

**Annex 1**

**STRATEGY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ROMANIA FOR THE INCLUSION OF THE  
ROMANIAN CITIZENS BELONGING TO ROMA MINORITY**

**FOR 2015-2020**



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## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>COR</b>	County Office for Roma (COR)
<b>DIR</b>	Department for Inter-ethnic Relationships
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>ESF</b>	European Social Fund
<b>ESIF</b>	European Structural and Investment Funds
<b>EU</b>	European Union (EU)
<b>GSG</b>	General Secretariat of the Government
<b>IMCP</b>	Institute for Mother and Child Protection "Prof. Dr. Alfred Rusescu"
<b>MARD</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>MC</b>	Ministry of Culture
<b>MCR</b>	Ministerial Commission for Roma
<b>MESR</b>	Ministry of Education and Scientific Research
<b>MFA</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>MH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MIA</b>	Ministry of Internal Affairs
<b>MJ</b>	Ministry of Justice
<b>MLFSPE</b>	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and the Elderly
<b>MPF</b>	Ministry of European Funds
<b>MPF</b>	Ministry of Public Finance
<b>MRDPA</b>	Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration
<b>NAE</b>	National Agency for Employment (NAE)
<b>NAPCRA</b>	National Authority for the Protection of Child Rights and Adoption
<b>NAR</b>	National Agency for Roma (NAR)
<b>NCFD</b>	National Council for Fighting Against Discrimination
<b>NCRC</b>	National Centre for Roma Culture
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>NRDP</b>	National Rural Development Programme
<b>NSI</b>	National Statistical Institute
<b>RFSD</b>	Romanian Fund for Social Development
<b>RSNAR</b>	Regional Structures for the National Agency for Roma
<b>SAMIC</b>	Strategy Assessment and Monitoring Inter-ministerial Committee
<b>SOP HRD</b>	Sectoral Operational Programme "Human Resources Development"
<b>The Strategy</b>	Strategy of the Government of Romania for the Social Inclusion of Romanian Citizens belonging to Roma Minority for the period 2015-2020

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Under article 6 (cc) of Law No 292/2011 (Law on social security), “the process of social inclusion represents all multidimensional measures and actions taken in the field of social protection, employment, housing, education, health, information-communication, mobility, security, justice and culture, meant to support the fight against social exclusion and to ensure the active participation of persons to all economic, social, cultural and political aspects of society”.

Social inclusion is defined in EU documents as a “process which ensures that those at risk of poverty and social exclusion gain the opportunities and resources necessary to participate fully in economic, social and cultural life and to enjoy a standard of living and well-being that is considered normal in the society in which they live. It ensures that they have greater participation in decision making which affects their lives and access to their fundamental rights”<sup>1</sup>.

The social inclusion policy of the Government of Romania has set the general objective of increasing the overall standard of living of the population and stimulating work-related earnings by facilitating employment and promoting public policies aimed at all vulnerable groups: Roma minority, people with disabilities, women, street children, 18-year-old young people leaving state protection institutions, the elderly, etc.

The social inclusion of the Roma minority requires a holistic approach, a planned process and a concerted action, followed by the adoption and implementation of specific strategies, public policies, programmes and projects.

The Government of Romania considers Roma social inclusion an issue that should be reflected in numerous fields of activity on the agenda of each central and local public institution. These institutions and the civil society play a decisive role in the process of social development and contribute to improving the situation of the Roma.

According to the European Commission Communication of 2011 *An EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies up to 2020*, the inclusion of citizens belonging to Roma minority is one of the most imperative social issues in Europe. While primary responsibility for the social and economic inclusion of Roma minority citizens rests with public authorities, Roma inclusion is a **two-way process**, which requires a change of mindsets of the majority of the people as well as of the members of Roma community, a challenge that requires firm actions to be carried out within an active dialogue with the Roma representatives, both at national and EU levels.

The new strategic approach for increasing social inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority aims at:

- (1) Understanding the desirability of public intervention for improving the situation of the Roma, not only for justice and social protection reasons, but also for reasons relating to sustainable economic and social development of Romania – and thus the human resource provided by the Roma population, which is among the youngest in the EU, becomes a key challenge. This aspect is of great importance especially in the context of identifying solutions against the sharp fall in the birth rate in the last decades, taking into consideration the major challenges for maintaining the balance of the pension schemes in the following decades. The costs of non-intervention are very high. Therefore, in 2010, the World Bank estimated that the loss in annual productivity due to Roma exclusion was 887 million euro for Romania<sup>2</sup>;
- (2) Ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness of public intervention with a view to improving the condition of the Romanian citizens belonging to Roma minority through an integrated

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<sup>1</sup>Joint report by the Commission and the Council on social inclusion, 2004, p.8.

<sup>2</sup>[http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTROMA/Resources/Economic\\_Costs\\_Roma\\_Exclusion\\_Note\\_Final\\_RO.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTROMA/Resources/Economic_Costs_Roma_Exclusion_Note_Final_RO.pdf)

- approach, setting as a priority the educational inclusion and equal opportunities for all children;
- (3) The need of a permanent partnership with the civil society at all the stages of public intervention, both at the central public administration level and, especially, at the local administration level;
  - (4) A type of intervention adapted to the social characteristics of some sub-groups of the Roma minority, including traditional communities, taking into account the social, economic and cultural gaps within this minority.

This Strategy represents a necessary revision of the 2011 Strategy in the light of the new social realities and challenges (which are underlined by data recently provided by the census of the population and housing - 2011), of the European objectives assumed in the *Europe 2020 Strategy* (the national objective assumed through the National Reform Programme aims at reducing the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 580,000 until 2020), and of the new context brought about by the possibility of accessing European funds in the period 2014-2020.

This Strategy shall be applied in close correlation with the implementation of European structural and investment funds that aim at improving social inclusion.

This Strategy ensures the continuity of the measures taken by the *strategies of the Government of Romania for improving the condition of the Roma*.

### **The consultation process for Strategy revision**

The revision process was based on extensive consultation of all relevant actors: representatives of central and local public authorities, civil society organizations, academics representatives, representatives of diplomatic missions in Bucharest, as well as experts of the World Bank or different UN structures, etc.

The consultation process for the Strategy revision started in March 2013 and was to be carried out in several stages between March 2013 and December 2014.

### **The implementation duration**

The Strategy will be implemented during the period 2015-2020. The document is accompanied by the measure plans relating to each main direction of action for the period 2015-2016 and by the expected results according to the measures implemented.

Depending on the developments at national and European level, the Strategy will be revised, adjusted and supplemented, and the specific action plans will be updated based on the results and recommendations of the monitoring and evaluation process.

## 2. RELEVANT GENERAL INFORMATION

### Description of the current context

According to the results of the population and housing census carried out in 2011<sup>3</sup> (hereinafter referred to as the census), 621,573 Romanian citizens declared to be Roma, which represents a percentage of 3.3 % of a total of 18,884,831 persons for whom the ethnicity could be determined and who are part of the stable population of Romania<sup>4</sup>. The estimations regarding the number of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority are not consistent, since, for example, the Council of Europe advances a number of 1,850,000 people<sup>5</sup>, while other surveys conducted by NAR and the World Bank<sup>6</sup> estimated the number of people living in compact communities with a high Roma prevalence to not more than one million people.

Most (63 %) of the people who declared themselves as Roma live in the rural area, and only a little over 230,000 of the self-declared Roma live in the urban area (37 %). From the people who declared to be Roma at the census, 244,503 (39.3 %) declared their main language as the Romani language. The rest of the identified Roma, according to the census, declared that their main language was: Romanian – 342,674 persons, 55.1 % of the Roma; Hungarian – 32,777 persons, 5.2 % of the Roma; 1,127 persons – Turkish, 86 persons – Tatar, 59 persons – Serbian, etc. The highest number of Roma who indicated Romany as their main language was recorded in the rural area (about 150,000 persons – 61.3 % of the 244,503 persons who declared Romany as their main language).

Since education is a key area in ensuring the sustainability of intervention for the social inclusion of the Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority, it is important to make a comparative analysis of the situations of the Roma, Romanian and Hungarian populations, as they result from the census data:

### The educational structure of the three most numerous ethnic groups in Romania

	Higher	%	Post-secondary + Upper-secondary	%	Lower-secondary	%	Primary	%	Did not graduate school, but literate	%	Did not graduate school and illiterate	%	Total
<b>Romanians</b>	2,254,966	14.8	6,442,610	42.3	4,043,714	26.6	2,101,700	13.8	225,858	1.5	153,221	1.0	<b>15,222,069</b>
<b>Hungarians</b>	114,470	10.2	517,794	46.2	341,661	30.5	122,939	11.1	14,104	1.3	9,020	0.8	<b>1,119,988</b>
<b>Roma</b>	3,397	0.7	44,111	9.2	170,465	35.7	163,231	34.2	29,031	6.1	67,480	14.1	<b>477,715</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,372,833</b>		<b>7,004,515</b>		<b>4,555,840</b>		<b>2,387,870</b>		<b>268,993</b>		<b>229,721</b>		<b>16,819,772</b>

**Source:** Calculations made by the Directorate for Governmental Strategies (Government of Romania) on the basis of 2011 census data. According to census data reporting standards, the number of people for each education level is indicated for the population aged over 10 years.

Despite progress made in the last 10 years following affirmative action and other initiatives implemented in Romania, there remains a constant gap between the Roma and non-Roma in terms of achieved educational background. Therefore, from the people who declared themselves as Romanians, 14.8 % graduated higher education, and from those who declared themselves as Hungarians, 10.2 % graduated higher education, while within the group declaring themselves as Roma, the proportion is of just 0.7 % (3,397 Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority having higher education were identified in the census).

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.recensamantromania.ro/rezultate-2/>

<sup>4</sup> According to 2011 census, the stable population of Romania is 20,121,641 persons, but ethnicity could not be determined for 1,236,810 persons.

<sup>5</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Dumitru Sandu, Roma Communities of Romania – A Map of Poverty Based on the PROROMI Survey.

