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Type of Measure  	Who Ministry of Health (MS)/public authorities (including the Public Health Department, medical institutes and institutions), by themselves or in collaboration with relevant actors (universities, NGOs etc.)	 Benefits Avoids the potential cost of health crises throughout the life cycle. Reduces child mortality and complications at birth. Grants access to pre and post-birth medical services for parents from disadvantaged environments and new-born babies. Contributes to the child's early development and brings long-term educational and social benefits. Long-term benefits (increased participation in education, occupation, and social contributions).	Strategy correlation Ministry of Health (MS) priorities - K02 - Health programs for mothers and their children, National Strategy for Health
Urban Rural	 Action 01 Improve preconception pre/postnatal care for the woman and the child		 Phase target: Oct 2016 Funding contract for national screening programme by September 2016
  	How (1) Early prevention/diagnosis services for mothers and their children, including by training the staff involved in the care of pregnant women and their children (2) Support for early identification (screening), diagnosis and treatment of pathologies. MS creates a test kit, identifies the cost per kit and the cost of all the necessary equipment (following the mapping of the infrastructure and health services). One option is to furnish and equip rural medical offices and engage general practitioners/family doctors (Doctors' College or NGOs may be partners of MS).	 Funding POCU-POR-PNDR synergies – equip and furnish county emergency hospitals; Axis 4 of POCU, specific objective 4.9 MS – non-competitive project / administrator of Global Grant / competitive project --- Estimated amount specific objective 108,241,280 euro out of which 97,155,299.98 euro - LDR and 11,085,980.02 euro - MDR; PNDR (provide equipment, renovate medical offices, home care services) Suggestion from MFE: non-competitive project with the Ministry of Health on Axis 4.9 of POCU - max. 40 million euro(funds test kits + equipment worth 4 mil. euro + grants access to screening services to the beneficiaries)	 Costs Investment (equipment), wages, costs associated with providing access to the hospital to disadvantaged people and costs associated with communicating and informing people
 Necessary changes			












# 02		Age: 0 years old – No child without identification	
Type of Measure  Who  Ministry of Interior (MAI), MMFSPV, National Authority for Supervision of Personal Data Operation, Ministry of Health (MS), Ministry of European Funds (MFE)	 Benefits Financial: Savings of 1000 euro per person for late birth registration and reduction/elimination of social costs caused by the lack of education, precarious health etc. Social: Children will have identification, which will allow access to their due rights (healthcare, education, social protection). They will no longer be 'lost through the cracks of the system'. Economic: adults become visible on the labour market, reduction of the informal sector/grey economy	Strategy correlation National Strategy on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction, correlated with the right to identity set by Law no. 272/2004, republished, and Law no. 18/1990, republished	
Urban & Rural 	 Action 0.2 <h2 style="text-align: center;">No child without identification</h2>		 Phase target: Oct 2016 Create a mechanism so that all new-born babies receive a personal numerical code (CNP) in maternity hospitals; Create a mechanism which allows people to retroactively obtain their CNP (for an estimated number of 10,000 children)
 How Simplify the process of obtaining the CNP at birth in maternities and individualized assistance for obtaining a late CNP 	 Funding POCU Axis 4 – OS 4.1. and 4.2., 5.1. and 5.2. as part of the integrated measures for vulnerable groups. Suggestion from MFE: Non-competitive project for MAI to identify children and adults without CNP/identity cards, in partnership with town halls - 20 mil. euro	 Costs Estimated cost for obtaining a late CNP: 1000 € x 10.000 children = 10,000,000 € (court costs, welfare support, transport etc.)	
 Necessary changes An amendment for OUG 97/2005 through which people are no longer required to provide proof of residence in order to receive identification. A simple statement of truth will suffice. An amendment for Law #119/1996 regarding marital status documents			












# 03	Age: 0 years old – Social incentive for vaccination		
<p>Type of Measure</p> 	<p>Who</p>  <p>Ministry of Health(MS), Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and the Elderly (MMFPPSPV)</p>	<p>Benefits</p>  <p>Avoids the potential cost of health crises throughout life. Prevents epidemics and avoidable non-transmissible diseases. Contributes to the further development of children. Long-term benefits (increased participation in education, occupation, and social contribution).</p>	<p>Strategy correlation</p> <p>MS priorities: K02 - mother and child programmes, K08 - development of preventive medicine K38 - legislation on vaccination, National Strategy for Health, MMFPPSPV priorities - Objective B - Implementing the National Strategy on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction (Health)</p>
<p>Urban & Rural</p>	<p> Action 0.3</p> <p>Social incentive for vaccination</p>		<p>Phase target: Oct 2016</p> <p>Create a mechanism through which vouchers/incentives are awarded. Identify funding sources</p>
<p> </p>	<p>How</p>  <p>(1) Incentive or voucher for every disadvantaged child vaccinated (ideally a voucher which may also be used to cover the cost of drugs), in accordance with the vaccination plan (ages: 0-1, 3, 6, 7, 14 years old) (2) Awareness programmes regarding the advantages of having your children vaccinated</p>	<p>Funding</p>  <p>State budget and POCU 4.9 early prevention for health (total amount available 108,241,280 € of which LDR 97,155,299 € and MDR 11,085,980 €) and 6.2. incentive for ante-preschool participation, parental education etc.- total amount available 150,654,973 € funding mechanism: Grant/Global Grant/Non-competitive projects. OS 5.1 integrated services available for children – medical services in multi-functional centres/mechanism: competitive, global grant. Total estimated amount 100,550,000 euro</p>	<p>Costs</p>  <p>Incentive/voucher – to be established by MS and MMFPPSPV, based on the National Programme for Vaccination</p>
<p> Necessary changes</p> <p>Law on vaccination/ legislation allowing awarding vouchers as incentives for vaccination</p>			












# 04			
Age: 0 years old – Preventing the abandonment of children in health units			
Type of Measure  	Who  Ministry of Health(MS), Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and the Elderly (MMFPSPV), National Authority for Child Rights, Protection, and Adoptions (ANPDCA)	 Benefits Financial: ensures the premises for the reduction of the number of children separated from their parents who enter the special protection system and, implicitly, the costs necessary to sustain that system. Social: Breaking the cycle of vulnerability. (In average: 1300 children abandoned in health units every year)	Strategy correlation MMFPSPV priorities: K12, K14, K16 (integrated intervention teams), Objective B – Application of the National Strategy on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction
Urban 	 Action 04 <h2>Preventing the abandonment of children in health units</h2>		Phase target: Oct 2016 Find the solution for the reduction of the number of children abandoned in hospitals; Initiate prevention projects - September 2016
	How  National policy regarding the prevention of separation of children from their families at birth. Training for psychologists and social workers. Making counselling in maternities available.	Funding  POCU Axis 4, axis 4.1 Roma --total amount available 185,966,011 € of which 184,106,351 LDR and 1,859,660 MDR and 4.2. Non-Rom – total amount available 108,241,280 € of which 110,463,810 LDR and 1,115,796 MDR. Obs. 5.1. and 5.2. (CLLD). For infrastructure – welfare support Obs. 4.5, 4.6. and 4.7 – total amount 49,234,104 euro LDR and 5,617,895 euro MDR, Obs. 4.13 maternal assistance in the community. Mechanism: Grant/Global Grant/Non-competitive	Costs  Training, wages for social workers and psychologists in health units
 Necessary changes			











# 03.1			Age: 0-3 years old – Community nurseries in urban areas and funding for caretakers in rural areas		
Type of Measure 	Who  Ministry of Education (MECS) /Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration (MDRAP) – Town halls (+ NGOs, churches, other organizations)	Benefits  Financial: Adequate physical care and early stimulation of cognitive processes increase the chances of further development of the child and reduces the long-term costs related to social and education remedial measures. Social: Important, attested social benefits, for the children, their families and the communities Economical: Long-term contribution to an educated and productive workforce.	Strategy correlation Ministry of Education – Strategy for the reduction of Early School Leaving: Pillar 1, PR. 1.1. Increase the access to education and early care. MMFPSPV priorities – monitoring the implementation of the Social Inclusion Strategy.		
Urban & Rural	 Action 03.1 <h2 style="text-align: center;">Community nurseries in urban areas and funding for caretakers in rural areas</h2>		Phase target: Oct 2016 Approving the guide in this form and launching the call for projects		
	How  Through projects for building nurseries and developing early education programmes – writing a guide which allows nurseries to acquire new equipment and also allows for more staff, buildings and educational infrastructure	Funding  <u>POCU-POR-PNDR synergies:</u> POCU Axis 6 OS 6.2 – total amount available 150,654,973 € (Ensure/develop and use the new training services and materials for children from the ante preschool education, especially for children belonging to the Roma minority and children with disabilities – 21,000,000 euro for development of institutional framework for nurseries, 97,000,000 euro participation in ante-preschool education, 31,000,000 euro participation preschool) + POR Axis 10 constructions and providing equipment + PNDR day-care centres	Costs  Investment – construction and providing nurseries with the necessary equipment (100% from European funds in disadvantaged areas) Operational costs – from other funds after 2023 (state budget + co-payment for parents out of poverty)		
	<p style="color: green;">Nurseries are less viable in rural areas=> inter-generational programmes (elderly people taking care of children) and training programmes + subventions for women from rural areas who are participating in subsistence agriculture/are unemployed - but also people who are part of the occupied population but unemployed - as babysitters</p>				
 Necessary changes Institutional framework for nurseries					











# 03.2	Age: 0-3 years old – National Programme modelled after ‘Medical caravans in villages’		
Type of Measure 	 Who	 Benefits	Strategy correlation Ministry of Health priorities - K08 (development of preventive medicine and medical education)
	Ministry of Health/Town halls in partnership with medicine students’ organizations and/or other relevant NGOs	Financial: Early diagnosis avoids the high cost of treating diseases in severe or advanced stages and the corresponding social costs. Social: : Improving the health of the rural population, by ensuring access to specialized medical consultations in the community Economic: Healthy and productive workforce	
Urban & Rural 	 Action 03.2 <div style="background-color: #c8e6c9; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"> <h2 style="margin: 0;">National Programme modelled after ‘Medical caravans in villages’</h2> </div>		Phase target: Oct 2016 <i>Collaboration protocol between the organizations developing these projects and the Ministry of Health in order to expand the caravans and correlate interventions.</i>
	 How Free specialized medical consultations and free medical tests in rural areas, modelled after the medical caravans (‘Together for Rural Health – SSMB students’ or ‘The Caravan with Doctors’) – students in their final years of study and specialist doctors provide consultation in villages, during weekends (organized in schools or community centres, with the logistic involvement of local town halls)	 Funding POCU Axis 4 – prevention obs. 4.1 and 4.2 as part of the integrated projects, OS 4.9 health services oriented towards prevention – estimated amount 108,241,280 euro + PNDR (a possibility if medical infrastructure is built and stable health services are developed in consequence of the caravans)	 Costs Logistics (transport, housing, meals, equipment rental), medical supplies and office supplies
	 Necessary changes		












# 3.1 Age: 3-6 years old – Oversee the implementation of the ‘Every Child in Kindergarten’ Law			
Type of Measure 	 Who Ministry of Education(MECS), Prime Minister’s Office, OvidiuRo and other NGOs with relevant experience	 Benefits Financial: Efficient use of public funds (actual increase of the number of disadvantaged children in kindergarten). Social: Significant attested social benefits for the education of children and the wellbeing of their families and communities. Economic: Long-term – Educated and productive workforce.	Strategy correlation Ministry of Education – Strategy for the reduction of Early School Leaving: Pillar 1, PR. 1.1. Increase the access to education and early care
Urban & Rural  	 Action 3.1. <h2 style="text-align: center;">Oversee the implementation of the ‘Every Child in Kindergarten’ Law</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">(Law 248/2015 regarding incentivizing participation in the preschool educational system for children from disadvantaged families)</p>		 Phase target: Oct 2016 Proper implementation of the law, final norms in September 2016; successful transfer of the programme to the public authorities, cost and management wise
	 How Random visits to supervise the class-roll call in kindergartens, trimestral meetings for the evaluation of the programme with the ministries involved and NGOs	 Funding MECS’ own funds, Town halls, Prime Minister’s Office, NGOs	 Costs No
	 Necessary changes Revision of implementation norms - June 2016		











