises existing in the comuna (no)
Plows – for tractors	33	21
- for animal propulsion	50	-
Cultivators	12	7
Harrowing equipment	32	14
Drills – for tractors	7	7
- for animal propulsion	5	-
Weeding equipment	6	6
Machinery for spreading fertilizers	-	3

Also in the comuna there are 9 tractors of 45HP belonging to individuals, and 48 tractors with over 65HP (out of which 27 in individual households). There are also 267 chariots.

Markets and marketing possibilities:

The main market is the peasant market from Bucharest, but the nearest is the one from Calarasi. For the milk there are some possibilities to collect it within the comuna, but the system is not efficient. There are mills for wheat and maize in the comuna and also a press for sunflower oil. Otherwise people are producing food for their self-consumption and for the rest of the family living into towns (Calarasi, Oltenita, Bucharest etc) or are selling very small quantities to the neighbors.

OJCA Calarasi and DGAIA representatives:

There is no extension agent/ extension center in the comuna. The extension services are delivered by the 2 agents working in Cuza Voda comuna (1 agronomist and 1 biologist). DGAIA has a representative in this comuna.

Infrastructure:

The drinking water is from the wells or from the pits. There are also 2.2 km of water system, taking the water from a pit drilled at 80 m depth, but currently only 1 Km. is functioning.

The latrines are pits (without concrete walls or septic tanks) with 3-4 meters depth and due to the fact that the level of the underground water is high they are in fact a rapid and direct way to pollute the drinking water.

This is why – as the results of the tests made by the Public Health Institute are showing, the water from all the wells that are monitored within the comuna is not appropriate for human consumption.

There are no ecological platforms for manure and household wastes. The local community already prepared a project for household wastes and established the location, but they could not find resources for doing it.

In order to solve the problem of the drinking water the local council asked for the support of the Government of Romania (Ministry of Public Works and Territorial Planning) and also

they submitted a project proposal to FRDS (the Romanian Social Development Fund) for the village Floroaica.

Main priorities for the comuna:

As in all other comunas also here the most critical problem is considered to be the quality of the drinking water. Other critical issue was the health of the people in the comuna. The mayor is very willing to support also activities that will improve the income of the farmers or will reduce their production cost. The local community thinks that afforestation, creation of windbreaks, bufferstrips, tree-planting will be very useful mainly due to the fact that basically there are no trees in the comuna, except the very few ones existing within the villages.

Other options are:

- introduction of new high-income generating crops in the cropping pattern
- creation of small plots/farms using environmentally friendly agricultural practices. The products obtained there could be certified as “biological products” (not organic!) and promoted on the market at a higher price.
- to organize a good system of collecting the manure and using it on the field as organic fertilizer.
- setting small teaching programs on environment protection, environmentally friendly agriculture for the children in the area. These issues can be taught during the vocational classes representing 30% from the curricula (in the rural areas)
- small training programs for the younger farmers in the area
- to organize discussions with the women in the comuna in order to assess which are their main problems/needs. Based on this, eventually in collaboration with the women in other neighboring comunas, to create a group to represent them at local and county level.
- to support the farmers organization in the area to produce bio-products and promoting the environmentally friendly practices/organic farming. In the same time they can access the market easier in order to promote their own products (on the national and international market). This will be a very good strategy on longer term, mainly considering the preparation for EU accession and the fact that for organic/biological products there are no limiting quotas.
- public awareness activities, showing also the direct link between morbidity and environment pollution.

COMUNA VLAD TEPEȘ**Location:**

Comuna Vlad Tepes is situated in the North-Western part of the pilot area.

The comuna has no land within the Boianu – Sticleanu polder and also there is no commercial society formed from the former IAS (State Farm).

The Commercial Society “Piscicola” (for fisheries) is administrating 25 ha covered with lakes and pools, on the area of the comuna.

Also, The National Forests Authority is administrating 322 ha of forest.

Mayor: Mrs. Vaideanu Cornelia

Poverty:

The comuna has a poverty index of 21.28 (according to the WB Report) which is placing it between the poorest comunas within the county of Calarasi.

Number of villages:

Within the comuna there are two villages: Vlad Tepes
Mihai Viteazu

Population:

At 01.07.1998 in the comuna were living **2641 persons**, out of which 1247 men and 1394 women. At 01.07.1999 there were **2619 persons** in the comuna.

At 1.04.2000 in the comuna were living **2623 persons**, out of which 1226 men and 1397 women.

No of inhabitants/village

Name of the Village	No. of Inhabitants
Vlad Tepes	1648
Mihai Viteazu	965

The distribution on age groups is the following:

Group of age	0-4 years		5-19 years		20-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years		45-59 years		60 years and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1998	68	80	187	202	98	90	148	109	89	89	246	292	411	522
1999	59	81	177	196	90	91	176	111	91	84	220	284	446	523
2000 ¹¹	67	84	185	208	81	82	168	130	99	95	211	268	415	530

¹¹ At end of March 2000

For each institutionalized child the comuna is paying 1.8 million lei/month.

In the comuna there are 1751 retired persons.

While in 1999 the majority of the retired people had pensions between 80,000 and 180,000 lei/month, in the year 2000 the average increased at 250,000 lei/month, mainly by the increase of the pensions under 100,000 lei.

An important problem at comuna level is the aging of the population. Most of the young people left the villages, this is why the elderly people are representing the majority. This situation reflects also in the community life.

Demographic indicators at the 31.12.1998:

Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Growth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Rate of weddings	Rate of divorces
10.2‰	26.7‰	-16.5‰	0.0‰	4.7 ‰	0.78‰

Demographic indicators at the 31.12.1999:

Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Growth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Rate of weddings	Rate of divorces
9.9‰	19.9‰	-10.0‰	40.0‰	4.0 ‰	0.40‰

Yearly local budget:

The local budget was in 1999 approx. 110 million lei/year and is in the year 2000 703.5 million lei

Main source of income:

Approximately 99% of the population have as source of income (except the pensions and the social support) only agriculture. Only 45 persons have other sources of income.

This is why the category the most affected by the problems faced by the agricultural sector and by the whole economy are the younger people, having no other source of income than agriculture.

In the comuna there are 7 commercial small enterprises.

The cadastral situation of the comuna:

The total area of land belonging to the comuna and its inhabitants is **7442 ha**.

The total agricultural area is 6468 ha. and the total arable area is 6233 ha.

The area covered with vineyards is 130 ha and the area covered by pasture is 105 ha.

Description of the distribution and use of arable private land:

In the comuna there are approx. 1150 households.

In 1999 most of the private arable land (6050 ha) was grouped into:

- three agricultural associations (with legal statute), covering 3181ha
- private individual farmers are covering an area of 2870 ha.

At the end of the agricultural year 2000 in the comuna there were 7 agricultural association with legal statute, covering an area of 4000 ha. In the comuna there are also 5 family associations covering 485 ha and having between 6 and 66 members (in total 150 members).

There are also 380 individual farmers having 1493 ha.

The average size of the private property/family in the comuna is 4 ha, but it is split in smaller plots (usually 3) with an average distance between them of 10 km.

The cropping pattern for the last year was:

wheat		maize		sunflower		soybeans		vegetables		watermelons	
area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)
1650	3500	2030	4500	1656	1400	25		120	*	20	**

* depending on the type of vegetables cultivated. The main area had been covered with potatoes (15 ha) with an yield of 4.6 t/ha.

** varying a lot between farmers and the associations

365 ha. had been cropped with fodder, (235 ha with lucerne and 130 ha with haye)

The average prices received for the main crops were: -1200 lei/kg for wheat
- 2500 lei/kg for sunflower
- 800-1000 lei/kg for maize

The cropping patterns for the associations and for the individuals, for the year 2000:

i. In the legal associations:

Type of crop	Area Cultivated (ha)
wheat	1546
maize	920
sunflower	943
spring barley	50
rape	20
soy-beans	60
beans	2
potatoes, vegetables, watermelons	11
forages	62
remained not planted (in one of the associations)	386

j. Family associations

Type of crop	Area Cultivated (ha)
wheat	308
maize	85
sunflower	90
vegetables	3

k. Individuals

Type of crop	Area Cultivated (ha)
wheat	321
maize	854
sunflower	216
beans	7
rape	14
potatoes, vegetables, watermelons	7
forages	119

Livestock:

	cattle (heads)	pigs (heads)	sheep and goats (heads)	horses (heads)	poultry (heads)	beehives
1999	674	1853	4990	443	41,500	128
2000	415	1548	2248	385	21,540	115

The grassland is appropriate for grazing. The tax for grazing is 10,000 lei/sheep and 20,000 lei/cow

Machinery:

Machinery represents a problem for the comuna, most of the people not having access to machinery due to the high costs of the works.

The types and no. of machinery existing in the comuna at the end of the year 2000:

Type of machinery	In individual households (no)	In associations or in the enterprises existing in the comuna (no)
Plows	25	22
Cultivators	7	5
Harrowing equipment	12	18
Drills	7	13
Machinery for spreading fertilizers	1	2
Combinators	-	4
Lorries	23	18

Markets and marketing possibilities:

The main market is the peasant market from Bucharest, but the nearest is the one from Calarasi. Otherwise people are producing food for their self-consumption and for the rest of the family living into towns (Calarasi, Oltenita, Bucharest etc) or are selling very small quantities to the neighbors. Only very few farmers are going with their products to the market.

OJCA Calarasi and DGAIA representatives:

There is one extension agent (an agronomist) in the extension center of the comuna. DGAIA has a representative in this comuna.

Infrastructure:

The drinking water is from the wells.

The latrines are pits (without concrete walls or septic tanks) representing a rapid and direct way to pollute the drinking water.

This is why – as the results of the tests made by the Public Health Institute are showing, the water from all the wells that are monitored within the comuna is not appropriate for human consumption, but the situation is not as bad as in the other comunas of the pilot area.

Main priorities for the comuna:

The quality of the drinking water represents a problem, even if it is not such a critical one like in the other comunas. The local community is an old one so all the initiatives are somehow pushed back due to this. Also there are already individual farmers in the comuna using the manure as organic fertilizer.

The local community thinks that creation of windbreaks, buffer-strips, tree planting will be very useful mainly due to the existence of big area with degraded land. The advantage of introducing agro-forestry in the comuna will be a significant one, as the local representative said.

Also an area of 277 ha of comuna grassland needs rehabilitation.

The local council already prepared some project proposals for building a sewerage system for the comuna, a running water system, for the afforestation of the degraded land etc.

Other options are:

- introduction of new high-income generating crops in the cropping pattern
- creation of small plots/farms using environmentally friendly agricultural practices. The products obtained there could be certified as “biological products” (not organic!) and promoted on the market at a higher price.
- to organize a good system of collecting the manure and using it on the field as organic fertilizer.
- setting small teaching programs on environment protection, environmentally friendly agriculture for the children in the area. These issues can be taught during the vocational classes representing 30% from the curricula (in the rural areas)
- small training programs for the younger farmers in the area
- to organize discussions with the women in the comuna in order to assess which are their main problems/needs. Based on this, eventually in collaboration with the women in other neighboring comunas, to create a group to represent them at local and county level.
- to support the farmers organization in the area to produce bio-products and promoting the environmentally friendly practices/organic farming. In the same time they can access the market easier in order to promote their own products (on the national and international market). This will be a very good strategy on longer term, mainly considering the preparation for EU accession and the fact that for organic/biological products there are no limiting quotas.
- public awareness activities, showing also the direct link between morbidity and environment pollution.

COMUNA CUZA VODA

Location:

Comuna Cuza Voda represents the Eastern part of the pilot area.

The comuna has land within the Boianu – Sticleanu polder and also there is a Commercial Society formed from the former IAS (State Farm) – Mircea Voda -that used to be under the territorial area of the comuna.

The National Forests Authority is the manager of 516 ha of forests and the National Waters Administration is the manager of 588 ha of forestland.

“Piscicola” is the manager of 200 ha. of lake, within the territory of this comuna.

Mayor: Mr. Tenea Stefan

Poverty:

The comuna is not included between the poorest comunas in the county.

Number of villages:

Within the comuna there are three villages: Ceacu
 Cuza Voda
 Calarasii Vechi

Population:

At 01.07.1998 in the comuna were living **4001 persons**, out of which 1965 men and 1995 women.

At 01.07.1999 in the comuna were living **3989 persons**.

At the end of June 2000 in the comuna were living **4672 inhabitants**, out of which 2317 men and 2355 women.

No of inhabitants/village

Name of the Village	No. of Inhabitants
Ceacu	1500
Cuza Voda	2320
Calarasii Vechi	852

The distribution on age groups is the following:

Group of age	0-4 years		5-19 years		20-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years		45-59 years		60 years and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1998	108	98	354	332	161	139	277	216	206	142	319	377	566	706
1999	95	100	369	321	146	136	302	225	222	152	302	343	551	725
2000 ¹²	109	98	362	343	149	124	321	257	226	142	302	328	557	746

¹² At end of March 2000

For each institutionalized child the comuna is paying 1.8 million lei/month.

In the comuna there are 3001 retired persons.

While in 1999 the majority of the retired people had pensions between 90,000 and 190,000 lei/month, in the year 2000 the average increased at 350,000 lei/month, mainly by the increase of the pensions under 100,000 lei.

Demographic indicators at the 31.12.1998:

Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Growth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Rate of weddings	Rate of divorces
10.7‰	24.8‰	-14.1‰	0.0‰	3.8‰	1.79‰

Demographic indicators at the 31.12.1999:

Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Growth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Rate of weddings	Rate of divorces
8.4‰	16.9‰	-8.5‰	0.0‰	4.6‰	1.79‰

Yearly local budget:

The local budget was approx. 190 million lei/year 1999 and is 240 million lei/2000.

Main source of income:

Approximately 90% of the population have as source of income (except the pensions and the social support) only agriculture. Only 345 persons are working in other areas than agriculture. This is why the category the most affected by the problems faced by the agricultural sector and by the whole economy are the younger people, having no other source of income than agriculture.

In the comuna there are 43 commercial societies, with food and non-food related activities.

The cadastral situation of the comuna:

The total area of land belonging to the comuna and its inhabitants is **14050 ha.**

The total agricultural area is 12433 ha. and the total arable area is 12108 ha.

The area covered with vineyards is 322 ha. There is no grassland or pasture on the territory of the comuna.

Description of the distribution and use of arable private land:

In the comuna there are approx. 1720 households.

In 2000 most of the private arable land (6550 ha) was grouped into 10 agricultural associations (with legal statute). There were also 7 agricultural commercial societies.

The average size of the private property/family in the comuna is 3 ha, but it is split in smaller plots (usually 3) with an average distance between them of 7-8 km.

The cropping pattern for the last year was:

wheat		maize		sunflower		rape		vegetables		watermelons	
area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)	area (ha)	yield (kg/ha)
3741	3440	1997	5360	2122	1340	135	1200	133	*	40 (+16 ha for seed)	**

* depending on the type of vegetables cultivated. The main area had been covered with peas (112 ha) with an yield of 2.5 t/ha.

** varying a lot between farmers and the associations

There are also **92 ha. with fodder** (89 ha lucerne and 3 ha haye), 50 ha with spring barley and 12 ha with barley.

The average prices received for the main crops were: -1500 - 1800 lei/kg for wheat
 - 2100-2300 lei/kg for sunflower
 - 800-1500 lei/kg for maize

The cropping patterns for the associations and individuals for the year 2000:

1. In the legal associations:

Type of crop	Area Cultivated (ha)
wheat	2786
maize	1576
sunflower	1798
barley	115
forages	125
potatoes, vegetables,	20

2. Individuals

Type of crop	Area Cultivated (ha)
wheat	216
maize	420
sunflower	150
forages	5
vegetables	39

The average yields obtained in the year 2000 were: 4000 kg/ha for wheat, 6000 kg/ha for maize, 1300 kg/ha for sunflower, 4600 kg/ha for barley.

The prices were: 1500 lei/kg for wheat, 900 lei/kg for maize, 1700 lei/kg for sunflower, 1200 lei/kg for barley.

Livestock:

	cattle (heads)	pigs (heads)	sheep and goats (heads)	horses (heads)	poultry (heads)	beehives
1999	1022	970	4315	301	43,790	300
2000	1056	1030	4183	336	30,740	400

Machinery:

In the comuna is a mechanization private commercial society formed after the privatization of the former state-owned Agromec and they are working on a commercial basis for the farmers within the comuna. But generally speaking the set of machinery is not enough for the whole area of land.

The prices they are using are: 600,000 lei/ha for plowing and disking and 500,000-700,000 lei/ha for harvesting (or between 12-15% from the yield).

The types and no. of machinery existing in the comuna at the end of the year 2000:

Type of machinery	In individual households (no)	In associations or in the enterprises existing in the comuna (no)
Plows	31	90
Harvesters	2	25
Cultivators	6	17
Harrowing equipment	30	30
Drills	14	30
Lorries	45	208
Disks	30	67

Also in the comuna there are 139 tractors good for working (out of which 39 in individual households). There are also 341 chariots.

Markets and marketing possibilities:

The main market is the peasant market from Bucharest, but the nearest is the one from Calarasi. For the milk there are facilities to collect it within the comuna, mainly through the private commercial society network. There are mills for wheat and maize in the comuna and also 2 presses for sunflower oil. Otherwise people are producing food for their self-

consumption and for the rest of the family living into towns (Calarasi, Oltenita, Bucharest etc) or are selling very small quantities to the neighbors.

Infrastructure:

The drinking water is from the wells.

The latrines are pits (without concrete walls or septic tanks) representing a rapid and direct way to pollute the drinking water.

Main priorities for the comuna:

As in all other comunas here also the most critical problem is considered to be the quality of the drinking water. The local community is not yet aware about the need to start an intensive program for cleaning the drinking water and changing the current practices polluting the environment. An initiative at local level to start prepare a platform for collecting manure and household wastes is currently being developed, but the financial resources are very limited. Also there are on the area of the comuna 150 ha of grassland that need to be rehabilitated.

Other options are:

- introduction of new high-income generating crops in the cropping pattern
- creation of small plots/farms using environmentally friendly agricultural practices. The products obtained there could be certified as “biological products” (not organic!) and promoted on the market at a higher price.
- to organize a good system of collecting the manure and using it on the field as organic fertilizer.
- setting small teaching programs on environment protection, environmentally friendly agriculture for the children in the area. These issues can be taught during the vocational classes representing 30% from the curricula (in the rural areas)
- small training programs for the younger farmers in the area
- to organize discussions with the women in the comuna in order to assess which are their main problems/needs. Based on this, eventually in collaboration with the women in other neighboring comunas, to create a group to represent them at local and county level.
- to support the farmers organization in the area to produce bio-products and promoting the environmentally friendly practices/organic farming. In the same time they can access the market easier in order to promote their own products (on the national and international market). This will be a very good strategy on longer term, mainly considering the preparation for EU accession and the fact that for organic/biological products there are no limiting quotas.
- public awareness activities, showing also the direct link between morbidity and environment pollution.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMERCIAL SOCIETY

“PISCICOLA” CALARASI

“Piscicola” is a commercial society of fisheries, being the manager of the lakes and pools within the county of Calarasi, including the pilot area.

The General Manager is Mr. Popa Laurentiu.

Under the commercial society there are 6 fish farms and a processing unit.

The 6 fish farms are:

- Iezer
- Rasa
- Boianu
- Ulmu
- Lupsanu
- Sarulesti

The first three farms are within the pilot area, Boianu being the main breeding farm of the Society.

The types of fish produced in the farm are:

- Carp
- Chinese carp
- Carassus Auratus Gibellus

The society is marketing fresh fish and also semi-processed fish (30 t/year).

For each m3 of pumped water Piscicola must pay 100,000 lei.

The fish farm Iezer

The exploitation capacity of the farm is of 401.5 ha, all the area being situated under the administrative perimeter of the comuna Cuza Voda.

The farm is for fish production and for breeding.

The water source is from the Rasa – Galatui system, through the drainage system of the polder. This is why the society must pay for the water twice: while evacuating and also refilling the lake.

For the fish nutrition they are using supplements of prepared feed.

The quantity of fish produced in this farm is 300-400 t/year, including the small fish (fries) for own-use.

The fish farm Rasa

It covers an area of 759.15 ha, the main advantage being that the amount of nutrients in the lake is enough for the normal nutrition of fish produced there. In the same farm is included the area of the pools Mihai Viteazu I (12 ha) and II (12.5 ha).

The quantity of fish produced in this farm is 200 t/year, out of which 100 t/year are for sale.

The fish farm Boianu

The farm covers an area of 198 ha, in the administrative perimeter of the comuna Ciocanesti.

In this farm is produced the quantity of fries necessary for the whole commercial society.
This represents 1.5-1.8 t/ha.

**AREA PROPOSED TO BECOME PART OF THE
PROTECTED AREAS NETWORK**

1.THE NAME OF THE PROTECTED AREA (WETLAND)

IEZER CALARASI

2.THE NAME OF THE COUNTY /TERRITORY WHERE IS THE AREA

CALARASI

3. TOPOGRAPHIC DATA

The area called IEZER Calarasi is on the administrative territory of the following localities:

- Municipality of Calarasi – at 1 km from the proposed area
- Cuza Voda communa – at 1 km from the proposed area
- Gradistea communa – at 0.2 km from the proposed area

**4. THE COORDINATES AND THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE AREA
(WETLAND)**

Coordinates	Northern Limit	Southern Limit	Eastern Limit	Western Limit	Central
	44°14'45"N 27°13'30"E	44°12'50"N 27°13'10"E	44°15'00"N 27°17'40"E	44°13'50"N 27°13'05"E	44°13'50"N 27°13'50"E

5. POSITION

The area is situated in the Danube waterside in a percentage of 75%, within the dammed area Boianu-Sticleanu and 25% is in the Danube terrace.

6. THE TYPE OF WETLAND IN WHICH THE AREA IS INCLUDED

Is the major type of habitat - with works and facilities for permanent fish breeding activities.

7. THE SIZE OF THE PROPOSED AREA

a. The total area: 3200 ha

- 20% from the area belongs (from administrative point of view) to the municipality of Calarasi

- 60% from the area belongs (from administrative point of view) to the Cuza Voda communa
- 20% from the area belongs (from administrative point of view) to the Gradistea communa

b. The area of the water: 400 ha

- 20% from the area belongs (from administrative point of view) to the municipality of Calarasi
- 80% from the area belongs (from administrative point of view) to the Cuza Voda communa

8. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WETLAND

A. The main identified habitats identified in the area:

- permanent works and facilities for fish breeding (Iezer-Calarasi)
- arable land that surround the lake on an area of approx. 2 km.

B. The importance of the existing habitats for the area proposed for preservation

The permanent fish breeding facilities:

Due to the very complex hydrological regime of the Danube and the periods of increase and decrease of the water level, together with the draining activities made on large areas that had been dammed during the last decades, the living conditions for the birds passing by this region had not remained stable, varying from an year to another.

The places that remained as stable habitat for birds are on the riverside of the Danube in the areas between the shore and the dams, the small islands and the works for fish breeding.

The Iezer-Calarasi area represents a halting place for the birds coming during winter and summer, thousands of wild ducks and geese, egrets, purple herons, storks, pelicans and swans coming here due to the very good living conditions. Between the mammals it is good to mention the existence of the otters, very sensitive to the quality of water and environment.