World Bank, Bucharest, July 2005, available at:

[http://www.anr.gov.ro/docs/statistici/PROROMI\\_\\_Comunitatile\\_de\\_Romi\\_din\\_Romania\\_187.pdf](http://www.anr.gov.ro/docs/statistici/PROROMI__Comunitatile_de_Romi_din_Romania_187.pdf)

The illiteracy situation also requires the continuation of efforts to increase the degree of educational inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority. Thus, the percentage of Romanian-declared citizens aged above 10 years who are illiterate is 1 % (and illiteracy among those who declared themselves as Hungarians is of 0.8 %); in contrast, illiteracy among people who declared themselves as Roma and aged above 10 years is of 14.1 % (one in seven people). Moreover, it can be noted that, from the total of illiterate persons in Romania (229,721), a share of 27.4 % (67,480 people) is represented by people who declared themselves as Roma, in a context in which the proportion of the Roma minority is 3.3 % in the total Romanian population for whom ethnicity could be determined at the 2011 census. Even if we only take into account these data, there is a strong need to continue and supplement specific measures designed to increase the educational development of people belonging to the Roma minority as an essential means to achieve their social inclusion.

As regards employment and integration on the labour market, it should be mentioned that the population of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority generally have a lower educational level than the majority population has, which limits their access on the labour market where the demand for skilled labour is on the increase. The employment rate for people belonging to the Roma minority was estimated in 2011 at 36.3 %<sup>7</sup>, whereas the same rate for non-Roma population was 58.5 %<sup>8</sup>. According to the same sources, the unemployment rate for people belonging to the Roma minority was 48.6 % in 2011, as compared to only 7.4 % at national level.

#### **Comparative presentation of some socio-professional parameters for citizens belonging to the Roma minority and the general population**

	<b>Roma (2011) (%)</b>	<b>The whole population (2011) (%)</b>
Employment rate	36.3	58.5
Unemployment rate	48.6	7.4
Employment rate among young people (15-24 years)	73.5	23.8
Professional status - employees	24.1	67.3
Professional status – self-employed with or without employees, other	59	31.5
Part-time employees	65.4	10.4

**SOURCE:** National Statistical Institute - table taken from the Civil Society Report on the Implementation of the National Strategy for Roma Integration and of the Action Plan of the Decade in ROMANIA in 2012, p.72.

Only one in ten Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority had a stable job in the last two years, and 52 % declared that they had not found any job within that period. Roma women have a poor participation on the labour market, with only 27 % of them being employed and 36 % of them declaring that they are looking for a job.

It is important to note that the employment rate of the Roma young people is considerably higher than that of the non-Roma young. This is a consequence of the interdependence of the economic situation and the degree of educational integration – Roma young people enter the labour market earlier because of the lack of economic support which would allow them to continue their studies. Moreover, Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority are more

<sup>7</sup>*The Condition of Roma in Romania. Between Social Inclusion and Migration.* 2011. Bucharest: Soros Foundation România

<sup>8</sup>*Employment and Unemployment in 2011, Main Results*, April, 2012, Moisă F., in Rostas I.A., Tarnovschi D., Stoian I., Rădulescu D. Andersen T.Ş. (2013), *Civil Society Report on the Implementation of the National Strategy for Roma Integration and of the Action Plan of the Decade in ROMANIA in 2012*, p.72



involved in self-employed activities or part-time jobs which imply a higher social risk of poverty. These occupations imply a certain cyclicality, for a fixed period, and require social protection measures.

In this context, it is important to mention that the economic disparities between Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority and the rest of the population are also significant. In 2011, three out of four people belonging to the Roma minority were suffering from relative poverty, whereas only one out of four majority citizens were in a similar situation. The economic condition of the Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority deteriorated in 2011 compared to 2005 (in 2005, two out of five Roma citizens were in a state of relative poverty, whereas in 2011 three out of four were in the same situation). It is a fact that confirms developments at the international level, as well as at the European level: the recent economic and financial crisis has taken a heavier toll on the social situation of vulnerable groups, in this case on the Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority. The absolute poverty rate is at least four times higher for Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority than for the rest of the population (54 % for Roma people vs. 13 % for non-Roma people). The income discrepancies among the Roma people are higher than those that affect the rest of the population, which indicates the existence of a subgroup of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority that is exposed to a great risk of poverty<sup>9</sup>.

The precarious socio-economic conditions and the low educational level, associated to access barriers to health services, also have a direct impact on the health status of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority. Therefore, although public interventions adopted by Romania in the last 10 years make for an improvement of the existing situation, there are still significant differences between Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority and the rest of the population with regard to indicators measuring the health status. With regard to child mortality, although the downward trend maintained at 9.4 deaths per thousand live births in 2011, however Romania maintains the highest rate among the 28 EU states, which is 2.4 times higher than the European average (~4‰ in 2011)<sup>10</sup>; and according to a recent survey by UNICEF<sup>11</sup>, the risk of child mortality is 4 times higher for Roma children aged 0-1 year. According to the same report, about half (45.7 %) of the Roma children do not receive free vaccination granted by the Ministry of Health through the National Immunization Programme, either because of refusal of vaccination or because of lack of mothers' information/education or because of shortcomings in the primary healthcare services. The probability for loss of life among children aged under 5 years is the highest in EU 28 (11.7 per 1,000 live births, 2010). At the same time, the latest IMCP report shows that over 80 % of deaths among children aged 0-5 years occur in the rural area (including the Roma children). The risk of death at birth for mothers is five times higher in Romania than in the EU. After a sustained decrease for almost two decades, from 2007 onwards, there is a disturbing upward trend of the maternal mortality rate with 5-6 % per year, caused by the increase in the gestational mortality component, and maternal mortality among Roma women is 15 times higher than the national average<sup>12</sup>. Only 52 % of the Roma have health insurance, and 73 % of the Roma do not have access to vital medication.<sup>13</sup> In a 2013 survey, 11 % of the Roma respondents reported that they needed health care in the last year, but did not benefit from it, compared to 5 % of the general population.<sup>14</sup> In this context, it is also appropriate to mention the

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<sup>9</sup> UNDP/World Bank/European Commission in Alexandru Ioan Toth (main researcher), Adrian Dan and Cosmin Briciu, 2012, *Social Economy and Roma Communities – Challenges and Opportunities*, UNDP, p. 14-15

<sup>10</sup> Eurostat database

<sup>11</sup> RECI (Roma Early Childhood Inclusion) Overview Report -2012

<sup>12</sup> Vincze E., *Social Exclusion at the Crossroads of Gender, Ethnicity and Class: A View of Romani Women's Reproductive Health*, 2006

<sup>13</sup> *UNDP: Data on Roma: Romania, 2011*, <http://europeandcis.undp.org/data/show/D69F01FE-F203-1EE9-B45121B12A557E1B>

<sup>14</sup> "Hidden Crisis in the Health Sector: Inequalities in the Health Sector and Disaggregated Data", European Centre for Roma Rights, October 2013

results of a survey conducted in 2009 which shows that the Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority have the most positive subjective perception on their own health status compared to the other six European countries (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Greece, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain) where this survey was carried out<sup>15</sup>. It is also important to mention that the proportion of the Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority suffering from a disability or a chronic disease is lower than that recorded within the Roma minority in Europe, respectively 14.5 % in Romania as compared to 15 % at the European level<sup>16</sup>.

Despite the efforts undertaken and progress made in the last 10 years, there is also a constant difference regarding dwelling quality. Thus, in 2011, 36 % of the Roma households had access to the public drinking water supply network, whereas, according to NSI data, 61.2 % of all households in Romania had access to running water through the public supply network, and 24 % of the Roma households in Romania had access to sanitation (public systems or septic tanks) as compared to 43.5 % of households at national level. Moreover, 16 % of the Roma households had a toilet with running water, as compared to 42 % of the whole Romanian population, and 68 % reported to have a toilet in the backyard or outside the home.<sup>17</sup>

Cultural elements can also play a role in this process.<sup>18</sup> For example, more often than not people who declared themselves as Roma at the 2011 census share the religion (or the religious subdivision) of the majority people among whom they live<sup>19</sup>. Nevertheless, compared to the 2001 census, there is a notable increase in the number of Roma people adhering to neo-Protestant religions (particularly the Pentecostal religion – 71,262 persons). Furthermore, there are some interventions and case studies that show that church/religion can constitute a catalyst for social inclusion.

The data provided show the existence of interrelated differences in all essential social components which define the quality of life between the Roma group and the rest of the population. Educational development and the quality of education are reflected in the future employment opportunities and depend on the occupational status of the family of origin or the living conditions. Moreover, the health status largely depends on the economic situation and living conditions, but also affects educational development. This clarification is important as it demonstrates the need for an integrated intervention designed to improve the social situation of the Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority.

Moreover, it should be noted that the improvement of the situation of the Roma people is taking place within a process firmly assumed by the Government of Romania from 2001 onwards, and its effects occur gradually, on the long term. Realistically, the considerable social gaps accumulated over centuries cannot be annulled on the short term. But it is important that progress in reducing these disparities between the Roma group and the rest of the population should be constant due to the implementation of systematic actions. This is the objective pursued by the current Strategy.

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<sup>15</sup> EDIS S.A. European Survey on Health and the Roma Community 2009 and Eurostat data on EU-27 (2008) in Fundación Secretariado Gitano Health Area, *Health and the Roma Community, analysis of the situation in Europe Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Greece, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain*. p. 31 [http://ec.europa.eu/justice/discrimination/files/roma\\_health\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/justice/discrimination/files/roma_health_en.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> Idem, p. 33

<sup>17</sup> Moisă F., Rostas I.A., Tarnovschi D., Stoian I., Rădulescu D. Andersen T.Ş. (2013), *Civil Society Report on the Implementation of the National Strategy for Roma Integration and of the Action Plan of the Decade in ROMANIA in 2012*, p.104. Data on the Roma population are estimations based on a representative survey.

<sup>18</sup> [http://www.prorrroma.org/ro/info\\_proiecte/scoli\\_crestine\\_private](http://www.prorrroma.org/ro/info_proiecte/scoli_crestine_private); Kiss Dénes, 2009, “Roma from Herculian and Role of the Pentecostal Religion in their Community Life” in Kiss Tamás; Foszto, László; Fleck Gábor (editors), 2009, “Inclusion and Exclusion. Case Studies on Roma Communities in Romania”, Publishing House of the Institute for the Study of National Minorities Problems, Cluj-Napoca

<sup>19</sup> Orthodox: almost 475 thousand; Roman-Catholics: over 20 thousand; Muslims: over 3,300, etc.