# 3.2				Age: 3-6 years old – School supplies and clothes for preschool pupils who receive social vouchers			
Type of Measure 	 Who	 Benefits			Strategy correlation		
	Ministry of Education(MECS), Town halls	Financial: Facilitating access to education avoids the costs of remedial educational programmes and long term costs associated with social services. Social: Significant attested social benefits for the education of children and the wellbeing of their families and communities. Economic: Long-term – improve school participation rates; affects the labour market and success rates on the labour market.			Ministry of Education – Strategy for the reduction of Early School Leaving: Pillar 1, PR. 1.1. Increase the access to education and early care		
Urban & Rural 	 Action 3.2				 Phase target: Oct 2016		
School supplies and clothes for preschool pupils who receive social vouchers							Request amendments to POAD: February; Implementation: starting September 2016
	 How	 Funding		 Costs			
	Complement the “Every Child in Kindergarten” programme by providing school supplies (through schools) and clothing (through town halls). Change the POAD guide so that it allows for the provision of school supplies in kindergartens (used by all the children in the kindergarten group) – 60 lei/child/school year and clothing for eligible children FCG (100 lei/child/school year).	POAD – maximum amount available in the programme 27,000,000 € + POCU – Axes 4.1. and 4.2 (total amount 296 mil euro) and Axes 5.1 and 5.2 (total amount 501 mil euro), Axis 6 OS 6.2 as part of the parental education programmes, including accompanying financial support insurance measures, or as part of ensuring the teaching materials - Estimated amount at the stage OS 6.2 - 31 mil euro for pre-school education		35 eur/child/year x 110.000 children = 3,850,000 €			
 Necessary changes							
Harmonize the legislation (include pre-school pupils in all laws regarding school supplies, simplification of procedures for beneficiaries). Amendment of POAD.							












# 3.3		Age: 3-6 years old – Healthy children in kindergartens		
Type of Measure 	 Who Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Town Halls	 Benefits Financial: Early diagnosis and strengthened immunity avoids the high cost of treatment. Social: It is factually true that improving health and nutrition has a positive impact on all the other aspects of the lives of children and their families. Economic: Long term- educated and productive workforce.	Strategy correlation Ministry of Health priorities: A-K02 (paediatrics programmes), E-K08 (prevention), Ministry of Education --- Strategy for the reduction of Early School Leaving: Pillar 1, PR. 1.1. Increase the access to education and early care	
Urban & Rural  	 Action 3.3. <h2 style="text-align: center;">Healthy children in kindergartens</h2>		 Phase target: Oct 2016 Request the amendment of POAD – Feb. 2016; start the programme and the procedures for purchasing in September 2016.	
	 How National health and nutrition kit for disadvantaged children in order to prevent/reduce the number of recurrent infections and to strengthen their immunity and avoid stunting: (a) free measurements and tests at the beginning of the school year, (b) vitamins during the critical seasons (winter-spring), (c) toothpaste and toothbrush on a trimestral basis, (d) fruit, (e) health education (focus and resources in disadvantaged communities).	 Funding POAD - amend the programme so that the distribution is made through attested social services suppliers (e.g. NGOs, churches, town halls) or POCU Axis 6, Obs. 6.2. + Projects regarding Health and healthy lifestyle education through PNDR+ other sources (to be identified)	 Costs 35 lei medical tests + 30 lei vitamins + 20 lei toothbrush and toothpaste = 85 lei/child/year x estimated number of 300,000 children in disadvantaged communities = 25,000,000 lei/year (5,670,000 €/year). Fruit 180 lei/child/year x 300,000 children = 54 mil lei (approximately 12,000,000 euro/year) => for all pre-school children from the targeted disadvantaged communities. The intervention may be targeted in a certain number of disadvantaged communities.	
	 Necessary changes Amend POAD			











# 6.1		Age: 6-18 years old – The school – engine for inclusion in disadvantaged areas	
<p>Type of Measure</p> 	<p>Who</p>  <p>Ministry of Education, County Centres for Educational Assistance and Resources (CJRAE), Ministry of Health, MDRAP/Town Halls, MMFPSPV</p>	<p>Benefits</p>  <p>Financial: Significant potential for immediate savings through the reduction of providing overlaid services and of administrative costs. Savings from the most efficient use of resources in order to obtain results and to reduce calls for emergency interventions.</p> <p>Social: There is clear evidence that integrated public services against poverty lead to better results through coordination and efficient targeting and planning. The integrated approach is a key recommendation of the national strategy for social inclusion and the European Commission. Using the school as a central point for public services allows to focus on the family and it reinforces the school's central role within to community.</p> <p>Economic: Long term – educated and productive workforce.</p>	<p>Strategy correlation</p> <p>MECS - Strategy for the reduction of the Early School Leaving: Pillar 1, PR. 1.2. Ensure quality primary and secondary education for everybody. MMFPSPV priorities: Ob. B – Implementation of the Strategy on social inclusion - K16 (development of the integrated teams, especially for poor and marginalized communities, through the development of multi-functional/integrated community centres in these areas for the provision of integrated services for families in extreme poverty), MS Priorities - Objective E - Development of Preventive Medicine and of the medical education of the population.</p>
<p>Urban & Rural</p> 	<p> :ion 6.1. (correlated with F6 – community integrated intervention team)</p> <p>The school – engine for inclusion in disadvantaged areas</p>		<p>Phase target: Oct 2016</p> <p>Start projects for pilot centres, at least one in each development region.</p>
	<p>How</p>  <p>Bringing social services around the school in disadvantaged communities so that the school becomes an engine for social inclusion through substituting the activities of local social services (SPAS) and by providing information, counselling and services regarding social, health and educational issues to the children and their families. Through: (a) medical offices – including dental – and social offices in schools, (b) guaranteeing specialized staff – psychologist, school counsellor, speech therapist; (c) canteen.</p>	<p>Funding</p>  <p><u>POCU- POR – PNDR synergies</u>: POCU Axis 4 4.1 and 4.2 for integrated measures at the community level, Axis 5 or Axis 6.3, alternatively, non-competitive project MECS/CJRAE Axis 6.6. + PNDR + POR Medical offices, canteens/soup kitchens + food through POAD (canteens/soup kitchens)</p>	<p>Costs</p>  <p>Construction/rehabilitation/purchase equipment of/for school medical offices (including dental offices), canteens. Wages for the staff.</p>
<p> Necessary changes</p>			











# 6.2 Age: 6-18 years old – School after School – national programme in disadvantaged schools			
<p>Type of Measure</p>  <p>Who</p>  <p>Ministry of Education (+ Town Halls, NGOs)</p>		<p> Benefits</p> <p>Financial: Avoids long term high public costs (educational and social) and state budget losses caused by dropping out of school. Social: There is evidence to show that dropping out of school is associated with social and economic disadvantages and that it puts pressure on the communities and public services. Furthermore, it influences migration which, in turn, has significant social consequences (e.g. ageing) Economic: This measure is directly tied to the issue of early school leaving.</p>	<p>Strategy correlation</p> <p>Ministry of Education – Strategy for the reduction of Early School Leave: Pillar 2, PR. 2.1. Early warning and remedial programmes - Active 9 School after school, Priorities of MMFPSPV - Objective B. Monitoring the application of the inclusion strategy: Education; Strategy for the inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority</p>
<p>Urban & Rural</p>  	<p> Action 6.2</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">School after School – national programme in disadvantaged schools</h2>		<p>Phase target: Oct 2016</p> <p>Start the national programme in September 2016</p>
<p> How</p> <p>Educational support for children from disadvantaged categories to prevent early school leave - setting up a mechanism meant to extend the existing programme at national level</p>	<p> Funding</p> <p><u>POCU-POR-PNDR synergies:</u> POCU Axis 6 SO 6.3 Develop/Promote integrated measures for prevention through: scholarships, school after school programmes, programmes aimed at priority areas for educating, informing, counselling and mentoring pupils and students with a high dropout risk, but also their parents. Available budget: 100,436,649 €. Funding mechanism: projects developed at the county level by the Ministry of Education (potentially through Global Grants) + POR Axis 10 constructions and furnishing + PNDR</p>	<p> Costs</p> <p>Estimated by the Ministry of Education in the Strategy for prevention of the early school leave, for the age category 11-17 years: 675 €/child/year x 92,749 children = 62,605,575 €/year (out of which 53 mil FSE and 9.3 mil state budget) => requires targeting</p>	
<p> Necessary changes</p> <p>Harmonization of legislation (payment of teachers)</p>			











# 6.3 Age: 6-18 years old – Second Chance – national programme in disadvantaged areas			
Type of Measure 	 Who Ministry of Education	 Benefits Financial: Mandatory education completion and better economic perspectives have an essential role in relieving some of the pressure off of the public budget by reducing social benefits and other types of public support. Social: A higher level of education and professional qualifications lead to an increase in life opportunities and the potential for economic growth. This has multigenerational consequences – i.e. breaking the circle of poverty (one family member can provide continuous social and economic benefits). Economic: Direct impact on the quality and level of abilities of the workforce and, consequently, on the level of economic productivity.	Strategy correlation Ministry of Education – Strategy for the reduction of the Early School Leaving: Pillar 3, PR. 3.1. Guarantee an adequate number of Second Chance programmes. MMFPSPV priorities - Objective B. Oversee the application of the Strategy on social inclusion and poverty reduction 2015-2020: Education, Objective A. Increasing the employment rate
Urban & Rural 	 Action 6.3 <h2>Second Chance – national programme in disadvantaged areas</h2>		 Phase target: Oct 2016 Start the national programme in September 2016 with funding from FSE
	 How Increase the number of schools offering Second Chance programmes – bringing children, young persons and adults back to school in order to complete their mandatory education.	 Funding <u>POCU-POR synergies</u> : POCU Axis 6, Ob 6.4 total amount 150 mil € funding mechanism: Grant, Global Grant, Non-competitive projects/Projects developed at the county level by MECS + POR Axis 10 constructions and furnishing	 Costs Estimated by the Ministry of Education in the Strategy for the reduction of early school leave: 65,492 pupils x 513 €/pupil = 33,597,396 € (out of which 28.5 mil € from FSE and 5 mil from the state budget)
 Necessary changes			









# 6.4		Age: 6-18 years old – Grants for schools in disadvantaged areas		
<p>Type of Measure</p> 	<p>Who</p>  <p>Ministry of Education (+ NGOs, local authorities, other partners)</p>	<p>Benefits</p>  <p>Financial: Offering additional resources in targeted schools leads to the improvement of results and facilitates school retention and labour market integration; reduces the costs related to welfare support, risk situations, and economic inactivity Social: Social support and increased number of opportunities which contribute to the wellbeing of children, their families and their community. Economic: Direct impact on the quality of education and the abilities of young people on the labour market.</p>	<p>Strategy correlation</p> <p>Ministry of Education - Strategy for the reduction of the Early School Leaving: Pillar 4, PR. 4.1. Act 16 - Development of equitable financial mechanisms in schools, MMFSPV priorities - Objective B. Supervise the application of the Strategy on social inclusion and poverty reduction 2014-2020: Education</p>	
<p>Urban & Rural</p> 	<p>Action 6.4</p>  <h2 style="text-align: center;">Grants for schools in disadvantaged areas</h2>		<p>Phase target: Oct 2016</p> <p>Begin Activity 1 (analyses regarding the per capita funding) and start projects for the implementation of activities 2-4.</p>	
	<p>How</p>  <p>(1) Revision of the per capita funding formula. (2) Grants for increasing the efficiency of disadvantaged schools. (3) Grants for schools - community partnerships. (4) Prizes for talented teachers from disadvantaged schools. (Modelled after the Implementation Plan from the World Bank)</p>	<p>Funding</p>  <p>POCU Axis 6, OB 6.3 total amount 100,436,649 €, Axis 6.11 total amount 70,900,133 €, 6.15 total available amount 7,929,149 €, Axis 6.6. (Professional development programme for the teaching staff. Support the participation at regional, national and international professional competitions, with the purpose to ensure the exchange of know-how and of relevant teaching experiences).</p>	<p>Costs</p>  <p>The total cost is to be calculated by the Ministry of Education Estimation from WB 2016-2020 31,2 mil € 2016-2020 for three measures: (1) 5 mil € revision of the funding per student, (2) 26 mil € school grants, (4) 0,2 mil € prizes for teachers.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Necessary changes</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Optimize the legislative package on per capita funding</p>				