The arable land surrounding the Iezer

This arable land, surrounding the polder on an area of approx. 2 km had been included in the specified area for protection reasons, in this way allowing a real protection to the birds living in the area, limiting hunting and poaching (that are practiced in the area).

C. The ecological status of the habitats

The permanent fish breeding facilities:

They are ensuring, due to the permanent water supply from the channels and also due to the big areas covered with reed and reed mace, a stable and very good habitat for the birds in the area.

The arable land

On this land an intensive agriculture is practiced, the birds finding here good feeding options, reason why they are visiting very often the area.

D. Main types of vegetation

The permanent fish breeding facilities:

The macrophytobentos is represented by amphibian plants: reed, reed mace, sedge (*Carex*), *Sersipus* and by underwater plants like *Potamogeton*, *Polygonum*, *Ceratophyllum*, *Miriophyllum*.

The reed and the macereed are used by the birds for building nests.

The arable land

The cropping structure varies due to the crop rotation. The main crops are: wheat, barley, maize, soy beans, sunflower.

E. The existent types of layers (in the soil)

The geological profile in the area put in evidence the following layers: soil, loess, sany loess, fine sands with horizontal stratification, raw sand, gravel. At the basis of these horizons there is a layer of impermeable clay, on the top of which the water sacks are formed. At a depth of more than 30 m there are cretaceous deposits formed because of the Pre-Balkans Plateau sinking.

At surface level several settlings took place and due to the damming the alluvial deposits diminished and the degradation phenomena occurred (caused by the excess of moisture, mostly eliminated through the system of channels existing within the dammed area Boianu-Sticleanu).

9. NUMBER OF SPECIES (FLORA AND FAUNA)

A. Mammals

- ***Species included in the Bern and Bonn convention***
 - the otter (*Lutra lutra lutra*) – *Mustelidae fam.*
- ***Other species***
 - the badger (*Meles meles meles*) – *Mustelidae fam.*
 - the wild rabbit (*Lepus europaeus transsylvanicus* or *Lepus capensis*) – *Leporidae fam.*
 - the fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) – *Canidae fam.*
 - the mole (*Talpa europaea*) – *Talpidae fam.*
 - the gopher (*Citellus citellus*) – *Seiuridae fam.*
 - the water rat (*Ondatra Zibehica*) – *Cricetidae fam*

B. Birds

- ***Species included in the Bern and Bonn convention***
 - the red-necked goose (*Branda rufficollis*, Pall) – *Anatidae fam.*
 - the white-head duck (*Oxiura leucephala*) – *Anatidae fam.*
 - the white pelican (*Pelecanus oncorotalus oncorotalus*) – *Pelicanidae fam.*
 - the winter swan (*Cygnus cygnus cygnus*) – *Anatidae fam.*
 - the little egret (*egretta garzetta garzetta*) – *Anatidae fam.*

- the purple heron (*Ardea purpurea purpurea*) – *Ardeidae* fam
- the white stork (*Ciconia ciconia ciconia*) - *Ciconiidae*

- **Other species**

- the great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus cristatus*) – *Podicipedidae* fam.
- the black headed gull (*Larus ribiduns ribiduns*) – *Alcedinidae* fam.
- the coot (*Fulica atra atra*) – *Rallidae* fam.
- the cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) – *Phalacrocoracidae* fam.
- the pygmy cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pygmaeus*) - *Phalacrocoracidae* fam
- the glossy ibis (*Plegadis Falcinellus falcinellus*) – *Threkiornithidae* fam.

C. Reptiles

- **Species included in the Bern and Bonn convention**

none

- **Endemic species**

none

- **Other species**

- the lizard (*lacerta agilis*)
- the river snake (*Serpentes ord.*)
- pond turtles (*Emys orbicularis*)

D. Amphibians

- **Species included in the Bern and Bonn convention**

none

- **Endemic species**

none

- **Other species**

- the pond frog (*Rana esculenta*)
- the small (tiny) frog ? (*Bombina bombina*)

E. Fish

- **Species included in the Bern and Bonn convention**

none

- **Endemic species**

- the Chinese carp

- **Other species**

- the carp (*Cyprinus carpio carpio*) – *Cyprinidae* fam.
- the crucian (*carassus auratus gibelio*) - *Cyprinidae* fam.
- the trout (*Esox lucius*) – *Esocidae* fam.
- the pike perch (*Lucioperca lucioperca*) – *Perciidae* fam.
- the catfish (*silurus glanis*) – *Siluridae* fam.
- the perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) – *Percidae* fam.

F. Invertebrates

- **Species included in the Bern and Bonn convention**

None

- **Endemic species**
none
- **Other species**
 - snails (*Limnea starynalis*)
 - lake shells (*anodonta*)
 - river shell (*Unio*)
 - *Hydrophyllus piccus*

G. Plants

- **Species included in the Bern and Bonn convention**
none
- **Endemic species**
none
- **Other species**
 - sedge (*carex*) – *Cyperaceaea fam.*
 - reed mace (*Typha*) – *Thphaceae fam.*
 - reed (*Phragmites communis*) – *Gramnineae fam.*
 - *Agrophynus repens*
 - *Sersipus*
 - *Potamogeton*
 - *Lemna*
 - *Myrophyllum*
 - *Polygonum*

10. TYPE OF PROPERTY WITHIN THE AREA:

The sector of the wetland	Type of property	Size of the area (ha)	% from the whole area
Fish breeding facilities	State owned	400	12.5
Arable land	State owned	1920	60.0
	Communa land	704	22.0
Water management	State owned	144	4.5
Transports (roads)	State owned	32	1.0

11. THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AREAS INCLUDED IN THE CONSIDERED ZONE

The manager	The size of the area (ha)	% from the total area
SC SIDERCA SA CALARASI (the channel for navigation Borcea and the basin of retention)	128	4.0
SC AGROZOOTEHNICA SA - MIRCEA VODA Calarasi	1920	60.0

RNP ROMSILVA – The Forestry Judet office Calarasi (The hunting fund 43) ¹³	2400	75.0
SC PISCICOLA SA Calarasi	400	12.5
Gradistea mayoralty	192	6.0
Cuza Voda mayoralty	512	16.0
AGVPS Calarasi (the hunting fund 26) ¹⁴	800	25.0
RAIF Calarasi – the irrigation channels	16	0.5
The National Society for Roads	32	1.0

12. ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA:

- agriculture
- fisheries
- hunting
- water management:
 - industrial use and navigation (SC SIDERCA SA)
 - irrigations
- transports: - national, judet and local roads

13. THE GENERAL STATUS OF THE WETLAND

The Iezer lake is a remain of the previous existing lakes in the Danube river meadow, before the damming and the drainage of the area. The water exchange between the lake and the Danube is made through the existing channels within the dammed area of Boianu-Sticleanu (where the polder is situated)

The arable land is the result of the damming and drainage of the river meadow.

The sector being on the terrace area is now in the wild stage.

14. THE TYPES OF DANGER THAT THE CONSIDERED AREA IS FACING CURRENTLY

- the agrochemical substances used by farmers
- the poaching and the hunting

¹³ RNP ROMSILVA Calarasi and AGVPS Calarasi are managing the hunting funds within the considered area, but not the land .

¹⁴ RNP ROMSILVA Calarasi and AGVPS Calarasi are managing the hunting funds within the considered area, but not the land

15. THE MANAGERIAL AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ANALYZED AREA

The COUNTY COUNCIL CALARASI

Address: Sloboziei Street no.9

Calarasi

Judet Calarasi

Code: 8500

PART II

SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

1. Introduction

This Social assessment has been projected on two main dimensions. The first aims at giving an image on the way of living of the population (dwelling, quality of life, incomes and expenses in the household, sources of income). The second overlook the way people see themselves from the point of view of poverty, the trust they have in some of the institutions in the commune, their sources of information and their interest in possible involvement/participation in the project.

2. Methodology

The methods used in the research have been: a questionnaire and semi-structured interviews, applied in all the communes. The research took place between 9 October, 2000 and 22 October, 2000, student operators – 7 for the questionnaires and 3 for the interviews participating in it.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire comprises questions regarding the life standard of villages (incomes, expenses, equipment), way of living, agricultural methods used in the household, inputs, outputs, agricultural production and crops, on environment, health, means of information, trust in various institutions in the commune, associations and participation in commune activities, etc. (see **Annex 3**).

Pre-test

The questionnaire has been pre-tested in the Visini village, commune of Independenta. Some variables have been added, while others have been modified.

Sample

The questionnaire was applied in 13 villages, belonging to the 7 communes in the pilot zone. Two criteria of choosing the villages have been considered: 1) center of commune/far away from the center and 2) near water / far away from the water.

- two villages for each of the following communes have been chosen: Alexandru Odobescu (Nicolae Balcescu, Galatui), Independenta (Independenta, Potcoava), Gradistea (Gradistea, Bogata), Cuza-Voda (Cuza-Voda, Ceacu), Valcelele (Valcelele, Floroiaica).

- for the Vlad Tepes commune, we have chosen only the Vlad Tepes village (center of the commune), as the other was very close to the first, and the population quite little in number.

In all these villages 30 questionnaires / village have been applied for each.

The Ciocanesti commune is, from administrative point of view, a single village. Here, 60 questionnaires have been applied. As a result of the checking of how the questionnaires had been filled in' only 45 were taken into consideration. ***At the end, the total number of questionnaires in all the 7 communes was 374.***

The way of sampling was random on election lists, with a step established according to the population of the village, and with leaving number previously chosen (the same for all sub-samples). As a result, the respondents were over 18 and each one represented a household.

Difficulties encountered in applying the questionnaires

The main problem was identifying the people that were part of the sample. In some communes the election lists had not been updated, which determined for the names of deceased persons or persons who had left the locality to appear in the sample.

Another problem lies in the fact that in most of the election lists the addresses of the people are not included (which is rare in the urban areas). In some villages, people know each other, and the persons in the sample could be easily identified. In others, for example Ceacu and Cuza-Voda, because of the inverse migration in the last years, people no longer know each other and there have been persons impossible to identify.

In all cases when the identification was impossible or when, after three visits, the respondent was not available, there has been replacement with reserve persons.

In spite of all these difficulties, the sample is representative for the reference population.

As for the proper application of the questionnaire, *there have been three types of problems:*

- Difficulties in understanding certain terms like: “pollution”, “environment” or “organic agriculture”, especially by the older generation.
- Difficulties in appreciating the income: in very many cases there is permanent exchange between the families of those who stayed in the village and those who are in town, exchange which is not quantified or considered as an expense or income flow.
- Most of those who have their land in an association do not know what quantity of seeds, pesticides, fertilizers or herbicides has been used and what production has been obtained for each crop.

Interviews

14 interviews have been made: 2 in each commune, having as an interview guide the main objectives of the project.

3. Description of the villages within the sample

An observation that works for all the communes in the pilot zone is that before 1989 there had been CAP¹⁵s throughout the region. After the Law 18/1991 had been ratified, the land began being given back to the owners. The mean land surface for a single household in this region is 3 ha. At present, most of the landowners prefer working it within associations (legal or family) present in the communes.

Note: The index of the level of development of each commune, according to Dumitru Sandu (in “The social space of transition”, 1999, pp. 184, 200 and 201) is a value obtained as factorial result of indexes referring to the composition of population (active population in agriculture in 1992, population of over 60 in 1992, employees in the enterprises in the communes for each 1000 inhabitants), demographic elements relevant for community poverty (birth rate 1991-1995, the net temporary migration rate, the emigration rate 1991-1995), the size of dwellings – average dwelling surface on house), the equipment of houses (TV for each 1000 inhabitants, telephones for each 1000 inhabitants), the development of animal sector (index unit large villa = $(1 \cdot \text{cattle} + 0.35 \cdot \text{pigs} + 0.12 \cdot \text{sheep} + 0.04 \cdot \text{poultry}) / \text{ha of agriculture field}$) and the accessibility of the town.

The poorest communes in the county of Calarasi have the index of the level of development–10.6 (Gurbanesti), -7.9 (Ileana), -7.7 (Frasinet).

¹⁵ CAP = Agricultural Production Cooperative

ALEXANDRU ODOBESCU commune	Chosen villages: Nicolae Balcescu and Galatui
Observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Index of the level of development of the commune = - 0.7 Is the commune with the lowest development index in the pilot zone - Nicolae Balcescu is the center of the commune, situated at 27 km from Calarasi. - Galatui lies at 4 km from the center of the commune - The average age of the sample of the commune is 58¹⁶. - There is a running water system in the village, but the network covers only 70% of its surface (source: village hall)
VLAD TEPEȘ commune	The chosen village: Vlad Tepes
Observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Index of the level of development of the commune = 1.2 - The village of Vlad Tepes is the center of the commune, situated at 29 km from Calarasi - The average age of the sample of the commune is 46.
VALCELELE commune	Chosen villages: Valcelele and Floroaica
Observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Index of the level of development of the commune = 0.6 - The village of Valcelele is the center of the commune, situated at 25 km from Calarasi. - The village of Floroaica is 3 km away from the center of the commune, on the road to Calarasi. - The mean age in the commune is 51. - There is a running water network in the commune, but it does not work, people using the wells in their households (source: village hall) - There is one agriculture company, seven trade companies and seven family associations in the commune (source: DGAIA). - The mayor of the commune is the president of the association with the largest land area and owning the largest number of machines (SC ILDU SRL). This is one of the reasons why some of them joined his association, thinking that from his position he can have access to more important resources (financial, but also symbolic). During research, a new family association was about to come to life. - There may be observed a higher mobility of land from one association to another.

¹⁶ The mean age in the communes mentioned in this table is calculated at the level of the sample, and not on the entire population of each commune.

INDEPENDENTA commune	Chosen villages: Independenta and Potcoava
Observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Index of the level of development of the commune = 0.9 - The village of Independenta is the center of the commune, situated at 15 km from Calarasi. - The village of Potcoava lies at 20 km from Calarasi. - The average age of the sample of the commune in the commune is 53. - There is a program of checking the quality of water in the wells (source: Village Hall) - In all the three villages there is running water network. In the villages of Independenta and Potcoava the distribution system is old and not functional. Only in the village of Visini (not comprised in the final sample) the network was remade in 1998 and it works. (source: Village Hall), but people say the water is not good to drink. - There is one agriculture company and one trade company in the commune (source: DGAIA) - The mayor of the commune is the president of the largest association (SC INDEPENDENTA), inheritor of the whole range of assets of the ancient CAP (After 1989, nothing has been sold or distributed. Anyhow, villagers call it "CAP". After the association has made an important purchase of machines, there can be noticed a tendency of transferring the land from the other association to this one.

CUZA-VODA commune	- Chosen village: Ceacu and Cuza-Voda
Observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Index of the level of development of the commune = 3.6 - The village of Ceacu is the center of the commune, situated at 9 km from Calarasi. - The village of Cuza-Voda lies at 11 km from Calarasi. - The nearness of Calarasi makes the villages sort of rural neighborhoods of the town. Anyhow, people here hardly know each other. - Many town inhabitants bought houses in the commune and moved here. - Also, those who moved to Calarasi years ago have come back following massive dismissals at the plant and because of the difficult life in the town. - The average age of the sample of the commune in the commune is 53. - Until three years ago, the commune had been supplied with running water by a network coming from a deep well. At present, it does not work any longer. - There are ten agriculture companies and seven trade companies in the commune (source: DGAIA) - Most of these are offspring from the ancient SMT¹⁷, SMA¹⁸, etc. <p>People think of gathering the land by family, not individually: “we are gathering all, to keep the land united”. There cannot be said that there is significant mobility in this respect.</p>
GRADISTEA commune	Chosen villages: Gradistea and Bogata
Observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Index of the level of development of the commune = - 0.1 - The village of Gradistea is the center of the commune, situated at 13 km from Calarasi. - The village of Bogata is 20 km away from Calarasi. - The average age of the sample of the commune in the commune is 55. <p>There is running water network, but it does not work.</p>
CIOCANESTI commune	Chosen village: Ciocanesti
Observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Index of the level of development of the commune = 7.3 It is the commune with the highest poverty index in the pilot zone. - The commune is actually a single village and is composed of four more “districts” (ancient separated villages, components of the commune of Ciocanesti): Andolina, Sarbi, Smardan, Margineni. - Ciocanesti is situated at 25 km (this is a mean value, because the village extends on several kilometers along the road). - The average age of the sample of the commune in the commune is 57.

¹⁷ SMT = Mechanic Transport Society

¹⁸ SMA = Machinery Center

4. Main problem: pollution – what is it?

The main objective of this project is reducing pollution due to agriculture works, by using environment-friendly agriculture methods. But before starting such a project we should ask ourselves what “pollution” means to the people in the area. Have they ever heard of pollution? What do they know about it? What does “pollution” mean to them?

1. Although radio and TV stations frequently talk about “pollution” or environment”, not everybody knows what they mean. Most of them are aged or uneducated.

2. In the cases when people know what it means, **pollution is thought as an urban, industrial phenomenon**, very often reduced to the **quality of the air**. That is why nobody conceives it that pollution could exist in the countryside, too, moreover, in their village/commune: “the air is pure”, “pollution? where from?”

3. **The quality of water is almost never connected to pollution.** The water is not good to drink because “it is not good”: the essential factor in establishing the quality being the taste and sometimes color/clearness. People drink water or not if they like or not its taste. Very few believe that because of this their health might be affected. Although doctors in maternity recommend mothers not to give water from wells to newborn babies, very few observe this. This is partly because of the lack of resources, which would permit buying of mineral water, normal or sparkling, etc. On another hand, the advice of the doctors in the town is most often ignored: they consider these should present the advice to everybody, but it is up to each one to decide whether they should observe it or not. This decision is made depending on what people know about the quality of water.

4. Very few of the interviewed persons make connections between agricultural methods used, the place of the latrines or the ways of storing house and/or animal wastes and the quality of the well water.

- **The pit latrines** – from their point of view, they do everything to avoid possible infiltration in the water source, that is they dig the pit “as far from the well as possible“. But this “as far as possible” varies from a few meters to a few tens of meters, depending on how large the yard is.
- **The place of storing the garbage** – the criteria in choosing it refer mainly to the “smell” and then to the customs: “that’s the way we do it”, “we’ve been doing that since times out of mind”, “well, where else?”, etc. The explanations/reasons given do not refer to avoiding infiltration and water pollution.
- **Agriculture practices** – They may say “too many chemicals are not good, they could harm the land”, but generally the negative implications they may have are projected into a temporally indefinite future, not at all at present.
In most cases, the agriculture methods used are not a choice of landowners, but of the manager, who is the president of the association.
Those who do not have their land in an association resort to the least expensive methods or to those they “inherited” (“that’s the way my father taught me”).

5. General suggestions

The image the people visiting these communes see is not the one of primarily poverty, lack of comfort or one of daily hardships, but hopelessness in a future differently shaped than the present. Given this background, the project of the World Bank is the impulse that could make the people get rid of this apathy, that could give them the means to set up strategies for the years to come, and not only a context related reaction of survival.

1. Thus, the most important thing is **for as many people as possible to participate** to this project, in a way or another, and in all its phases. Participation, even a minor one, could make them talk “from their own experience”, and not from what they heard or saw, about this project.

This would be reassuring for the people, showing that this project is:

- Very serious, that doesn't even consider failure – so something intended to end well.
- Targets the people living there – so everybody will be part of it.
- The project is not an “umbrella” which would protect various groups in the village (or from outside) that want to enrich or obtain different advantages.

From this point of view, the participation of “outsiders” (World Bank representatives from Washington, Calarasi and Bucharest) is meant to protect them.

2. It would be good for **different specialists to have as many meetings with people as possible**. These would end up in something specific, not to give the impression of aimless talks: “we're talking again and nothing's going to be done”.

Another reason in favor of these non-intermediate meetings is “prestige catching”: participants could feel themselves more important, more involved after these interactions.

3. **The stake of this project should become a personal one for each of villagers**: thus, they would become more involved. So, hesitations and fears regarding applying the project could be avoided.

4. It should be insisted on the fact that this given help does not mean something offered for free or a lucky win. The project is something likely to change their lives: it will work, develop or die according to the interest/involvement of the community/people in it.

Moreover, in case of its success, they could participate in the project by applying in other areas of the country, the same practices in the frame of experience exchange.

5. But, it is important for the good evolution of the project that **they must get something specific as fast as possible**: symbolic (it is the simplest example in the beginning) or material.

6. Depending on the project components useful help can come from Village Halls (for example in the case of garbage management) or agricultural associations (as in the case on environment-friendly agriculture practices).

The associations or presidents of associations could be very important groups for applying of the project: the president is the manager of the land and in most cases people who have their land in associations do not control what happens with it. In certain situations, however, landowners can decide transfer from one association to another. For this reason we consider that the associations/presidents of associations cannot be the only target group.

6. Stakeholders

The population in the pilot zone is an old one. There is a tendency for it to become younger, due to the shortage of jobs in the region. This, together with a lack of strategies of internal or external economic migration determined that many young people stay in the village, on the one hand, and on the other, many of those who had previously left for the town to return.

In spite of the fact that those between 18-45 represent only 29.9% of the respondents, we consider them the most interesting groups in achieving the project.

- First of all, they are the most interested to be informed and get involved in different parts of the project.
- Secondly, in a few years they will become heads of households, they will decide about the land they own and household development strategies.
- Thirdly, participation in such a project would give them a feeling of usefulness, that they can do something both for them/their families and for the village. This can be one of the most important aspects, taking into consideration the fact that the majority is not employed, and the prospect of finding jobs in the village or somewhere else in the near future is very unlikely. On such a background, they exhibit an interrogative resignation: “what can we do?”, “there is nothing to do here in the countryside”.

Age group 18-35¹⁹

Young people between 18 and 35 **represent 22.9%** of the subjects interviewed in this research. Most of them are registered or unregistered unemployed and housewives. Most of them graduated from a vocational school or have 10 classes, and only a third graduated from high school. Very few of them are heads of households. They show much trust in the priest and in the school’s principal and less in commune councilors. Almost three thirds have much trust in the mayor.

On another hand, more than three quarters of the respondents at this age consider their influence concerning the local decisions is little or absent.

They are more often present in the community activities organized in the commune than the others. Their main sources of general information are the TV and the radio, while for agriculture the sources are the relatives, TV and friends.

They are the most interested in getting credits in the future.

Very many would get involved in the awareness campaign.

The most interesting lectures/conferences considered being on environment, agriculture and nutrition.

Age group 36-45²⁰

Respondents between 36 and 45 **represent 6.95%** of the total number of respondents. Half of them are unregistered unemployed and housewives. Three-quarters are graduated of a vocational school or 10 classes. Almost a third are heads of households. As compared with the younger group of people (between 18-35) they have better trust in the priest and less in the school’s principal, commune councilors and mayor. In exchange, they have better trust in their power to influence local decisions than the younger. They are more active in the charity activities organized in the commune, and less in the community ones.

¹⁹ All the data concerning this group can be found in the Annex, Table 1.

²⁰ All the data concerning this group can be found in the Annex, Table 1.

The main sources of general information are the TV and the radio, while for agriculture the sources are the relatives, the school and the ancient CAP's, SMT's engineers/employees. They are most interested in finding out information on the quality of water, environment and agriculture. They would get involved in waste management, setting up of demonstration plots, organic agriculture.

7. Findings of the assessment

- a. Human resources**
- b. Household**
- c. Communication**

a. Human resources

The chapter "Human resources" answers the question "who are the people in this area and in each individual commune?" What age(s) are they? What is their education? What do they do? etc. Are there major differences between communes²¹? What can we say about them?