### 3. PRIORITIES, POLICIES, EXISTING LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Government of Romania aims to continue the measures undertaken to achieve Roma social inclusion, including by fostering dialogue between competent establishments in Romania and their European partners, as well as civil society.

Thus, in 2001, the *Strategy of the Government of Romania for improving the condition of the Roma for the period 2001-2010* was adopted through the Government Decision No 430/2001, as subsequently amended and supplemented, as a comprehensive document of public policy in the field of Roma social inclusion in Romania.

Subsequently, **the Government Decision No 1221/2011 for approving the *Strategy of the Government of Romania for the inclusion of Romanian Citizens belonging to Roma Minority for the period 2012-2020*** aimed at ensuring socio-economic inclusion of the Roma through the implementation of public policies in the fields of education, employment, health, housing, culture and social infrastructure.

In 2010, EU launched the Europe 2020 Strategy for a smart, sustainable growth that is favourable to social inclusion, through which it set objectives in five major fields: employment, environment and energy, research-and-development and innovation, education, fight against poverty. EU's social objective for 2020 is ambitious and aims at reducing by about 20 million the number of European citizens at risk of poverty, ensuring the economic, social and territorial cohesion and offering support to the groups at risk of social exclusion.

In 2010, Romania assumed targets for all the objectives of the *Europe 2020 Strategy*, including the reduction of the number of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion by 580,000 persons.

As it was indicated by the European Commission, the main causes of social exclusion are: poverty, lack of basic skills and of life-long learning opportunities or discrimination. These are causes that also explain the social gap between Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority and the rest of the population; data show that the Roma population is affected to a much greater extent than the rest of the population, by the following: low employment rate, high early school leaving rate, low educational development and poverty. In this context, it is clear that the objectives of the *Europe 2020 Strategy*, transposed in national targets, cannot be achieved in Romania without tackling the issue of the social inclusion gap between the Roma and the rest of the population. The current Strategy can be considered as an important step towards achieving the national targets assumed under *Europe 2020 Strategy* and transposed in the National Reform Programme.

In 2011, at the European Union level, the *European Framework on National Roma Integration Strategies (2011–2020)* and, in 2013, the *Council Recommendation on effective Roma integration measures in the Member States* were adopted.

## 4. CURRENT CHALLENGES IN KEY DOMAINS

According to most recent data that the central public administration possesses, the Roma group, among the vulnerable ones, has a greater risk of social exclusion<sup>20</sup>, with reported differences in educational development, inclusion on the labour market, health status and housing conditions. Just like the rest of the EU countries, the degree of the Roma minority social inclusion is lower than the national average in all chapters describing the quality of life, and the explanation lies in a set of causes that pertain to both a vicious circle of poverty perpetuated from generation to generation and to the manifestation of some social mechanisms which can sometimes cause social marginalisation. Specific domain data on the current situation and modes of optimisation of specific governmental policies are presented below.

### A. Education

Education is the strongest tool in the hands of adults and children from marginalised groups which can raise them out of poverty, both socially and economically. In Romania, *kindergarten enrolment* rate for Roma children aged 3-6 years is way below that of the majority population, 37 % of Roma children vs. 77 % of non-Roma children<sup>21</sup>. Two out of ten Roma children *do not attend school*, and the most cited reason is the lack of financial resources<sup>22</sup>. One out of six Roma parents invokes *ethnic discrimination* as the reason for their children's weak school attendance<sup>23</sup>. Over 80 % of the Roma parents state that they want their children to have at least secondary education, but more than 75 % of the Roma children do not finish 8 years of study<sup>24</sup>.

#### Integration in the education system of children with the appropriate age for primary and lower-secondary level

	2005/2006	2007/2008	2009/2010
The proportion of children <b>with the appropriate age for primary education (7-10 years)</b> who do not attend school any more	3.33 %	5.43 %	6.48 %
The proportion of children <b>with the appropriate age for lower-secondary education (11-14 years)</b> who do not attend school any more	3.84 %	5.68 %	5.45 %

**Source:** Details processed on the basis of NSI data, Education Science Institute. 2012. "NATIONAL STUDY – ROMANIA. Analysis of the situation of children not part of the education system in Romania". UNICEF

Data show that there is a significant number of children who do not attend school (one out of twenty children with the appropriate age for primary or lower-secondary education have

<sup>20</sup>Socio-economic analysis for programming European funds 2014-2020, GLT Social Affairs and Social Inclusion, Advisory Committee for employment, social inclusion and social services, MMFPSPV, Bucharest, June 2013, pp. 22-25

<sup>21</sup> The World Bank, *Toward an equal start: closing the early learning gap for Roma children in Eastern Europe*, 2012, p.12

<sup>22</sup> Ana Maria Preoteasa, Monica Șerban, Daniela Tarnovschi. *The Condition of Roma in Romania, 2011. Between Social Inclusion and Migration*. 2011. Bucharest: Soros Foundation România

<sup>23</sup> Surdu, Laura, 2011. *Roma school participation, non-attendance and discrimination in Romania*", Bucharest, Vanemonde; cited in United Nations Economic and Social Council (2012) Draft country programme document Romania, p.3-4

<sup>24</sup> The World Bank, *Toward an equal start: closing the early learning gap for Roma children in Eastern Europe*, 2012. p.9

left the education system), but the situation also deteriorated within the period 2006-2010 (probably as an adverse effect of the economic crisis). School non-attendance rate has risen particularly at primary level, and from 2006 to 2010 it almost doubled (from 3.3 % to 6.5 %), while at lower-secondary level it seems to settle at 5 %.

Another study has found that the high percentage of Roma children in a school is associated with *a poor quality of the material equipment* in the establishment concerned<sup>25</sup>. It has also indicated that female Roma pupils face *much higher risks of abandoning school or of early school drop-out* than male Roma pupils<sup>26</sup>. This reality is also reflected in respect of the *illiteracy rate* which is significantly higher for female Roma than for male Roma (according to a 2011 survey, the percentage of female Roma who state that they do not know how to write and read is with 10 % higher than that of male Roma)<sup>27</sup>.

According to 2011 census data, the distribution of persons having graduated higher education is: 14.8 % for persons who declared themselves as Romanian; 10.2 % for persons who declared themselves as Hungarian, 0.7 % for persons who declared themselves as Roma (3,397 Roma people with higher education were identified).

*With respect to illiteracy*, from the total number of illiterate persons in Romania (245,387<sup>28</sup>), a percentage of 27.4 % (67,480) are Roma people. While for people aged over 10 years who declared themselves as Romanian, the percentage of illiterate persons is of 1 %, and 0.8 % for persons of Hungarian ethnicity, illiteracy for Roma people has risen to 14.1 %.

## **B. Employment**

The low educational level, associated with discrimination, leads to very significant discrepancies regarding employment and to extremely low productivity rates. Roma people in Romania have a weak participation on the formal labour market, but have a strong participation on the informal labour market, and thus are not able to enjoy the social security benefits. A survey conducted on a representative sample of the Roma people aged 16 years and above<sup>29</sup> show that their employment rate was only 36 %, those searching for a job represented 36 % and the unemployed represented 28 % (as compared to the national employment rate of 58 % and the national unemployment rate of 7.4 %, according to 2011 NSI data).

Only one out of ten Roma has had an employment contract with indefinite duration in the last two years, and 52 % of the Roma state that they have not found employment in this period. Female Roma participation on the labour market is particularly weak, as only 27 % of them carry out economic activities and 36 % of them state they are looking for a job. In addition, most of female Roma have to provide care for many children early in their life.

Active Roma people are mostly self-employed, and only 10-15 % of them are employees. Most of the Roma employees either do not have any qualification or perform activities that do not require any qualification. On the whole, within the Roma population of Romania aged 15 or above, 38 % work as unskilled workers, 32 % have occupations requiring a qualification (workers, sellers, traders), 9 % are agricultural workers, and 13 % have traditional Roma occupations.

Their economic activities are mostly temporary, seasonal or occasional, which indicates a high under-employment level for this population. *Roma Inclusion Barometer* (2010) reveals that

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<sup>25</sup> Duminică G., Ivasiuc A. 2010. *School for Everybody*. Together Agency and UNICEF

<sup>26</sup> Ana Maria Preoteasa, Monica Șerban, Daniela Tarnovschi. *The Condition of Roma in Romania, 2011. Between Social Inclusion and Migration*. 2011. p. 36-39. Bucharest: Soros Foundation Romania

<sup>27</sup> Idem.

<sup>28</sup> According to 2011 census

<sup>29</sup> Ana Maria Preoteasa, Monica Șerban, Daniela Tarnovschi. *The Condition of Roma in Romania, 2011. Between Social Inclusion and Migration*. 2011. Bucharest: Soros Foundation Romania

the risk of dismissal for Roma people is ten times higher than for the whole population, and 41 % of the Roma people searching for a job are not employed because of their ethnicity. For this reason, 55 % of the Roma employees do not have a contract of employment and 45 % of them only have occasional or temporary jobs (as compared to 5 % of the Romanians). In these circumstances, 72 % of the Roma searching for a job are willing to perform an activity in any conditions whatsoever, to be employed without papers, which means that they will not contribute to the pension system and will not enjoy the social security benefits.

According to data from the National Agency for Employment, unemployment in the Roma population represents, in average, approximately 10 % of the registered unemployed: 49,242 persons of Roma ethnicity out of the 492,427 registered unemployed at the end of March 2013. Just like the general population, the registered unemployed Roma are mostly men aged between 30 and 49 years, with a low level of education: 32 % of them did not attend formal school, 37 % have incomplete lower-secondary education, 22 % have graduated lower-secondary education and only 4 % have upper-secondary education. About 58 % of the registered Roma citizens (March 2013) come from three regions: Centre, North-West and South. The greatest part of them (88 %) does not receive unemployment benefits, as they register only in order to obtain the necessary documents for the guaranteed minimum income.

Their weak participation and limited access to insecure and marginal positions on the labour market are translated in precarious income and a high risk of poverty and social exclusion. Thus, the total disposable income in Roma households is three times lower than that in the general population. In fact, 60 % of the Roma households depend on a lower monthly income than the minimum wage. In addition, job instability results in an income that varies considerably over one year, which can negatively impact children (absenteeism and even school drop-out, malnutrition, development of chronic disease, etc.).