# 6.5 Age: 6-18 years old – National programme modelled after 'Teach for Romania'			
Type of Measure 	 Who Ministry of Education, University of Bucharest, NGOs (Teach for Romania)	 Benefits Financial: Teachers offering quality education contribute to the reduction of dropout rates. On the long term, this leads to a decrease of the costs regarding welfare, economic inactivity, and risk situations. Social: Educational support and more opportunities, thus contributing to the wellbeing of children, their families and their community. Economic: Direct impact on the quality of education and the abilities of young people on the labour market.	Strategy correlation Ministry of Education – Strategy for the reduction of Early School Leave: Pillar 1, PR. 1.2. Ensure access to quality primary and secondary education for everyone (lower the percentage of functionally illiterate pupils and pupils with low performances in mathematics and reading, improve national exams, training of teachers working with pupils from vulnerable groups)
Urban & Rural 	 Action 6.5 National programme modelled after 'Teach for Romania'		 Phase target: Oct 2016 Start the extension of the programme in Sep. 2016 (gradual extension until 2021)
	 How Develop a national programme modelled after "Teach for Romania" – recruit very talented young people (including teachers already involved in the education system), training (Leadership Academy – intensive course recognized by MECS), support scholarships and mentorship programmes for teaching for 2 years in disadvantaged schools. An initial residential training for 2 months (includes a one month practice module): 8 recurrent trainings, one monthly classroom visit, one weekly phone call, coaching/mentorship sessions, constant evaluation to facilitate teacher training, one qualification course for unqualified teachers (implemented by the University of Bucharest) Extension Plan for Teach for Romania: (Current year: 37 teachers in 11 counties) 2016-2017: 67 teachers in 17 counties 2017-2018: 101 teachers in 23 counties 2018-2019: 129 teachers in 29 counties 201-2020: 158 teachers in 35 counties 2020-2021: 186 teachers in 42 counties TOTAL: 641 teaching positions held by leaders in education.	 Funding POCU Axis 6 Ob 6.6 Improving the competences of teachers from pre-university education system in order to promote inclusive schools and quality educational services focused on the needs of the pupils and students. Eligible activities: Specialized professional training for teachers from pre-university education system in order to expand new managerial practices, to promote quality educational services focused on the needs of the pupils and students, to provide quality programmes for the prevention and reduction of early school leaving, to use pro-active and inclusive educational methods based on the new curriculum focused on key competences and the needs of the students and pupils, especially for staff working with children belonging to vulnerable groups, including children from the Roma minority, children with special needs, children from disadvantaged communities; evaluating and validating the abilities obtained by teachers/support staff through alternative training routes; Promoting integrated mobility measures for teachers – interventions which uses the results of prior teachers mobility programmes (supported by ERASMUS+) in order to complete their continuous improvement in relation to the training areas established within AP6, at PI; Other measures aimed at achieving the specific objectives set in the IP (e.g. training activities promoting social inclusion, training for the elaboration of open educational resources to facilitate the implementation of the revised curriculum, training for the managerial teams for the monitoring of the impact the measures regarding the increase of access to education etc.) + other sources (state budget, companies funds) Mechanism: non-competitive project Ministry of Education (with open bid calls for partners) OR call for competitive projects (max 5 mil euros/project/3 years)	 Costs Estimation from Teach for Romania: 4 mil € from FSE funds for the extension of the national programme – training, mentorship and scholarships for 641 teachers (5 years) (+ 2 mil € - contribution of Teach for Romania from private sources, for recruitment and supervision)
 Necessary changes Legislation regarding hiring teachers			











# 6.6	Vârsta 6-18 ani: Şcoli accesibile copiilor		
<p>Type of Measure</p> 	<p>Who</p>  <p>Ministry of Education, MDRAP, Town Halls</p>	<p>Benefits</p>  <p><u>Financial and social</u>: Regular school attendance leads to better school performance, which triggers the improvement of young peoples' economic perspectives. These decrease the pressure over the public budget of social services and increase taxes. Economic: Education has a direct impact on the chances of obtaining a job in the future.</p>	<p>Strategy correlation</p> <p>Ministry of Education – Strategy for the reduction of the Early School Leaving: Pillar 1, PR. 1.2. Ensure qualitative primary and secondary education to everybody, Priorities of MMFSPV – Objective B. Monitor the application of the Inclusion Strategy: Education</p>
<p>Urban & Rural</p>  	<p> Action 6.6</p> <p>Easy-access schools for children</p>		<p>Phase target: Oct 2016</p> <p>Approval of projects for constructions / design and creation of a transport voucher system</p>
<p>How</p>  <p>Ensure sufficient and adequate environments for school classes, through (1) constructions, extension and/or repair of kindergartens and schools in areas with a high number of disadvantaged children and (2) vouchers for local transport (school minibuses) – local entrepreneurship is also stimulated this way in the area.</p>	<p>Funding</p>  <p><u>POCU-POR-PNDR synergies</u>: POCU Axis 6 OBs 6.3. (leasing acquisitions – special minibuses for young children), Axis 6, Ob 4.1. and 4.2. expenses for bus transport. Non-competitive project having as purpose the prevention of school leave (and also wages and fuel) + POR + PNDR (buses - Town hall).</p>	<p>Costs</p>  <p>Investment (constructions, repair works) Costs of school transport</p>	
<p> Necessary changes</p>			



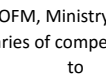









# 6.7		Age: 6-18 years old: Using sports to prevent early school leaving		
Type of Measure 	Who  Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth and Sport(MTS), Ministry of European Funds, NGOs, Sports Federations	Benefits  <u>Financial</u> : The completion of education and the improvement of the economic perspectives through such programmes could have a significant role in the reduction of dependency on social services later in life. <u>Social</u> : Sport significantly contributes to the physical development of children, the development of team spirit, and the increase of self-esteem. These are significant elements for the physical and emotional development of a child and for the increase of their chances to reach their potential as adults.	Strategy correlation Ministry of Education – Strategy for the reduction of Early School Leaving: Pillar 1, PR. 1.2. Provide quality primary and secondary education for everybody	
Urban & Rural  	 Action 6.7 <h1>Using sports to prevent early school leaving</h1>			Phase target: Oct 2016 Launch pilot programmes in Sept. 2016 (in at least 16 schools/communities)
How  Pilot programme to attract and keep children in schools through sport.		Funding  POCU Axis 4 and Axis 5 - if an integrated package is granted - or Axis 6, obs 6.3.	Costs  Additional wages for physical education teachers, sports equipment	
 Necessary changes				










# 16.1 Age: 16-24 years old – Integrated national programme for young people who are not in education, employment, or training (NETTs)			
Type of Measure 	Who  MMFPPSPV, ANOFM, MECS, Prime Minister's Office	Benefits  Financial: An efficient transition for young people from education employment or to further studies would reduce the dependence on the state budget (welfare benefits) and on the unemployment insurance budget. Social: positive multi-generational effect. Economic: An efficient transition for young people from education employment or to further studies leads to a significant increase in economic perspectives and brings new benefits for the NEET young person, families, communities, and society. It directly impacts the quality and level of education/abilities relevant to the needs of employers and, consequently, and it also impacts productivity.	Strategy correlation MMFPPSPV Objective A (Increase of job occupation), P-1 (making ANOFM more efficient), U-1 (Training staff of SPO), Ministry of Education priorities Objective B - K05 (development of dual (professional) education system), Ministry of Education – Strategy for the reduction of the Early School Leave: Pillar 3, PR. 3.1. Guarantee an adequate number of Second Chance programmes.
Urban & Rural 	 Action 16.1 Integrated national programme for young people who are not in education, employment, or training (NETTs)		Phase target: Oct 2016 Start a non-competitive MMFPVPS and ANOFM project - April 2016, Approve correlated projects for the other funding axes
	How  Tailored assistance for each case: registration, profiling, information and counselling, monitoring the measures dedicated to NEETs young people – Increase the capacity of ANOFM through the employment of staff as experts in the project. Active measures for employment or return in the education system through 'Second Chance' programmes, funded through competitive projects on PA1,IP 8ii, SO 1.1. and 1.2., PA 2,IP 8ii, SO 2.1.și 2.2. and PA6, IP 8ii, SO 6.1. There are also entrepreneurship measures in place, provided through the implementation of a global grant scheme. The young people with multiple vulnerabilities identified through the non-competitive project (PA2, SO 2.3.) will be firstly supported through interventions financed from PA4, IP 9ii, SO 4.4. The case manager from ANOFM follows the path of the young person. The case manager recommends the activation measures from the other Axis, according to the young person's needs. Adjoining measure (see 16.4 & 24.1 & 65.1. & 65.4): integrated measure regarding the ANOFM reform.	Funding  Non-competitive project funded from POCU, PA2, PI 8ii, SO 2.3. Competitive projects funded from POCU PA1,PI 8ii, SO 1.1. and 1.2., PA 2,IP 8ii, SO 2.1. and 2.2. and PA6, IP8ii, SO 6.1. Global grant schemes for entrepreneurship are mentioned on PA1 and PA2. In addition, the same type of measures are funded from social insurances budget. With regard to the young people with multiple vulnerabilities, projects will be developed on PA4, IP 9ii, SO 4.4. – the use of a global grant scheme being possible. Non-competitive projects whose beneficiary is ANOFM, developed on PA3, IP8vii, SO 3.10 and 3.11, in addition to the measures meant to strengthen the financial capacity from the social insurances budget or accomplished through own effort. Axis 6 (education – Second Chance, VET)	Costs  Related to interventions (Additional staff for ANOFM)
 Necessary changes MMFPPSPV - global grant manager for related PA 1 and 2 entrepreneurship measures			











# 16.2 Age: 16-24 years old – Revival of vocational education in urban and rural areas				
<p>Type of Measure</p>  	<p>Who</p> <p>Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, CNDIPT, MDRAP, Town Halls</p>	<p>Benefits</p> <p>Financial: The development of an efficient vocational education brings a major contribution to the perspectives of young people entering the labour market and, therefore, it reduces pressure on the social insurance budget and on other public services. Social: An efficient vocational education focused on the needs of the local labour market improves personal results and it impacts the family's income and the cohesion and wellbeing of the community. This could lead to the breaking of the unemployment cycle and to raising family member's hopes. Economic: An efficient vocational education could have a significant impact on the health of the local economy and the success and productivity of local businesses. Qualified workers with average income may provide economic benefits through a multiplier effect over consumption. This measure may serve as a positive incentive for young people to stay in Romania and develop their abilities and perspectives.</p>	<p>Strategy correlation</p> <p>Ministry of Education priorities: Ob B- K05 (development of dual education), Strategy for the reduction of Early School Leaving: Pillar 3, PR. 3.1. Ensure an adequate offer of Second Chance programmes</p>	
<p>Urban & Rural</p>  	<p> Action 16.2</p> <p>Revival of vocational education in urban and rural areas</p>		<p>Phase target: Oct 2016</p> <p>Duplicate the model in more Romanian cities</p>	
	<p>How</p> <p>Development of the professional education – Scaling pilot projects in vocational schools on the German model, together with the employers</p>	<p>Funding</p> <p>POCU axis 6, SO 6.14, amount of 61,450,905.06 euro Quote from the programme: "Create a system both ways: from companies/private sector to the network of education units regarding their training needs, as well as from the education units to companies, in order to answer to the current and future needs of the labour market at the regional/local level".</p>	<p>Costs</p> <p>Estimation from the Ministry of Education in their Strategy regarding early school leaving: 295,9 mil € for PE 2.2.: Improve the appeal, inclusiveness, quality, and relevance of Vocational Education.</p>	
	<p>(1) Revive agricultural and vocational education (IPT) – Interinstitutional cooperation between the Ministry of Education, CNDIPT and the Ministry of Agriculture, (2) National awareness campaign "An education for a modern agriculture – tomorrow's job for young people from rural areas", (4) Facilitate access to agricultural education for young people from rural areas – Offer funding for housing and food, (5) Facilitate access to agricultural education for young people from rural areas – Transport means for students to their internships and apprenticeships.</p>	<p>School infrastructure and furnishing using subsidies from PNDR. Wages for teachers. Develop the curricula and offer scholarships for pupils/students from POCU, Axis 6.</p>	<p>Infrastructure (equipment);</p>	
<p> Necessary changes</p>				