Age. Although part of those who had left to work in the town before 1989 returned to the village, while most of the young people stay here because of the lack of jobs, the population is old. The average age on the whole sample is 53 for women and 54 for men. 53.7 % of villagers are over 55, 22.9% are between 18–35, 6.95 % are between 36–45, while 16.3% between 46–55. Most of the people over 56 are in the commune of Alexandru Odobescu (67.0%), while the least are in the commune of Vlad Tepes (36.2%).

Gender. At the level of the sample, 46% are men and 54% are women²².

Education. Out of the total number of the interviewed, 8% never went to school, 58% graduated 8 classes or less, 23% graduated 10 classes or vocational schools, and the rest of 2.1% graduated from high school or university.

In the commune of Valcelele there are the most people who never went to school (17.2%), while in the commune of Vlad Tepes in the sub-sample under research there is no one who never went to school.

Present Status. At present, at the level of the entire sample, only 14.7% of the subjects are employed. The rest, **48.7% are retired**, 23.5% are housewives, 8.8% are unregistered jobless, 3.2% are registered unemployed and 1.1% are pupils, students

In the last years, a new category appeared in Romania: **unregistered jobless persons**. They are people who, subsequent to dismissals (individual or collective) spent all the financial help the State offers in these situations: compensation salaries (for those fired as a result of enterprises restructuring), unemployment aid, unemployment allocation. They couldn't find reliable, long-time jobs, but they are not registered with the District Offices for Labor Force. Most of the women in this situation declare themselves "housewives". This is the explanation for the high percentage of "housewives" that was registered, against the "unregistered jobless". During certain periods of the

²¹ The Presentation of Human Resources can be found at the end of the Report, in the Annex, Table 2.1 – Table 2.7.

²² According to the methodology of the research, students, soldiers, young people in the hostels, etc. were not part of the sample.

year, they do other activities that bring income, as for example daily workers, but very seldom do they declare themselves as such.

Present occupation. Out of the total number of respondents, only 14.2% have a job, and 7.5% declare it as being unsure. The reasons for which the other 85.8% of the subjects do not have a job are different: they are retired, registered or unregistered jobless or unemployed, or they are housewives.

From this point of view, there have been difficulties in establishing the occupation, since many women, working inside the household, declared themselves housewives. As a rule, men – head of a household or widows declared themselves farmer with individual household. Also, some of the unemployed or jobless declared themselves daily workers or farmers with individual households or farmers in state owned farms. Generally, the present occupation of the respondents is working their or their parents' land.

This can be noticed from the mean work time outside household, in the field: 7 hours/day for men and 4 hours/day for women. The time allocated to any activity that does not take place either in the household or in the field (on the owned land) is less: 3 hours/day for men and 1 hour/day for women. The time spent in the house and in the yard is close: 9 hours/day for women and 8 for men.

Number of members in the household. At the level of the entire sample, the mean number of persons in a household is 3. In Independenta, Cuza-Voda, Gradistea and Ciocanesti the mean number is 4 persons in a household.

Number of members temporarily away is 42 at the level of the entire sample. Most of them (18) come from the commune of Gradistea, but we cannot say there are certain strategies – to be found at community level – of temporary migration in search for jobs (in other localities or abroad), as it is the case in other parts of the country.

Head of the household. In 53.7% of the households, the head of the household is a person over 56, and in 23.0% he is a person between 18 and 35. Persons with the age between 36-45 are heads of households in 7.0% of the cases. Those between 46-55 are in proportion of 16.3%.

b. Household

In describing the household, the following indicators have been considered:

Housing	The road in front of the house, House Bathroom and toilet House garbage and manure Source of water
Animals and other material resources of the household	Goods Animals Land
Economy	Incomes Expenses Productions Credits

b.1. Housing

Road. In 61% of the cases, the road in front of the house is an earth one, in 19.9% it is covered with gravel and in 19.1% it has an asphalt cover. The most numerous households with an earth road are in Vlad Tepes (75.9%), in Independenta (71.7%) and in Cuza-Voda (70.0%). Most of those having a stone road are in Ciocanesti (39.5%), while the most numerous having an asphalt road are in Alexandru Odobescu (33.3%).

House. In 12.6% of the households considered, the roof or walls of the house are badly damaged, most of them in Ciocanesti (23.3%) and the least in Independenta (5.0%)²³.

Bathroom and toilet in the house. In 96.3% of the households in the sample there is no bathroom in the house, and in 97.9% there is not a WC in the house. The most numerous bathrooms in the house are in the communes of Valcelele and Gradistea. (6 in each).

In the rest of the households, the latrine is in the yard. In 35.7% the WC is built “far from the house”, in 22.4%, “at the back of the yard” and in 18,1% “far from the water source”. The mean distances between the latrine and the known water sources around it are 35m, 28m, 18m. The main way of building a WC is simply digging a hole (95.1%). Very few have WC with concrete walls or with cement tubes inside.

The average of the depth of the latrine pit is 4m in most of the communes (except for Cuza-Voda and Valcelele where it is 3m).

97% of the subjects never vacuumed the WC. The main reasons claimed are: building another WC in the yard (30.0%), impossibility of vacuuming because of the earth walls – without concrete (20.8%), the fact that there is no vacuuming service in their village (17.6%), or only for public institutions (village hall, school) at best.

The mean period of using a WC is 10 years (there are cases when the period of use extends to 30, even 40 years).

In most of the cases, when the WC cannot be used anymore, it is covered (63.5%) with garbage or manure (3.8%), earth (18.6%).

The place of the **storing of the house garbage** for 63.1% of the households is “at the back of the yard” and for 16.0% it is “in a corner of the yard, in different recipients” (trailers, for example), 4.0% store it “near the road, by the fence” and only 3.5% take it to the platform. (for the presentation on each commune, see the table below) .

Generally, in the households where there are animals, this is the place for storing the **manure**. 51.3% store it “at the back of the yard, in a hollow” and 15.2% “at some side of the garden, in recipients (trailers, wagons, etc)”.

79.1% say that every now and then they take it to the platform in the village. 12.5% take it “to the place where everybody throws it” or “to the side of the village”.

The frequency of evacuating the wastes varies from once every two-three days (10.2%), to once a week (23.5%) and once a month (18.7%).

There is no communal system of collecting the wastes in any of the communes. The task of transporting it to the platform of the village goes to each household. This becomes a difficult activity, if there are no adequate means of transport (the most frequently the cart is used, if any), or if its members are old and they move with difficulty. Theoretically, the Village Hall controls

²³ This evaluation has been done both operators and subjects

the correct way of storing the garbage, but practically in very few communes fines are given. In these cases, there are not hazardous or unauthorized by the Village Hall places which villagers could use as collective points of storing the garbage. Generally, these spaces are along the river banks or in spaces far from living areas, usually at some side of the village.

ALEXANDRU ODOBESCU commune		
The place of storing the house garbage in the household	The place of the storing the manure in the household	Using the manure as a fertilizer
38.6% at the back of the yard 20.5% near the road, by the fence 15.9% in a corner of the yard, in different recipients	43.2% at the back of the yard, in a hollow 13.6% at some side of the garden, in recipients 12.5% it is not the case because they don't have animals	56.8% never 26.1% sometimes 10.2% most of the times
VLAD TEPES commune		
The place of storing the house garbage in the household	The place of the storing the manure in the household	Using the manure as a fertilizer
66.0% at the back of the yard 19.1% in a corner of the yard, in different recipients	53.2% at the back of the yard, in a hollow 14.9% at same side of the garden, in recipients 10.6% near the stable	78.7% never 12.8% sometimes 4.3% always
VALCELELE commune		
The place of storing the house garbage in the household	The place of the storing the manure in the household	Using the manure as a fertilizer
77.8% at the back of the yard 10.1% in a corner of the yard, in different recipients	63.6% at the back of the yard, in a hollow 12.1% it is not the case because they don't have animals 7.1% - in a corner of the yard, in different recipients	40.2% never 33.0% sometimes 13.4% always
INDEPENDENTA commune		
The place of storing the house garbage in the household	The place of the storing the manure in the household	Using the manure as a fertilizer
67.4% at the back of the yard 19.1% in a corner of the yard, in different recipients	46.1% at the back of the yard, in a hollow store 21.3% in a corner of the yard, in different recipients 15.7% it is not the case because they don't have animals	74.2% never 15.7% sometimes 7.9% most of the times

CUZA-VODA commune		
The place of storing the house garbage in the household	The place of the storing the manure in the household	Using the manure as a fertilizer
81.9% at the back of the yard 5.3% in a corner of the yard, in different recipients	62.8% at the back of the yard, in a hollow 10.6% it is not the case because they don't have animals 5.3% in a corner of the yard, in different recipients	56.4% never 20.2% sometimes 9.6% most of the times
GRADISTEA commune		
The place of storing the house garbage in the household	The place of the storing the manure in the household	Using the manure as a fertilizer
54.6% at the back of the yard 18.6 at the platform 15.5% in a corner of the yard, in different recipients	36.1% at the back of the yard, in a hollow 25.8% at the platform of the village 18.6% in a corner of the yard, in different recipients	67.0% never 21.6% sometimes
CIOCANESTI commune		
The place of storing the house garbage in the household	The place of the storing the manure in the household	Using the manure as a fertilizer
51.6% at the back of the yard 35.5% in a corner of the yard, in different recipients 6.5% behind the house	50.0% at the back of the yard, in a hollow 32.3% in a corner of then yard, in different recipients	61.0% never 21.1% sometimes

At the level of the sample, 60.3% of the respondents say they never use manure as a fertilizer, most of them arguing they do not have cows and horses to produce it.

The mean distances between the water source used by the members of the household and the known places for disposing garbage and manure are 70m, 25m, 21m.

Water. In most of the households the villagers consume water from the wells. The average depth of the wells is 24 m, but there are wells 250 m (declarative) or only 2 m deep. The deepest wells are those in Vlad Tepes (an average depth 24 m), while the least deep are those in Cuza-Voda (an average depth 8 m).

The only commune where people know the quality of water is bad is Cuza-voda. In the commune, people know the wells with “good water”, that is water that is not troubled and has

good taste. In fact, they say the quality of the water deteriorated following the use of pesticides and diesel fuel by the CAP and the other agriculture associations in the years 60 and after that. Part of them do not remember having been told of the wells being infested: they found that themselves and decided it was not good. Those who have such wells take the water for cooking and drinking from their neighbors. Very few can afford to buy sparkling or normal mineral water.

Almost all the mothers in the area are advised, by the hospital in Calarasi, not to give water to the babies, but very few observe, most of them saying that “I’ve drunk water there and I’m not dead”.

In the commune of Valcelele, nobody knows about the situation a few years ago when babies got poisoned with nitrites. For many of the interviewed “the water is very good to drink”, “we don’t have problems with water”.

Health and diseases. However, generally, even there have been water related diseases in the family, they are considered small natural accidents and very seldom are they considered real diseases and almost never “diseases because of water”. Thus, to the question “Have there been cases of illness in your family in the last 3 years?”, 97.1 % answer there have not been cases of acute diseases in their families,

99.7% - there have not been cases of blue-disease,

98.4% - there have not been cases of tuberculosis,

88.8 % deny cases of mineral or vitamin deficiency in the family,

95.7% declare there have not been cases of skin disease, and

98.7% - there have not been cases of hepatitis.

Anyhow, 59.4% have spoken of other cases of diseases in the family: cardiovascular, gastric, etc.

These last diseases are those for which most money has been spent (the average amount spent is around 397,132 lei for a first case of disease (see the questionnaire). The cases of disease mentioned are more numerous, but they are not understood as expenses, because many times, not having money, they do not go see a doctor or buy some or all of the medicines recommended by the doctor, or it is the children who buy them. However, the high cost of medicines is considered by 17.1% of the respondents as one of the main everyday problems.

Thus, for the question “How satisfied are you about your health?”, 63.7% are “unsatisfied” or “rather unsatisfied”, most of them being women (50,8%). “Quite satisfied” or “very much satisfied” are 35.8%, most of them being men (43,2%). As the age of respondents grows higher, the degree of satisfaction about their health goes down: the young people (18-35 years old) are “quite satisfied” and “very much satisfied” – 61.6%, while the old people (over 56) are in proportion of 73% “unhappy” and “rather unhappy”

Fuel. The corn cubs are the fuel used²⁴ both for cooking (49.2%), and for heating the house (37.7%) and water (52.7%), never being however the main one. In 66.8% of the cases they come from own resources.

The other fuels used are: for cooking - gas (91.4%) and wood (40.4%), for heating the house – wood (94.1%) and coal (12.6%), and for heating water – gas (60.4%), wood (40.1%). Out of these only the wood is still used from the own resources of the household, but only in 14.2% of the cases, being bought for the rest.

²⁴ For fuel consumption, see the Table 3 in the Annex.

b.2 Animals and other material resources in the household

We have called “material resources” the assets in the households that can give an image on its, but also its members’ estate: long use equipment and land (see Table 4 in the Annex).

Goods. The most homogeneous²⁵ commune is Alexandru Odobescu, and where the most significant differences have been noticed is Valcelele. Generally, these differences are to the benefit of the centers of the communes, except for Independenta, where the village of Potcoava is better equipped with goods. (for the type goods that present these differences, see Tables 5.1 – 5.4 in the Annex). The existence of mobile phones can be explained by the lack/small extent of fixed telephone networks in some areas (for example in Independenta). With more than half of the people having mobile phones, the expenses related to these devices are paid by somebody else, outside the household (most of the times by the children living in town).

The animals that cannot miss from a household are the pigs and the poultry (one of the explanations is that they are easier for old people to take of). In the communes of Alexandru Odobescu, Vlad Tepes, Cuza-Voda and Gradistea, the number of horses is larger than that of cows. Regardless of the number of sheep they have, they are “given to the shepherd”; this latter is the one who takes care of them, not the owner.

Land. 93.3% of the respondents say they own land. The communes with the largest number of land owners²⁶ are Valcelele (100%), Cuza-Voda (98.4%), Alexandru Odobescu (93.3%). The most people without land are in Vlad Tepes (13.3%), Ciocanesti (11.6%) and Independenta (10.0%). Out of these, 70.6% are between 18-35: 33.3% are from Independenta, 29.2% are from Vlad Tepes, 16.7% are from Ciocanesti.

The average surface on the entire sample is 4.3 ha. Excluding the extreme values of the surfaces of owned land, there can be obtained a median of 2.3 ha. owned land for each household. The communes of Independenta, Cuza-Voda and Alexandru Odobescu are the most homogeneous from this point of view, while in Vlad Tepes, Gradistea and Ciocanesti there are a few owners that possess surfaces much larger than the average in the commune.

Out of the total number of landowners, 73.5% have it in associations. The average surface of land in association on the sample is 2.8 ha. (the mean surface is 1.5 ha.). The communes with the largest number of landowners that do not have their land in an association are Gradistea (41.7%), Vlad Tepes (40.0%) and Valcelele (31.7%).

One of the explanations for this situation is the fact that in these communes there is a higher mobility of land from one association to another, from one year to the next. Most of the people who want to change the association are not satisfied rather with the products and/or the money they get at the end of the agricultural year than with the productions on each type of crop. Very

²⁵ We refer to the existence or not of some significant differences between the villages that form a commune that entered the sample of the research. In the cases of the communes of Vlad Tepes and Ciocanesti, there have been only one village in the sample, so we cannot speak of comparison at intra-commune level.

²⁶ We refer to the population of the sample.

few of the landowners that have their land in an association know what happens with it. Most of the times, the decision of changing the association is made after comparison with other associations in the commune (that gave more to the people). The comparison with other communes have effect rather at discursive than actional/praxiologic. For example, part of the interviewed admire the inhabitants of the commune of Independenta: "These people in Independenta are different than us. They have a mayor who supports them and always gives them what he promises." But this admiration would not be enough for them to transfer their land to another association. What is really important in these situation is the existence of associations that produce more and give to the people more than others.

The period the questionnaire was applied partially coincided with the one when people could not decide which existing association to join. Because of this fact, there is a rather high percentage of owners who work their land individually than usual.

b.3. Economy of the household

The subjective wealth is the image each of the interviewed persons has on his/his household's incomes and expenses, as well as on his general situation (rather poor or quite rich).

We can say most of the subjects consider themselves rather poor: the income is not enough in many cases even to cover everyday needs, and the products in the household cover only a quarter from the consumption, for one third of the cases. Still, many times, the consumption in the household is reduced according to the possibilities to cover it: "we cut off".

59.9% of the subjects consider that in their households the present income is not enough, not even for everyday necessities, in 19.5% it is enough only for everyday necessities, and in 16.0% it is enough for decent living, but not for luxury purchases.

Anyhow, the lack of money is considered as the main everyday problem by 47.7% of the respondents.

Incomes

The most frequently declared income sources are: CAP pension, state pension, casual labor, state salary, allowance of children, food products sales, animals sels. There is a series of income which is not declared, the main cause being that they may be taxed. The most frequent source like this is cart transport. Some of the additional income sources in the household are not considered as such, for example daily work or sales of animals and agricultural products. That is why, when asked about activities that bring additional income, 78.1% say they do nothing in addition.

Main source of income

The sources of income the previous month (September) considered by respondents as most important are: CAP pension – 28.4%, state pension – 26.6%, casual labor – 10.3%. In families with children, this category comprises also the children allocation given by the state.

At the level of the sample, the average of the **total amount of money** obtained by all members of the household the previous month was 1,161,767 lei: 1,404,334 lei in Gradistea, 1,294,278 lei in Cuza-voda, 1,152,569 lei in Ciocanesti, 1,105,749 lei in Valcelele, 1,075,638 lei in Vlad Tepes, 988,879 lei in Independenta, 922,673 lei in Alexandru Odobescu.

Expenses

71.5% of the respondents say they paid for mechanical agriculture works the previous year, while for seeds, fertilizers, herbicides only 57.3% say they paid. Very few can estimate what the expenses were, especially if they had the land in an association. In most of the cases, the association takes all the expenses related to agriculture works (seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, agricultural works, etc). from the products that belong to the owners at the end of the year. There are situations in which the respondents do not take into consideration the vouchers given by the state to cover these expenses: either because giving a voucher does not mean paying; either because in certain situations, the president of the association took the vouchers of those whose land he is takes care of directly from the Village Hall. In other cases, these expenses have been drastically reduced: they used seeds from the previous year(s) and they gave up using fertilizers and manure. This can be observed looking at the average value of these expenses – see Annexes (the mean calculated on the basis of the answers given by those who could offer information on these).

Other expenses from the last year were related to buying animals - 9.7%, to buying machinery - 4.1% and to buying land - 3.2%. But even in the case of purchasing animals there has been an unofficial system by which people used to get poultry in exchange for milk-vouchers²⁷. As in the case of the vouchers for agriculture works, they are not regarded as payments/expenses.

The work of the land with the exclusive help of the members of the household represented 45.7% last year. 30.7% got help from the people for whom they worked too, and 27.5% worked the land by hiring daily workers. In 33.4% of the cases, the land was worked by the children who do not stay with the respondents in the same household.

The highest expenses in September, at the level of the entire sample were related to victuals (food, drinks, etc) and to agricultural works.

Food, drinks (including public consumption, coffee, cigarettes, juice)	574,426 lei
Clothes, footwear	151,687 lei
Facilities (gas, light, water, garbage)	278,172 lei
Medicines, medical care	152,979 lei
Transport	93,299 lei
Culture, education (supplementary lessons)	78,126 lei
Long use stuff	323,110 lei
Phone (mobile, fix)	24,588 lei
Dues, installments, bank (it doesn't matter for whom)	25,753 lei
House made (tins)	21,086 lei
Agriculture works	555,712 lei
Fuel for heating the house	292,086 lei
Money given to children	89,053 lei

In case the *income of the household is not enough to cover the needs*, 17.4% said they borrow, 10.2% said they live with what they have in the household or what they get from their land, 9.1%

²⁷ Milk-vouchers are vouchers given by the Ministry of Agriculture through village halls for cows that give milk.

reduced their expenses. 15.0% have a rather passive attitude towards a situation of this kind: “we go on anyway”, most of them being aged (over 56).

Another way of covering these expenses is **buying on credit** from the shops in the village. 26.4% say they do that “often” and “very often”, while 51.6%, “never”. This kind of loan is limited by the shop owners depending on the known amount of the customers’ income – they establish what the highest amount each debtor can stand.

Yields/Products

Agricultural productions. As in the case of the quantities of seeds, fertilizers, etc., less than half of the respondents know what the yields for different crops were last year (see Table 6 in the Annex).

Dairy productions. The main destination of milk is self consumption, in the household, but extended to the children’s families (be it in the village or in town). In rare cases it is sold in the village and in even fewer cases it is sold directly at the market. The commonest consumption way is fresh milk (with an average production at the level of the households considered in the sample of 140.33 litres/week), feta cheese (average production of 13.59 kg/week), sweet cheese (average production of 5.57 kg/week). (For weekly productions of all products, see Table 7 in the Annex).

70.6% do not sell anything from what they produce in the household, 14.2% sell a quarter, and 6.7% sell almost half. Out of these, only 7.0% go to the market. The main reasons for which they prefer resorting to other means of sale are: high cost of transport, low sale prices, difficulties in obtaining authorizations and sanitary certificates.

Marketing activities. 79.4% of the respondents have not exchanged products obtained in the household for other services or products, and 15.0% exchanged only a quarter.

75.9% say they haven’t given products obtained in the household to relatives/acquaintances.

In spite of very close relationship between children left for the town and the parents’ household, only 15.8% say they have given almost a quarter of the products obtained in the household to relatives/acquaintances. That is because children are not considered relatives, but permanent members of the household.

Credits. Only 9.6% (36) have had a credit so far, most of them (15) being over 56. 9 belong to the age group 18-35, 7 are between 46-55 and 5 are aged between 36-45.

Regarding the intention of starting the procedures of getting a credit, the highest interest is with those over 56 – 12 persons and those between 18-35 – 11 persons.

The main declared reasons for which most of the respondents are not interested in getting a credit are: low income, which make the reimbursement of the debt impossible (45.4%), they don’t need one (12.6%), high interest rates (9.5%), they are afraid of not being able to pay back (7.67%).

8. Communication

Associating, participation and trust

Associationism. 97.9% of the respondents are not members of any association (among them 98.0% are women and 97.7% are men). About their partners, 85.8% say they are not members of any association, and 12.6% do not know whether their partners belong or not to an association.

Participations. Church, Village Hall and School are the main institutions that have organized/are organizing charity or community activities in the communes. The political parties or other organizations are virtually inexistent from this point of view.

ALEXANDRU ODOBESCU commune	
Charity Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Church (26.7%)- Village hall (6.7%)- School (5.0%)	Community Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Church (10.0%)- Village hall (5.0%)
VLAD TEPES commune	
Charity Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Village hall (10.0%)- School (10.0%)- Church, Political Parties, Organizations (3.3%)	Community Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Church (16.7%)- Village hall (13.3%)- School (6.7%)
VALCELELE commune	
Charity Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Church (30.0%)- School (13.3%)- Village hall (5.0%)	Community Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Church (45.0%)- School (23.3%)- Village hall (13.3%)
INDEPENDENTA commune	
Charity Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Church (16.7%)- School (10.0%)- Village hall (3.3%)	Community Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Church (6.7%)- Village hall (1.7%)
CUZA-VODA commune	
Charity Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Church (44.3%)- School (6.6%)- Village hall (4.9%)	Community Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Church (47.5%)- Village hall (19.7%)- Political Parties (4.9%)
GRADISTEA commune	
Charity Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Church (40%)- Village hall (6.7%)- School (3.3%)	Community Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Church (15.0%)- Village hall (8.3%)- School (1.7%)
CIOCANESTI commune	
Charity Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Church (46.5%)- Village hall (7.0%)- Political Parties (2.3%)	Community Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Church (16.3%)- Village hall (11.6%)

In all the communes, Church is the most important institution that organizes both charity activities and community activities with important participation.