All this leads to poverty and a high material deprivation rate, all the more so since Roma households consist of adults with many children and few (or no) active persons. In Romania, Bulgaria or Hungary, both the incidence and the depth of poverty, are significantly higher for Roma people than for other ethnic groups. The risk of absolute poverty that they face is seven times higher, 31.1 % of the Roma, as compared to 4.4 % in the general population.

### **C. Health**

**The health status of the population is determined in a cross-cutting way.** The universal and equal access to health services, although essential, has a limited contribution to the improvement of a population's health. The level of socio-economic development, the living conditions, the level of education, environmental and behavioural factors/life-style, equally contribute to maintaining and improving the population's health.

Recent studies and analyses demonstrate a significant difference regarding morbidity and mortality indicators between the Roma and the general population of Romania and explain this gap by socio-economic dependencies. In other words, without reducing the level of poverty, ensuring decent living conditions and increasing the education level, the substantial improvement of indicators which measure the Roma's health status is out of the question. The study on the health status of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority reveals that, despite the significant health differences between the Roma and the majority, "there is no one medical condition or factor which can explain such a difference in health outcomes between Roma and non-Roma in Romania. Rather, the discrepancy is due to the interaction of multiple factors which

lie at the root of health inequalities including poverty, poor living conditions, lower levels of employment and education, and social exclusion.”<sup>30</sup>

Moreover, Roma men and women’s health is determined by their life style and the social norms governing their respective roles within the Roma population. In addition, communities populated by the Roma are very diverse. Therefore, there is a need for measures aimed at improving Roma’s life conditions, and their implementation must be adapted to their specific situation. Thus, directions for action designed to improve the health of the Roma also have to include this dimension.

The Roma minority’s life expectancy is on average 6 years lower than that of the non-Roma population of Romania. The 2011 Regional Study of UNDP / World Bank / EC<sup>31</sup> shows that only 2.6 % of the Roma in Romania live longer than 65 years as compared to 18 % of the general population.

According to the same study, indicators measuring the health status show a poor health of the Roma population as compared to the rest of the population. Roma women are more prone to health problems early in their life. Factors enhancing their poor health status include the precarious living conditions. According to the same study, the great burden of chronic diseases within the Roma minority can be attributed to a high risk behaviour, like smoking, both for men and for women, poor diet and a low level of physical activity. The analysis reveals that about half of the Roma adults smoke regularly as compared to about 30 % of the general population. Smoking prevalence for Roma women is 2.2 times higher than for non-Roma women. The 2011 Regional Study of UNDP indicates a reduced use of the health services by the Roma people. Thus, 42 % of the Roma state that they do not seek healthcare when in need. Over 80 % of the Roma who do not call on healthcare services justify this behaviour by the lack of financial resources, of health insurance and of information regarding any costs incurred, and they are also discouraged by the high prices of medicines. The study indicates an overuse of emergency and ambulance services.

An innovative intervention promoted by the Ministry of Health is the integration of healthcare and social services at community level. The low access to healthcare, education and social protection services, poor insight and knowledge on the rights of the persons insured lead to the social exclusion of whole families. In order to approach the multiple forms of exclusion, evidence shows that high impact interventions are those provided by community inter-sectorial services with an emphasis on prevention. The major problems result from the fragmented regulatory framework, from the lack of local staff highly skilled in the planning, organisation and monitoring of public services, including healthcare services, as well as from the lack of adequate budgets.

It is important to mention that the directions for action and the measures proposed for improving the health status of the Roma are part of the National Health Strategy and covers the period 2014-2020. Since the reform measures of the healthcare system, which also concern the recently legislated decentralisation process, are continuously changing, the proposed action plan designed to improve the health status of the Roma minority will be revised according to the evolution of the morbidity and mortality indicators.

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<sup>30</sup> “Hidden Health Crisis: Health Inequalities and Disaggregated Data”, European Roma Rights Centre, October 2013.

<sup>31</sup> World Bank, Interim Report, September 2013.

## **D. Housing and small infrastructure**

According to *the Socio-economic Analysis for the Programming of European Funds 2014-2020*<sup>32</sup>, about one third of the Roma households in Romania have no contract (purchase or rent) regarding their dwellings and, therefore, they cannot have their households insured. A great deal of the Roma dwellings are built in timber and cob, and are not connected to utilities (water, sewage and gas); 13 % of the Roma households do not have electricity vs. a national average of 2 %. Dwellings are overpopulated, poorly equipped with furniture and durable goods.

Because of the lack of human and material capital, the concentrated Roma communities and the institutions serving them – school, dispensary – operate on reduced resources, in a perpetual crisis situation. The concentrated Roma communities have a greater risk of marginalisation due to the more difficult access to certain services.

Almost 30 % of the Roma households have inadequate living conditions as compared to 4 % of the non-Roma households; only 18 % of the Roma households have sanitation, whereas 40 % of the non-Roma families in the area enjoy these facilities. A percentage of 35 % of the Roma households do not have solid waste collection facilities as compared to 20 % of the non-Roma households in the neighbourhood. A percentage of 42 % of the Roma households use wood for food preparation (as compared to 14 % of the non-Roma households in the area) and 87 % of the Roma households use wood or coal for heating<sup>33</sup>.

## **E. Culture**

Cultural policies for minorities further, *inter alia*, the use and preservation of the minority language/languages, the preservation/development of the ethnic written culture and mass-media, the conservation of material heritage (museum and ethnographic collections), the preservation of the intangible heritage (performing arts, traditional crafts, living human treasures, holidays, festivals). Both the cultural policies for the whole population and the specific elements for ethnic minorities are based on several principles such as public participation in cultural activities, the ideal of equal access to culture and understanding the fact that the cultural sector can have beneficial economic and social effects, when programmes are successful. In this respect, in 2003 the National Centre for Roma Culture was set up in Bucharest having as a central objective of its activity to preserve and promote the traditional Roma culture.

## **F. Infrastructure and social services**

### **Preventing and fighting against discrimination**

Since 2000, Romania has improved its legislative and institutional framework for preventing and fighting against discrimination, including discrimination against Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority.

However, discrimination against the Roma is a phenomenon that continues to exist, just like in other European countries, in respect of access to public services, labour market and presentation in mass-media, and these attitudes are maintained by negative stereotypes and prejudices rooted in the public consciousness.

At European level, Romania has recorded the lowest percentage of the Roma who state that they have suffered discriminatory acts due to their ethnicity, and is the only EU country

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<sup>32</sup> *Socio-economic analysis for programming European funds 2014-2020*, GLT Social Affairs and Social Inclusion, Advisory Committee for employment, social inclusion and social services, MLFSPE, Bucharest, June 2013, pp. 22-25

<sup>33</sup> World Bank, Interim Report, September 2013.



registering below 30 % for this indicator<sup>34</sup>. This is also a direct consequence of the constant efforts made in Romania after 2000 for the improvement of social inclusion of Romanian citizens with Roma ethnicity.

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<sup>34</sup> *The situation of Roma in 11 EU Member States; Survey Results at a Glance* published by The Fundamental Rights Agency and The United Nations Development Programme (2012), p.26, Graph 17

## **5. SCOPE, OBJECTIVES AND TARGET GROUP OF THE STRATEGY**

### **Scope of the Strategy**

The scope of the Strategy is to ensure the social and economic inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to Roma minority at a similar level to that of the rest of the population and to ensure equal opportunities by launching and implementing public policies and programmes in the fields of education, professional training and employment, health, housing and small infrastructure, culture, social services, prevention and fight against discrimination, and by integrated projects and programmes aimed at general community problems. Moreover, the Strategy aims at involving the local and central public authorities, the Roma minority and the civil society in activities intended to increase the level of social and economic inclusion of the Roma minority.

### **Objectives of the Strategy**

- (1) Increasing the level of educational inclusion of the Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority, including from traditional Roma communities, at a similar level to that of the general population, by combatting social disparities that enhance the risk of school drop-out and illiteracy, by affirmative action and ensuring an equal, free and universal access of Roma to quality education;
- (2) Ensuring access of all Roma children to quality education;
- (3) Stimulating employment growth of persons belonging to Roma minority and combatting the gaps regarding labour market participation between them and the majority population, by granting support to persons with poor chances of access to the formal labour market (the young, persons poorly educated, women, the long-term unemployed, people from areas where employment opportunities are limited, people with no specific professional skills for an occupation largely demanded in the living area, persons with disabilities, etc.) and persons who have school-age dependants, and by proactive employment measures like counselling, mediation and professional training;
- (4) Improving the health status of the Roma people by increasing their access to preventive and curative health services;
- (5) Improving living conditions in local Roma communities disadvantaged from the economic and social point of view, as well as the access to public services and small infrastructure;
- (6) Preserving, developing and affirming the cultural identity (language, customs, heritage) of the Roma minority, in correlation with respect for human rights and legislation in force;
- (7) Improving the social condition of disadvantaged Roma categories, including traditional Roma communities, in the fields of community development, child protection, justice and public order;
- (8) Developing an integrated approach for priority domains and correlating measures provided by the Strategy with direct measures targeted on the problems specific for each stage of life, with a view to supporting Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority throughout their life.

### **Target group**

The target group of the current Strategy consists of persons belonging to the Roma minority, especially those at risk of socio-economic exclusion and social marginalisation. Thus, a principle of prioritisation of the beneficiaries of intervention measures provided by the Strategy has to be established. The directions for action established by the Strategy will address explicitly, but not exclusively, Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority, including those from traditional communities.

## 6. PRINCIPLES

In order to develop and implement the Strategy, the Government of Romania is envisaging with priority the following **ten basic common principles regarding Roma inclusion, agreed at the European level**<sup>35</sup>:

- (1) Constructive, pragmatic and non-discriminatory policies;
- (2) Addressing explicitly, but not exclusively, persons belonging to the Roma minority;
- (3) Inter-cultural approach;
- (4) Pursuit of an integrating approach of all key domains at society level;
- (5) Gender awareness;
- (6) Transfer of evidence-based policies;
- (7) Use of instruments made available to Member States by the EU;
- (8) Involvement of regional and local public authorities;
- (9) Civil society involvement;
- (10) Active Roma participation.