# 16.3	Age: 16-24 years old – Integrated vision regarding the reform of ANOFM		
<p>Type of Measure</p>  	<p>Who</p> <p>ANOFM, MMFPPSPV, Ministry of European Funds, with supervision from a specialized unit from the Prime Minister's Office</p>	<p> Benefits</p> <p><u>Financial</u>: An efficient public service for employment could play a key role in lowering the financial pressure on the State Budget for Social Insurance and, simultaneously, lead to the increase of the State Budget revenue. <u>Social</u>: it may improve the social situation of the people belonging to disadvantaged categories on the labour market and of their families, also having an indirect impact on the community. <u>Economic</u>: Sustaining a performant, dynamic, and flexible labour market fosters economic development. In such a job market people can access quality jobs which fit their abilities and knowledge and offer non-discriminatory decent wages. Consequently, an integrated approach is imperative.</p>	<p>Strategy correlation</p> <p>MMFPPSPV priorities: Ob A (Increase of employment rate), P-1 (making ANOFM more efficient), U-1 (Training the staff of SPO), correlation with the National Employment Strategy 2014-2020</p>
<p>Urban & Rural</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"> Action 16.3</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">Integrated vision regarding the reform of ANOFM</h2>		<p>Phase target: Oct 2016 Reform the implementation mechanism Meeting the ex-ante conditionals</p>
	<p> How</p> <p>Integrated approach to reform SPO - ANOFM Institutional strategy: (a) adjusting the SPO structures at the national and territorial level through the introduction of new instruments/systems/procedures/ services/mechanisms etc. (b) increase the satisfaction of SPO clients, the diversity and the degree of inclusion of services offered to employers and people looking for a job. NB! This approach targets also the employment of personnel specialized at ANOFM level, to supply services for all clients (people looking for jobs – all age groups - and employers)</p>	<p> Funding</p> <p>The measures included in the integrated vision regarding the reform of ANOFM shall be financed from the following funding sources: the Unemployment Insurance Budget, POCU PA3, IP8vii, OS 3.10 and 3.11, own budgetary efforts of ANOFM</p>	<p> Costs</p> <p>Related to the actions necessary in order to implement an institutional reform (human resources)</p>
<p> Necessary changes</p>			











# 16.4	Age: 16-24 years old – Social and occupational insertion for young people in the special protection system			
Type of Measure   MMFPSPV, MENCS, MFE, NGOs and private partners	Who MMFPSPV, MENCS, MFE, NGOs and private partners	 Benefits Financial: Successful management of the transition of a young person out of the social protection system could mean avoiding the high costs specific to the interventions made by the public office in this area of action. Social: Facilitates integrating in the community young people who are coming out of the social protection system Economic: People who are leaving the social protection system will be able to have a positive contribution to the economy.	Strategy correlation MMFPSPV priorities: Objective B - Implementing the National Strategy for Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction 2015-2020, and K102 - Revision of quality standards; Ministry of Education: Strategy for the Prevention of Early School Leaving.	
Urban & Rural  	 Action 16.4 <h2 style="text-align: center;">Social and occupational insertion for young people in the special protection system</h2>		Phase target: Oct 2016 Launching projects with European funding	
 How Support for socio-professional insertion of teenagers leaving the special protection system: (1) Development of Transit Centres, Social Apartments, social housing and support for socio-professional insertion, (2) Mentorship programmes in foster care centres. (3) Development of quality standards and supervising services for institutionalized people (children in foster care centres, children with disabilities). Special attention shall be granted to the measures facilitating labour market integration through counselling and professional orientation, professional training or reinsertion in the educational system (including in second chance type programmes).	 Funding <u>POCU – POR – PNDR synergies:</u> Axis 4 (operational expenses) ob. 4.13 available amount including OB 4.12 LDR 40,258,296 € and MDR 4,593,703 €. Example of eligible activity: Supply integrated services for support in order to ensure the transition from institutionalized care services towards services at the level of the community, including complementing FEDR/FEADR (e.g. minimum social package, protected housing, social housing, family apartments, family houses for people who are 18 years old or over, home care services, integrated health and welfare services in communities, RESPIRO centres etc.) Encourage the supply of support programmes for young people (up to 18 years old or up to 26 years old if they are still in education/ training programs) coming from residential institutions in order to prepare them for an independent life through the development of complex and socio-economic integration programmes at the community level, to promote cooperation even with local businesses. Offer counselling and career orientation, vocational training or reinsertion in the education system (including Second Chance programmes) + POR (infrastructure) + PNDR day centres.	 Costs Investment (constructions) and operational costs. An estimate shall be available by the end of March 2016.		
 Necessary changes				









# 24.1 Age: 24-65 years old – Active measures for occupation (goodbye POSDRU!)			
<p>Type of Measure</p>   	<p>Who</p> <p>MMFSPV, ANOFM, Ministry of European Funds, potential beneficiaries of competitive projects according to POCU and beneficiaries according to the current national legislation</p>	<p> Benefits</p> <p><u>Financial</u>: Providing efficient active measures leads to having more people inserted to the labour market which means there will be an increase in the state budget revenue by collecting more taxes, contributions to the unemployment insurance budget, to the social insurance budget, and to the single fund for social health insurance. Furthermore, it leads to the lowering of social benefits. <u>Social</u>: Gaining income which will have a direct impact on reducing poverty and the lowering the risk of social exclusion. <u>Economic</u>: leads to economic growth, local and social unity.</p>	<p>Strategy correlation</p> <p>MMFSPV priorities: Ob. A (Increase of employment rate), P-1 (make ANOFM more efficient), U-1 (Training SPO staff) - Correlation with the National Strategy for Employment 2014-2020</p>
<p>Urban & Rural</p>	<p> Action 24.1 correlated with 65.1 and 65.4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Active measures for occupation</p>		<p> Phase target: Oct 2016</p> <p>Launching the Global Grants mechanism for entrepreneurship (September 2016) Measures under implementation</p>
<p> How</p> <p> </p>	<p>Focusing POCU (avoiding the mistakes of POSDRU) on active employment measures and integrated packages for personalized measures according to the needs of the people benefiting from support - unemployed and inactive people, with a focus on long-term unemployed, elderly people (55-64 years old), people with disabilities, people with low levels of education, people belonging to the Roma minority, people from rural areas, with a focus on those active in subsistence and semi-subsistence agriculture.</p> <p>Adjoining measure (see 16.4 & 24.1 & 65.1 & 65.4): Integrated vision regarding ANOFM reform.</p> <p>Improve the level of education and skills for the unemployed and inactive people from rural areas (e.g. women) - Vocational training programmes for jobs such as babysitter, home care for the elderly, palliative care.</p>	<p> Funding</p> <p>Unemployment Insurance Budget, POCU PA3, IP 8i, SO 3.1-3.6, ANOFM budgetary effort, Non-competitive projects with ANOFM as the beneficiary, developed on PA3, IP 8vii, SO 3.10 and 3.11, complementary to the measures meant to strengthen the capacity financed from Social Insurances Budget or accomplished through its own efforts</p>	<p> Costs</p> <p>Related to the interventions required for the implementation of active measures</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"> Necessary changes</p>			












# 24.2 Age: 24-65 years old – Rural Entrepreneurship			
<p>Type of Measure</p>  	<p>Who</p> <p>Ministry of European Funds, Ministry of Agriculture, Prime Minister's Office, MMFPPSPV- global grant manager for entrepreneurship measures from PA1 and PA2, potential beneficiaries according to the provisions of operational programmes and legislation in force, other global grant managers</p>	<p>Benefits</p>  <p><u>Financial</u>: Encouraging the development of rural entrepreneurship and self-employment could be the solution to lowering the unemployment rate by activating people from rural areas, which means there will be an increase in the state budget revenue by collecting more taxes, contributions to the unemployment insurance budget, to the social insurance budget, and to the single fund for social health insurance. Furthermore, it leads to lowering social benefits. <u>Social</u>: Gaining income which will have a direct impact on reducing poverty and the lowering the risk of social exclusion. <u>Economic</u>: leads to economic growth, local and social unity.</p>	<p>Strategy correlation</p> <p>MMFPPSPV priorities: Ob A (Increase the occupation rate) Ministry of Agriculture priorities: Ob C (stimulate midlevel agriculture) - K-09, K-10</p>
<p>Rural</p> 	<p>Action 24.2</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Rural Entrepreneurship</p>		<p>Phase target: Oct 2016</p> <p>Implementation of entrepreneurship programmes – 2016 indicators according to PNDR</p>
	<p>How</p>  <p>(1) Encourage small farmers coops and midlevel agriculture – offer customized consulting for creating agriculture cooperatives (2) Create food-hubs for small farmers (using the American example) – Collection centres for small farmers production, offering services such as sorting, packing, unpacking. (3) Increase the employment rate by encouraging entrepreneurship and founding new companies/ enterprises. Grant financial support to individuals to start a business. Also grant financial support to the already established IMMs (at least one year old). Both should create new jobs. The financial support shall be complemented with consultancy, entrepreneurial and vocational training and other forms of support necessary in order to develop the established business.</p>	<p>Funding</p>  <p>PNDR, measure 16.4/2, PNDR - national measures (ex. 4.1) for physical assets, PNDR -national measures (ex. 4.1) for physical assets (1) + PNDR innovative measures LEADER POCU - entrepreneurship measures dedicated to NEETs young people from PA1 and PA2 POR - mentions at PA 2, support measures to support competition of SMEs - from urban areas, as well as midlevel non-agricultural companies from rural areas with at least one year of activity POC – PA 1 will support small and medium enterprises (IMMs) active in research. It will also support the use of ICT to develop businesses POP – offers funds for productive investments and productive activities in aquaculture and aquaculture units, as well as investments regarding the processing of goods resulting from fishing and aquaculture</p>	<p>Costs</p>  <p>Related to the relevant activities</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Necessary changes</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">MMFPPSPV - global grant manager for entrepreneurship measures from PA1 and PA2</p>			