The high percentage of participation in the activities organized by the school in Valcelele can be explained by the fact that before the elections in the spring of the year 2000, the mayor had been the principal of the school in the commune. She has been/is assigned the various activities in the commune, carried out by school or not.

Young people between 18-35 are most active to the community activities organized in the village: 15.1% participate to the activities organized by Village Hall, 23.3% to those organized by Church, 8.1% to those organized by School.

People over 36 are more active in the activities organized by Church, both women and men: 19.2% aged between 36-45, 21.3% between 46-55 and 24.5% over 56.

Trust in the power to influence local decisions. More than half of the young and aged respondents believe people like them influence “little” or “very little” the decisions made at local level, women at a larger extent than men. (see the Table 7 in the Annex). Most of them are in Independenta – 87.6% and Valcelele – 81.9%, while the fewest are in Gradistea – 47.4% and Ciocanesti – 54.9% (see the Table 8 in the Annex).

More than expressing their lack of confidence, the old do not understand why they should get more involved in the process of decisions making at the level of the commune. From their point of view, only the elected (the bosses) decide and are responsible for the welfare of the commune.

Trust in institutions – people in the village. In each commune there are three characters-institutions in which people trust “much” and “very much”. These are: the Priest, the Doctor and the School’s Principal. They are the “elite of the village”, or what we would call these days the “intellectual elite”. We believe that very often they are appreciated for what they are – intellectuals, or for what they represent, and less for what they actually do.

The Priest is among the characters enjoying one of the highest degrees of reliability – 81.0% at the level of the entire sample, both for men and for women (“much” and “very much” trust: 83.7%, and 77.9% respectively), especially with the population over 35.

In ***the doctor*** there is “much” and “very much” trust from 77.6% of the respondents, in close proportions men and women (80.2%, and 74.4% respectively).

The trust in the ***School’s Principal*** at the level of the sample is 51.6%. There is a decrease of trust in the school’s principal with the people growing old. The young people (18-35) have “much” and “very much” trust in proportion of 67.5%, while those over 56 only in proportion of 44.0%

Regarding the trust in the ***commune councilors***, there is greater variability: 33.4% have no trust or “very little”, 43.4% have “much” and “very much” trust, and 23.3% do not know. The great number of no answers can be explained by the fact that people do not know the new councilors yet.

In all the communes, those who trust “much” and “very much” in the ***mayor*** represent more than 50.0% out of the total of the interviewed. The highest percentage is for the mayor in Valcelele (83.3%), followed by that in Independenta (73.3%). The lowest percent of trust are for the mayors of Ciocanesti (51.2%), Cuza-Voda (59.3%) and Gradistea (60.0%).

After 1989, a new character appeared in the village – *the President of Agricultural Association*. Regardless of whether he had previously worked or not in the CAP, SMA, SMT, etc., he is now the one who makes the decision on the use of land within the association. The control of land holders is almost inexistent. What they are interested in is the yields: products and/or money they get at the end of the agriculture year. It is interesting that the mayors in Independenta and Valcelele are also the presidents of the largest associations in the respective communes. In this case we can speak of trust in the institution of the mayor by shifting trust towards the president of the association.

In the communes where people have little or very little trust in their capacity of influencing local policy (Valcelele and Independenta), the mayors who are also presidents of associations gather high scores with the trust the population have in them.

Information

The main sources of general information

TV is the main information source for all age categories, both for men and for women. Anyhow, it is to be observed from the table of the goods in the household that the percentage of TV sets holders (Color and Black & White) and dish antennas is quite large as compared with other goods in the household.

Radio is the second most important source of information. In evaluating its influence it is to be taken into account that almost a third of the respondents never listen to the radio – in some cases because they do not have radio sets, although they have TV sets.

Newspapers are not read by more than half of the respondents.

In spite of the fact that men go to the pub quite often, they declare a more reduced frequency because of the community rules.

Watching TV	<p>- 74.1% watch TV “several times a week” or “daily” Among these, 77.3% are women and 71.3% are men. On age categories: 84.9% of those between 18-35 83.6% of those between 46-55 80.7% of those between 36-45 65.5% of those over 56.</p> <p>- 9.1% watch TV “several times a month” or “once a month or more rarely” - 16.8% never watch TV</p>
Listening to the radio	<p>- 59.8% listen to the radio “several times a week” or “daily”. Among these, 61.4% are men and 58.5% are women. On age categories, they listen as follows: 65.1% of those between 18-35 65.4% of those between 36-45 59.0% of those between 46-55 56.8% of those over 56.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11.8% listen “once a month or more rarely” or “several times a month” - 28.4% never listen to the radio (there are cases when even if there is a color or black & white TV set, there is no radio set)
Reading newspapers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 59.9% of the sample never read newspapers - 13.1% read newspapers “several times a week” or “daily”
Going to Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 41.4% - go to the church “several times a year” or “once a year or more rarely” - 26.1% - “several times a month” or “once a week” - 25.5% - not at all; more men than women, more old people (because of moving difficulties) than young people.
Going to pub/restaurant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16.9% go to a bar/restaurant “several times a month” or “once a week” <p>Among these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35.3% are young people between 18-35 34.6% are between 36-45 14.7% are between 46-55 7.5% are over 56. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11.9% go “once a year or more rarely” or “several times a year” - 71.2% of the respondents say they never go to bar/restaurant

The main information source regarding agriculture is, regardless of the age of the respondents, *the relatives (husband/wife, parents and grandparents)*.

Regardless of the age of respondents are the relatives (husband/wife, parents and grandparents).

The first source of agriculture information mentioned	The second source of agriculture information mentioned	The third source of agriculture information mentioned
1. Relatives (parents, grandparents, husband/wife) – 68.6%	1. Other sources (CAP, SMT, SMA, etc.) – 24.6%	1. TV – 2.7%
1. Other sources (CAP, SMT, etc.) – 14.2%	2. Relatives – 18.6% 2. TV – 18.6%	2. Specialist engineer in the village
3. TV – 5.6% For the young people between 18-35, it is the school	3. Specialist engineer in the village – 12.0%	3. Other sources (SMA, CAP, SMT) – 13.8%

The main three *sources of information on pesticides* (in case the respondents know what it is) are:

1. TV – for 17.9% of the respondents it is the first source of information on pesticides

2. The specialist engineer in the village – for 14.6% it is the first source of information
3. Radio – 12.2%

Information about central institutions with local representative. It is to be observed that the county institutions the best known at local level are the General Directorate for Agriculture and Food and the Sanitary and Veterinary Agency. People's opinion on their activity in their commune are in fact opinions on the people they know, that are the local representatives. Regarding the other institutions, if any in the village, specialists are taken for the wider category of "engineers", without particular specifications. This can be explained by the fact that most people do not know which institution the engineers in the village belong to.

	I heard	Evaluation of their activity (these are the answers of those who have heard of these institutions)
General Directorat for Agriculture and Food (DGAIA)	51.1%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 33.5% consider that the activity of DGA is "very good" and "good" - 18.4% say the activity of DGA is "bad" and "very bad" - 30.0% say that it does not exist in the commune
Environement protection Agency (APM)	38.2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 29.0% appreciate the activity as "very good" and "good" - 13.8% say that the activity of the agency is "very bad" and "bad" - 42.1% say that it does not exist in the commune
District office for Consultancy in Agriculture (OJCA)	26.5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 33.7% have a "good" and "very good" opinion on the activity of the office - 18.4% have a "bad" and "very bad" opinion on its activity - 31.6% say that it does not exist in the commune
Sanitary and Veterinary Agency	62.6%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 69.1% appreciate its activity as "good" and "very good" - 13.8% have a "bad" and "very bad" opinion on it - 10.3% say that it does not exist in the commune
Office for Agricultural Pedologic Studies (OSPA)	11.8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 24.6% appreciate its activity as "good" and "very good" - 7.7% appreciate its activity as "bad" and "very bad" - 56.9% say that it does not exist in the commune

Romanian Waters	37.7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30.5% have a “good” and ”very good” opinion on it - 13.5% have a “bad” and “very bad” opinion on its activity - 41.8% say that it does not exist in the commune
Research Institutes	37.2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 13.0% have ”good” and “very good” opinion - 63.7% say that it does not exist in the commune

Information on the project of the World Bank in the pilot zone and information on the certificates for biological products. **Most of the respondents have never heard of “certificates for biological products”, and part of those who say they have heard assign it other meanings. As for the project of the World Bank, the elder do not know what “World Bank” is and only a quarter of the people in the area say they have heard of it. The objectives they identify are the expression of everyday news in the media on various financing coming from international organizations.**

Information about “certificate for biological products”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 55.1% have never heard of such a certificate - 43.3 % NK/NA - 1.6% (6) say they have heard they have heard of that, and two of them say it is about certificates for animals and analyses
Information about the project of the World Bank in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 74.6% have not heard of such a project - 24.1% declare they have heard of the project. <p>Among these, 45.7% say the aim of the project is giving money for the development of agriculture, and 25.7% - helping peasants to buy agriculture machines</p>

Agriculture method used. **The most frequently used agriculture method is crop rotation of schemes (60.4% of the respondents). The most rarely used one is wind of break, because it is expensive even at community level.**

Minimum tillage	35.8%
Crop rotation schemes	60.4%
Organic fertilizers	28.9%
Wind breaks	2.9%
Fertilizers	18.7%

Most of those who use crop rotation say it is a non-polluting method. About organic fertilizers, one third say it is polluting, and as for fertilizers all of those who use it say it is polluting.

Interest in lectures. **The most appealing field for the respondents is agriculture, and the age groups the most interested in possible lectures/conferences are 36-45 and 18-35.**

	Not interested at all	Not very much interested	Interested	Very much interested	NA/NK
Lectures on quality of water	25.7%	22.3%	32.2%	12.1%	7.8%
Lectures on environment	26.8%	20.1%	32.2%	11.3%	9.7%
Lectures on nutrition	27.1%	19.3%	35.7%	10.7%	7.2%
Lectures on planting vegetables	26.5%	21.4%	32.2%	12.9%	7.0%
Lectures on agriculture	22.3%	16.4%	38.6%	16.4%	6.4%
Lectures on organic agriculture	29.5%	20.6%	29.8%	10.2%	9.9%

Wish of involvement in the project. However, young people under 45 are very much interested in involving in different components of the project, men to a larger extent than women. The fields most people would like to get involved in are: awareness campaigns, involvement in garbage management and creating test lots.

	18-35	36-45	46-55	56-
Involvement in garbage management	48.8%	65.4%	41.4%	34.0%
Involvement in creating test lots	45.2%	64.0%	49.2%	32.8%
Involvement in organic agriculture	32.9%	50.0%	39.6%	25.8%
Involvement in awareness campaigns	71.8%	68.0%	58.3%	56.8%

ANNEXES

A N N E X 1

Tables - synthesis

Table 1

STAKEHOLDERS' PROFILE

Age group 18-35	Age group 36-45
Status 38.4% - housewife 32.6% - occupied 25.6% – unemployed (registered and unregistered)	Status 50.0% - occupied 34.6% - housewife 15.4% - unregistered unemployed
Education 41.2% -vocational schools, 10 classes 27.9% - high school graduated 16.3% - 8 classes graduated	Education 67.7% -vocational schools, 10 classes 7.7% - high school graduated 19.2% - 8 classes graduated
Head of the household 16.3% of the respondents at this age	Head of the household 30.8% of the respondents at this age
Participation to community activities organized by: 15.1% - by Village hall 23.3% - by Church 8.1% - by School Participation to charity activities organized by: 5.8% - by Village hall 25.6% - by Church 87.2% - by School	Participation to community activities organized by: 7.7% - by Village hall 19.2% - by Church 0% - by School Participation to charity activities organized by: 11.5% - by Village hall 30.8% - by Church 92.3% - by School

<p>Influence on local policies</p> <p>52.0% - at all 36.0% - little 12.0% - very much and much</p>	<p>Influence on local policies</p> <p>45.0% - at all 15.0% - little 35.0% - very much and much</p>
<p>Trust in mayor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 27.9% - a little and very little - 65.1% - much and very much <p>Trust in councilors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 36.0% - a little and very little - 45.4% - much and very much <p>Trust in priest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 23.2% - a little and very little - 67.4% - much and very much <p>Trust in school's principal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18.7% - a little and very little - 67.5% - much and very much 	<p>Trust in mayor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 34.6% - a little and very little - 61.6% - much and very much <p>Trust in councilors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 38.5% - a little and very little - 34.6% - much and very much <p>Trust in priest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15.4% - a little and very little - 80.8% - much and very much <p>Trust in school's principal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 26.9% - a little and very little - 50.0% - much and very much
<p>Credit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have taken so far²⁸ – 10.5% - are going to take – 12.8% 	<p>Credit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have taken so far – 19.2% - are going to take – 11.5%
<p>Interest in possible lectures on (much and very much):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - quality of water – 58.2% - environment – 67.4% - nutrition – 63.9% - agriculture – 64.0% - planting vegetable – 52.3% - organic agriculture – 48.8% 	<p>Interest in possible lectures on (much and very much):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - quality of water – 77.0% - environment – 73.1% - nutrition – 65.4% - agriculture – 73.1% - planting vegetable – 57.75 - organic agriculture – 61.5%
<p>Wish of involvement (much and very much):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - garbage managem. – 48.8% - creating test lots – 45.2% - organic agriculture – 32.9% - awareness – 71.8% 	<p>Wish of involvement (much and very much):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - garbage managem. – 65.4% - creating test lots – 64.0% - organic agriculture – 50.0% - awareness – 68.0%

²⁸ It is to be reminded that most of the people that have taken a credit are over 56, but now they prove to be more reluctant than the others in this respect.

Table 2.1

HUMAN RESOURCES IN EACH COMMUNE – ALEXANDRU ODOBESCU

ALEXANDRU ODOBESCU commune	
• Age of the respondents	67.0% - more than 56 18.2% - 46-55 11.4 – 18-35 3.4% - 36-45
• Education of the respondents	11.4% never went to school 71.6% 8 classes at most 10.2% high-school graduated
• Present status of the respondents	64.8% are retired 19.3% are housewives 12.5 are occupied
• Main source of income declared by the respondent	35.2% - state pension 22.7% - CAP pension 12.5% - other sources
• Number of members in the household	2 persons in the household – 48.3% 3 persons in the household – 13.3% 4 persons in the household – 11,7% 1 person in the household – 8,3% 5 persons in the household – 8,3% 6 persons in the household – 8,3%
• Number of members temporarily away	0 persons – 95.0%
• Number of children under 6	15
• Number of children between 7 and 18	12
• number of children who get allowance	27

Table 2.2

HUMAN RESOURCES IN EACH COMMUNE – VLAD TEPES

VLAD TEPES commune	
• Age of the respondents	36.2% - over 56 21.3% - 46-55 4.3% - 36-45 38.3% - 18-35
• Education of the respondents	61.7% 8 classes at most 36.2% 10 classes or vocational school 2.1% high school graduate
• Present status of the respondents	29.8% are retired 48.9% are housewife
• Main source of income declared by the respondent	48.9% - state pension 10.6% - CAP pension 8.5% - state salary 8.5% - private firm salary
• Number of members in the household	3 persons in the household – 26.7% 2 persons in the household – 23.3% 4 persons in the household – 23.3% 1 person in the household – 10% 5 person in the household – 10%
• Number of members temporarily away	0 persons – 86.7%
• Number of children under 6	9
• Number of children between 7 and 18	11
• number of children who get allowance	19

Table 2.3

HUMAN RESOURCES IN EACH COMMUNE - VALCELELE

VALCELELE commune	
• Age of the respondents	47.5% - over 56 25.3% - 18-35 21.2% - 46-55 6.1% - 36-45
• Education of the respondents	17.2% never went to school 55.6% 8 classes at most 17.2% 10 classes or vocational school 10.1% high school graduated
• Present status of the respondents	42.4% are retired 32.3% are housewives 10.1% are unregistered unemployed 10.1% are occupied
• Main source of income declared by the respondent	32.3% - state pension 19.2% - CAP pension 11.1% - daily worker
• Number of members in the household	2 persons in the household – 35.0% 3 persons in the households – 21.7% 4 persons in the households – 16.7% 5 persons in the household – 13.3%
• Number of members temporarily away	0 persons – 93.3%
• Number of children under 6	13
• Number of children between 7 and 18	24
• number of children who get allowance	30

Table 2.4

HUMAN RESOURCES IN EACH COMMUNE - INDEPENDENTA

INDEPENDENTA commune	
• Age of the respondents	49.4% - over 56 23.6% - 18-35 21.3% - 46-55 5.6% - 36-45
• Education of the respondents	12.4% never went to school 56.2% 8 classes at most 16.9% 10 classes or vocational school 13.5% high-school graduated 1.1% university/college graduated
• Present status of the respondents	48.3% are retired 24.7% are housewives 14.6% are occupied 12.4% are unregistered unemployed
• Main source of income declared by the respondent	30.3% state pension 20.2% CAP pension 18% - state salary 13.5% - daily worker
• Number of members in the household	3 persons in the household – 26.7% 2 persons in the household – 21.7% 5 persons in the household – 13.3% 1 person in the household – 11.7% 6 persons in the household – 11.7%
• Number of members temporarily away	0 persons – 95.0%
• Number of children under 6	13
• Number of children between 7 and 18	32
• number of children who get allowance	33

Table 2.5

HUMAN RESOURCES IN EACH COMMUNE – CUZA-VODA

CUZA-VODA commune	
• Age of the respondents	54.35% over 55 25.55% – 18-35 11.7% -36-45 8.5% - 46-55
• Education of the respondents	7.4% never went to school 58.5% 8 classes at most 20.2% 10 classes or vocational school 13.8% high school graduated
• Present status of the respondents	46.8% are retired 27.7% are housewives 12.8% are occupied
• Main source of income declared by the respondent	38.3% - state pension 25.5% - state salary 10.6% - CAP pension
• Number of members in the household	2 persons in the household – 29.5% 3 persons in the household – 19.7% 4 persons in the household – 14.8% 5 persons in the household – 11.5%
• Number of members temporarily away	0 persons – 95.1%
• Number of children under 6	13
• Number of children between 7 and 18	30
• number of children who get allowance	40

Table 2.6

HUMAN RESOURCES IN EACH COMMUNE - GRADISTEA

GRADISTEA commune	
• Age of the respondents	54.6% over 56 21.6% - 46-55 15.5% - 18-35 8.2% - 36-45
• Education of the respondents	6.2% never went to school 63.9% 8 classes at most 24.7% 10 classes or vocational school 5.2 % high school graduated
• Present status of the respondents	42.3% are retired 26.8% are housewives 17.5% are occupied
• Main source of income declared by the respondent	30.9% - state pension 25.8% - state salary 10.3% - CAP pension
• Number of members in the household	2 persons in the household – 23.3% 4 persons in the household – 18.3% 3 persons in the household – 16.7% 1 person in the household – 11.7% 5 persons in the household – 11.7%
• Number of members temporarily away	0 persons – 80.0%
• Number of children under 6	17
• Number of children between 7 and 18	24
• number of children who get allowance	33

Table 2.7

HUMAN RESOURCES IN EACH COMMUNE - CIOCANESTI

CIOCANESTI commune	
• Age of the respondents	61.3% over 56 29.0% - 18-35 4.8% - 36-45 4.8% - 46-55
• Education of the respondents	4.8% never went to school 48.4% 8 classes at most 32.3% 10 classes or vocational school 14.5% high school graduated
• Present status of the respondents	58.1% are retired 24.2% are housewives 12.9 % are occupied
• Main source of income declared by the respondent	
• Number of members in the household	2 persons in the household – 27.9% 3 persons in the household – 23.3% 5 persons in the household – 20.9% 4 persons in the household – 14.0%
• Number of members temporarily away	0 persons – 88.4%
• Number of children under 6	7
• Number of children between 7 and 18	18
• number of children who get allowance	29

Table 3**FUEL CONSUMPTION PER MONTH/YEAR IN THE HOUSEHOLD**

	Average	Median
Gas - consumption per month (m3)	3.6	3.5
Wood - consumption per year (m3)	17.9	3.6
Coal - consumption per year (ton)	16.9	.0
Electricity - consumption per month (KW)	78	61
Diesel - consumption per month (liters)	12	0
Cool - consumption per year (Kg)	552	88
Sawdust - consumption per month ((Kg)	0	0

Table 4

ANIMALS AND OTHER RESOURCES OF THE HOUSEHOLD IN EACH COMMUNE

ALEXANDRU ODOBESCU	VLAD TEPEȘ	VALCELELE	INDEPENDENTA	CUZA-VODA	GRADISTEA	CIOCANESTI
GOODS Car - 5.7% 4X4 car – 0 Cart – 53.4% Tractor - 5.7% Sewer - 4.5% Mobile phone -1.1% Fix phone - 4.5% Refrigerator - 48.9% Freezer - 4.5% Antenna - 4.5% Color TV - 22.7% Black and white TV - 71.6% Washing machine - 21.6%	GOODS Car -2.1% 4X4 car – 0 Cart - 44.7% Tractor -8.5% Sewer – 0 Mobile phone- 8.5% Fix phone - 29.8% Refrigerator - 57.4% Freezer – 0 Antenna - 6.4% Color TV - 29.8% Black and white TV - 57.4% Washing machine - 21.3%	GOODS Car -13.1% 4X4 car -4.0% Cart - 42.4% Tractor -3.0% Sewer – 0 Mobile phone -0.1% Fix phone - 4.0% Refrigerator - 60.6% Freezer - 3.0% Antenna - 5.1% Color TV - 37.4% Black and white TV - 47.5% Wash. mach -12.1%	GOODS Car -13.5% 4X4 car - 0 Cart - 43.8% Tractor -4.5% Sewer – 0 Mobile phone -2.2% Fix phone - 0 Refrigerator - 43.8% Freezer - 3.4% Antenna - 0 Color TV - 27.0% Black and white TV - 69.7% Washing machine - 18.0%	GOODS Car -21.3% 4X4 car -3.2% Cart - 39.4% Tractor -1.1% Sewer – 0 Mobile phone -3.2% Fix phone - 36.2% Refrigerator - 73.4% Freezer - 14.9% Antenna - 16.0% Color TV - 41.5% Black and white TV - 55.3% Washing machine - 44.7%	GOODS Car -24.7% 4X4 car -2.1% Cart - 43.3% Tractor -3.1% Sewer – 0 Mobile phone -8.2% Fix phone - 4.1% Refrigerator - 83.5% Freezer - 10.3% Antenna - 25.8% Color TV - 49.5% Black and white TV - 52.6% Washing machine - 40.2%	GOODS Car -17.7% 4X4 car -4.8% Cart - 27.4% Tractor -14.5% Sewer -1.0% Mobile phone -3.2% Fix phone - 8.1% Refrigerator - 67.7% Freezer - 4.8% Antenna - 37.1% Color TV - 40.3% Black and white TV - 62.9% Washing machine - 22.6%
LAND Surface of owned/ leased agric. land (ha) – mean – 3.1 Surface of the land in Association (ha) – average – 2.4	LAND Surface of owned or leased agric. land (ha) – mean – 6.4 Surface of the land in Association (ha) – average – 5.5	LAND Surface of owned or leased agric. land (ha) – mean 4.3 Surface of the land in Association (ha) – average – 1.8	LAND Surface of owned or leased agric. land (ha) – mean – 2.3 Surface of the land in Association (ha) – average – 1.8	LAND Surface of owned or leased agric. land (ha) – mean – 2.8 Surface of the land in Association (ha) – average –1.8	LAND Surface of owned or leased agric. land (ha) – mean – 7.2 Surface of the land in Association (ha) – mean – 3.0	LAND Surface of owned or leased agric. land (ha) – mean – 5.1 Surface of the land in Association (ha) – mean – 4.3
ANIMALS (average No. heads) Cattle – 0 Pigs – 3 Poultry – 20 Rabbits – 0 Sheep, goats - 4 Horses – 1 Beehives – 0 Pigeons - 2	ANIMALS (average No. heads) Cattle – 0 Pigs – 2 Poultry – 59 Rabbits – 0 Sheep, goats - 2 Horses – 1 Beehives – 0 Pigeons - 3	ANIMALS (average No. heads) Cattle – 0 Pigs – 2 Poultry – 23 Rabbits – 0 Sheep, goats - 1 Horses – 0 Beehives – 0 Pigeons - 7	ANIMALS (average No. heads) Cattle – 1 Pigs – 2 Poultry – 15 Rabbits – 0 Sheep, goats - 1 Horses – 1 Beehives – 0 Pigeons - 4	ANIMALS (average No. heads) Cattle – 0 Pigs – 2 Poultry – 38 Rabbits – 0 Sheep, goats - 2 Horses – 1 Beehives – 0 Pigeons - 3	ANIMALS (average No. heads) Cattle – 0 Pigs – 4 Poultry – 24 Rabbits – 1 Sheep, goats - 5 Horses – 1 Beehives – 0 Pigeons - 5	ANIMALS (average No. heads) Cattle – 0 Pigs – 3 Poultry – 30 Rabbits - 1 Sheep, goats - 1 Horses – 0 Beehives - 0 Pigeons - 0