The Strategy will also pursue the following **complementary principles**:

- (11) **The principle of sectoral distribution and complementarity** – The Strategy represents a commitment of the Government of Romania designed in an integrated way and applicable on sectoral areas of responsibility that ensures the involvement of stakeholders in the decision-making process and the Strategy implementation process;
- (12) **The principle of cooperation** – The Strategy for Roma minority social inclusion is based on the accomplishment of integrated projects that address at the same time issues in the fields of education, employment, health, culture, infrastructure and housing, public administration and community development;
- (13) **The principle of additionality of funds** - The Strategy will ensure an effective and sufficient allocation of resources by using funds from the state budget, from local budgets, EU financial instruments, as well as other financing sources;
- (14) **The principles of subsidiary and decentralized execution** – The Strategy will be made according to the distribution of competencies specific to institutions and local and central public authorities and will ensure decision-making closer to citizens.;
- (15) **The principle of non-discrimination and respect for human dignity** in exercising the rights provided by Article 1 paragraph (2) of the Government Ordinance 137/2000 on the prevention and punishment of all forms of discrimination, republished, as subsequently amended and supplemented;
- (16) **The principle of transparency** – The Strategy implementation is made transparently, with the participation of the civil society together with the local and central public administration institutions, in order to achieve its objectives, in accordance with the national public policies and EU policies in the field of social inclusion.

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<sup>35</sup> [http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/lisa/108377.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/lisa/108377.pdf)

## 7. DIRECTIONS FOR ACTION

### A. Education

In the field of **education**, one of the targets assumed by Romania within the Europe 2020 Strategy is the lowering of early school drop-out rate to a maximum of 11.3 % (in 2013, early school drop-out rate was 17.3 %). Taking into account the high risk of early school drop-out among children and young people from disadvantaged areas and groups (for example, from the rural area, from the Roma minority, etc.), the achievement of this objective is of major importance. In the context of the Europe 2020 Strategy, in the field of education, Romania has assumed that a minimum of 26.7 % of the persons aged between 30 and 34 years graduate one form of tertiary education (In 2013, 22.8 % of the persons in this age group graduated one form of tertiary education). In this context, an increased percentage of the Roma graduates of some form of higher education would ensure the shaping of an elite of young Roma intellectuals.

#### Specific objectives:

- (1) Reducing the educational development gap (knowledge level) and school attendance gap, at all levels of education (pre-primary, primary, lower-secondary, upper-secondary, tertiary) between Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority, including traditional Roma communities, and the rest of the population.
- (2) Reducing the socio-economic gap between Roma and non-Roma students in aspects that block educational inclusion (food, clothing, living conditions, health status), *inter alia*, by granting support for the improvement of the family's economic condition or ensuring free daily transport from home to school.
- (3) Promoting inclusive education and reduction of discrimination and segregation in schools on grounds of ethnicity, social status, disabilities or any other criteria which affect children and young people belonging to disadvantaged groups, including the Roma people, through the establishment of an effective detection, monitoring and prompt intervention system for eliminating incidences of school segregation and the supplementing of the current legislation on combatting segregation (Ordinance No 1540 from 19 July 2007) with sanctions and compulsory actions for cases of school segregation.
- (4) Increasing school participation and school performance of Roma students.
- (5) Increasing the educational level of the Roma.
- (6) Cultivating and developing the Roma ethno-cultural identity through education, in accordance with national and EU legislation.
- (7) Ensuring and extending the study of the Romany language and, if necessary, of Roma history and traditions at all educational levels, where there is sufficient demand, including for Roma students admitted on distinct lists at high schools and universities.

#### Directions for action:

- (1) Creating special national programmes designed to increase the access to early education of children belonging to disadvantaged groups, including the children belonging to the Roma community:
  - a. Facilitating and promoting early education participation of the Roma children (parental counselling, food provided for disadvantaged children at kindergarten, etc.);
  - b. Setting up or developing nurseries, half-day or full-day kindergartens in communities with Roma population, including summer preschools, bilingual kindergartens and

multifunctional day-care centres, in order to ensure to these children real opportunities of school success;

- (2) Continuing and developing “After-school” programmes in communities where the percentage of Roma students is significant, and stimulating financing by central and/or local public authorities of the Roma children participation in these programmes, including other categories of children vulnerable to educational exclusion;
- (3) Continuing the programmes “A second chance” or the programmes for functional literacy, for correcting early school drop-out<sup>36</sup>, and for reducing the illiteracy rate, for children, young people and mature persons, including those from communities with Roma majority population;
- (4) Initiating and developing programmes aimed at improving the socio-economic condition of the Roma students in aspects that block educational inclusion (food, clothing, living conditions, health status), *inter alia*, by granting support for improving the economic condition of the family. These programmes are meant to stimulate school attendance, to reduce absenteeism, as well as to support Roma children access to quality education;
- (5) Continuing positive measures in the field of education. Continuing to offer facilities and special places for the Roma young people who wish to enter upper-secondary education, vocational education or post-secondary education, as well as higher education institutions, including master’s and doctoral degrees;
- (6) Facilitating access of Roma children to vocational education which would enable them to have modern occupations and to drop traditional, obsolete, unprofitable and sometimes anachronistic occupations;
- (7) Ensuring the teaching of the Romany language and Roma history at all levels of education, where there is sufficient demand for it;
- (8) Developing counselling, guiding and tutoring activities, specific for children belonging to disadvantaged groups;
- (9) Organising initial and continued training courses for teachers in the field of inter-cultural education, diversity, non-discrimination and equal opportunities. Continuing to implement training programmes for teachers working in education establishments with children belonging to the Roma minority, for those teaching Roma history and culture;
- (10) Continuing to implement training programmes for school mediators and improving their employment in the education system. Training Roma school mediators (especially high school graduates with a high school diploma; for traditional communities, persons coming from the respective community and fluent in Romany);
- (11) Designing and implementing programmes and activities for parental education and for stimulating Roma parents’ participation in the education process within and outside the school. Monitoring the activity of the local assistance groups/committees for improving the access to education of disadvantaged groups, including the Roma group;
- (12) Establishing an effective detection, monitoring and prompt intervention system for eliminating incidences of discrimination and school segregation;
- (13) Supplementing the current legislation on combatting segregation (Ordinance No 1540 from 19 July 2007) with sanctions and compulsory actions for cases of school segregation;
- (14) Furnishing school premises and equipping schools where there are mainly Roma students, recognising that these schools have premises and equipment of lower quality than other schools;

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<sup>36</sup> The term “early school drop-out” means the situation in which a person has abandoned school before completing compulsory education and who is no longer in alternative education or training (definition similar to that used by EUROSTAT).

- (15) Ensuring school transport for Roma students who live in marginal or isolated areas of localities;
- (16) Campaigns for prevention and fight against discrimination in schools and mediation of conflicts within the education system, involving students and parents from the Roma minority;
- (17) Performing extra-school activities with Roma and non-Roma students and children in order to stimulate and develop inter-ethnic relations;
- (18) Monitoring cases of school drop-out and offering counselling to Roma students at risk of school drop-out, as well as to their families;
- (19) Other interventions deemed as necessary for the attainment of established objectives;
- (20) Designing and implementing educational programmes for the young and adults belonging to the Roma ethnicity and/or communities, which aim to ensure civil rights knowledge and the raising of self-respect, through partnerships with local public authorities, the National Agency for Roma, Ministry of Culture and/or NGOs;
- (21) Designing and implementing training programmes for the staff of public institutions and public services in the field of education, health, social assistance and social protection, etc., on issues relating to the prevention and fight against discrimination, promotion of diversity (historic/ ethnic/ linguistic/ cultural/ religious/ gender/ physical, etc.), inter-culturality and societal difference, through partnerships with the National Agency for Roma, MRDPA, Ministry of Culture and/or NGOs;
- (22) Adopting legislative and administrative measures in order to ensure school participation and continuity for children travelling abroad, by developing a methodology for school re-enrolling for children who, for different reasons, often accompany their parents when they find work abroad.

## **B. Employment**

**Specific objective:** Improving participation on the labour market for Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority.

Under Europe 2020 Strategy, Romania's assumed target was to have an employment rate of at least 70 % of the population aged between 20 and 64. The participation of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority (a group with a low average age), with equal rights, on the labour market becomes essential for supporting rising national costs relating to pension and health schemes, and other costs relating to old age.<sup>37</sup>

### **Directions for action:**

Measures implemented according to Law No 76/2002, as subsequently amended and supplemented, and Law No 279/2005 on apprenticeship, republished, aimed at the labour market integration of vulnerable categories, including Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority, and covered by professional training and employment programmes, lead to the drawing up of the following directions for action:

- (1) Providing information on the labour market and putting Roma unemployed into contact with employers:
  - a. Free information and professional counselling services for persons looking for a job;

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[http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTROMA/Resources/Economic\\_Costs\\_Roma\\_Exclusion\\_Note\\_Final\\_RO.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTROMA/Resources/Economic_Costs_Roma_Exclusion_Note_Final_RO.pdf)

- b. Free mediation services for vacancies or new jobs;
- (2) Increasing employment opportunities for persons belonging to the Roma minority by encouraging geographic mobility and by making the most of entrepreneurial skills:
  - a. Stimulating labour force mobility by granting employment or installation premiums, where necessary;
  - b. Free counselling and assistance services for people engaging in an activity in a self-employed capacity or a business start-up, with a view to raising employment by the setting up their own businesses;
- (3) Stimulating employment among the compensated unemployed before the end of the period of payment of unemployment allowance by supplementing salaries;
- (4) Developing and certifying professional skills:
  - a. Organising professional training courses for persons in search for a job;
  - b. Free services for the evaluation and certification of skills acquired within the informal and non-formal system;
  - c. Enrolling in apprenticeship programmes at the place of work.
- (5) Stimulating employers who employ persons belonging to disadvantaged categories on the labour market by awarding them grants;
- (6) Providing financial support for the start-up/development of new businesses: non-refundable financial support, and providing consultancy, mentoring and assistance services for engaging in an activity in a self-employed capacity or a business start-up, with the aim of raising employment;
- (7) Providing personalised accompaniment measures for the Roma young at risk of social marginalisation by concluding solidarity contracts and providing specific services.

Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority will be able to benefit from ESF measures for 2014-2020 which will foster: job creation by raising adaptability and mobility for work purposes; creation of appropriate mechanisms for job search; provision of employment services depending on their specific needs; support for employment actions in a self-employed capacity.