# 24.3		Age: 24-65 years old – Urban Entrepreneurship		
<p>Type of Measure</p>  	<p>Who</p> <p>MMFPSPV</p>	<p> Benefits</p> <p><u>Financial</u>: Encouraging the development of urban entrepreneurship and self-employment could be the solution to lowering the unemployment rate by activating people, which means there will be an increase in the state budget revenue by collecting more taxes, contributions to the unemployment insurance budget, to the social insurance budget, and to the single fund for social health insurance. Furthermore, it leads to lowering social benefits.</p> <p><u>Social</u>: Gaining income which will have a direct impact on reducing poverty and the lowering the risk of social exclusion. <u>Economic</u>: leads to economic growth, local and social unity.</p>	<p>Strategy correlation</p> <p>MMFPSPV priorities: Ob A (Increase the occupation rate) Ministry of Agriculture priorities: Ob C (stimulate midlevel agriculture) - K-09, K-10</p>	
<p>Urban</p> 	<p> Action 24.3</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">Urban Entrepreneurship</h2>		<p> Phase target: Oct 2016</p> <p>Start the implementation of entrepreneurship programmes</p>	
	<p> How</p> <p>POCU measures (PA1 and PA2) target the increase of employment rates through entrepreneurship and starting new enterprises. Furthermore, funding is offered to individuals who wish to set up a small business, and also for IMMs with at least one year of activity in order to create new jobs. The financial support shall be complemented with consultancy, entrepreneurial and vocational training and other forms of support necessary in order to develop the established business.</p>	<p> Funding</p> <p>POCU - axis 3 + PNDR innovative measures LEADER POCU – entrepreneurship measures for NEETs from PA1 and PA2, POEU Axis 3, IP 8.3., OBs 3.7., Axis 5, OB 5.1, Axis 4 OB 4.1 and 4.2. POR – mentions in PA 2 measures for the support of urban area IMMs competition, as well as non-agricultural midlevel companies from rural areas with at least one year of activity POC – PA 1 will support small and medium enterprises (IMMs) active in research. It will also support the use of ICT to develop businesses POP – offers funds for productive investments and productive activities in aquaculture and aquaculture units, as well as investments regarding the processing of goods resulting from fishing and aquaculture</p>	<p> Costs</p> <p>Related to the relevant activities</p>	
<p> Necessary changes</p> <p>MMFPSPV - global grant manager for entrepreneurship measures from PA1 and PA2</p>				












# 24.4				Age: 24-65 years old – Social Entrepreneurship			
Type of Measure 	 Who MFE, MMFSPV- global grant manager for entrepreneurship measures from PA4, potential beneficiaries according to the provisions of operational programs and of the national legislation in force	 Benefits <u>Financial:</u> Encouraging the development of social entrepreneurship and self-employment could be the solution to lowering the unemployment rate by activating people from rural areas, which means there will be an increase in the state budget revenue by collecting more taxes, contributions to the unemployment insurance budget, to the social insurance budget, and to the single fund for social health insurance. Furthermore, it leads to lowering social benefits. <u>Social:</u> By facilitating their access to the resources and services provided by their communities, it leads to the inclusion in social and economic activities of the people who are part of the vulnerable group defined by the social economy law. <u>Economic:</u> It contributes to the development of the local community, and to the creation of jobs.		Strategy correlation MMFSPV priorities Ob A (increase employment rate)			
		Urban și rural  		 Action 24.4 <h2 style="text-align: center;">Social Entrepreneurship</h2>		 Phase target: Oct 2016 Start the implementation of the social entrepreneurship programmes	
	 How Create the support mechanism necessary to start and develop social insertion enterprises/businesses. Social entrepreneurs with new or existing businesses will be able to access counselling, mentorship and vocational training in the social sector. This support (counselling, mentorship, vocational training) will also be available for existing social businesses. Furthermore, financial support will be available (e.g. microcredits and warranties for business development). Differentiation of social economy actions between IP 9.v, IP 9.ii, 9.iv, 9.vi. is covered – IP 9.v aims to support social economy entities so that they become sustainable, while all the other IP aim at hiring vulnerable people by social economy entities.	 Funding POCU PAP4, IP 9v, SO 4.16 and IP 9.ii, 9.iv., 9.vi.		 Costs Related to the relevant activities			
 Necessary changes MMFSPV - global grant manager for entrepreneurship measures from PA4							












# 65.1 Age: 65+ years old – Implementing and supervising the national strategy for the promotion of active ageing and protection of the elderly 2015-2020			
Type of Measure 	Who  MMFPPSPV, ANOFM, CNPP, MS, MENCS, MCSI, MT, MFP, MFE	Benefits  Lowering the public spending related to old age; current and future revenue for the elderly could increase; it could lead to greater economic growth.	Strategy correlation MMFPPSPV priorities: Ob. A (Increase employment rate), P-1 (make ANOFM efficient), U-1 (Train SPO staff), National Strategy on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction 2015-2020
Urban & Rural 	 Action 65.1 Implementing and supervising the National Strategy for the promotion of active ageing and protection of the elderly 2015-2020		Phase target: Oct 2016 Approve the Actions Operational Plan for 2016-2018
	How  The strategy focuses on three main strategic objectives regarding active ageing: the quality of life of elderly people, encouraging active and respectable social participation of the elderly, and a higher level of independence and safety for those who need long term care. Furthermore, two transversal objectives – delaying physical ageing and the development of chronic diseases, and developing the health system so that it can serve the elderly – have been identified as essential. For elderly workers (55-64 years old) – inactive or unemployed (including long term), the strategic document also covers the supply of active employment measures, funded through the Social Insurances Budget and/or POCU – PA3, IP 8i. Adjoining measure (see 16.4, 24.1, 65.1, 65.4): Integrated concept for reforming ANOFM.	Funding  POCU 2014-2020, Investment Priority 9ii. Socio-economic integration of marginalized communities, Specific Objective 4.4 – lower the number of vulnerable people by offering social/medical/socio-medical services. Active employment measures will be funded from the following: Unemployment Insurance Budget, POCU PA3, IP 8i, SO 3.1-3.4, ANOFM budgetary effort, Non-competitive projects with ANOFM as the beneficiary, developed on PA3, IP 8vii, SO 3.10 and 3.11, complementary to the measures meant to strengthen the capacity financed from Social Insurances Budget or accomplished through its own efforts.	Costs  Relevant to the implementation of the objectives of the National Strategy for active ageing and the protection of the elderly 2015-2020. A complete analysis of the costs will be available in April 2016.
 Necessary changes			
Amend Law no. 17/2000 regarding welfare assistance for the elderly, republished and with further additions. Create a department for promoting the concept of active ageing within MMFPPSPV (Strategy ob. 2.1). Create a shared department (MMFPPSPV and MS) for long term care which would coordinate, plan, and solve the issues regarding long term care at all governmental levels (Strategy ob. 3.1).			










# 65.2 Age: 65+ years old – The grandparents of our community – Getting the elderly involved in child care programmes			
Type of Measure 	 <p>Who</p> <p>MMFPSPV, Town Halls, Schools, NGOs</p>	 <p>Benefits</p> <p>We fix the lack of personnel in care institutions, elders supplement their income. Involving the elderly implies a substantial economic advantage to communities working on a small budget and with growing social needs.</p>	<p>Strategy correlation</p> <p>MMFPSPV priorities - application of the National Strategy regarding active ageing and protection of elderly people; National Strategy for social inclusion and poverty reduction</p>
Urban & Rural  	 <p>Action 65.2</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">The grandparents of our community – Getting the elderly involved in child care programmes</h2>		 <p>Phase target: Oct 2016</p> <p>Developing programmes for the involvement of the elderly</p>
	 <p>How</p> <p>Involving elderly people in child education programmes by employing them with the community nurseries and in programs such as School after School and other social and educational activities - Training classes for the elderly</p>	 <p>Funding</p> <p>Axis 3 POCU, Note 3.1 example of eligible activities: Supplying active workforce occupation measures consisting of personalized information, counselling and orientation services, support in finding a job/accessing the labour market etc. according to basic abilities of targeted individuals in order to stimulate market employment, especially to benefit from long-term employment opportunities and 3.4 + PNDR Day Centres</p>	 <p>Costs</p> <p>Related to care offered to the elderly</p>
	 <p>Necessary changes</p> <p>Amend Law no. 17/2000 regarding social care for elderly people, republished with further changes and addenda</p>		












# 65.3		Age: 65+ years old – Multifunctional Community Centres		
Type of Measure 	 Who MMFSPV, MDRAP, MTS, Town Halls, public and private social services suppliers	 Benefits Financial: Efficiently integrated and accessible social support within community centres may contribute to reducing the dependency on monetary transfers and thus to reducing direct costs of benefits/social security. Social: Contributes to improving the life quality of people in the community. It can also play its part in developing the community spirit and voluntary actions. Economic: No direct impact.	Strategy correlation MMFSPV K16 Priority; Applying the National Strategy on social inclusion and poverty reduction	
Urban & Rural  	 Action 65.3 <h2 style="margin: 0;">Multifunctional Community Centres</h2>			 Phase target: Oct 2016 Launching projects relating to the development of community centres
	 How Setting up community centres to facilitate interaction between generations: pensioners' clubs, learning opportunities for the elderly, professional training centres for youths, community centres for children etc.	 Funding POR Synergy (social infrastructure) and POCU Axis 4, Ob. 4.1, 4.2, Axis 5 Notes 5.1. and 5.2 + PNDR	 Costs Investments (constructions) and operational costs	
	 Necessary changes			












# 65.4 Age: 65+ years old – Commitments for elderly people – Special conditions for employers of elderly workers			
Type of Measure 	 Who MMFPSPV, ANOFM, MFE, potențialii beneficiari ai proiectelor competitive conform POCU și beneficiarii prevăzuți de legislația națională în vigoare	 Benefits Financial: It contributes to the increase of revenues to the State Budget through taxes and fees, contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Budget, Social Insurance Budget and the Unique Fund of Health Social Insurance. Social: an active lifestyle and the involvement in the community. This may significantly improve the quality of life. Economic: It contributes to economic growth, territorial and social cohesion.	Strategy correlation Priorities of MMFPSPV Ob A (employment rate increase), P-1 (increase in ANOFM efficiency), U-1 (training of SPO staff)
Urban & Rural  	 Action 65.4 <h2 style="text-align: center;">Commitments for the elderly – Special conditions for employers of elderly workers</h2>		Phase target: Oct 2016 Development/implementation of a mechanism of fiscal benefits/incentives for employers
	 How Fiscal benefits facilities/subventions to employers for: (1) Employing elderly unemployed people who, within a 5-year period since the employment date, fulfil the conditions to retire and request partial anticipated pension or age limit pension. Introduction of flexible employment paths (e.g. work at home, teleworking, flexible hours of work etc.). (2) Providing opportunities of part-time work for elderly people. (3) Supporting the elderly to continue working, especially after the conditions for retirement have been met. For elderly workers (55-64) years – inactive or unemployed (long-term inclusively), the strategic document mentions the supply of active measures for employment, financed by BAS and/or POCU – AP3, PI, 8i. Adjoining measure (see 16.4 & 24.1 & 65.1 & 65.4). The interventions regarding the orientation and qualification of the workforce shall take into consideration the potential and competitive advantages identified at regional level, including the context of clusters created at the level of various sectors/regions. Encouragement of the employers to participate in the development of the work force through investments in the development of the employees' abilities, including elderly workers. Measures will be considered regarding the improvement of general abilities in economic sectors with a competitive potential, identified in accordance with the SNC, as well as domains of smart specialty according to the SNCDI.	 Funding The active measures for employment are financed from the following funding sources: Unemployment Insurance budget POCU AP3, PI 8i, OS 3.1-3.4 non-competitive projects whose beneficiary is ANOFM, developed based on AP3, PI 8vii, OS 3.10 and 3.11, , complementary to the measures meant to strengthen the capacity funded from SIB or accomplished through own effort. Projects funded from POCU, AP3, PI 8v, Obs 3.8 – introduction of innovative patterns of labour organization, ensuring equal treatment at the workplace, including the needs of elderly employees.	 Costs Subsidies, costs related to investments
	 Necessary changes		












# 65.5		Age: 65+ years old – Funding home care services for the elderly		
Type of Measure 	 Who MMFPSPV, MFP, MFE, private providers of social services	 Benefits <u>Financial</u> : Home care offers efficient medical and social preventive assistance. <u>Social</u> : Home care allows the elderly people to be more independent, active and leads to a higher degree of social integration. <u>Economic</u> : No direct impact. The potential development of the welfare market creates an economic opportunity.	Strategy correlation National strategy for the promotion of active ageing and protection of elderly people 2015–2020	
Urban & Rural 	 Action 65.5 <h2 style="text-align: center;">Funding home care services for the elderly</h2>		 Phase target: Oct 2016 Launching home care projects, financed through the FSE	
	 How Funding home care services for elderly people through projects developed by public authorities, NGOs and other private providers of social services	 Funding <u>POCU-POR-PNDR synergy</u> : Axis 4 POCU OS 4.1, 4.2, Axis 5: OS 5.1, 5.2, Axis 4 OS 4.15 –Supply of integrated support services for the transition from institutionalized care services towards services at the community level, including in complementarity with FEDR/FEADR (e.g. protected housing, social housing, family type apartments, home care services, day care centres, integrated health and social assistance community services, RESPIRO type centres etc.)	 Costs Supply of social services, payment of salaries for specialized personnel	
 Necessary changes				