Table 5.1

Differences between the villages of the same commune in owned goods**Valcelele commune**

Goods	Car	Mobile phone	Refrigerator	Color TV	B&W TV	Washing machine
Valcelele	8	5	27	20	18	21
Floroaica	1	1	9	1	10	4

Table 5.2

Differences between the villages of the same commune in owned goods**Independenta commune**

Goods	Color TV	Color TV	Washing machine
Independenta	6	22	3
Potcoava	11	8	18

Table 5.3

Differences between the villages of the same commune in owned goods**Cuza-Voda commune**

Goods	Refrigerator	Cart
Cuza-Voda	16	14
Ceacu	27	9

Table 5.4

Differences between the villages of the same commune in owned goods**Gradistea commune**

Goods	Antenna	Color TV	Refrigerator	Washing machine
Gradistea	11	18	5	16
Bogata	5	12	1	7

Table 6

Productions and crops declared by respondents (1999 – 2000)

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
Wheat - production (kg/ha)	167	0	40,000	2091.64
Wheat - crop	238	0	15,000	1578.37
Maize - production (kg/ha)	142	0	12,000	2099.84
Maize - crop	242	0	25,000	2714.97
Sunflower - production (kg/ha)	130	0	8,000	211.38
Sunflower - crop	157	0	8,000	226.91
Barley - production (kg/ha)	131	0	99	2.42
Barley - crop	132	0	200	3.78

Table 7

Weekly productions in each commune

		commune							Total
		Alexandru Odobescu	Vlad Tepes	Valcelele	Independenta	Cuza-Voda	Gradistea	Ciocanesti	
Weekly production	Mean	49.35	27.27	33.71	64.39	42.98	663.31	60.16	140.33
of fresh milk (l)	Valid N	N=49	N=15	N=23	N=33	N=26	N=29	N=19	N=194
Weekly production of sweet cheese (kg)	Mean	2.86	7.33	6.70	9.09	2.75	2.50	12.26	5.57
	Valid N	N=49	N=15	N=23	N=33	N=26	N=29	N=19	N=194
Weekly production of feta cheese (kg)	Mean	4.96	13.67	1.83	6.64	2.96	52.79	16.81	13.59
	Valid N	N=49	N=15	N=23	N=33	N=26	N=29	N=19	N=194
Weekly production of Yogurt (kg)	Mean	.45	.00	.09	3.97	.77	.17	5.32	1.45
	Valid N	N=49	N=15	N=23	N=33	N=26	N=29	N=19	N=194
Weekly production of Cream (kg)	Mean	.00	.13	4.30	3.06	6.19	.34	5.47	2.46
	Valid N	N=49	N=15	N=23	N=33	N=26	N=29	N=19	N=194
Weekly production of butter	Mean	.00	.00	.00	3.00	.00	.00	5.21	1.02
	Valid N	N=49	N=15	N=23	N=33	N=26	N=29	N=19	N=194

Table 8

Trust in the power to influence local decisions

	18-35	36-45	46-55	56-
Very little/at all	45.3%	38.5%	50.8%	56.0%
A little	31.4%	11.5%	19.7%	14.0%
Much	9.3%	19.2%	19.7%	11.5%
Very much	1.2%	7.7%	0	1.0%
NA/NK	12.8%	23.1%	9.8%	17.5%

Table 9

Trust in the power to influence local decisions in each commune

	ALEXANDRU ODOBESCU	VLAD TEPES	VALCELELE	INDEPENDENTA	CUZA- VODA	GRADISTEA	CIOCANESTI
Very little/at all	59.1%	57.4%	56.6%	76.4%	58.5%	26.8%	22.6%
A little	12.5%	14.9%	25.3%	11.2%	17.0%	20.6%	32.3%
Much	12.5%	10.6%	10.1%	5.6%	10.6%	17.5%	25.8%
Very much	-	2.1%	1.0%	-	5.3%	-	-
NA/NK	15.9%	14.9%	7.1%	6.7%	8.5%	35.1%	19.4%

A N N E X 2

Statistic overview

Auto-evaluation of the poverty-richness

Auto-perception (poor - rich)	1= poor	55	14.7%
	2	56	15.0%
	3	58	15.5%
	4	42	11.2%
	5	111	29.7%
	6	32	8.6%
	7	10	2.7%
	8	4	1.1%
	9	1	.3%
	NK/NA	5	1.3%
Total		374	100.0%

Auto-consumption.

How much did the products obtained in household or received cover in the consumption of the household?

How much did the products obtained in household or received cover in the consumption of the household?	I didn't obtain/I didn't receive this type of products	25	6.7%
	The products covered a quarter of our consumption	121	32.4%
	The products covered half of our consumption	99	26.5%
	The products covered three quarters of our consumption	59	15.8%
	The products covered almost all our consumption	57	15.2%
	NK/NA	13	3.5%
Total		374	100.0%

Evaluation of the present income of the household

How do you appreciate the present income of your family?	Even for everyday necessities, it is not enough	224	59.9%
	It is enough only for everyday necessities	73	19.5%
	It is enough for decent living, but we cannot afford buying	60	16.0%
	We manage to buy some more expensive things, but we restrain	11	2.9%
	We manage to have all we need, without restraining from anything	4	1.1%
	NK/NA	2	.5%
Total		374	100.0%

Buying on credit (last year)

Have you ever bought on credit last year?	Never	193	51.6%
	Very rarely	32	8.6%
	rarely	49	13.1%
	often	70	18.7%
	very often	29	7.8%
	NA/NK	1	.3%
Total		374	100.0%

The most important income source in the household

The most important income source in household	stat salary	60	16.0%
	private firm salary	17	4.5%
	mixt firm salary	4	1.1%
	state pension	131	35.0%
	CAP pension	52	13.9%
	unemployment allowance/ "help" allowance	9	2.4%
	child allowance	7	1.9%
	social assistance	1	.3%
	agriculture production incomes	14	3.7%
	animals' sells	19	5.1%
	own animals	15	4.0%
	business' profit	1	.3%
	daily worker	24	6.4%
	other sources	17	4.5%
	NA/NK	3	.8%
Total		374	100.0%

Amount of money obtained by all members of the household

	Mean	Median
Total amount of money obtained by all members of your household	1161767	837500

Covering the needs
How do you do to cover your needs if the income is not enough?

the income we get is enough	19	5.1%
we spend less money, we give up some purchases	34	9.1%
we go on anyway	56	15.0%
we borrow	65	17.4%
we sell animals and products in the household	19	5.1%
we endure	14	3.7%
we buy on debt	9	2.4%
I work as a daily worker	21	5.6%
we live from what we have (in the household and on the land)	38	10.2%
we get help from relatives (parents, children)	12	3.2%
Others	1	.3%
NA/NK	86	23.0%
Total	374	100.0%

Bathroom and toilet in the house

Bathroom	No	Count	360
		Col %	96.3%
	Yes	Count	14
		Col %	3.7%
Total	Count		374
	Col %		100.0%
Toilet in the house	No	Count	366
		Col %	97.9%
	Yes	Count	8
		Col %	2.1%
Total	Count		374
	Col %		100.0%

The depth of the source of water and of the WC in each commune

	Alexandru Odobescu	Vlad Tepes	Valcelele	Independenta	Cuza-Voda	Gradistea	Ciocanesti
Media	4	4	3	4	3	4	4
Median	22	24	18	18	8	13	12

Modalities to build the hollow of the WC

Dig hollow	352	95.1%
Dig hollow with concrete walls	8	2.2%
Hollow with cement tubes inside	6	1.6%
Other modalities	3	.8%
NA/NK	1	.3%
Total	370	100.0%

Using the WC

	Mean	Median
How long have you been using the present WC? (years)	8	3
On the average, how long do you use a WC? (years)	20	10

The vacuuming the WC

The vacuuming the WC	yes	6	1.6%
	no	362	97.6%
	NA/NK	3	.8%
Total		371	100.0%

Reasons for which vacuuming is not used

there is no such service in the village	65	17.6%
the waste is used as fertilizer	4	1.1%
another WC has been built	111	30.0%
there is no such habit in our village	32	8.6%
the hollow of the WC has been destroyed by rats	1	.3%
because of the hollow without concrete	77	20.8%
it isn't a place for evacuate it	2	.5%
I don't have money for paying such services	20	5.4%
Because of the smell	6	1.6%
NA/NK	52	14.1%
Total	370	100.0%

What do you do when your WC cannot be used anymore?

we cover it	152	41.1%
we cover it with garbage, manure	14	3.8%
we cover it with earth	69	18.6%
we dig another hollow	125	33.8%
we evacuate it with a bucket	2	.5%
NA/NK	8	2.2%
Total	370	100.0%

Choosing the place for building the WC

far from the water source	67	18.1%
at the back of the yard	83	22.4%
on flat ground	25	6.8%
"far from the house"	132	35.7%
"on an area where no WC had existed"	32	8.6%
"far from the annexes"	6	1.6%
Others	22	5.9%
NA/NK	3	.8%
Total	370	100.0%

The place of the storing of the house garbage

at the back of the yard	236	63.1%
in a place where everybody throws it	5	1.3%
in a corner of the yard, in different recipients (trailer)	60	16.0%
behind the house	11	2.9%
in a hollow in the yard	9	2.4%
at the back of the garden	10	2.7%
behind the stable	8	2.1%
at the platform	13	3.5%
in front of the house	3	.8%
near the road, by the fence	15	4.0%
NA/NK	4	1.1%
Total	374	100.0%

The place of the storing of the manure

at the back of the yard - in a hollow, store	192	51.3%
near the stable	13	3.5%
at some side of the yard	6	1.6%
in at the back of the garden	12	3.2%
at some side of the garden, in recipients (trailers, wagon)	57	15.2%
in a place where everybody throws it	3	.8%
it is not the case, we don't have animals	39	10.4%
at the platform of the village	25	6.7%
behind the house	6	1.6%
in front of the house	3	.8%
on the street, near the fence	14	3.7%
NA/NK	4	1.1%
Total	374	100.0%

Evacuation of the garbage

others	1	.3%
we take it to the platform of the village	296	79.1%
we take it to the place where everybody throws it	17	4.5%
we burn it	8	2.1%
we take it to the side of the village	30	8.0%
it is not the case	5	1.3%
We cover the hollow and make another one	2	.5%
We take it to the field	2	.5%
NA/NK	13	3.5%
Total	374	100.0%

Evacuation frequency of the garbage

once a month	70	18.7%
once every two weeks	35	9.4%
once every two-three days	38	10.2%
once a week	88	23.5%
once, two-three times a year	16	4.3%
once a year	13	3.5%
once every four-five days	16	4.3%
several times a day	2	.5%
once every three weeks	30	8.0%
once a day	23	6.1%
once every two-three months	27	7.2%
NA/NK	16	4.3%
Total	374	100.0%

Using the manure as fertilizers

always	22	5.9%
most times	35	9.4%
sometimes	77	20.6%
never	225	60.3%
NA/NK	14	3.8%
Total	373	100.0%

Distances between the toilet and sources of water

	Mean	Median
Distance between the toilet and the first source of water (m)	35	30
Distance between the toilet and the second source of water (m)	28	0
Distance between the toilet and the third source of water (m)	18	0

Distances between the source of water and places of disposal of manure

	Mean	Median
Distance between the source of water and the first place of disposal of the manure (m)	70	30
Distance between the source of water and the second place if the disposal of the manure (m)	25	0
Distance between the source of water and the third of disposal of the manure (m)	21	0

Reading newspapers

	Count	Col %
Not at all	224	59.9%
Once a month or more rarely	54	14.4%
Several times a month	47	12.6%
Several times a week	32	8.6%
Daily	17	4.5%
Total	374	100.0%

Watching TV

	Count	Col %
Not at all	63	16.8%
Once a month or more rarely	16	4.3%
Several times a month	18	4.8%
Several times a week	72	19.3%
Daily	205	54.8%
Total	374	100.0%

Going to Church and the respondent's age

		Respondent's age								Total			
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %		
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %				
Going to church	Not at all	15	17.6%	5	19.2%	17	28.3%	58	29.0%	95	25.6%		
	Once a year or more rarely	24	28.2%	6	23.1%	12	20.0%	29	14.5%	71	19.1%		
	Several times a year	35	41.2%	13	50.0%	18	30.0%	42	21.0%	108	29.1%		
	Several times a month	3	3.5%	1	3.8%	9	15.0%	41	20.5%	54	14.6%		
	Once a week	8	9.4%	1	3.8%	4	6.7%	30	15.0%	43	11.6%		
	Total	85	100.0%	26	100.0%	60	100.0%	200	100.0%	371	100.0%		

Going to restaurant and the respondent's age

		Respondent's age								Total	
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Going to bar/restaurant	Not at all	41	48.2%	12	46.2%	45	73.8%	165	83.3%	263	71.1%
	Once a year or more rarely	5	5.9%	3	11.5%	2	3.3%	8	4.0%	18	4.9%
	Several times a year	9	10.6%	2	7.7%	5	8.2%	10	5.1%	26	7.0%
	Several times a month	9	10.6%	4	15.4%	6	9.8%	9	4.5%	28	7.6%
	Once a week	21	24.7%	5	19.2%	3	4.9%	6	3.0%	35	9.5%
Total		85	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	198	100.0%	370	100.0%

Listening to the radio

	Count	Col %
Not at all	106	28.4%
Once a month or more rarely	28	7.5%
Several times a month	16	4.3%
Several times a week	86	23.1%
Daily	137	36.7%
Total	373	100.0%

Listening to the radio and the respondent's age

		Respondent's age								Total		x
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %	
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			
Listening to the radio	Not at all	17	19.8%	5	19.2%	21	34.4%	63	31.7%	106	28.5%	
	Once a month or more rarely	7	8.1%	3	11.5%	2	3.3%	16	8.0%	28	7.5%	
	Several times a month	6	7.0%	1	3.8%	2	3.3%	7	3.5%	16	4.3%	
	Several times a week	17	19.8%	5	19.2%	16	26.2%	47	23.6%	85	22.8%	
	Daily	39	45.3%	12	46.2%	20	32.8%	66	33.2%	137	36.8%	
Total		86	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	199	100.0%	372	100.0%	

Fuel consumption per month/year in the household

	Mean	Median
Gas - consumption per month (m3)	3.6	3.5
Wood - consumption per year (m3)	17.9	3.6
Coal - consumption per year (ton)	16.9	.0
Electricity - consumption per month (KW)	78	61
Diesel - consumption per month (liters)	12	0
Cool - consumption per year (Kg)	552	88
Sawdust - consumption per month ((Kg)	0	0

Safety of jobs

	Count	Col %
Very sure	4	1.1%
Sure	11	2.9%
Unsure	28	7.5%
Very unsure, I'm going to lose it	6	1.6%
It is not the case	321	85.8%
NA/NK	4	1.1%
Total	374	100.0%

What would you do if you lost your job tomorrow?

	Count	Col %
I would look for another job	18	4.8%
I would work as a daily worker	5	1.3%
I would work on the black market	1	.3%
I would work in my household	9	2.4%
I would wait to get retired	1	.3%
I would get unemployed	1	.3%
I would leave for another locality	4	1.1%
it is not the case	321	85.8%
NA/NK	14	3.7%
Total	374	100.0%

Time for working and the respondent's gender status

	respondent sex						Total					
	male			female			Mea n	Media n	Valid N			
	Mea n	Media n	Valid N	Mea n	Media n	Valid N						
Working in the house and in the yard	8	8	N=11 0	9	10	N=12 8	8	10	N=23 8			
working outside househol d, but not in the field	3	0	N=10 8	1	0	N=12 7	2	0	N=23 5			
working outside househol	7	8	N=10 8	4	2	N=12 9	5	5	N=23 7			

d, in the field										
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		commune													
		Alexandru Odobescu		Vlad Tepes		Valcelele		Independenta		Cuza-Voda		Gradistea		Ciocanesti	
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Acute diseases in your family	yes	4	6.7%	1	3.3%	4	6.7%	2	3.3%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
	no	56	93.3%	29	96.7%	56	93.3%	58	96.7%	61	100.0%	60	100.0%	43	100.0%
Blue-disease in your family	yes	1	1.7%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
	no	59	98.3%	30	100.0%	60	100.0%	60	100.0%	61	100.0%	60	100.0%	43	100.0%
Tuberculosis	yes	2	3.3%	1	3.3%	2	3.3%	0	.0%	1	1.6%	0	.0%	0	.0%
	no	58	96.7%	29	96.7%	58	96.7%	60	100.0%	60	98.4%	60	100.0%	43	100.0%
Anemia in your family	yes	6	10.0%	4	13.3%	7	11.7%	3	5.0%	7	11.5%	2	3.3%	0	.0%
	no	54	90.0%	26	86.7%	53	88.3%	57	95.0%	54	88.5%	58	96.7%	43	100.0%
Mineral/Vitamin Deficiency in your family	yes	7	11.7%	4	13.3%	12	20.0%	2	3.3%	10	16.4%	6	10.0%	1	2.3%
	no	53	88.3%	26	86.7%	48	80.0%	58	96.7%	51	83.6%	54	90.0%	42	97.7%
Skin diseases in your family	yes	1	1.7%	1	3.3%	7	11.7%	0	.0%	4	6.6%	2	3.3%	1	2.3%
	no	59	98.3%	29	96.7%	53	88.3%	60	100.0%	57	93.4%	58	96.7%	42	97.7%
Hepatitis in your family	yes	1	1.7%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	1.7%	2	3.3%	1	1.7%	0	.0%
	no	59	98.3%	30	100.0%	60	100.0%	59	98.3%	59	96.7%	59	98.3%	43	100.0%
Other diseases	yes	23	38.3%	18	60.0%	21	35.0%	36	60.0%	7	11.5%	29	48.3%	18	41.9%
	no	37	61.7%	12	40.0%	39	65.0%	24	40.0%	54	88.5%	31	51.7%	25	58.1%
Total		60	100.0%	30	100.0%	60	100.0%	60	100.0%	61	100.0%	60	100.0%	43	100.0%

How satisfied are you about your health?