The European Social Fund for 2014-2020 will provide financial incentives/grants for persons from disadvantaged communities or vulnerable groups, including persons of Roma ethnicity, with a view to encouraging their entry and remaining on the labour market, together with ensuring transition from the social protection system to the labour market.

The European Social Fund for 2014-2020 will finance counselling and professional training for entrepreneurs from the social sector, entities from the social economy/employability enterprise, and socio-economic integration measures for persons from marginalised communities, including those with a significant number of Roma ethnicity members, as well as the development of social service infrastructure at the level of local communities.

The youth of Roma ethnicity (16-24 years) can benefit from measures aimed at integrating them on the labour market or at improving their skills, particularly for those unemployed or those who do not pursue studies or training courses, including by implementing “the youth guarantee”.

## **C. Health**

### **Specific objectives:**

- (1) Improving access of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority, including traditional Roma communities, to integrated and quality, preventive and curative, basic healthcare services.

- (2) Reducing risks and preventing diseases associated to mortality and morbidity patterns prevalent within the Roma population.
- (3) Increasing the institutional capacity of local public authorities within the process of identifying health needs, developing and implementing health programmes/interventions designed for Roma communities, and their monitoring and evaluation.
- (4) Preventing discrimination of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority who access health services.

**Directions for action:**

- (1) Improving the access of the Roma population to integrated and quality, preventive and curative, basic healthcare services:
  - a. Developing the network of basic healthcare services and promoting integrated services in the fields of social protection, education and health at community level:
    - i. Continuing the setting up of pilot community centres (multifunctional) at local level.
    - ii. Improving the regulatory framework for the operation of community assistance in the health sector.
    - iii. Setting up a permanent working group in order to analyse identified situations and to draw up and promote draft legislation, both within the Ministry of Health and the inter-ministerial circuit, with a view to improving the legislative framework on basic community services and their operation in an integrated system.
    - iv. Ensuring methodological control by central and local public authorities:
      - standards and procedures regarding integrated community services;
      - six-monthly monitoring and regular evaluation of the operation of the system of integrated services.
    - v. Extending at national level of the community centre network which provides integrated basic services.
    - vi. Developing the institutional capacity of healthcare service providers at community level:
      - education and training;
      - development of work instruments in integrated system, guides and practice protocols.
    - vii. Hiring, with priority, a community nurse of Roma origin in rural communities with Romanian citizens belonging to that minority.
    - viii. Supporting, under the law in force, young Roma who graduated schools in the medical sector, in order to employ them in the labour market, especially in the communities where Roma population prevails.
  - b. Increasing the share of the Roma people in the health insurance system:
    - i. Informing Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority on their right to the minimal health service package designed for persons not covered by the health insurance system;
    - ii. Increasing the share of the Roma people receiving primary healthcare services;
    - iii. Monitoring access of the Roma people uninsured with the minimal healthcare service package.
- (2) Reducing risks and preventing diseases associated to mortality and morbidity patterns prevalent within the Roma population:
  - a. Reducing the incidence of communicable and non-communicable diseases among Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority:
    - i. Increasing vaccination coverage with regard to children from vulnerable categories.



- ii. Implementing programmes adapted to the specificity of the different Roma or mixed communities with regard to primary prevention and early detection of non-communicable chronic diseases with a high prevalence within the Roma population.
    - iii. Implementing programmes for the prevention of communicable diseases.
    - iv. Developing partnerships between decentralised structures of the Ministry of Health, local public authorities and civil society in the field of health promotion and implementing programmes and projects in this domain.
  - b. Increasing prevalence of family planning, particularly among Roma young women and implementing interventions for women and child health:
    - i. Informing and counselling Roma women and young women on reproductive health, risks associated to early marriage, prevention and fight against domestic violence and trafficking in persons.
    - ii. Extending the territorial coverage of free contraception methods.
    - iii. Improving the capacity of the community network staff in the field of reproductive health and mother and child health.
- (3) Increasing the institutional capacity of local public authorities within the process of identifying health needs, developing and implementing health programmes/interventions designed for Roma communities, and their monitoring and evaluation:
  - a. Developing training programmes for local authorities, in the field of evidence-based health policies, public health and organisation of the healthcare system.
  - b. Identifying and mapping the medical and social needs of the population at risk both in the urban and rural areas.
  - c. Drawing up and implementing local, county and regional health action plans adapted to each community's specificity.
  - d. Providing technical assistance for the drawing up and implementation of health action plans.
  - e. Enhancing local public authorities' capacity in recognising and responding to the health problems of the Roma and other vulnerable groups, as well as their training in accessing European funds that will enable them to implement the necessary action.
  - f. Developing standardised tools for analysis, data collection, planning and communication between the local and central public authorities involved in community healthcare provision.
- (4) Preventing discrimination of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority who access healthcare services:
  - a. Educating in the spirit of non-discrimination of vulnerable groups within the medical schools at secondary, university and post-graduate levels.
  - b. Setting up by the county council of a toll-free number for denouncing incidences of discrimination of the Roma patients who access healthcare services.

#### **D. Housing and small infrastructure**

**Specific objective:** Ensuring decent housing conditions in economically and socially disadvantaged communities, including in the Roma communities, as well as ensuring the access to public services and the public utility infrastructure.

- In order to achieve the housing objective, the following priorities have been identified:
- (1) Building social housing providing non-discriminatory access for the Roma minority members with small income;
  - (2) Rehabilitating buildings, owned by local public authorities, in disadvantaged areas with Roma population;

- (3) Developing public utility infrastructure in local communities with disadvantaged Roma population;
- (4) Developing programmes for integrated urban regeneration and the eradication of unhealthy habitat, on the basis of a specific law and methodology;
- (5) Elaborating the strategic framework for the establishment and implementation of integrated projects for local development, with ESIF financing, designed to reduce poverty for the disadvantaged population in urban areas;
- (6) Identifying informal settlements in order to develop appropriate policies;
- (7) Ensuring the appropriate legislative and methodological framework for improving living conditions quality and developing disadvantaged areas;
- (8) Cadastre and free registration of real estate giving special attention to vulnerable groups and Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority.

#### **Directions for action in the fields of housing and small infrastructure:**

- (1) Supporting building and/or rehabilitating projects for social housing, so that persons from disadvantaged groups, particularly Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority, may have living quarters, also involving Roma citizens in the building/rehabilitation of the respective housing units (an activity which will have a positive effect on both their employment and their sense of responsibility);
- (2) Ensuring decent living conditions for members of vulnerable groups, especially Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority, by developing the public utility infrastructure;
- (3) Implementing programmes for building housing units in areas with disadvantaged Roma population;
- (4) Drawing up procedures for the development and implementation of integrated projects for local development, with ESIF financing, aimed at reducing poverty within the disadvantaged urban population;
- (5) Defining mechanisms for the development and implementation of projects for urban regeneration;
- (6) Ensuring a framework of regulations and intervention instruments (including pilot projects), in order to improve living conditions for vulnerable groups (including Roma);
- (7) Identifying informal settlements in order to develop appropriate policies, on the basis of the National Housing Strategy;
- (8) Simplifying the systematic property registration procedure;
- (9) Free systematic property registration in the integrated electronic cadastre and land register (giving special attention to vulnerable groups and Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority);
- (10) Information and awareness-raising campaigns aimed at notifying citizens (and giving special attention to vulnerable groups and Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority) about the conduct of systematic property registration proceedings, the resulting benefits and the method of involvement of property owners from the area in question;
- (11) Participation of vulnerable groups and Roma minority members in the process of systematic property registration;
- (12) Enhancing the administrative capacity of local public authorities with the aim of achieving strategic planning and accessing non-repayable external funds for Roma inclusion.

#### **E. Culture**

**Specific objective:** Preserving, developing and asserting the cultural identity (language, traditions, history, heritage) of the Roma minority.

### **Directions for action:**

- (1) Initiating cultural projects for the preservation, development and promotion of the cultural heritage of the Roma minority, giving special attention to the youth:
  - a. Organising thematic exhibitions reflecting aspects of the life and history of the Roma minority on the Romanian territory, with the aim of setting up a Museum of Romany Culture and Civilisation.
  - b. Supporting cultural projects concerning the preservation and promotion of the Romany culture, of cultural events inspired by the Romany folklore and culture, inter-cultural research and cultural-scientific works on the Roma minority.
  - c. Setting up a musical-artistic group within NCRC and creating a specific repertoire, attracting musicians who can set up a specific musical creation workshop.
  - d. Facilitating the performance of theatre and cinema with Roma themes or in the Romany language, in the local cultural institutions.
  - e. Harnessing the musical contributions of Roma fiddlers and musicians, organising annual festivals at the local level.
- (2) Projects for the promotion of inter-culturality and the Roma culture in the public space.

### **F. Infrastructure and social services**

**Specific objective:** The development by public institutions of measures which would respond to the social needs of disadvantaged categories, including the members of Roma minority in the fields of child protection, community development, justice and public order.

#### **Directions for action:**

##### **(1) Child protection:**

- a. Educating teenagers and parents in the spirit of family values, of parental responsibilities and of a new vision regarding child rights within the family.
- b. Raising public awareness about both legal provisions regarding the primacy of parents' responsibility for children upbringing, care and education and sanctions arising from failure to fulfil parental obligations.
- c. Promoting family values by information and awareness raising campaigns.
- d. Developing services for the prevention of the child's separation from his/her family and ensuring his/her raising and education within the community.
- e. Conducting educational programmes for parents and children, with the aim to prevent child abuse and neglect and family violence.

##### **(2) Justice and public order:**

- a. Organising campaigns to promote and respect human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- b. Conducting information programmes on how to identify and properly solve discrimination cases.
- c. Identifying, preventing and operatively solving, through community mediation, of a non-judicial nature, of conflicts likely to generate family, community and/or interethnic violence.
- d. Launching and carrying out programmes for legal, civic and preventive education, in collaboration with members of the Roma minority.
- e. Continuing the allocation of special places for admission to the training institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

**(3) Administration and community development:**

- a. Making annual assessments of the activity of County Offices for Roma and of local experts on Roma issues who work for the local government.
- b. Introducing teaching modules concerning the Roma history, culture and socio-economic situation into the training programmes for specialists in public administration, social assistance, health, education.
- c. Continuing the process of identifying persons lacking civil status certificates and identification documents in order to record in the civil status registers the documents and information corresponding to them, and to obtain civil status certificates and identification documents.
- d. Creating and distributing materials on preventing and fighting against discrimination, within local, county and/or national campaigns.
- e. Ensuring Roma representativity within the local public administration structures.