# 65.6		Age: 65+ years old – Reducing the social and family traumas caused by old age related pathology		
Type of Measure 	 Who MS, MMFPSV, NGOs	 Benefits <u>Financial</u> : An early diagnosis can lead to the avoidance of severe interventions. <u>Social</u> : Efficient support for people suffering from Alzheimer’s may provide a better quality of life for the people suffering from this disease and it reduces the pressure on their families and the caregivers. <u>Economic</u> : No direct impact.	Strategy correlation The national strategy for the promotion of active ageing and protection of elderly people 2015–2020	
Urban & Rural  	 Action 65.6 <h2 style="text-align: center;">Reducing the social and family traumas caused by old age related pathology</h2>		 Phase target: Oct 2016 Start projects	
	 How Early identification of the disease and providing counselling to the caregivers of people with illnesses: medical screening, funding counselling for caregivers.	 Funding Axis 4 POCU - Ob 4.4 total amount 55 mil euros for all vulnerable groups + PNDR (day care centres, home care)	 Costs Funding sources for caregivers to be identified after the termination of the programme	
	 Necessary changes			











# F1	Family: Social housing		
<p>Type of Measure</p>  	<p>Who</p> <p>MDRAP, MFE, Ministry of Public Finance, for the reduction of the contribution of town halls on POCU</p>	<p>Benefits</p>  <p><u>Financial</u>: Avoidance of all social costs associated with precarious/insanitary/unsafe housing or the absence of a house. <u>Social</u>: Direct impact on health, improvement of children's school results, increase of employment rate among adults, avoidance of risk situations (intoxication, collapsed houses) <u>Economic</u>: increase in job employment rate, productive and healthy work force in the long term.</p>	<p>Strategy correlation</p> <p>MDRAP A – K05 priorities (Write the national housing strategy) C-K10 (construction of social houses), K15 (construction of social houses in Roma communities); Correlated with the National Strategy for Social Inclusion and Reduction of Poverty</p>
<p>Urban & Rural</p>  	<p>Action F1</p>  <h2 style="text-align: center;">Social Housing</h2>		<p>Phase target: Oct 2016</p> <p>Begin the national programme in September 2016 with funding from FSE</p>
<p>How</p>  <p>(1) Improve the infrastructure of social houses/Clarify the legal definition of social housing – (a) allow NGOs (not just public institutions) to apply for projects regarding housing, (b) Increase pre-funding to a minimum of 30%, (c) Establish an amount specifically designated for interventions regarding housing (at the moment in POR they are included under social and health services, without a dedicated amount), (d) Introduce measures for private housing for disadvantaged people (2) Improve the policy management for social housing (a) town halls are required to implement a transparent online system for available social houses, (b) create a national criteria for assigning houses that would favour families with children and youth who leave the special protection public system, as well as disabled people (c) a national policy for the eviction of those who no longer require social housing yet continue to inhabit them. (not to be done at the local level, i.e. by the town hall), (d) promotion of best practices from town halls that have the highest number of social housing or solved social cases (including payment of rent on the market), (e) replace social rent money with vouchers and simplify the system, (f) a clear quota system that would cover all groups mentioned by the law, (g) redefining the phrase “aggrieved families” and standardizing the rules for assigning social houses.</p>	<p>Funding</p>  <p><u>POR-POCU synergy</u>: POR axis 8, axis 9 and POCU axis 4, OS 4.1 and 4.2 and axis 5, OS 5.1 and 5.2 (possibly Global Grants)</p>	<p>Costs</p>  <p>A complete analysis of the costs will be available from April 2016 onwards</p>	
<p>Necessary changes</p> <p>Revision of POR axes for measures 1a-1d, Housing Law, National Strategy for Housing</p>			












# F2	Family: Grants for house improvement		
Type of Measure  	Who MDRAP/MADR, MFE + MFP for lowering the contributions made by town halls on POCU, NGOs	 Benefits Financial: Avoiding all social costs related to living in precarious/insanitary/unsafe houses or the lack of housing. Social: Improves health, school results for children, and employment rates for adults. Helps to avoid risk situations (intoxication, collapsed houses) Economic: increase employment rates, healthier workforce and higher productivity on the long term.	Strategy correlation MDRAP priorities: A – K05 (Write a National Housing Strategy), National Strategy on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction 2015-2020 – Housing
Urban & Rural 	 Action F2 <h2 style="margin: 0;">Grants for house improvement</h2>		 Phase target: Oct 2016 Create an action package and start projects
 	How (1) Create a set of measures aimed at lowering the number of houses in a poor condition (improvements/reinforce unsafe/improper houses): (a) prioritize housing intervention through POCU and POR (improve unsafe/improper houses in disadvantaged communities), (b) introduce measures for private housing for disadvantaged people. (2) Tenure for disadvantaged people: identify solutions for papers/documents, cadastre etc. (3) Access to utilities: water, sewage.	 Funding POCU synergies Axis 4, SO 4.1 and 4.2, Axis 5, OS 5.1 and 5.2 (Global Grants, eventually) + POR Axis 8 and Axis 9	 Costs Investments (repairing houses, water supply network, and sewage)
 Necessary changes To be discussed: reconsidering POR axes for measure 1			











# F3	Family: Package for stimulating day labourers		
Type of Measure  	Who MMFPSPV, MFP/MMFPSPV/MFE – vouchers, implement employees and administrators/managers for Global grant schemes	 Benefits <u>Financial</u> : Increasing the number of taxpayers means an increase in the state budget revenue. Day labourers would exit the informal sector and start contributing to insurances. <u>Social</u> : All the rights granted by an employment contract will be available for day labourers. Economic: economic development.	Strategy correlation MMFPSPV priorities: Ob A (increase employment rate); Correlation with the National Strategy for Employment 2014-2020.
Urban & Rural 	 Action F3 <h2 style="margin: 0;">Package for stimulating day labourers</h2>		 Phase target: Oct 2016 Create a system for vouchers
	 How As an active measure for employment for NEETs and the 25-65 age group, award 30 lei/day vouchers which would include all taxes. Try and experiment with new types of contracts between local authorities and/or private suppliers and partners from within the community by awarding vouchers for day labourers.	 Funding POCU axis 4 ob. 4.1 and 4.2, Axis 3. Through the optimisation of the distribution of European funds.	 Costs Funding for buying vouchers if the policy is successful
 Necessary changes Regulate/create legal basis for a voucher mechanism (MMFPSPV, MFP, MFE). Amend Law no. 52/2011 with the further changes and additions included.			












# F4	Family: Warrant/pledge/affirm microcredits – the smallest interest rates for entrepreneurs coming from disadvantaged areas		
Type of Measure  	Who Prime Minister's Office together with MFE, MFP	 Benefits Financial: Granting access to microcredits could play a role in economic initiative, reducing the cost of welfare and other public services. Social: Granting access to flexible funding would lead to social and economic inclusion. Economic: Contributes to the development of the local economy.	Strategy correlation
Urban & Rural  	 Action F4 Warrant/Pledge/Affirm microcredits – the smallest interest rates for entrepreneurs coming from disadvantaged areas		 Phase target: Oct 2016 Design financial means
 How Financial means to lower interest rates for microcredits (rural areas + disadvantaged communities). Development project for financial means to credit (cover the interest rate for the final beneficiary)	 Funding POCU Axis 3, IP 8.iii, SO 3.7 financial means	 Costs	
Financial means for lowering interest rates for microcredits in agriculture – Development project for financial means to credit (cover the interest rate for the final beneficiary)	Measure 4 from PNDR, Microcredits for co-funding projects through PNDR		
 Necessary changes			











# F5	Family: Lower domestic violence		
Type of Measure   MMFPPSPV, Ministry of Justice, task forces already working within CSM (The Superior Council of Magistrates)	Who 	 Benefits Financial: Support the prevention of and combating domestic/family violence with the purpose of reducing the need for emergency intervention and for social services (the budgetary costs regarding emergency services, hospitalizing victims, social services in residential regime etc. could be reduced). Funding/co-funding programmes of national interest regarding equal opportunities for men and women and the prevention of and combating violence in the family. Social: Efficient interventions could reduce the impact on the victims of domestic/family violence (children, women and men likewise), with indirect impact on violence in schools etc. Economic: Promote and increase the economic independence of women. The potential to contribute to labour market inclusion. Legislative: Improve and consolidate the specific legal framework by implementing the provisions of the Convention of the Council of Europe on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the Istanbul Convention).	Strategy correlation National Strategy for the prevention of and combating domestic violence 2013-2017. MMFPPSPV – L2 – Amend legislation (K95 – Implement the EC Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence). HG project regarding approving Programmes of National Interest regarding equal opportunities for women and men and preventing and combating domestic violence 2016-2018.
Urban & Rural 	 Action F5 <h2 style="text-align: center;">Lower domestic violence</h2>		Phase target: Oct 2016 Implement within the internal legislation the measures agreed in the European Commission's Convention for preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (The Istanbul Convention). A public campaign to raise awareness about the effects of domestic violence, made with the support of NGOs.
	 How Combating domestic violence through: (1) Public awareness campaign regarding the effects of domestic violence, both in rural and urban areas. (2) Strengthening the supervising and enforcement of protection orders by creating a system of supervising the compliance with Protection Orders. (3) Create an operational and functional integrated system aimed at following, reporting and preventing all forms of violence (guarantee the sustainability of SIRMES, a system created through POSDRU – START: A good life in safety), (4) Oversee the implementation within the national legal framework of Directive 2012/29/EU regarding the rights, supporting and protecting the victims of criminal acts and the measures/stipulations of the Istanbul Convention.	 Funding POCU Axis 4 ob. 4.4 total amount available 55,789,803 euro for all vulnerable groups (Support the development/supply of services/access to integrated services – e.g. temporary housing, psycho-socio-medical counselling, legal counselling, education support to avoid disruption of studies/reintegrate in the education system, grant active measures for employment, counselling, training, socio-professional reinsertion/support for reinsertion, other support measures). Funds are aimed at victims of domestic violence, in accordance with their specific needs, including through the use of innovative solutions for the supply of basic services + PNDR	 Costs A detailed analysis of the costs will be available at the end of March 2016.
 Necessary changes Revise Law 217/2003 regarding preventing and combating domestic violence, Law no. 202 regarding equal opportunities and fair treatment for men and women, the Penal Code. Design normative acts aimed at facilitating the implementation of the Istanbul Convention. Clarifications regarding the funding of RESPIRO centres (temporary housing) from POCU and PNDR			