	Count	Col %
Unhappy	65	17.4%
Rather unhappy	173	46.3%
Quite happy	97	25.9%
Very happy	37	9.9%
NA/NK	2	.5%
Total	374	100.0%

Diseases in the family in the last three years

		Count	Col %
Acute diseases in your family	yes	11	2.9%
	no	363	97.1%
Blue-disease in your family	yes	1	.3%
	no	373	99.7%
Tuberculosis	yes	6	1.6%
	no	368	98.4%
Anemia in your family	yes	29	7.8%
	no	345	92.2%
Mineral/Vitamin Deficiency in your family	yes	42	11.2%
	no	332	88.8%
Skin diseases in your family	yes	16	4.3%
	no	358	95.7%
Hepatitis in your family	yes	5	1.3%
	no	369	98.7%
Other diseases	yes	152	40.6%
	no	222	59.4%

Expenses in family for the illness cases

	Mean	Maximum	Valid N
How much did you spend last year for the first illness case ?	397132	12000000	N=374
How much did you spend last year for the second illness case?	69599	10000000	N=374
How much did you spend last year for the third illness case?	8847	1200000	N=373

Interest in finding out more information on blue diseases, anemia, tuberculosis, hepatitis, vitamin deficiency, acute diseases, skin diseases

	Count	Col %
at all	88	23.5%
a little	115	30.7%
much	79	21.1%
very much	38	10.2%
NA/NK	54	14.4%
Total	374	100.0%

Respondent's membership and gender status

		respondent sex				Total	
		male		female		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Member of any organization or association – respondent	yes	2	1.2%	3	1.5%	5	1.3%
	no	168	97.7%	198	98.0%	366	97.9%
	NA	2	1.2%	1	.5%	3	.8%

Membership of respondent's partner

	Count	Col %
yes	6	1.6%
no	321	85.8%
NA/NK	47	12.6%
Total	374	100.0%

Taking part in community activities organized in commune and the age

		Respondent's age							
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -	
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Take part in any community activity organized by City Hall	yes	13	15.1%	2	7.7%	4	6.6%	19	9.5%
	no	73	84.9%	24	92.3%	57	93.4%	181	90.5%
take part in any community activity organized by Church	yes	20	23.3%	5	19.2%	13	21.3%	49	24.5%
	no	66	76.7%	21	80.8%	48	78.7%	151	75.5%
Take part in any community activity organized by School	yes	7	8.1%	0	.0%	3	4.9%	10	5.0%
	no	79	91.9%	26	100.0%	58	95.1%	190	95.0%
Take part in any community activity organized by Political Parties	Yes	3	3.5%	1	3.8%	0	.0%	0	.0%
	No	83	96.5%	25	96.2%	61	100.0%	200	100.0%
take part in any community activity organized by various organizations	yes	3	3.5%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	.5%
	no	83	96.5%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	199	99.5%
Total		86	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	200	100.0%

Taking part in charity activities organized in commune and the age of respondents

		Respondent's age							
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -	
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Take part in charity activities, organized by the City Hall	yes	5	5.8%	3	11.5%	1	1.6%	13	6.5%
	no	81	94.2%	23	88.5%	60	98.4%	187	93.5%
Take part in charity activities organized by the Church	yes	22	25.6%	8	30.8%	10	16.4%	76	38.0%
	no	64	74.4%	18	69.2%	51	83.6%	124	62.0%
Take part in charity activities organized by the School	yes	11	12.8%	2	7.7%	3	4.9%	10	5.0%
	no	75	87.2%	24	92.3%	58	95.1%	190	95.0%
take part in Charity activities organized by Political Parties	yes	1	1.2%	1	3.8%	0	.0%	1	.5%
	no	85	98.8%	25	96.2%	61	100.0%	199	99.5%
Take part in charity activities organized by various organizations	yes	2	2.3%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
	no	84	97.7%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	200	100.0%
Total		86	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	200	100.0%

People's influence on decisions made for the commune and the respondent's age

		Respondent's age							
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -	
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Do you think people like you can influence the important decisions made for your commune?	very little/at all	39	45.3%	10	38.5%	31	50.8%	112	56.0%
	a little	27	31.4%	3	11.5%	12	19.7%	28	14.0%
	much	8	9.3%	5	19.2%	12	19.7%	23	11.5%
	very much	1	1.2%	2	7.7%	0	.0%	2	1.0%
	NA/NK	11	12.8%	6	23.1%	6	9.8%	35	17.5%
Total		86	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	200	100.0%

Trust in priest

		Count	Col %
Trust in priest	at all	17	4.5%
	a little	37	9.9%
	much	166	44.4%
	very much	137	36.6%
	NA/NK	17	4.5%
Total		374	100.0%

Trust in priest and the respondent's age

		Respondent's age								Total	
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Trust in priest	at all	7	8.1%	0	.0%	3	4.9%	7	3.5%	17	4.6%
	a little	13	15.1%	4	15.4%	10	16.4%	10	5.0%	37	9.9%
	much	39	45.3%	11	42.3%	31	50.8%	85	42.5%	166	44.5%
	very much	19	22.1%	10	38.5%	15	24.6%	92	46.0%	136	36.5%
	NA/NK	8	9.3%	1	3.8%	2	3.3%	6	3.0%	17	4.6%
Total		86	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	200	100.0%	373	100.0%

Trust in School's Principal

	Count	Col %
at all	16	4.3%
a little	36	9.6%
much	128	34.2%
very much	65	17.4%
NA/NK	129	34.5%
Total	374	100.0%

Trust in School's Principal and the respondent's age

		Respondent's age								Total	
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Trust in School's principal	at all	4	4.7%	3	11.5%	3	4.9%	6	3.0%	16	4.3%
	a little	12	14.0%	4	15.4%	8	13.1%	12	6.0%	36	9.7%
	much	38	44.2%	5	19.2%	23	37.7%	62	31.0%	128	34.3%
	very much	20	23.3%	8	30.8%	10	16.4%	26	13.0%	64	17.2%
	NA/NK	12	14.0%	6	23.1%	17	27.9%	94	47.0%	129	34.6%
Total		86	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	200	100.0%	373	100.0%

Trust in doctor and the respondent's age

		Respondent's age								Total	
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Trust in doctor	at all	7	8.1%	0	.0%	1	1.6%	10	5.0%	18	4.8%
	a little	5	5.8%	4	15.4%	10	16.4%	10	5.0%	29	7.8%
	much	50	58.1%	6	23.1%	28	45.9%	110	55.0%	194	52.0%
	very much	21	24.4%	11	42.3%	12	19.7%	51	25.5%	95	25.5%
	NA/NK	3	3.5%	5	19.2%	10	16.4%	19	9.5%	37	9.9%
Total		86	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	200	100.0%	373	100.0%

Trust in mayor in each commune

			Trust in mayor					Total
			at all	A little	much	very much	NA/NK	
commune	Alexandru Odobescu	Count	8	11	30	11	0	60
		Col %	13.3%	18.3%	50.0%	18.3%	.0%	100.0%
	Vlad Tepes	Count	4	2	14	6	4	30
		Col %	13.3%	6.7%	46.7%	20.0%	13.3%	100.0%
	Valcelele	Count	3	4	20	30	3	60
		Col %	5.0%	6.7%	33.3%	50.0%	5.0%	100.0%
	Independenta	Count	3	12	35	9	1	60
		Col %	5.0%	20.0%	58.3%	15.0%	1.7%	100.0%
	Cuza-Voda	Count	7	11	22	16	5	61
		Col %	11.5%	18.0%	36.1%	26.2%	8.2%	100.0%
	Gradistea	Count	7	14	29	7	3	60
		Col %	11.7%	23.3%	48.3%	11.7%	5.0%	100.0%
	Ciocanesti	Count	0	6	20	2	15	43
		Col %	.0%	14.0%	46.5%	4.7%	34.9%	100.0%
Total	Count		32	60	170	81	31	374
	Col %		8.6%	16.0%	45.5%	21.7%	8.3%	100.0%

Trust in Councilors

		Respondent's age								Total	
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
	at all	15	17.4%	4	15.4%	8	13.1%	32	16.0%	59	15.8%
	a little	16	18.6%	6	23.1%	15	24.6%	29	14.5%	66	17.7%
	much	33	38.4%	6	23.1%	20	32.8%	74	37.0%	133	35.7%
	very much	6	7.0%	3	11.5%	4	6.6%	15	7.5%	28	7.5%
	NA/NK	16	18.6%	7	26.9%	14	23.0%	50	25.0%	87	23.3%
Total		86	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	200	100.0%	373	100.0%

Situation of the Land

	Do you own or lease in agricultural land?		Land in an Association		Lease in or locate any land	
	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes
Count	25	349	98	275	338	36
Col %	6.7%	93.3%	26.2%	73.5%	90.4%	9.6%

Surface of owned or leased agricultural land (ha)		Surface of the land in Association (ha)		Surface of land leased in/ located (ha)	
Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
4.3	2.3	2.8	1.5	.4	.0

Owned agricultural land, land in association, land leased in/located

			Do you own or lease in agricultural land?		Land in an Association		Lease in or locate any land	
			no	yes	no	yes	no	yes
commune	Alexandru Odobescu	Count	4	56	11	49	52	8
		Col %	6.7%	93.3%	18.3%	81.7%	86.7%	13.3%
	Vlad Tepes	Count	4	26	12	18	27	3
		Col %	13.3%	86.7%	40.0%	60.0%	90.0%	10.0%
	Valcelele	Count	0	60	19	41	53	7
		Col %	.0%	100.0%	31.7%	68.3%	88.3%	11.7%
	Independenta	Count	6	54	13	47	55	5
		Col %	10.0%	90.0%	21.7%	78.3%	91.7%	8.3%
	Cuza-Voda	Count	1	60	4	57	58	3
		Col %	1.6%	98.4%	6.6%	93.4%	95.1%	4.9%
	Gradistea	Count	5	55	25	34	57	3
		Col %	8.3%	91.7%	41.7%	56.7%	95.0%	5.0%
	Ciocanesti	Count	5	38	14	29	36	7
		Col %	11.6%	88.4%	32.6%	67.4%	83.7%	16.3%

Using the milk

1_What do you do with the milk?	own consumption	162	98.2%
	give it to my children (in the village or town)	1	.6%
	sale to the villagers	1	.6%
	sale directly on markets	1	.6%
Total		165	100.0%
2_What do you do with the milk?	own consumption	1	1.3%
	give to my children in the village or town	42	53.2%
	sale to the villagers	19	24.1%
	sale directly on markets	17	21.5%
Total		79	100.0%
3_What do you do with the milk?	sale to the villagers	5	45.5%
	sale directly on markets	6	54.5%
Total		11	100.0%

Activities that bring additional incomes

	Count	Col %
Different activities (cart transport, knitting)	21	5.6%
we sell animals and different products	2	.5%
I work as a daily worker	23	6.1%
I don't do anything in addition	292	78.1%
NA/NK	36	9.6%
Total	374	100.0%

Interest in lectures on environment and the respondent's age

		Respondent's age								Total	
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Interest in lectures on environment	not interest at all	10	11.6%	3	11.5%	18	29.5%	69	34.5%	100	26.8%
	not very much interested	15	17.4%	3	11.5%	13	21.3%	44	22.0%	75	20.1%
	interested	39	45.3%	13	50.0%	21	34.4%	47	23.5%	120	32.2%
	very much interested	19	22.1%	6	23.1%	4	6.6%	13	6.5%	42	11.3%
	NA/NK	3	3.5%	1	3.8%	5	8.2%	27	13.5%	36	9.7%
Total		86	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	200	100.0%	373	100.0%

Interest in lectures on the quality of water and the respondent's age

		Respondent's age								Total	
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Interest in lectures on the quality of water	not interested at all	12	14.0%	3	11.5%	14	23.0%	67	33.5%	96	25.7%
	not very much interested	20	23.3%	1	3.8%	16	26.2%	46	23.0%	83	22.3%
	interest	38	44.2%	12	46.2%	22	36.1%	48	24.0%	120	32.2%
	very much interested	12	14.0%	8	30.8%	6	9.8%	19	9.5%	45	12.1%
	NA/NK	4	4.7%	2	7.7%	3	4.9%	20	10.0%	29	7.8%
Total		86	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	200	100.0%	373	100.0%

Interest in lectures on organic agriculture and the respondent's age

		Respondent's age								Total	
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Interest in lectures on organic agriculture	not interested at all	18	20.9%	5	19.2%	18	29.5%	69	34.5%	110	29.5%
	not very much interested	20	23.3%	3	11.5%	11	18.0%	43	21.5%	77	20.6%
	interested	32	37.2%	11	42.3%	22	36.1%	46	23.0%	111	29.8%
	very much interested	10	11.6%	5	19.2%	5	8.2%	18	9.0%	38	10.2%
	NA/NK	6	7.0%	2	7.7%	5	8.2%	24	12.0%	37	9.9%
Total		86	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	200	100.0%	373	100.0%

Interest in lectures on planting trees and the respondent's age

		Respondent's age								Total	
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Interest in lectures on planting trees/orchards	not interested at all	15	17.4%	9	34.6%	24	39.3%	81	40.5%	129	34.6%
	not very much interested	25	29.1%	2	7.7%	10	16.4%	42	21.0%	79	21.2%
	interested	30	34.9%	10	38.5%	18	29.5%	39	19.5%	97	26.0%
	very much interested	13	15.1%	5	19.2%	7	11.5%	13	6.5%	38	10.2%
	NA/NK	3	3.5%	0	.0%	2	3.3%	25	12.5%	30	8.0%
Total		86	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	200	100.0%	373	100.0%

Interest in lectures on agriculture and the respondent's age

		Respondent's age								Total	
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Interest in lectures on agriculture	not interested at all	11	12.8%	4	15.4%	16	26.2%	52	26.0%	83	22.3%
	not very much interested	17	19.8%	3	11.5%	7	11.5%	34	17.0%	61	16.4%
	interested	38	44.2%	13	50.0%	26	42.6%	67	33.5%	144	38.6%
	very much interested	17	19.8%	6	23.1%	9	14.8%	29	14.5%	61	16.4%
	NA/NK	3	3.5%	0	.0%	3	4.9%	18	9.0%	24	6.4%
Total		86	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	200	100.0%	373	100.0%

Interest in lectures on planting vegetables and the respondent's age

		Respondent's age								Total	
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Interest in lectures on planting vegetables	not interested at all	15	17.4%	6	23.1%	17	27.9%	61	30.5%	99	26.5%
	not very much interested	23	26.7%	5	19.2%	9	14.8%	43	21.5%	80	21.4%
	interested	32	37.2%	9	34.6%	25	41.0%	54	27.0%	120	32.2%
	very much interested	13	15.1%	6	23.1%	7	11.5%	22	11.0%	48	12.9%
	NA/NK	3	3.5%	0	.0%	3	4.9%	20	10.0%	26	7.0%
Total		86	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	200	100.0%	373	100.0%

Interest in lectures on nutrition and the respondent's age

		Respondent's age								Total	
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Interest in lectures on nutrition	not interested at all	12	14.0%	8	30.8%	18	29.5%	63	31.5%	101	27.1%
	not very much interested	14	16.3%	1	3.8%	11	18.0%	46	23.0%	72	19.3%
	interested	39	45.3%	11	42.3%	23	37.7%	60	30.0%	133	35.7%
	very much interested	16	18.6%	6	23.1%	7	11.5%	11	5.5%	40	10.7%
	NA/NK	5	5.8%	0	.0%	2	3.3%	20	10.0%	27	7.2%
Total		86	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	200	100.0%	373	100.0%

The first agriculture information source mentioned and the respondent's age

		respondent's age								Total	
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
About agriculture - the first information source mentioned	TV	6	7.0%	2	7.7%	6	9.8%	7	3.5%	21	5.6%
	radio	1	1.2%	0	.0%	0	.0%	2	1.0%	3	.8%
	newspapers	2	2.3%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	2	.5%
	neighbors	1	1.2%	0	.0%	1	1.6%	1	.5%	3	.8%
	friends	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	.5%	1	.3%
	school	9	10.5%	1	3.8%	3	4.9%	5	2.5%	18	4.8%
	Community House/Club	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	1.6%	0	.0%	1	.3%
	pub	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	.5%	1	.3%
	relatives (husband, parents, grandparents)	51	59.3%	15	57.7%	40	65.6%	150	75.0%	256	68.6%
	specialist engineer in the village	1	1.2%	2	7.7%	3	4.9%	8	4.0%	14	3.8%
	other sources	15	17.4%	6	23.1%	7	11.5%	25	12.5%	53	14.2%
Total		86	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	200	100.0%	373	100.0%

The second agriculture information source and the respondent's age

		respondent's age								Total	
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
About agriculture - the second information source mentioned	TV	16	35.6%	2	11.8%	2	6.3%	14	15.7%	34	18.6%
	radio	0	.0%	0	.0%	2	6.3%	1	1.1%	3	1.6%
	newspapers	0	.0%	1	5.9%	0	.0%	1	1.1%	2	1.1%
	neighbors	3	6.7%	1	5.9%	4	12.5%	4	4.5%	12	6.6%
	friends	5	11.1%	0	.0%	1	3.1%	2	2.2%	8	4.4%
	school	7	15.6%	4	23.5%	4	12.5%	5	5.6%	20	10.9%
	Community House/Club	1	2.2%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	1.1%	2	1.1%
	pub	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	3.1%	0	.0%	1	.5%
	relatives (husband, parents, grandparents)	5	11.1%	1	5.9%	9	28.1%	19	21.3%	34	18.6%
	specialist engineer in the village	4	8.9%	5	29.4%	1	3.1%	12	13.5%	22	12.0%
Total		45	100.0%	17	100.0%	32	100.0%	89	100.0%	183	100.0%

The third agriculture information source and the respondent's age

		Respondent's age								Total	
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
About agriculture - the third information mentioned	TV	4	28.6%	2	33.3%	2	20.0%	4	14.3%	12	20.7%
	radio	2	14.3%	0	.0%	1	10.0%	3	10.7%	6	10.3%
	newspapers	1	7.1%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	3.6%	2	3.4%
	neighbors	0	.0%	0	.0%	2	20.0%	1	3.6%	3	5.2%
	friends	2	14.3%	0	.0%	2	20.0%	2	7.1%	6	10.3%
	school	1	7.1%	3	50.0%	0	.0%	2	7.1%	6	10.3%
	church	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	3.6%	1	1.7%
	pub	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	3.6%	1	1.7%
	relatives (husband, parents, grandparents)	0	.0%	0	.0%	2	20.0%	2	7.1%	4	6.9%
	specialist engineer in the village	2	14.3%	0	.0%	1	10.0%	6	21.4%	9	15.5%
	other sources	2	14.3%	1	16.7%	0	.0%	5	17.9%	8	13.8%
Total		14	100.0%	6	100.0%	10	100.0%	28	100.0%	58	100.0%

Pesticides information sources and the respondent's age

		Respondent's age								Total	
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
About pesticides - information sources	My experience	0	.0%	0	.0%	2	11.1%	7	11.5%	9	7.3%
	I heard from others	3	8.8%	0	.0%	1	5.6%	4	6.6%	8	6.5%
	I'm not interested in it	2	5.9%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	2	1.6%
	School, college	2	5.9%	2	20.0%	2	11.1%	4	6.6%	10	8.1%
	TV	11	32.4%	1	10.0%	5	27.8%	5	8.2%	22	17.9%
	SMT	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	5.6%	1	1.6%	2	1.6%
	Agriculture engineers from the village	3	8.8%	2	20.0%	0	.0%	13	21.3%	18	14.6%
	Association	2	5.9%	3	30.0%	2	11.1%	3	4.9%	10	8.1%
	Radio	4	11.8%	1	10.0%	2	11.1%	8	13.1%	15	12.2%
	State farmer	1	2.9%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	1.6%	2	1.6%
	Parents and other relatives	3	8.8%	0	.0%	2	11.1%	2	3.3%	7	5.7%
	CAP	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	5.6%	13	21.3%	14	11.4%
	Magazines, advertisings	3	8.8%	1	10.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	4	3.3%
Total		34	100.0%	10	100.0%	18	100.0%	61	100.0%	123	100.0%

Going to the market

		Count	Col %
Going to the market with the products from household	yes	26	7.0%
	no	345	92.5%
	NA/NK	2	.5%
Total		373	100.0%

Difficulties in selling the products at the market

	Count	Col %
high cost of transport	62	16.6%
low selling prices	23	6.1%
sanitary police	1	.3%
no problems	9	2.4%
I have nothing to sell	8	2.1%
Difficulties in obtaining authorizations, certificates	15	4.0%
Dirt in the markets	3	.8%
High taxes in markets	5	1.3%
low sales because of people's poverty	6	1.6%
lack of time	2	.5%
I'm too old for going to the market	3	.8%
Lack of space and booths in the markets	6	1.6%
NA/NK	231	61.8%
Total	374	100.0%

Taking a credit so far

		Count	Col %
Taking a credit so far	yes	36	9.6%
	no	332	88.8%
	NA/NK	6	1.6%
Total		374	100.0%

Taking a credit so far and the respondent's age

		Respondent's age								Total	
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Taking a credit so far	yes	9	10.5%	5	19.2%	7	11.5%	15	7.5%	36	9.7%
	no	77	89.5%	20	76.9%	53	86.9%	181	90.5%	331	88.7%
	NA/NK	0	.0%	1	3.8%	1	1.6%	4	2.0%	6	1.6%
Total		86	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	200	100.0%	373	100.0%

Intention to start procedure to get a credit and the respondent's age

		Respondent's age								Total	
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Intention to start procedure to get a credit	yes	11	12.8%	3	11.5%	5	8.2%	12	6.0%	31	8.3%
	no	75	87.2%	22	84.6%	55	90.2%	182	91.0%	334	89.5%
	NA/NK	0	.0%	1	3.8%	1	1.6%	6	3.0%	8	2.1%
Total		86	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	200	100.0%	373	100.0%

Reasons for not taking a credit

		Respondent's age				Total
		18-35	36-45	46-55	56 -	Count
		Count	Count	Count	Count	
Reasons for not taking a credit	I haven't needed	8	1	7	30	46
	I'm afraid I can't pay the money back	5	1	4	18	28
	my income is very low and there is no way for me to pay back	35	11	34	86	166
	I don't have long term money sources	1	1	2	4	8
	I'm not interested	3	0	0	3	6
	high interest rates	13	4	5	13	35
	it is not profitable	0	1	0	1	2
	I don't want to be a debtor to the Bank	1	1	1	7	10
	I don't trust in the banking system	2	1	1	1	5
	NA/NK	16	5	4	34	59
Total		84	26	58	197	365

Agriculture methods used

		Count	Col %
Method used - minimum tillage	no	240	64.2%
	yes	134	35.8%
Method used - crop rotation schemes	no	148	39.6%
	yes	226	60.4%
Method used - organic fertilizers	no	266	71.1%
	yes	108	28.9%
Method used - wind breaks	no	363	97.1%
	yes	11	2.9%
Method used - fertilizers	no	304	81.3%
	yes	70	18.7%
Method used - composting	no	360	96.3%
	yes	14	3.7%
Total		374	100.0%

Have you ever heard of "certificate for biological products"?

		Count	Col %
Have you ever heard of "certificate for biological products"?	yes	6	1.6%
	no	206	55.1%
	NA/NK	162	43.3%
Total		374	100.0%

About the institutions

		Count	Col %
Heard of DGA (General Direction for Agriculture)?	yes	191	51.1%
	no	183	48.9%
Heard of APM (Environment Protection Agency)?	yes	143	38.2%
	no	231	61.8%
Heard of OJCA (District Office for Consultancy in Agriculture)?	yes	99	26.5%
	no	273	73.0%
	NA/NK	2	.5%
Heard of Sanitary and Veterinary Agency?	yes	234	62.6%
	no	138	36.9%
	NA/NK	2	.5%
Heard of Office for Pedologic Agriculture Studies?	yes	44	11.8%
	no	328	87.7%
	NA/NK	2	.5%
Heard of Apele Romane (Romanian Waters)?	yes	141	37.7%
	no	230	61.5%
	NA/NK	3	.8%
Heard of Research Institute?	yes	139	37.2%
	no	232	62.0%
	NA/NK	3	.8%
Total		374	100.0%

View on DGA' s activity in the commune

	Count	Col %
very bad	18	9.5%
Bad	17	8.9%
good	55	28.9%
very good	9	4.7%
does not exist in the commune	57	30.0%
NA/NK	34	17.9%
Total	190	100.0%

View on Environment Protection Agency' s activities

	Count	Col %
very bad	12	8.3%
bad	8	5.5%
good	32	22.1%
very good	10	6.9%
does not exist in commune	61	42.1%
NA/NK	22	15.2%
Total	145	100.0%

View on District Office for Consultancy for Agriculture' s activities

	Count	Col %
very bad	10	10.2%
bad	8	8.2%
good	30	30.6%
very good	3	3.1%
does not exist in the commune	31	31.6%
NA/NK	16	16.3%
Total	98	100.0%

View on Sanitary and Veterinary Agency 's activities

	Count	Col %
very bad	12	5.2%
bad	20	8.6%
good	137	58.8%
very good	24	10.3%
does not exist in the commune	24	10.3%
NA/NK	16	6.9%
Total	233	100.0%

View on Office for pedologic Agriculture Studies' activities

	Count
very bad	2
bad	3
good	9
very good	3
does not exist in the commune	26
NA/NK	5
Total	48

View on Romanian Water Activities

	Count	Col %
very bad	11	7.8%
bad	8	5.7%
good	38	27.0%
very good	5	3.5%
does not exist in the commune	59	41.8%
NA/NK	20	14.2%
Total	141	100.0%

View on Research Institutes' activities

	Count	Col %
very bad	1	.7%
bad	3	2.2%
good	22	16.3%
very good	9	6.7%
does not exist in the commune	86	63.7%
NA/NK	14	10.4%
Total	135	100.0%

Have you ever heard there might be a project supported by World Bank in the area?

	Count	Col %
yes	90	24.1%
no	279	74.6%
NA/NK	5	1.3%
Total	374	100.0%

Knowledge about the objectives of the World Bank project

	Count	Col %
they give money for the development of agriculture	16	45.7%
they help peasants to buy agriculture machines	9	25.7%
development of communes	2	5.7%
they give money for departments	2	5.7%
leasing in the land	1	2.9%
sanitation	2	5.7%
creation of ecological garbage platforms	1	2.9%
water supply	1	2.9%
NK	1	2.9%
Total	35	100.0%

Do you know the objectives of this project?