All directions for action specific to each sector, all sectoral measure plans listed in Annex 2 and all types of indicators listed in Annex 3 form an integral part of this Strategy.

## 8. RESULTS AND INDICATORS OF PROPOSED ACTIONS

The expected results relate to the current situation, described in the chapter *Current challenges in key domains*. The types of indicators provided for in Annex 3 for monitoring the implementation of the measures set out in the Strategy are primary and tertiary indicators set in compliance with legal provisions. It is expected to attain the mentioned targets in two stages, firstly in the form of intermediate results for 2016 and, then, in the form of final results until 2020. During the implementation of the Strategy, there will be revisions thereof possibly establishing new intermediate targets.

### A. Education

Indicators		Results 2016	Results 2020
1.	Number of schools with a percentage of Roma students of at least 15 %, with an implemented data collection and monitoring system regarding the enrolment of pre-school children (3-6 years) and school children (7-16 years) in a form of education.	Data collection and monitoring system implemented in 300 schools where the percentage of Roma students is at least 15 %.	Data collection and monitoring system implemented in all the schools where the percentage of Roma students is at least 15 %.
2.	Number of Roma children of ante-preschool and preschool age who are not enrolled in kindergarten, who receive support for enrolling in kindergarten and attending preschool education (identification, parental counselling, clothing, food, shortening duration for reaching the closest kindergarten, etc.).	5,800 Roma children of ante-preschool and preschool age who receive support for enrolling in kindergarten and attending ante-preschool, preschool and school education <sup>38</sup> .	30,000 Roma children of ante-preschool and preschool age who receive support for enrolling in kindergarten and attending ante-preschool, preschool and school education.
3.	Early (preschool) education attendance rate for children aged 3-5 years.	Increase to at least 50 % in 2016 (as compared to 37 % in 2011) <sup>39</sup> .	Increase to 70 % in 2020 (as compared to 37 % in 2011).
4.	Number of Roma children of primary and lower-secondary school age not enrolled in the education system, who receive support for enrolling and effectively attending school (identification, parental counselling, clothing, food, shortening duration for reaching the closest kindergarten, etc.).	2,000 Roma children of primary and lower-secondary school age who receive support for enrolling and effectively attending school.	All children from vulnerable groups (including Roma) of primary and lower-secondary school age who receive support for enrolling and effectively attending school.
5.	Number of Roma children aged between 7 and 14 years (primary + lower-secondary) not attending school.	Reduction by 10 % (as compared to 2011) of the number of Roma children aged between 7 and 14 years not attending school.	All children from vulnerable groups (including Roma) aged between 7 and 14 years attend school.
6.	Number of Roma students receiving the support school programme	10,000 Roma students receiving support	40,000 Roma students receiving support programmes

<sup>38</sup> 2011 Population and housing census.

<sup>39</sup> The World Bank, *Toward an equal start: closing the early learning gap for Roma children in Eastern Europe*, 2012, p.12

Indicators		Results 2016	Results 2020
	“School after school”.	programmes “School after school”.	“School after school”.
7.	Number of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority who have improved their education level after attending a support school programme “A second chance”.	5,000 Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority have improved their education level after attending a support school programme “A second chance”.	20,000 Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority have improved their education level after attending a support school programme “A second chance”.
8.	Percentage of illiterate persons from the total number of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority aged above 10.	Reduction from 14.1 % in 2011 <sup>40</sup> to 13.1 % in 2016. This implies literacy for 5,000 persons from the Roma minority in the next 2 years.	Reduction from 14.1 % in 2011 <sup>41</sup> to 10 % in 2020. This implies literacy for 15,000 persons from the Roma minority until 2020 (in addition to the number achieved in 2015-2016).
9.	Number of students from vulnerable categories in the rural area (notably Roma), from localities where the percentage of Roma students within a school is at least 15 %, who receive school transportation free of charge.	10,000 children from vulnerable categories in the rural area (notably Roma), from localities where the percentage of Roma students within a school is at least 15 %, who receive school transportation free of charge.	Ensuring transportation free of charge (on the basis of the student’s ID) to all children from vulnerable groups (including Roma children).
10.	Number of children from vulnerable groups (notably Roma) at risk of school drop-out, whose families received support for increased employment opportunities (information, mediation, training).	10,000 parents of children from vulnerable groups (notably Roma) at risk of school drop-out, receiving support for increased employment opportunities (information, mediation, training).	50,000 parents of children from vulnerable groups (notably Roma) at risk of school drop-out, receiving support for increased employment opportunities (information, mediation, training).
11.	Number of children from vulnerable groups (notably Roma) at risk of school drop-out, who benefited from programmes for the improvement of their socio-economic condition in aspects that block their educational inclusion (food, clothing, housing conditions, health status, etc.).	10,000 children from vulnerable groups (notably Roma) at risk of school drop-out, who benefited from programmes for the improvement of their socio-economic condition in aspects that block their educational inclusion (food, clothing, housing conditions, health status, etc.).	30,000 children from vulnerable groups (notably Roma) at risk of school drop-out, who benefited from those programmes.
12.	Number of school where the percentage of Roma students is at least 15 % and where no other similar programmes for school rehabilitation were implemented.	200 schools where the percentage of Roma students is at least 15 %, that are rehabilitated.	All the schools where the percentage of Roma students is at least 15 % and where no other similar programmes for school rehabilitation were implemented, that are

<sup>40</sup> 2011 Population and housing census.

<sup>41</sup> 2011 Population and housing census.

Indicators		Results 2016	Results 2020
			rehabilitated.
13.	Number of Roma students enrolled on a special list at a university.	800 Roma young people enrolled at a university on special places intended for Roma candidates (as compared to 600 in 2013).	1,000 Roma young people enrolled at a university on special places intended for Roma candidates (as compared to 600 in 2013).
14.	Number of trained school mediators, with an emphasis on the management of problems associated with inclusive education for Roma children.	252 trained mediators.	
15.	Number of school mediators recruited and employed in education establishments that need school mediation.	Recruitment and employment of at least 600 school mediators in education establishments that need school mediation	Recruitment and employment of school mediators in all of the 1,680 education establishments where the percentage of Roma children is at least 15 %.
16.	Number of teachers who have appropriate/high competences in the Romany language, the inclusive school principles, knowledge and application of Romany history and culture elements.	252 persons trained as potential Romany-speaking educators for different educational levels.	
17.	Number of counties that have developed plans for the prevention of school segregation on ethnic criteria.	All the counties (42) will have plans for the prevention of school segregation on ethnic criteria.	In all the schools, segregation is prevented and eliminated.
18.	Improvement of anti-discrimination legislation by providing compulsory actions and measures where ethnic segregation is detected.	Amendment of Ordinance No 1540 from 19 July 2007 with the provision of compulsory actions and measures where ethnic segregation is detected.	
19.	Number of Roma students who study in the Romany language or the Roma history and traditions (for sixth to seventh grades, in common core curriculum or as an optional discipline for other grades).	Increasing by about 10 % the number of Roma students who study the Romany language and/or the Romany history and traditions.	Increasing by about 15 % the number of Roma students who study the Romany language and/or the Romany history, culture and traditions.
20.	Number of Roma students enrolled in classes/sections offering teaching in the Romany language.	Increasing by 10 % the number of Roma students enrolled in classes/sections offering teaching in the Romany language.	Increasing by 15 % the number of Roma students enrolled in classes/sections offering teaching in the Romany language.
21.	Provision of specific diversity elements, including Roma specific elements, in school curricula at all educational levels (in the concept note, learning activities, methodological recommendations, learning themes/contents) (In accordance to the Decision of	Revised school curricula contain diversity elements and school manuals promote diversity, irrespective of discipline, pursuant to those curricula.	In the whole national curriculum and in all school manuals, there are elements explicitly promoting diversity.

Indicators		Results 2016	Results 2020
	MESR No 1529/2007).		
22.	Number of teachers attending continuation training courses on diversity.	About 500 teachers per year.	About 500 teachers per year.

## B. Employment

Indicators		Results 2016	Results 2020
1.	Number of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority who have accessed active labour market measures.	70,000 Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority who have accessed active labour market measures.	At least 75,000 Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority who have accessed active labour market measures /4,500 of employed persons after accessing active measures.
2.	Number of Roma minority members informed and advised.	5,000 Roma minority members informed and advised.	At least 7,500 Roma minority members informed and advised
3.	Number of mediated Roma minority members. Number of persons employed after mediation.	At least 5,000 mediated persons, of whom at least 2,000 persons employed after mediation.	At least 7,500 mediated persons, of whom at least 4,000 persons employed after mediation.
4.	Number of Roma minority members to whom the following measure was applied: stimulating workforce mobility by awarding employment and installation premiums, where appropriate	60 persons to whom the following measure was applied: stimulating workforce mobility by awarding employment and installation premiums, where appropriate	At least 100 to whom the following measure was applied: stimulating workforce mobility by awarding employment and installation premiums, where appropriate
5.	Number of Roma minority members trained for occupations/qualifications demanded on the labour market	1,000 Roma minority members trained for occupations/qualifications demanded on the labour market	1,500 Roma minority members trained for occupations/qualifications demanded on the labour market
6.	Number of Roma minority members evaluated and certified for competences acquired on a non-formal basis	100 Roma minority members evaluated per year and certified for competences acquired on a non-formal basis	100 Roma minority members evaluated per year and certified for competences acquired on a non-formal basis
7.	Number of persons to whom the following measure was applied: granting aid to employers for employing persons from disadvantaged categories or with difficult access to the labour market	100 persons to whom the following measure was applied: granting aid to employers for employing persons from disadvantaged categories or with difficult access to the labour market	150 persons to whom the following measure was applied: granting aid to employers for employing persons from disadvantaged categories or with difficult access to the labour market
8.	Number of persons to whom the following measure was applied: Providing personalised	50 persons to whom the following measure was applied: Providing	100 persons to whom the following measure was applied: Providing



Indicators		Results 2016	Results 2020
	accompaniment measures for the Roma young at risk of social marginalisation by concluding solidarity contracts and providing specific services, including by granting aid to employers who employ persons from this category	personalised accompaniment measures for the Roma young at risk of social marginalisation by concluding solidarity contracts and providing specific services, including by granting aid to employers who employ persons from this category	personalised accompaniment measures for the Roma young at risk of social marginalisation by concluding solidarity contracts and providing specific services, including by granting aid to employers who employ persons from this category

\* The number of persons included in Measures 1 and 2 in the Chapter “Employment” may be higher than the one cited as indicator. The proposed targets refer only to persons that lawfully declare themselves as belonging to the Roma minority.