# F6	Familie: Echipă comunitară de intervenție integrată		
Type of Measure  	Who MMFSPV, MS, MECS (CJRAE) MFP for contracting NGOs	 Benefits Financial: Potential for significant savings made thanks to reductions in administrative costs and eliminating duplication of services. Further savings from a more efficient use of resources so as to obtain results and reduce the number of emergency interventions. Social: Guarantees integrated intervention for social inclusion and participation, for evaluating and prioritizing the real needs that people have, all leading to obtaining better results through more efficient coordination, targeting, and planning. The integrated approach is a key recommendation from the European Commission and in the national strategy for social inclusion. Economic: Long term – educated and productive workforce.	Strategy correlation MMFSPV priorities – Ob. B – Implement the National Strategy on Social Inclusion – K16 (create integrated intervention teams, especially for poor and marginalized communities, by developing multifunctional community centres which would supply integrated services for families in extreme poverty), K12 (social services package for minimum intervention), K14 (create sustainable structures for social services), K15 (Improve needs evaluation systems and information management).
Urban & Rural  	 Action F6 - correlated with 6.1 The school – engine for inclusion in disadvantaged areas <h2 style="text-align: center;">Integrated intervention community team</h2>		Phase target: Oct 2016 Design project for integrated community teams and start the pilot phase in a few counties (similar to SPOR); Gain a better grasp of the legal matters regarding contracting NGOs.
 How (I) Solve the deficit of professional social workers in disadvantaged communities: 1. Establish a budgetary line dedicated to SPOR from the state budget and create monitoring mechanisms for the efficient use of this line which would cover the wages of a full time social worker in each community. 2. Include in the social worker's job description compulsory periodical field activities and direct contact between the social worker and the vulnerable families, all done in accordance with a clear strategy. 3. Training for social workers and the SPOR team. 4. Write methodologies, guides and instruments for better implementation of the case management within the welfare public service (SPAS), especially in rural and small urban areas. 5. Create a functional informational system management (SIM) for SPOR. 6. Launch SPOR in every town. 7. Promote the programme in communities	 Funding Non-competitive POCU project MMFSPV Axis 4, OS 4.5, 4.6, 4.7 hire social workers, development the infrastructure of the welfare system, Non-competitive POCU project MS Axis 4 OS 4.9, 4.10, 4.11 – health mediators and community nurses, telemedicine, non-competitive POCU project MECS Axis 6 – hire school mediators, Competitive POCU projects Axis 4, OS 4.1., 4.2 and Axis 5, OS 5.1. and 5.2 (potentially also support PNDR – incubator for the civil society – local NGO hub)	 Costs Wages for integrated teams (social worker, school mediator, community nurse, health mediator, possibly also include psychologists, speech therapist etc.), vocational training for nurses and the other members of the teams, IT equipment, configure SIM	
(II) The State to contract social services from NGOs already active in poor communities: (1) All stipulations regarding locked contracts, social clauses, and the simplified procedure for acquiring social services are to be made operative so that private providers are granted access to public funding, with transparent criteria and complying with efficiency criteria and quality criteria similar to those of public providers of social services. (a) HG for the approval of the implementation norms of the law, (b) Instructions from MFP/ANAF, potentially jointly with MMFSPV, regarding the manner in which the conditions/specifications can be attained in this area, in compliance with the indicators guaranteeing the quality and efficiency of social services. Establish a joint taskforce between MMFSPV, MFP and NGOs. (2) Other legislative projects (see necessary changes)	No		
 Necessary changes (I) Projects of normative acts from MMFSPV for the increase of SPAS capacity: (1) Government Decision for the approval of the framework governing how SPAS functions and is organized and the organizational chart. (2) Amendment OG 68/2003 regarding social services. (II) Options for contracting NGOs: (a) Draft law in the Parliament regarding the new EU directive on public acquisitions (the norms to be set after the vote - MFP), (b) Norms for draft law on confiscated goods directed toward social causes (Ministry of Justice), (c) National Lottery Law (clarification of contribution to social projects), (d) Law on social contracting (old text as model)			











# F7	Family: Prevent the separation of a child from their family		
Type of Measure  	Who MMFPPSPV (DGASPC) and MDRAP (SPAS)	 Benefits Financial: Support parents in order to raise and care for their child within the family creates the right premises for a decrease in the number of children who enter the special protection system (foster care) and, implicitly, reduces the costs of the system. Social: Breaks the cycle of sustained vulnerability. Economic: Potential to contribute to labour market inclusion.	Strategy correlation MMFPPSPV priorities: Ob B – Implement de Strategy on Social Inclusion (K102 – Reconsider the minimal standards of quality for services regarding the prevention of the separation of children from their families and the special protection granted to them, K12 – implement the minimum social services kit for children and families showing a high risk of poverty and social exclusion).
Urban & Rural 	 Action F7 <h2 style="text-align: center;">Prevent the separation of a child from their family</h2>		 Phase target: Oct 2016 Stimulate the enrolment of SPAS specialists and raise their wages, create an infrastructure for the continuous training of SPAS specialists, day care services in the community (day centres, counselling centres, recovery centres).
 	How Develop the interventions system and funding for the implementation of HG 691/2015 (partnering DGASPC-SPAS): (1) Functional SPAS and guarantee specialized staff in every town – correlated with F6. (2) Diversified interventions (support for families – paying rent, outstanding bills, consolidate/sanitize buildings, emergency help, clothing, food, school supplies etc.) and reconsidering the ways and means (including welfare benefits) through which the support is provided for families to prevent the separation of the child from the family. (3) Specialized vocational training for the professionals working in child protection services with children with disabilities and difficult behaviour. (4) Developing day care services in communities (day care centres, counselling centres, recovery centres etc), and also maternal centres and social nurseries.	 Funding POCU Axis 4, POR Axis 10, PNDR Leader (RESPIRO centres) synergies	 Costs A detailed analysis of the costs will be available by the end of March 2016.
 Necessary changes Legislative amendment (MFP OG) regarding the structure of the national budget for social infrastructure (so that DGASPC and SPAS would be able to cover expenses for preventing abandonment). Create a financial support mechanism for SPAS activities.			











# F8	Family: Deinstitutionalisation and the transition of care to the community		
<p>Type of Measure</p>  	<p>Who</p> <p>MMFPSPV, DGASPC, MDRAP (Town Halls), collaboration with NGOs</p>	<p>Benefits</p>  <p>Provide a familial environment for children taken care of in foster care centres functioning within the structure set in 1997, respectively 2000 (classical ones).</p>	<p>Strategy correlation</p> <p>Priorities of MMFPSPV: Ob B - Implement the Strategy on social inclusion. Correlated with the PIN "Closing down old/classic institutions and introducing recovery day centres, family houses and/or flats"-PIN 1</p>
<p>Urban & Rural</p>  	<p style="text-align: center;"> Action F8</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">Deinstitutionalisation and the transition of care to the community</h2>		<p>Phase target: Oct 2016</p> <p>Continue the shutdown process of classical foster care centres, estimated until 2020.</p>
<p>How</p>  <p>Create an infrastructure for deinstitutionalization: (1) Develop a plan for closing classical foster care centres based on a complex diagnosis of the classical foster care centres and of their beneficiaries' necessities. (2) Develop a unitary methodology at the national level, grounding the development of individual plans for closing the classical foster care centres. (3) Develop a unitary methodology for planning the development of prevention services in the source communities. (4) Introduce/develop alternative services to classical residential care – family houses and/or family flats, transit/RESPIRO centres/social flats, maternal assistance network, simultaneously with the development of day care services in the community (day care centres, counselling centres etc.)</p>	<p>Funding</p>  <p>Synergies POCA (deinstitutionalization plan), POCU axis 4 OS 4.12, 4.15 + POR axis 8 + NPRD Leader</p>	<p>Costs</p>  <p>Infrastructure (building family houses and/or flats, support network developed simultaneously with day care services in the community - care centres, counselling centres etc.), operational costs, transit centres and social flats.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"> Necessary changes</p>			












# F9	Family: The Law for Social Economy – pass the norms of practice		
Type of Measure  	Who MMFPSPV, National Employment Agency (ANOFM), Ministry of European Funds(MFE), private legal entities which act as social enterprises and social enterprises for insertion (also involved: the Coalition for Social Economy, Foundation for Civil Society Development(FDSC), Federation of NGOs for Social Services/(FONSS))	 Benefits Increase the employment rates for people belonging to disadvantaged groups and/or produce and supply goods. Supply services and/or works; Develop local communities, create jobs, involve people belonging to disadvantaged groups and /or produce and supply goods, perform services and/or works.	Strategy correlation MMFPSPV priorities Ob A (Increase in the employment rate) with the Strategy on social inclusion
Urban & Rural  	 Action F9 <h2 style="margin: 0;">The Law on Social Economy – passing the methodological norms needed to set the law in motion (following public debates and open consultations)</h2>		Phase target: Oct 2016 The Methodological Norms are to be approved through HG for the social economy law implementation; Starting date of implementation: trimester III 2016
 How  (1) By certifying the private legal entities as social enterprises, according to art. 8 para (1) of Law no. 219/2015; (2) The statute of social insertion enterprise is certified through the award of the social trademark, according to art. 12 of Law no. 12/2015; (3) Implementation of social economy measures is made in accordance with the national legislation in force and with POCU AP4, P I 9v, OS. 4.16 and PI 9.ii, 9.iv., 9.vi.	 Funding Unemployment insurance budget POCU Axis 4, OS 4.1. and 4.2 and Axis 5, OS 5.1. and 5.2. for measures regarding the employment of disadvantaged groups. POCU AP4, P I 9v, OS. 4.16 support for social economy entities.	 Costs Intervention related	
 Necessary changes ANOFM – certifies the social enterprise ANOFM - awards the social trademark for the certification of the social insertion enterprises			












# F10	Family: Customize the relationship between minors and the justice system		
Type of Measure  	Who Ministry of Justice, MMFPSPV	 Benefits	Strategy correlation National Strategy on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction, National Strategy for the protection of and to promote Children's Rights, National Strategy for the mental health of children and teenagers
Urban & Rural 	 Action F10 <h2 style="text-align: center;">Customize the relationship between minors and the justice system</h2>		Phase target: Oct 2016 Increase the number of courts adjusted to the needs of DGASPC. Find solutions to solve the lack of legislation regarding the status of children whose parents are incarcerated; write a methodology regarding the post-reintegration supervision.
	 How Improvements on how the justice system works with minors both regarding its infrastructure both also regarding post-integration supervision and supervision of children with both parents incarcerated. (1) Improve the condition of the visiting programme for detained parents and their children, within the prisons, and create courts for DGASPC (two current courts are working in Craiova and Cluj) – piloting. (2) Identifying and fixing the legal void regarding the status of children with incarcerated parents; (3) Write a methodology regarding the post-reintegration supervision.	 Funding POCU Axis 4 Ob 4.1 and 4.2 for integrated measures aimed at minors whose parents are incarcerated	 Costs Related to creating courts for DGASPC and related to improving the state/condition of visiting programme in prisons for incarcerated parents and their children
 Necessary changes Identifying and fixing the legal void regarding the status of children with incarcerated parents; Write a methodology regarding the post-reintegration supervision.			