	Count	Col %
yes	33	36.7%
no	56	62.2%
NA/NK	1	1.1%
Total	90	100.0%

Wish for involvement

		Count	Col %
Involvement in garbage management	yes	145	40.8%
	no	210	59.2%
Involvement in creating test lots	yes	145	40.5%
	no	213	59.5%
Involvement in organic agriculture	yes	107	31.4%
	no	234	68.6%
Involvements in awareness campaigns	yes	222	61.2%
	no	141	38.8%
Involvement in other domains	yes	4	1.1%
	no	11	2.9%
	NA/NK	359	96.0%
Total		374	100.0%

Number of members in the household

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12
Count	1	34	114	77	53	47	29	12	3	2	1	1
Col %	0.3%	9.1%	30.5%	20.6%	14.2%	12.6%	7.8%	3.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%

Respondent sex

	Count	Col %
male	172	46.0%
female	202	54.0%
Total	374	100.0%

Actual respondent status

	Count	Col %
retired	182	48.7%
pupil, student	4	1.1%
unemployed	12	3.2%
housewife	88	23.5%
unregistered unemployed	33	8.8%
occupied	55	14.7%

Respondent's last graduated school

	Count	Col %
never went to school	30	8.0%
4 classes not graduated	33	8.8%
4 classes graduated	79	21.1%
8 classes not graduated	53	14.2%
8 classes not graduated	52	13.9%
10 classes	29	7.8%
vocational/apprentice school graduated	57	15.2%
high school graduated	33	8.8%
college graduated	5	1.3%
university not graduated	2	.5%
university graduated	1	.3%
Total	374	100.0%

Respondent's gender status and age

		Respondent's age								Total	
		18-35		36-45		46-55		56 -		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
respondent sex	male	41	47.7%	14	53.8%	24	39.3%	93	46.3%	172	46.0%
	female	45	52.3%	12	46.2%	37	60.7%	108	53.7%	202	54.0%
Total		86	100.0%	26	100.0%	61	100.0%	201	100.0%	374	100.0%

Actual respondent's main occupation

	Count	Col %
pupil/student, housewife, unemployed	80	21.4%
farmer with individual household	33	8.8%
farmer in state owned farms	138	36.9%
not qualified industrial worker	12	3.2%
qualified industrial worker	43	11.5%
services worker (shop assistant, driver, etc.)	27	7.2%
services clerk with high school graduated (maximum level)	7	1.9%
technician/foreman	4	1.1%
liberal professions requiring university degree (doctors	4	1.1%
businessman/farmer (with employees)	1	.3%
enterpriser on his/her own (without employees)	8	2.1%
daily worker	11	2.9%
Other	6	1.6%
Total	374	100.0%

First income source last month

		Count	Col %
First income source last month	state salary	32	9.7%
	private salary	11	3.3%
	mixed company salary	3	.9%
	state pension	88	26.6%
	CAP pension	94	28.4%
	unemployed allowance	12	3.6%
	daily worker	34	10.3%
	on her/his own	16	4.8%
	business profit	2	.6%
	others	39	11.8%
Total		331	100.0%

The road in front of the house

						Total
			asphalt	stone	earth	
commune	Alexandru Odobescu	Count	20	6	34	60
		Col %	33.3%	10.0%	56.7%	100.0%
	Vlad Tepes	Count	4	3	22	29
		Col %	13.8%	10.3%	75.9%	100.0%
	Valcelele	Count	9	11	40	60
		Col %	15.0%	18.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	Independenta	Count	7	10	43	60
		Col %	11.7%	16.7%	71.7%	100.0%
	Cuza-Voda	Count	9	9	42	60
		Col %	15.0%	15.0%	70.0%	100.0%
	Gradistea	Count	10	18	32	60
		Col %	16.7%	30.0%	53.3%	100.0%
	Ciocanesti	Count	12	17	14	43
		Col %	27.9%	39.5%	32.6%	100.0%
Total	Count		71	74	227	372
	Col %		19.1%	19.9%	61.0%	100.0%

Roof or walls of the house of respondent are badly damaged

					Total
			yes	no	
commune	Alexandru Odobescu	Count	5	55	60
		Col %	8.3%	91.7%	100.0%
	Vlad Tepes	Count	3	27	30
		Col %	10.0%	90.0%	100.0%
	Valcelele	Count	10	50	60
		Col %	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%
	Independenta	Count	3	57	60
		Col %	5.0%	95.0%	100.0%
	Cuza-Voda	Count	6	55	61
		Col %	9.8%	90.2%	100.0%
	Gradistea	Count	10	50	60
		Col %	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%
	Ciocanesti	Count	10	33	43
		Col %	23.3%	76.7%	100.0%
Total	Count		47	327	374
	Col %		12.6%	87.4%	100.0%

Washing/repair the car of family

		respondent sex				Total	
		male		female		Cases	Col Response %
		Cases	Col Response %	Cases	Col Response %		
Wash/repair the car of family	Respondent wash/repair the car of family	19	10.4%	23	10.7%	42	10.6%
	Respondent's partner wash/repair the car	14	7.7%	15	7.0%	29	7.3%
	Son wash/repair the car of family	3	1.6%	6	2.8%	9	2.3%
	Daughter wash/repair the car of family	1	.5%	7	3.3%	8	2.0%
	Other women who live in the household repair/wash the car of family	3	1.6%	1	.5%	4	1.0%
	Other man who live in the household repair/wash the car of family	3	1.6%	5	2.3%	8	2.0%
	A female relative help us, for free of charge repair/wash the car of family	4	2.2%	1	.5%	5	1.3%
	A male relative help us, for free of charge repair/wash the car of family	1	.5%	1	.5%	2	.5%
	We pay someone to repair/wash the car of family	3	1.6%	0	.0%	3	.8%
	It is not the case	131	71.6%	152	71.0%	283	71.3%
	NA/NK	1	.5%	3	1.4%	4	1.0%
Total		171	100.0%	202	100.0%	373	100.0%

Cooking

		respondent sex				Total	
		male		female		Cases	Col Response %
		Cases	Col Response %	Cases	Col Response %		
Cooking	Respondent cook	24	10.9%	186	71.5%	210	43.8%
	Respondent's partner cook	122	55.5%	6	2.3%	128	26.7%
	Son cook	3	1.4%	1	.4%	4	.8%
	Daughter cook	10	4.5%	16	6.2%	26	5.4%
	Other women who live in the household	44	20.0%	37	14.2%	81	16.9%
	Other man who live in the household	2	.9%	1	.4%	3	.6%
	A female relative help us, for free of charge	10	4.5%	9	3.5%	19	4.0%
	A male relative help us, for free of charge	1	.5%	1	.4%	2	.4%
	We pay someone	1	.5%	1	.4%	2	.4%
	It is not the case	2	.9%	1	.4%	3	.6%
	NA/NK	1	.5%	1	.4%	2	.4%
Total		169	100.0%	200	100.0%	369	100.0%

Wash up the clothes

		respondent sex				Total	
		male		female		Cases	Col Response %
		Cases	Col Response %	Cases	Col Response %		
WASH UP THE CLOTHES	Respondent wash the clothes	17	9.9%	189	93.6%	206	55.2%
	Respondent' s partner wash the clothes	119	69.6%	4	2.0%	123	33.0%
	son wash the clothes	0	.0%	1	.5%	1	.3%
	Daughter wash the clothes	7	4.1%	24	11.9%	31	8.3%
	Other women who live in the household wash the clothes	43	25.1%	33	16.3%	76	20.4%
	Other man who live in the household wash the clothes	0	.0%	1	.5%	1	.3%
	A female relative help us, for free of charge wash the clothes	10	5.8%	7	3.5%	17	4.6%
	A male relative help us, for free of charge wash the clothes	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
	We pay someone to wash the clothes	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
	It is not the case	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
	NA/NK	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
Total		171	114.6%	202	128.2%	373	122.0%

Doing the house

		respondent' sex				Total	
		male		female		Cases	Col Response %
		Cases	Col Response %	Cases	Col Response %		
DOING THE HOUSE	Respondent do the house	26	15.2%	182	90.1%	208	55.8%
	Respondent' s partner do the house	119	69.6%	8	4.0%	127	34.0%
	Son do the house	0	.0%	3	1.5%	3	.8%
	Daughter do the house	7	4.1%	24	11.9%	31	8.3%
	Other women who live in the household	41	24.0%	40	19.8%	81	21.7%
	Other man who live in the household	0	.0%	1	.5%	1	.3%
	A female relative help us, for free of charge	9	5.3%	8	4.0%	17	4.6%
	A male relative help us, for free of charge	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
	We pay someone	0	.0%	1	.5%	1	.3%
	It is not the case	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
	NA/NK	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
Total		171	118.1%	202	132.2%	373	125.7%

Wash up the dishes

		respondent sex				Total	
		male		female		Cases	Col Response %
		Cases	Col Response %	Cases	Col Response %		
Wash up the dishes	Respondent wash up the dishes	20	11.7%	189	94.0%	209	56.2%
	Respondent' s partner wash up the dishes	120	70.2%	4	2.0%	124	33.3%
	Son wash up the dishes	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
	Daughter wash up the dishes	7	4.1%	22	10.9%	29	7.8%
	Other women who live in the household wash up the dishes	42	24.6%	35	17.4%	77	20.7%
	Other man who live in the household wash up the dishes	1	.6%	1	.5%	2	.5%
	A female relative help us, for free of charge wash up the dishes	8	4.7%	8	4.0%	16	4.3%
	A male relative help us, for free of charge wash up the dishes	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
	We pay someone	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
	It is not the case	1	.6%	0	.0%	1	.3%
	NA/NK	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
Total		171	116.4%	201	128.9%	372	123.1%

Ironing

		respondent sex				Total	
		male		female		Cases	Col Response %
		Cases	Col Response %	Cases	Col Response %		
Ironing	Respondent	16	9.4%	181	90.0%	197	53.1%
	Partner	114	67.1%	1	.5%	115	31.0%
	Son	0	.0%	1	.5%	1	.3%
	Daughter	7	4.1%	22	10.9%	29	7.8%
	Other women who live in the household	42	24.7%	30	14.9%	72	19.4%
	Other man who live in the household	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
	A female relative help us, for free of charge	8	4.7%	7	3.5%	15	4.0%
	A male relative help us, for free of charge	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
	We pay someone	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
	It is not the case	7	4.1%	3	1.5%	10	2.7%
	NA/NK	0	.0%	1	.5%	1	.3%
Total		170	114.1%	201	122.4%	371	118.6%

TAKE CARE EVERYDAY OF THE CHILDREN

		respondent sex				Total	
		male		female		Cases	Col Response %
		Cases	Col Response %	Cases	Col Response %		
Take care everyday of the children	Respondent	8	4.7%	63	31.2%	71	19.1%
	Partner	38	22.5%	10	5.0%	48	12.9%
	Son	1	.6%	1	.5%	2	.5%
	Daughter	3	1.8%	4	2.0%	7	1.9%
	Other women who live in the household	23	13.6%	15	7.4%	38	10.2%
	Other man who live in the household	0	.0%	1	.5%	1	.3%
	A female relative help us, for free of charge	1	.6%	3	1.5%	4	1.1%
	A male relative help us, for free of charge	2	1.2%	5	2.5%	7	1.9%
	We pay someone	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
	It is not the case	105	62.1%	112	55.4%	217	58.5%
	NA/NK	6	3.6%	12	5.9%	18	4.9%
Total		169	110.7%	202	111.9%	371	111.3%

Supervise the lessons and free time of the children

		respondent sex				Total	
		male		female		Cases	Col Response %
		Cases	Col Response %	Cases	Col Response %		
Supervise the lessons and free time of the children	Respondent	9	5.4%	55	27.8%	64	17.5%
	Partner	33	19.6%	6	3.0%	39	10.7%
	Son	2	1.2%	1	.5%	3	.8%
	Daughter	3	1.8%	4	2.0%	7	1.9%
	Other women who live in the household	18	10.7%	12	6.1%	30	8.2%
	Other man who live in the household	1	.6%	1	.5%	2	.5%
	A female relative help us, for free of charge	1	.6%	3	1.5%	4	1.1%
	A male relative help us, for free of charge	0	.0%	1	.5%	1	.3%
	We pay someone	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
	It is not the case	109	64.9%	118	59.6%	227	62.0%
	NA/NK	6	3.6%	11	5.6%	17	4.6%
Total		168	108.3%	198	107.1%	366	107.7%

Go to doctor with the children

		respondent sex				Total	
		male		female		Cases	Col Response %
		Cases	Col Response %	Cases	Col Response %		
Go to doctor with the children	Respondent	7	4.2%	57	28.9%	64	17.6%
	Partner	32	19.2%	7	3.6%	39	10.7%
	Son	3	1.8%	0	.0%	3	.8%
	Daughter	3	1.8%	5	2.5%	8	2.2%
	Other women who live in the household	18	10.8%	10	5.1%	28	7.7%
	Other man who live in the household	1	.6%	0	.0%	1	.3%
	A female relative help us, for free of charge	2	1.2%	3	1.5%	5	1.4%
	A male relative help us, for free of charge	0	.0%	2	1.0%	2	.5%
	We pay someone	2	1.2%	0	.0%	2	.5%
	It is not the case	104	62.3%	114	57.9%	218	59.9%
	NA/NK	7	4.2%	12	6.1%	19	5.2%
Total		167	107.2%	197	106.6%	364	106.9%

Go to school with the children

		respondent sex				Total	
		male		female		Cases	Col Response %
		Cases	Col Response %	Cases	Col Response %		
Go to school with the children	Respondent	5	2.9%	37	18.3%	42	11.3%
	Partner	26	15.3%	1	.5%	27	7.3%
	Son	1	.6%	0	.0%	1	.3%
	Daughter	3	1.8%	3	1.5%	6	1.6%
	Other women who live in the household	14	8.2%	8	4.0%	22	5.9%
	Other man who live in the household	1	.6%	0	.0%	1	.3%
	A female relative help us, for free of charge	2	1.2%	2	1.0%	4	1.1%
	A male relative help us, for free of charge	0	.0%	1	.5%	1	.3%
	We pay someone	0	.0%	2	1.0%	2	.5%
	It is not the case	118	69.4%	138	68.3%	256	68.8%
	NA/NK	10	5.9%	14	6.9%	24	6.5%
Total		170	105.9%	202	102.0%	372	103.8%

BRINGING WATER FOR HOUSE

		respondent sex				Total	
		male		female		Cases	Col Response %
		Cases	Col Response %	Cases	Col Response %		
Bringing water for house	Respondent	148	87.1%	158	79.4%	306	82.9%
	Partner	100	58.8%	103	51.8%	203	55.0%
	Son	25	14.7%	40	20.1%	65	17.6%
	Daughter	7	4.1%	23	11.6%	30	8.1%
	Other women who live in the household	42	24.7%	30	15.1%	72	19.5%
	Other man who live in the household	21	12.4%	17	8.5%	38	10.3%
	A female relative help us, for free of charge	4	2.4%	6	3.0%	10	2.7%
	A male relative help us, for free of charge	5	2.9%	4	2.0%	9	2.4%
	We pay someone	2	1.2%	2	1.0%	4	1.1%
	It is not the case	0	.0%	2	1.0%	2	.5%
	NA/NK	0	.0%	1	.5%	1	.3%
	Total	170	208.2%	199	194.0%	369	200.5%

Weeding

		respondent sex				Total	
		male		female		Cases	Col Response %
		Cases	Col Response %	Cases	Col Response %		
Weeding	Respondent	134	78.4%	160	79.2%	294	78.8%
	Partner	109	63.7%	99	49.0%	208	55.8%
	Son	22	12.9%	38	18.8%	60	16.1%
	Daughter	5	2.9%	22	10.9%	27	7.2%
	Other women who live in the household	38	22.2%	36	17.8%	74	19.8%
	A female relative help us, for free of charge	16	9.4%	15	7.4%	31	8.3%
	Other women who live in the household	8	4.7%	7	3.5%	15	4.0%
	A male relative help us, for free of charge	5	2.9%	4	2.0%	9	2.4%
	We pay someone	2	1.2%	3	1.5%	5	1.3%
	It is not the case	4	2.3%	4	2.0%	8	2.1%
	NA/NK	0	.0%	1	.5%	1	.3%
Total		171	200.6%	202	192.6%	373	196.2%

Sowing the plants in the garden

		respondent sex				Total	
		male		female		Cases	Col Response %
		Cases	Col Response %	Cases	Col Response %		
Sowing the plants in the garden	Respondent	135	78.9%	159	78.7%	294	78.8%
	Partner	110	64.3%	96	47.5%	206	55.2%
	Son	21	12.3%	38	18.8%	59	15.8%
	Daughter	5	2.9%	21	10.4%	26	7.0%
	Other women who live in the household	38	22.2%	36	17.8%	74	19.8%
	Other man who live in the household	17	9.9%	13	6.4%	30	8.0%
	A female relative help us, for free of charge	7	4.1%	7	3.5%	14	3.8%
	A male relative help us, for free of charge	5	2.9%	4	2.0%	9	2.4%
	We pay someone	3	1.8%	3	1.5%	6	1.6%
	It is not the case	3	1.8%	5	2.5%	8	2.1%
	NA/NK	1	.6%	1	.5%	2	.5%
	Total	171	201.8%	202	189.6%	373	195.2%

Digging the plants in the garden

		respondent sex				Total	
		male		female		Cases	Col Response %
		Cases	Col Response %	Cases	Col Response %		
Digging the plants in the garden	Respondent	140	81.9%	156	77.6%	296	79.6%
	Partner	106	62.0%	105	52.2%	211	56.7%
	Son	22	12.9%	40	19.9%	62	16.7%
	Daughter	7	4.1%	21	10.4%	28	7.5%
	Other women who live in the household	33	19.3%	35	17.4%	68	18.3%
	Other man who live in the household	18	10.5%	16	8.0%	34	9.1%
	A female relative help us, for free of charge	9	5.3%	8	4.0%	17	4.6%
	A male relative help us, for free of charge	7	4.1%	5	2.5%	12	3.2%
	We pay someone	2	1.2%	5	2.5%	7	1.9%
	It is not the case	4	2.3%	5	2.5%	9	2.4%
	NA/NK	1	.6%	2	1.0%	3	.8%
Total		171	204.1%	201	198.0%	372	200.8%

REAP (IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN)

		respondent sex				Total	
		male		female		Cases	Col Response %
		Cases	Col Response %	Cases	Col Response %		
Reap (in the vegetable garden)	Respondent	138	81.2%	164	82.4%	302	81.8%
	Partner	111	65.3%	101	50.8%	212	57.5%
	Son	21	12.4%	38	19.1%	59	16.0%
	Daughter	8	4.7%	23	11.6%	31	8.4%
	Other women who live in the household	39	22.9%	39	19.6%	78	21.1%
	Other man who live in the household	18	10.6%	17	8.5%	35	9.5%
	A female relative help us, for free of charge	8	4.7%	8	4.0%	16	4.3%
	A male relative help us, for free of charge	6	3.5%	7	3.5%	13	3.5%
	We pay someone	2	1.2%	3	1.5%	5	1.4%
	It is not the case	4	2.4%	6	3.0%	10	2.7%
	NA/NK	0	.0%	1	.5%	1	.3%
	Total	170	208.8%	199	204.5%	369	206.5%

Expenses in the household for mechanical agriculture works; seeds, fertilizers, herbicides; agriculture equipment, animals, land

			payment of mechanical agriculture works		seeds, fertilizers, herbicides		buying of agriculture equipment		buying of animals		buying of land		Total
			no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	
commune	Alexandru Odobescu	Count	2	54	12	44	55	2	55	2	52	4	56
		Col %	3.6%	96.4%	21.4%	78.6%	96.5%	3.5%	96.5%	3.5%	92.9%	7.1%	100.0%
	Vlad Tepes	Count	6	24	13	17	29	1	29	1	30		30
		Col %	20.0%	80.0%	43.3%	56.7%	96.7%	3.3%	96.7%	3.3%	100.0%		100.0%
	Valcelele	Count	25	34	32	27	54	5	54	5	56	3	59
		Col %	42.4%	57.6%	54.2%	45.8%	91.5%	8.5%	91.5%	8.5%	94.9%	5.1%	100.0%
	Independenta	Count	5	55	9	51	60		54	6	59	1	60
		Col %	8.3%	91.7%	15.0%	85.0%	100.0%		90.0%	10.0%	98.3%	1.7%	100.0%
	Cuza-Voda	Count	13	47	21	39	54	3	56	4	59	1	60
		Col %	21.7%	78.3%	35.0%	65.0%	94.7%	5.3%	93.3%	6.7%	98.3%	1.7%	100.0%
	Gradistea	Count	26	21	37	10	45	2	39	9	45	2	47
		Col %	55.3%	44.7%	78.7%	21.3%	95.7%	4.3%	81.3%	18.8%	95.7%	4.3%	100.0%
	Ciocanesti	Count	22	13	24	11	34	1	28	7	35		35
		Col %	62.9%	37.1%	68.6%	31.4%	97.1%	2.9%	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%		100.0%
Total	Col %		28.5%	71.5%	42.7%	57.3%	95.9%	4.1%	90.3%	9.7%	96.8%	3.2%	100.0%

Last year, for the agriculture works, in your household

		Count	Col %
Payment of daily workers	no	245	65.5%
	yes	103	27.5%
	it is not the case	21	5.6%
	NA/NK	5	1.3%
Did people for whom you worked in exchange help you?	no	234	62.6%
	yes	115	30.7%
	it is not the case	21	5.6%
	NA/NK	4	1.1%
Did you work only with people in your household?	no	176	47.1%
	yes	171	45.7%
	it is not the case	22	5.9%
	NA/NK	5	1.3%
Working children	no	220	58.8%
	yes	125	33.4%
	it is not the case	23	6.1%
	NA/NK	6	1.6%
Total		374	100.0%

What did you do with the agriculture products you got in your household last year/

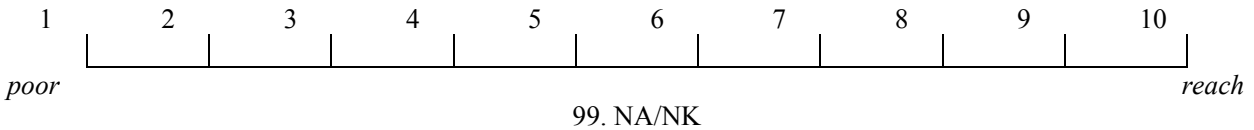
		Count	Col %
Sale of part of the products got in the household	no sale	264	70.6%
	sale of about a quarter	53	14.2%
	sale of about a half	25	6.7%
	sale of about three quarters	12	3.2%
	sale of almost all	5	1.3%
	it is not the case	11	2.9%
	NA/NK	4	1.1%
Exchanged products got in household for other products or service	not exchanged	297	79.4%
	exchange of about a quarter	56	15.0%
	exchange of about a half	5	1.3%
	It is not the case	12	3.2%
	NA/NK	4	1.1%
Products got in household given to relatives (acquaintances)	not given	284	75.9%
	given about a quarter	59	15.8%
	given about half	11	2.9%
	given about three quarters	2	.5%
	given almost all	1	.3%
	It is not the case	12	3.2%
	NA/NK	5	1.3%
Total		374	100.0%

A N N E X 3

Questionnaire

QUESTIONNAIRE

AUTGL. In every society some people consider themselves rich, others poor. Where do you situate yourself on the next scale? *(show this scale and encircle a position)*



AUTOCONS. Last month, how much did the products you obtained in your household or received (from relatives, friends, etc.) cover in the consumption of your household?