# F11	Family: National programme modelled after the 'First Light' project		
<p>Type of Measure</p>  	<p>Who</p> <p>Prime Minister's Office, Ministry for Energy, 'Free Miorița' Association</p>	<p>Benefits</p>  <p>Financial: represents a solution which is 70%-80% lower than the estimation made in the Nation Plan for Electrification (1,032,000,000 lei). Social: contributes to increasing the level of education for thousands of children without access to electricity from a total of 114,214 people. Economic: contributes to the reduction of rural poverty, increases the quality of life in disadvantaged areas.</p>	<p>Strategy correlation</p> <p>Ministry of Energy priorities – K95 from L2 National Energetic Strategy and public policies regarding energy. The National Plan for Electrification 2012-2016, III. Supplying electricity using renewable sources of energy.</p>
<p>Urban & Rural</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">  Action F11 </p> <div style="background-color: #c8e6c9; padding: 20px; text-align: center;"> <h2 style="margin: 0;">National programme modelled after the 'First Light' project</h2> </div>		<p>Phase target: Oct 2016</p> <p>Identifying social cases, Request networks for electrification plan, Initiate pilot in four counties in South, West, East and Centre (taking into account that the pilot should become a national programme in the future)</p>
	<p>How</p> <p>Launch a national programme modelled after the 'First Light' rural project: (1) install solar panels on houses in isolated rural areas or situated in 'pockets of poverty'. (2) Extend the existing pilot project developed by the partnering NGO (aprox. 60,000 houses); (3) Modular photovoltaic kit which can at a minimum, satisfy necessities such as lighting, TV/radio, phone charger, and at a maximum level could be used to power a washing machine. The idea is based on a best practice example developed by 'Free Miorița' association.</p>	<p>Funding</p>  <p>POCU Axis 3 – training young NEETs or long term unemployed labourers, PNDR (if the power plant is public, if it belongs to the community), POSM</p>	<p>Costs</p>  <p>Approximately 9 mil euro for 4 counties</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">  Necessary changes </p>			












# F12 Family: Health in rural areas			
Type of Measure  	Who	 Benefits	Strategy correlation
	MS, MDRAP (Town Halls), MMFPSPV – integrated teams	Financial: Early diagnosis avoids the high cost of treated an illness in an acute or advanced stage and the related costs. Social: Improving the health of the population in rural areas. Economic: Healthy and productive workforce.	MS priorities – Ob E – develop preventive medicine, National Strategy on Health: strategic area 2 (community medical support for disadvantaged groups and raising the efficiency of primary healthcare). MMFPSPV-integrated social teams
Rural 	 Action F12 <div style="background-color: #c8e6c9; padding: 10px; text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Health in rural areas</div>		 Phase target: Oct 2016 Start the programme aimed at widening the access of disadvantaged people from rural areas to health services; Methodology for ranking exam
	 How	 Funding	 Costs
	Increase access of disadvantaged people from rural areas to basic health services (programme to enrol doctors in villages; recondition existing health units, now empty, hiring community nurses and health mediators – correlation with F6 – integrated social teams).	POCU Axis 4 (social and health), LEADER (medical offices, home assistance)	Will be made available by MS by the end of March 2016
	1. Make an inventory of all existing rural dispensaries without a doctor and the willingness of towns to offer a space for a dispensary – internal sources	Internal sources	
	2. Amend and expand the attributions family doctors and nurses from rural areas have (potentially with continuous adequate vocational training) in order to provide global health benefits, having attributions on prevention, cure, and health education, as well as being employed adequately as a family doctor (even at other health institutions from the area), school doctor, health education teacher in schools, with incentivising bonuses to their wages, or as a nurse, social worker and health education teacher at primary school level for the nurse.	POCU axis 4 ob. 4.8 Available amount: 117,017,600 euro of which LDR (region with a low level of development) 105,032,756.74 euro and MDR (developed region) 11,984,843.26 euro	
	3. Test the possibility to equip the multi-professional rural dispensary (with the title changed to 'health home') with an office car by the county council, including covering the monthly cost for the fuel (professional and social related purposes, children schooling).	3,4,5 – POCU Axis 4 ob 4.11 available amount 8,776,320 euro. Sinergy with POR for housing/car – buying equipment can become eligible together with telemedicine from POCU (also check POC)	
	4. Test the possibility to grant differentiated pay per capita and per performance in rural areas or of shares as incentive for difficulty, isolation.		
	5. Make an inventory of the availability of towns to offer facilities to at least one doctor or to the health team regarding housing (even familial), heating	Internal sources	
	6. Take a ranking exam for rural jobs, having the option to offer priority based on residence (identity card – higher probability to withhold them), then on the highest grades. MS concept (resident wages+ bursary + tutor, tax deductions)	Internal sources	
	7. Test the capacity of the Ministry of Transport to issue subsidized travel cards for rural doctors and their families to the county residence for education access for children, potentially also a job for the husband/wife, to avoid isolation (communication with other rural family doctors, urban family doctors, county hospital).	Axis 4 ob 4.10 total amount available: 58,508,800 euro of which LDR 52,516,378.37 euro and MDR 5,992,421.63 euro	
	 Necessary changes		

# F13	Family: Soup kitchens		
<p>Type of Measure</p>  	<p>Who</p> <p>MFE? – can be organized by schools, town halls, churches, NGOs etc.</p>	<p>Benefits</p>  <p>Mobile soup kitchens reach disadvantaged people from villages/isolated areas. Make 'School after school' programme cost effective, as well as other programmes ('Bread roll and milk programme' etc.)</p>	<p>Strategy correlation</p> <p>National Strategy on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction</p>
<p>Urban & Rural</p>  	<p style="text-align: center;"> Action F13</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">Soup Kitchens</h2>		<p>Phase target: Oct 2016</p> <p>Amend POAD, design system</p>
<p>How</p>  <p>Mobile soup kitchens. Replace the current food offered through POAD (flour, oil etc.) with hot meals. Mobile soup kitchens reach disadvantaged people from villages/isolated areas. French example for the system.</p>	<p>Funding</p>  <p>POAD synergies for food + a maximum of 5% for administrative costs (transport, wages) + review + POCU additional transport costs and wages + POR for infrastructure + PNDR</p>	<p>Costs</p>  <p>Infrastructure, operational costs (salaries, transport, food, utilities)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"> Necessary changes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Amend POAD</p>			

# F14	Family: Strategic map for welfare services and development needs and the supply of welfare services		
Type of Measure  	Who MMFPPSPV	 Benefits <u>Financial:</u> Planning welfare services focusing on time and accuracy of proposed measures regarding the potential impact would lead to the diversification of the types of welfare services provided at the level of community and based on real needs. <u>Social:</u> Ensuring a coordinated approach and based on proof in the writing and implementation of policies, programmes and interventions focused on poor and vulnerable people and poor and marginalized areas. <u>Economic:</u> Long term, it contributes to a better planning and supply of welfare services at the local level by obtaining a set of instruments which are evaluating the needs for social services and infrastructure necessary to provide these services at the local level for people from vulnerable groups.	Strategy correlation National Strategy on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction
Urban & Rural 	 Action F14 <h2 style="margin: 0;">Strategic map for welfare services and development needs and the supply of welfare services</h2>		 Phase target: Oct 2016 Improving the functionality of social service; constant use of the methodologies by the national and local public authorities for estimating the budget/funding dedicated to the welfare sector
	 How Create a set of instruments for strategic planning (maps of welfare services, the infrastructure supporting them, maps for social infrastructure needs and services and methodologies to support the decisional process focused on the citizen). Implementing in central public authorities and institutions the system of policies based on proof, including the ex ante evaluation of the impact.	 Funding POCA 2014-2020	 Costs data collection and processing, buy software and IT support, training
 Necessary changes			

# T1	Transversal measure: Extend successful projects to the national level by making them national policies		
Type of Measure  	Who Prime Minister's Office	 Benefits Financial: lowers spending on testing projects Social: Takes to the national level successful projects and best practices from local private entities, designs the framework necessary for increasing the number of successful projects.	Strategy correlation
Urban & Rural  	 Action T1 <h2 style="text-align: center;">Extend NGOs' or local authorities' successful projects to the national level by making them national policies</h2>		 Phase target: Oct 2016 Extending a number of projects in pilot national programmes
 How Identify and support projects with a proven social impact: (1) Awards for successful projects, funding their upgrade to public policies, (2) Facilitate the relationship with the relevant ministries, (3) Create funding axes.	 Funding Option 1: non-competitive POCA project Option 2: POCU Axis 7 – SGG and AM POCU apply to identify successful projects which can be funded by POCU.	 Costs	
 Necessary changes			

# T2	Transversal measure: Social inclusion of disabled people		
Type of Measure  	Who MMFPSPV, MS, MECS, MDRAP (Town Halls), MFE, partnerships with NGOs	Benefits Actual social inclusion for people with disabilities (currently, at least 700,000 people). Focus on labour market inclusion (percentage of employed disabled people, compared to the total number of adults with disabilities between 18-60 years old, was around 15.84% in September 2015)	Strategy correlation National Strategy 'A no-barriers society for disabled people' 2016-2020. National Strategy on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction
Urban & Rural  	 Action T2 <h2 style="text-align: center;">Social inclusion for disabled people</h2>		Phase target: Oct 2016 Increase the level of accessibility to the environment around them, transport, information and communication, so that disabled people can benefit in the same way as everyone else. Write the three necessary means: National Plan for Accessibility, National Plan for Deinstitutionalisation, Training Plan for employment and independent life. Methodology regarding the adjustment of employment tests in public offices to the needs of disabled candidates
How  <p>1. Create an operational system procedure in order to ensure the compliance of the investment projects (external co-funding or from the State budget) with the regulations in force in the field of accessibility. 2. Promoting sustainable deinstitutionalization by rethinking the means and conditions for accessing the programmes of national interest concerning de-institutionalization. 3. Strengthening the control related to the implementation of the regulatory framework related to the accessibility of public space, public institutions, virtual environment and public transport means. 4. Reviewing the criteria for the allocation of houses fully funded from the State budget, by securing priority for people with disabilities, especially for those who come from disadvantaged communities (e.g. Roma persons with disabilities). 5. Accessibility to information and expansion of access to public services through platforms for interacting with citizens (e.g. 'the unique counter'). 6. Promoting positive measures for employing people with disabilities in the public system in order to ensure the compliance with the obligations of the UN Convention on the rights of people with disabilities. 7. Securing and promoting the appropriate context and conditions necessary for all people with disabilities to fully exercise their rights and freedoms as all other members of society do: offer support for expressing their juridical capacity, right to vote, right to choose, individual freedom, control over their personal life and for carrying out their responsibilities regarding raising children; deinstitutionalization and preventing institutionalization, developing alternative support services for independent life and integration in the community. 8. Increasing the employment level by ensuring an open, inclusive and accessible work environment, vocational programmes, programmes for training at work, or entrepreneurship and independent lifestyle, support services for employment; 9. Assuring the access to education and training for disabled people in adjusted conditions and contexts in the communities they live in; assuring the quality of educational and training services, adjusted to the needs of disabled people and relevant to inclusion. 10. Promoting and protecting the rights of disabled people to decent living conditions and the opportunity to continuously improve their living conditions, eliminating discrimination based on disability; 11. Social and support services in the community, including by developing an integrated, inclusive and high-quality service system; 12. High-quality healthcare services and facilities at a reasonable price and as close as possible to the communities they live in; early diagnosis and intervention, measures for preventing the risk of occurrence of disabilities; 13. Strengthening the coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.</p>	Funding  <p>State budget + POCU-POR-PNDR-POCA synergies (day care centres and/or community support centres for disabled people, housing not included, around cities) PINs + projects = 13.5 mil euro, POR – 23 mil euro, POCA 3.2 mil euro, POCU – to be discussed</p>	Costs  <p>Each activity will be evaluated by April 2016</p>	
 Necessary changes (1) Amend/write addendum to normative acts regarding promoting the rights and protecting disabled people. (2) Write three national plans: National Plan for Accessibility, National Plan for Deinstitutionalisation, Training Plan for employment and independent life. (3) Write and implement a unitary monitoring system regarding the status of the implementation of the aims from the national strategy			

# T3	Transversal measure: Digital literacy for people from marginalized communities		
Type of Measure  	Who MMFPSPV, MCSI, MDRAP	 Benefits Financial: Avoids the long term cost associated with the social risk to which marginalized people are exposed. Social: Contributes to the reduction in disparities of development between the most advanced and the most marginalized communities. Economic: It increases the literacy rates among vulnerable people and, long term, to a more educated and productive workforce.	Strategy correlation Digital Agenda for Europe, National Strategy regarding the Digital Agenda for Romania 2020 (HG 245/2015), National Strategy on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction 2015-2020
Urban & Rural  	 Action T3 <h2>Digital literacy for people from marginalized communities</h2>		 Phase target: Oct 2016 Increase the smart and sustainable inclusion rate for marginalized communities and vulnerable people
How  By an effective implementation of the e-inclusion concept through the expansion of the PAPI network and, implicitly, an increase in the access to IT&C technologies, creating digital abilities for disadvantaged people, increasing the rate of users of electronic services of national interest.	Funding  POCU 2014-202, IP 9.II – Socio-economic integration of marginalized communities, SO 4.3 – e-inclusion, non-competitive mechanism	Costs  Acquire workstations, necessary equipment for supporting the infrastructure and the connectivity. Vocational training for those responsible with the wellbeing of PAPI. Installing and configuring the workstations (computers), installing the operating systems and all the necessary software, furnish the institutions which are part of the community network so that they can be connected to PAPI (village schools, health units)	
 Necessary changes			