1. I didn't obtain/I didn't receive this type of products	4. the products cover three quarters of our consumption
2. the products cover a quarter of our consumption	5. the products cover almost all our consumption
3. the products cover half of our consumption	9. NA/NK

How much did you spend last month in your household

BUG1.	Food, drinks (including public consumption, coffee, cigarettes, juice)		Lei
BUG2.	clothes, footwear		Lei
BUG3.	Facilities (gas, light, water, garbage)		Lei
BUG4.	Medicines, medical care		Lei
BUG5.	Transport		Lei
BUG6.	Culture, education (supplementary lessons)		Lei
BUG7.	Long use stuff		Lei
BUG8.	Phone (mobile, fix)		Lei
BUG9.	Dues, installments, bank (it doesn't matter for whom pay)		Lei
BUG10.	Home made (tins)		Lei
BUG11.	Agriculture works		Lei
BUG12.	Fuel for heating		Lei
BUG13.	Money gave to children		Lei

TRAI. How do you appreciate the present income of your family?

- 5. We manage to have all we need, without restraining from anything
- 4. We manage to buy some more expensive things, but we restrain from other expenses
- 3. It is enough for decent living, but we cannot afford buying some more expensive things
- 2. It is enough only for everyday necessities
- 1. Even for everyday necessities, it is not enough
- 9.NS/NR

CRDT. Some people are used to doing shoppings without paying immediately, but when they have got the pension or the salary. Have you or someone else in your family ever bought on credit last year?

4. Very often 3. Often 2.Rarely 1.Very rarely 0.Never 99.NA/NK

SURSE. In the last 12 months, in your household the money income came from ...?

(circle all the income sources corresponding to all the household members, in the last 12 months)

1. state salary	7. unemployment allowance/"help" allowance	13. aniamls'sels
2. private firm salary	8. child allowance	14. own income
3. mixt firm salary	9. schoolarship	15. business'profit
4. compensation salary	10. social assistance	16. daily worker
5. state pension	11. dividends, rents, interest	17. other sources
6. CAP pension	12. agriculture production incomes	99. NA/NK

SURSPR. What is the most important income source in your household?

☐☐☐ (use the above codes)
99. NA/NK

VEN. Last month, what was total amount of money obtained by all members of your household, (including salaries, dividends, sales, rents, and so on) about ...?

_____ lei 99. NA/NK

NEVOL. What do you do to cover your needs if the income of your household is not enough?

_____ 99. NA/NK

Does your house have...?		Yes	No	NA
CASA4	Bathroom	1	0	9
CASA5	Toilet (W.C) inside the house	1	0	9

If the answer at CASA4 is 0, then ask the following questions:

ADWC. What is the depth of your WC ? _____ m**CONSTR. How did you build the hollow of the WC?**

_____ 99. NS/NR

VECHWC. How long have you been using the present WC? _____ years 99. NA/NK**TIMPWC. On the average, how long do you use a WC ? _____ years 99. NA/NK****VIDANJ. Have you ever asked for the vacuuming the WC**

1. Yes 2. No 9. NA/NK

MOTVID. Why ? _____ 99. NA/NK**NEFOL. What do you do when your WC cannot be used anymore ?**

_____ 99. NA/NK

ALEGWC. How do you choose the place for building the WC ?

99. NA/NK

DEPGM. Where do you store the house garbage ?

99. NA/NK

DEPGA. Where do you store the manure ?

99. NA/NK

EXCEDG. What do you do when the space in your yard for storing the garbage is not sufficient ?

99. NA/NK

FRECV. How often do you do these activities ?

99. NA/NK

INGRNAT. Do you use the manure as fertilizer ?

9. NA/NK

DISTWF. How far are the nearest sources of water from your WC ?

1. _____ m

2. _____ m

3. _____ m

99. NA/NK

ADFAN. The depth of your source of water. _____ m

99. NA/NK

DISTGF. ...what about from the place where you dispose the manure ?

1. _____ m

2. _____ m

3. _____ m

99. NA/NK

READ: Now, I'd like to talk about you and your family:

How often do you ...	Daily	Several times a week	Several times a month	Once a month or more rarely	Not at all	NA/ NK
P1. Read papers	5	4	3	2	1	9
P2. Listen to the radio	5	4	3	2	1	9
P3. Watch TV	5	4	3	2	1	9

And how often ...	Once a week	Several times a month	Several times a year	Once a year or more rarely	Not at all	NA/ NK
P4. Go to church	5	4	3	2	1	9
P5. Go to bar/restaurant	5	4	3	2	1	9

What do you use as fuel in your household for ?

		Gas	Corn cobs	Sawdust	Wood	Cool	Electricity.	Diesel fuel
COMB1.	Cooking							
COMB2.	Heating the house							
COMB3.	Heating the water							
COMB4.	Others							

OBTIN. Where do you get these materials from?

		Bought	Own resources	Other situations
PROCUR1.	Gas			
PROCUR2.	Wood			
PROCUR3.	Cool			
PROCUR4.	Diesel fuel			
PROCUR5.	Fuel oil			
PROCUR6.	Corn cobs			
PROCUR7.	Sawdust			

CONSCOMB. How much do you consume per month? (take an yearly average)

	CONS1. Gas (m3)	CONS2. Wood (m3)	CONS3. Cool (t)	CONS4. Electricit (KW)	CONS5. Diesel (l)	CONS6. Corn cobs	CONS7. Sawdust
Consumed quantity/ month							

READ: In order to have a whole image of the country, please answer us a few questions regarding your household and yourself. These will be used only for statistical analyses.

	In your household, do you have	Yes	No
AUTO	Car	1	2
AUTOTER	4X4 car	1	2
TELEMOB	Mobil phone	1	2
TEL	Fix phone	1	2
FRIG	Refrigerator	1	2
APRC	Antenna/cable	1	2
TVC	Color TV	1	2
TVAN	Black and white TV	1	2
CONG	Freezer	1	2
MAUT	Automatic washing machine	1	2
MS	Washing machine	1	2
CAR	Cart	1	2
TRAC	Tractor	1	2
SEMAN	Sewer	1	2

SAFELM. There has been a lot of discussion about unemployment lately. How sure is your job?

1. Very sure 2. Sure 3. Unsure 4. Vrey unsure, I'm going to lose it 9. NA/NK

LM. What would you do if you lost your job tomorrow?

_____ 88. NC 99. NA/NK

In the last month, on a regular work day, about how many minutes/hours...	Hours	NA/NK
X1. worked in the house and in the yard		99
X2. worked outside the household		99
X3. worked outside the household, in the fields		99

SAN5. How satisfied are you about your health....?

4. Very happy 3. Quite happy 2. Rather unhappy 1. Unhappy 9. NA/NK

In the last 3 years, in your family there cases of illness :

	Yes	No		Number of cases in the family
B1. Acute diseases	1	2	BF1	
B2. Blue-disease	1	2	BF2	
B3. Tuberculosis	1	2	BF3	
B4. Anemia	1	2	BF4	
B5. Mineral/ Vitamin deficiency	1	2	BF5	
B6. Skin diseases	1	2	B6.	
B7. Hepatitis	1	2	B7	
B8. Other	1	2	B8	

CHELMED. How much did you spend last year for each of the illness cases ...?

1. _____ lei 2. _____ lei 3. _____ lei

INTERBOL. To what extent would you be interested in finding out more information on these diseases ?

4. very much 3. much 2. a little 1. at all 9. NA/NK

AS1. Are you a member of any organization or association (sport group, preffessional associations, union, ecological groups) which does not bring any income ?

1 Yes 2.No 9. NA/NK

AS2. What about your husband/wife/partner?

1. Yes 2. No 9. NA/NK

Have you ever taken part in any activity ... organized by ...

	City Hall		Church		School		Political parties		Various organizations	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Charity	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Community	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2

CPS. Do you think people like you can influence the important decisions made for your community ... ?

4. very much 3. much 2. a little 1.very little/at all 9. NA/NK

How much do you trust ...	Very much	Much	A little	At all	NA/NK
PG1. Your priest/minister	4	3	2	1	9
PG2. Mayor of your locality	4	3	2	1	9
PG3. Schools' principal	4	3	2	1	9
PG4. Doctor (human)	4	3	2	1	9
PG5. Councilors	4	3	2	1	9
PG6. Others.....	4	3	2	1	9

Usually, who perform the following activities within the household?

MULTIPLE ANSWER: 1. Me 2. Wife/husband/partner 3. son 4. Daughter 5. Other women who live in the household
6. Other man who live in the household 7. A female relative help us, for free of charge 8. A male relative help us, for free of charge 9. We pay someone 10. NC 11. NA/NK

ROL1. Wash/repair the car of family	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	88	99	NC	NA/NK
ROL3. Cooking	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	88	99	NC	NA/NK
ROL4. Doing the house	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	88	99	NC	NA/NK
ROL5. Wash the clothes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	88	99	NC	NA/NK
ROL6. Wash up the dishes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	88	99	NC	NA/NK
ROL7. Ironing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	88	99	NC	NA/NK
ROL8. Take care everyday of the child/children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	88	99	NC	NA/NK
ROL9. Supervise the lessons and the free time of the children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	88	99	NC	NA/NK
ROL10. Go to doctor with the children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	88	99	NC	NA/NK
ROL11. Go to school with the children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	88	99	NC	NA/NK
ROL12. Bringing water for house	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	88	99	NC	NA/NK
ROL13. Weeding	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	88	99	NC	NA/NK
ROL14. Sowing the plants in the garden	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	88	99	NC	NA/NK
ROL15. Digging up in the vegetable garden	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	88	99	NC	NA/NK
ROL16. Reap (in the vegetable garden)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	88	99	NC	NA/NK

PAM. Do you own or lease in agricultural land? (including the garden around your house)	Yes	No	NA/NK	<i>If yes, how many has?</i>
	1	0	9	HA1. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
PAMAS. Do you have the land in any association?	Yes	No	NA/NK	<i>If yes, how many has?</i>
	1	0	9	HA2. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
ARENDA. Last year, 1999, did your family lease in/ locate any land?	Yes	No	NA/NK	<i>If yes, how many has?</i>
	1	0	9	HA3. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

How quantity of ... did you use last year for ... ? What the price ?

	Seed		Pesticides		Fertilizers		Herbicides	
	Quantity (kg/ha)	Price (lei/kg)	Quantity (kg/ha)	Price (lei/kg)	Quantity (kg/ha)	Price (lei/kg)	Quantity (kg/ha)	Price (lei/kg)
Wheat								
Maize								
Sunflower								
Barley								
Vegetables								

How production and crop did you obtain last year for ...?

	Production (kg/ha)	Crop
Wheat		
Maize		
Sunflower		
Barley		

How many animals of this kind do you have in your household?

	Total number (heads)		Total number (heads)
SEP1. Cattle		SEP6. Horses	
SEP2. Pigs		SEP7. Beehives	
SEP3. Poultry		SEP8. Pigeons	
SEP4. Rabbits		SEP9. Others ...	
SEP5. Sheep, goats			

For those who have cattle and sheep :

LAPT. What do you do with the milk you obtain every day ?

1. own consumption 2. gave to my children 3. sale to the villagers 4. sale directly on markets
5. sale to the collecting pointing the village 6. sale to private dairy factories 9. NS/NR

Should you think of last week, what was the daily production of in your household ?

(if there is a special situation – pregnant animal, ill or another situation, the reference period is that before this situation)

	PROD1. Fresh milk (liters)	PROD2. Sweet Cheese (kg)	PROD3. Feta cheese (kg)	PROD4. Yogurt (kg)	PROD5. Cream (kg)	PROD6. Butter (kg)	PROD7. Others
Production							

ACTIV. Some people do something more to gain some extra money (handicrafts, baskets, weaving, knitting, etc). What do you do ?

_____ 88. I don't do anything 99.NS/NR

AGINV. Last year, in your household there have been money spent on:	Ye	No	No cas	NA/NK
1. payment of mechanical agriculture works	1	0	8	9
2. seeds, fertilizers, herbicides	1	0	8	9
3. buying of agriculture equipment	1	0	8	9
4. buying of animals cumpărare de animale	1	0	8	9
5. buying of land umpărare de pământ	1	0	8	9

AGLUCRU. Last year, for the agriculture works, in your household	Ye	No	No cas	NA/NK
1. did you pay daily workers?	1	0	8	9
2. did people for whom you worked in exchange help you?	1	0	8	9
3. did you work only with people in your household?	1	0	8	9
4. did you work with your children?	1	0	8	9

AGPROD. What did you do with the agriculture products you got in your household last year?	No	Yes				NC	NA/ NK
		About quarter	about half	About three quarters	Almost all		
1. sold part of the products	0	1	2	3	4	8	9
2. exchanged for other products or services	0	1	2	3	4	8	9
3. gave to relatives (acquaintances)	0	1	2	3	4	8	9

PRBZ. In your opinion, what are the main problems you have in everyday life ?

_____ 99. NA/NK

INTCRS. If in your locality there were meetings or lectures held by specialists in the following problems to what extent would you be interested in taking part?

	Very much interested	Interested	Not very much interested	Not interested at all	NA/NK
Water problems	4	3	2	1	9
Environment	4	3	2	1	9
Agriculture	4	3	2	1	9
Vegetables	4	3	2	1	9
Organic agriculture	4	3	2	1	9
Nutrition	4	3	2	1	9
Trees/orchards	4	3	2	1	9
Others	4	3	2	1	9

INFAGR. Where do you know/did you find out most things on agriculture ? (Don't read answers)

	Order in which the information source is mentioned
1. TV	
2. Radio	
3. Newspapers	
4. Neighbors	
5. Friends	
6. School	
7. Community House	
8. Church	
9. Pub	
10. Relatives (husband, parents, grandparents)	
11. Agriculture Engineer(s)	
12. Others	

INFPEST. What about pesticides ?

_____ 99. NA/NK

VANZARE. Do you go to the market with the products from your household ?

1. Yes 2. No 9. NA/NK

If the answer to VANZARE is 1, then :

PIATA. To what markets do you go to sell your products ? (take into account the uncovered markets, too) ?

Market	Distance from the village	Frequency	Products for sale
In the village			
In the commune			
In the town			
In the largest market in town			

For all subjects :

GREUT. What are the most important hardships you have concerning the sale of your products at the market ?

_____ 99. NA/NK

UZCRDT. Have you ever taken a credit so far ?

1. Yes 2. No 9. NA/NK

INTENTIE. Are you going to start procedures to get a credit ?

1. Yes 2. No 9. NA/NK

If the answer at INTENTIE is 2, then ask the following question :

MOTCRD. Why ?

_____ 99. NA

CONSTR. What are the main problems in getting a credit ?

_____ 99. NA/NK

In order to improve crops, there are different methods. What methods do you use in this respect ?

	METAGR. I use it	POL. Is it polluting or not ?	
		Yes	No
1. Minimum tillage		1	2
2. Crop rotation schemes		1	2
3. Use of organic fertilizers		1	2
4. Wind breaks		1	2
5. Optimum use of fertilizers		1	2
6. Composting		1	2
7. Others ...		1	2

CERTIF. Have you ever heard of « certificates for biological products » ?

1. Yes

2. No

9. NA/NK

If the answer at CERTIF is 1, then ask the following question: **CUNCERT. What do you know about it ?**

9. NA

READ: Now I would like you to tell me if you have :

APREC. How do you appreciate the activity of these institutions in your commune ?

Heard of ... ?	Y	N	NA/ NK
1. D.G.A.	1	2	9
2. A.P.I	1	2	9
3. OJCA	1	2	9
4. Sanitary & Veterinary Ag.	1	2	9
5. OSPA	1	2	9
6. Romanian Water	1	2	9
7. Research Institute	1	2	9

	Very good	Good	Bad	Very bad	Does not exist in the village	NA/ NK
1. D.G.A.	4	3	2	1	8	9
2. A.P.I	4	3	2	1	8	9
3. OJCA	4	3	2	1	8	9
4. Sanitary & Veterinary Ag.	4	3	2	1	8	9
5. OSPA	4	3	2	1	8	9
6. Romanian Water	4	3	2	1	8	9
7. Research Institute	4	3	2	1	8	9

Abbreviations of the institutions that appear in the tables: 1. DGA – General Direction for Agriculture; 2. EPA – Environment Protection Agency; 3. OJCA – District Office for Consultancy in Agriculture; 5. OSPA – Office for Pedologic Agriculture Studies

PJWB. Have you ever heard there might be a project supported by World Bank in the area to improve agriculture and the environment ?

1. Yes

2. No

9. NA/NK

OBIECT. Do you know what the objectives of this project are ?

1. Yes

2. No

9. NA/NK

If the answer at OBIECT is 1, then ask the following question :

CUNOB : What are these... ?

99. NK

IMPLICARE. In which of the following would you like to get involved in your commune ?

	Yes	No	NA /NK
The garbage problem (collecting, storing, destruction)	1	2	9
Creating test lots to improve agriculture and environment practices	1	2	9
Organic agriculture	1	2	9
Campaigns to make people aware of the problems of the commune	1	2	9
Others	1	2	9

NRMEM. Total members in the household |_|_| **PLECAT.** From whom temporarily away

|_|_|

COP1. From whom children under 6 |_|_|

COP2. From whom children between 7 and 18

|_|_|

NRALOC. Number of children who get allowance |_|_|

In this table there will be written the codes corresponding to each person in the household aged 15 and over! There will NOT be mentioned the persons temporarily away from household. Check for the number of persons in the table to correspond with the number of persons in the household minus children under 15 and persons away!

RELATIVES	Gender	Age	Status	SCHOOL. Last graduated school	OCUP. Main occup.(for retired persons register the last occupation)	SURS. Income sources last month
1. husband/wife 2. child 3. father 4.mother 5.brother/sister 6. others ↓	1. male 2. female		1.retired 2.pupil,student 3.unemployed 4. housewife 5. unregistered unemployed 6. occupied	1. never went to school 2. 4 classes not graduated 3. 4 classes graduated 4. 8 classes not graduated 5. 8 classes graduated 6. 10 classes graduated 7. vocational/ apprentice school graduated 8. high school graduated 9. college graduated 10. univ. not graduated 11. univ. graduated	1. pupil/student, housewife, unemployed 2. farmer with individual household 3. farmer in state owned farms 4. not qualified industrial worker 5. qualified industrial worker 6. services worker (shop assistant, driver, etc.) 7. director/president in agriculture 8. services clerk with high school graduated (maximum level) 9. technician/foreman 10. technical professions requiring university degree (engineer, etc.) 11. liberal professions requiring university degree (doctors, teachers, researchers, etc.) 12. superior clerk in the state administration 13. enterprise director 14. businessman/farmer (with employees) 15. enterpriser on his/her own (without employees) 16. daily worker 17. other (<i>free answer</i>)	1. state salary 2. private salary 3. mixed company salary 4. compensation salary 5. state pension 6. CAP pension 7. enemployment allowance 8. daily work 9. on his/her own 10. business profit 11. others
P0: SUBJECT						1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
P1						1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
P2						1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
P3						1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
P4						1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
P5						1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
P6						1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
P7						1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
P8						1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
P9						1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

CAPGOSP. Who is the head of the household ? (mark the code of the person in the above table, 0 – 9)

The interview operator will complete the answers for the questions below

LOCALITY: _____ |__|__|
(name of commune/village)

LOCALIT Type of locality

1. commune center village– name of village _____

2. village - name of village _____

NAME OF THE OPERATOR: _____

CODE OF THE OPERATOR |__|

NAME Name of the subject:

ADR Address of the subject: number _____

LOC The house of the subject has: Roof or walls badly damaged 1. Da 2. Nu

DIST Distance to the nearest town _____ **km**

DRUM The road in front of the house is: 1.asphalt 2.stone 3.earth

DUR Duration of the interview in minutes |__|__|__|

DAY Day of the interview |__|__|

A N N E X 4

Indicators for monitoring

Indicators for monitoring the project impact in the pilot area

Impact indicators	What is measured	Baseline	End of Year 1	End of Year 2	End of Year 3	End of Year 5	End of Year 6	How
% households storing the household waistes: - in specially organized platforms - in conditions recommended by the project (organic separated from inorganic waists)	Percentage	- 3.5 % - 0%						Questionnaire
% households storing the manure: - throwing it/do not use it on a regular basis - in the household bins/manure platform - do not have livestock	Percentage	- 88.3% - 6.7% - 10.4%						Questionnaire
% of individual farmers using manure as fertilizer (always, most of the time)	Percentage	- 15.3%						Questionnaire
% of individual farmers using environmentally friendly agricultural practices, as described in the project - minimum tillage - crop rotation - organic fertilizers - windbreaks - compost	Percentage	- 35.8% - 60.4% - 28.9% - 9.9% - 3.7%						Questionnaire
% of interviewed farmers recognizing they suffered from Acute Diarrheic Disease.	Percentage	- 2.9%						Questionnaire
% of interviewed farmers aware of the relation between the diseases and the water quality	Percentage	- 0%						From interviews. A question to be added to the questionnaire.
% of farmers knowing what the certificate for biological products/organic products are	Percentage	- 1.6%						Questionnaire
% of farmers aware of the objectives of the World Bank project	Percentage	- 24.1%						Questionnaire

Impact indicators	What is measured	Baseline	End of Year 1	End of Year 2	End of Year 3	End of Year 5	End of Year 6	How
The information about the project had been obtained through: - Radio - TV - newspapers - meetings - others	Percentage	- 0% - 0% - 0% - 0% - 0%						Questionnaire
Level of farmers' involvement: - number of demo plots - total surface of plot(s) - number of manure bins in households	number hectares number	- 0% - 0% - 0%						Questionnaire
No. of farmers who participated in the awareness campaign (working groups, focus-groups) - for agricultural practices - for manure management - for water quality	number	- 0%						Questionnaire
Sources of information in agriculture: - number of sources used by the farmers (representing more than 1%) - % of farmers that used at least one source of information other than friends/relatives/neighbors	Number Percentage	6 30.3%						Questionnaire
% of individual farmers knowing about - DGAIA - APM - OSPA - OJCA	Percentage	- 51.1% - 38.2% - 11.8% - 26.5%						Questionnaire

Impact indicators	What is measured	Baseline	End of Year 1	End of Year 2	End of Year 3	End of Year 5	End of Year 6	How
% of individual farmers who used (or think to use) the services of : - DGAIA - APM - OSPA - OJCA	Percentage	- 52.1% - 42.7% - 35.5% - 52.1%						Questionnaire
% of the interviewed farmers having a good and very good view on the services offered by: - DGAIA - APM - OSPA - OJCA	Percentage	- 33.6% - 30 % - 24.9% - 33.7%						Questionnaire
% of women involved in project activities: - new farming activities/technologies - using manure as fertilizer in the garden - public health related activities - awareness activities	Percentage	-0% -0% -0% -0%						Questionnaire
% of involvement of the local authorities in the project: - mayors - local councilors	Percentage	-0% -0%						Questionnaire
% of involvement of the local leaders in the project: - presidents of agricultural associations - managers of family associations - managers of agricultural commercial societies - comuna doctors - comuna teachers - priests	Percentage	-0% -0% -0% -0% -0% -0%						Questionnaire