### C. Health

Indicators		Results 2016	Results 2020
<b>1.</b>	<b>Improving access of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority to integrated and quality, preventive and curative, basic healthcare services:</b>		
(1)	a. % rural population covered by community services, broken down by county/region; pregnant women/children under 5 years; Roma beneficiaries b. No of CNs and RSMs <sup>42</sup> employed c. No (%) of rural communities covered by Roma community nurses (from the total number of communities with CNs)	Community centres that provide integrated basic socio-medical services, extended at the national level	Community centres that provide integrated basic socio-medical services, extended at the national level
(2)	Primary and secondary legislation approved by the government	An improved regulatory framework regarding community healthcare services	A coherent, applicable and sustainable regulatory framework regarding community healthcare services
(3)	Compliance with standards (% providers of community services who report according to standards)	- Permanent inter-ministerial working group with civil society participation - Defined standards and working procedures - Evaluation and monitoring plan	Defined standards and working procedures
(4)	Percentage of trained providers of basic community services (from the total number of employees)	Providers of basic community services trained and/or educated <sup>43</sup> according to the defined guidelines and procedures	Providers of basic community services trained and/or educated <sup>44</sup> according to the defined guidelines and procedures

<sup>42</sup> CN (community nurses), RSM (Roma sanitary mediators)

<sup>43</sup> Training also includes principles/practice of non-discrimination and respect for human rights.

<sup>44</sup> Training also includes principles/practice of non-discrimination and respect for human rights.

Indicators		Results 2016	Results 2020
(5)	Evaluation reports for integrated community assistance (2016, 2018, 2020)	Standardised plan for the evaluation and monitoring of community assistance	Standardised plan for the evaluation and monitoring of community assistance
2.	<b>Reducing risks and preventing diseases associated to mortality and morbidity patterns prevalent within the Roma population:</b>		
(1)	The percentage (%) of Roma persons with health insurance from the total number of insured persons/county	Increasing the number of Roma minority members insured in the health insurance system <sup>45</sup>	Increasing the number of Roma minority members insured in the health insurance system <sup>46</sup>
(2)	The percentage (%) of Roma persons with at least one visit at the family doctor per year <sup>47</sup> The percentage (%) of Roma population without health insurance and receiving healthcare services <sup>48</sup>	Increasing the percentage of the Roma population receiving primary healthcare services	Increasing the percentage of the Roma population receiving primary healthcare services
(3)	The percentage (%) of informed Roma persons (indicator broken down by county, types of communities/groups)	Increasing the percentage of the population informed about their right to the minimal health service package designed for persons not covered by the health insurance system	Increasing the percentage of the population informed about their right to the minimal health service package designed for persons not covered by the health insurance system
(4)	Percentage of child vaccination coverage (according to JAF <sup>49</sup> ). Percentage (%) of Roma mothers informed about immunisation campaigns	Increasing vaccination coverage for children from vulnerable categories, including Roma	Increasing vaccination coverage for children from vulnerable categories, including Roma
(5)	Number of Roma patients with HTA, DM, COPDs <sup>50</sup> , monitored in primary healthcare, according to practice guidelines	Programmes for the primary prevention and screening of chronic diseases prevalent within the Roma population, implemented in each region-county	Programmes for the primary prevention and screening of chronic diseases prevalent within the Roma population, implemented in each region-county
(6)	Percentage (%) of the Roma population beneficiary of programmes for communicable disease prevention Annual report on priority communicable diseases	Programmes for communicable disease prevention, particularly tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, targeted towards Roma, implemented in each region-county	Programmes for communicable disease prevention, particularly tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, targeted towards Roma, implemented in each region-county
(7)	Percentage (%) of the Roma population beneficiary of	Programmes promoting a healthy lifestyle (campaigns)	Programmes promoting a healthy lifestyle (campaigns)

<sup>45</sup> Data collected through providers of community services.

<sup>46</sup> Data collected through providers of community services.

<sup>47</sup> Data collected through providers of community services and general practitioners.

<sup>48</sup> Idem 3, 4

<sup>49</sup> *Joint Assessment Framework* is an evaluation system based on indicators, elaborated at the level of the European Commission in the context of Europe 2020 Strategy.

<sup>50</sup> HTA (high blood pressure); DM (diabetes mellitus); COPDs (chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases)

Indicators		Results 2016	Results 2020
	programmes promoting a healthy lifestyle	targeted to Roma, implemented in each region-county	targeted to Roma, implemented in each region-county
(8)	Percentage (%) of the Roma women receiving family planning services per year	Family planning services and free contraception available	Family planning services and free contraception available
<b>3.</b>	<b>Increasing the institutional capacity of local public authorities within the process of identifying health needs, developing and implementing health programmes/interventions designed for Roma communities:</b>		
(1)	Number of persons from CC/PLA structures <sup>51</sup> trained in evidence-based health policies, public health and organisation of the healthcare system	Increasing the number of persons from CC/PLA structures <sup>52</sup> trained in evidence-based health policies, public health and organisation of the healthcare system	Increasing the number of persons from CC/PLA structures <sup>53</sup> trained in evidence-based health policies, public health and organisation of the healthcare system
(2)	Number of vulnerable population per provider of community services	Increasing the number of vulnerable population per provider of community services	Increasing the number of vulnerable population per provider of community services
(3)	Number (%) of local, county and regional plans, drawn up according to MH standard	Local, county and regional health plans drawn up according to national standards	Local, county and regional health plans drawn up according to national standards
(4)	National research reports on Roma health (2016, 2018, 2020)	Standardised instruments of analysis/ data collection/ planning/communication between local and central public authorities concerning the Roma health status, implemented	Standardised instruments of analysis/ data collection/ planning/communication between local and central public authorities concerning the Roma health status, implemented
(5)	Percentage of achievement of the measures contained in the county/local/regional healthcare service plans	Achievement/implementation of the measures contained in the county/local/regional healthcare service plans	Achievement/implementation of the measures contained in the county/local/regional healthcare service plans
<b>4.</b>	<b>Preventing discrimination of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority who access health services:</b>		
(1)	a. Number (%) of medical education establishments that have in their curriculum such a course b. Annual number of learners	Education for the non-discrimination of vulnerable groups is included in the upper-secondary, university, post-graduate medical education	Education for the non-discrimination of vulnerable groups is included in the upper-secondary, university, post-graduate medical education
(2)	a. Number (%) of informed/advised beneficiaries	Community service providers are trained in the prevention/fight against discrimination of Roma patients	Community service providers are trained in the prevention/fight against discrimination of Roma patients

<sup>51</sup> Training also includes principles/practice of non-discrimination and respect for human rights.

<sup>52</sup> Training also includes principles/practice of non-discrimination and respect for human rights.

<sup>53</sup> Training also includes principles/practice of non-discrimination and respect for human rights.

Indicators		Results 2016	Results 2020
(3)	Number of cases of discrimination regarding the provision of healthcare services, that are investigated annually	Hospital ethics councils that have functional mechanisms for monitoring and investigating cases of discrimination of the Roma patients	Hospital ethics councils that have functional mechanisms for monitoring and investigating cases of discrimination of the Roma patients
(4)	Number of cases reported Annual evaluation and monitoring	Each county council has a toll-free number for denouncing incidences of discrimination of the Roma patients who access healthcare services	Each county council has a toll-free number for denouncing incidences of discrimination of the Roma patients who access healthcare services
(5)	Number of cases analysed by the Physicians' College, reported annually in each county by observers from Ethics Commissions of the County Physicians' Colleges	Procedure for the application of Ordinance No 137/ 2003, applied by RPC. Including observers from NAR structures in all County Ethics Commissions of Physicians' Colleges that investigate cases of Roma discrimination.	Procedure for the application of Ordinance No 137/ 2003, applied by RPC. Including observers from NAR structures in all County Ethics Commissions of Physicians' Colleges that investigate cases of Roma discrimination.

#### **D. Housing and small infrastructure**

Indicators		Results 2016	Results 2020
1.	Implementation of a project for integrated urban regeneration and the eradication of unhealthy habitat in Ferentari district	Defined institutional and partnership framework, working group established	
		Strategy for integrated local development, first individual projects implemented	Implemented individual projects relating to the Strategy, improved housing conditions, rehabilitated areas, improved access to social services
2.	Elaboration of analysis and intervention methodology regarding the unhealthy habitat	Guidance approved by Order of the Minister and applied by local public authorities	Identified areas with unhealthy habitat, number of completed interventions of the local authorities
3.	The elaboration of the study "Analysis of informal settlements in Romania – evaluation of the current situation for laying down regulations and intervention instruments" – a study contributing to the establishment of the National Housing Strategy	Regulations drawn up in compliance with the National Housing Strategy	
4.	Updating legislation on housing on the basis of the consultation of target groups	Legal acts amended or prepared, according to identified needs	

Indicators		Results 2016	Results 2020
5.	Preparation of the draft law on integrated urban regeneration	Approved law	Implemented urban regeneration projects pursuant to the law on integrated urban regeneration
6.	Preparation of the National Housing Strategy, within the fourth component of the project “Coordination and efficient and transparent selection of infrastructure projects financed by structural instruments and the state budget for the period 2014-2020”	The National Housing Strategy prepared and approved	Evaluations, reports relating to the monitoring of the Strategy implementation
7.	Number of newly-built housing units for Roma citizens at risk of poverty and exclusion	Increasing the number of housing units for Roma citizens at risk of poverty and exclusion.	
8.	Number of rehabilitated housing units for Roma citizens at risk of poverty and exclusion	Increasing the number of rehabilitated housing units.	
9.	Number of Roma households that have access to utilities.	Increasing the number of households that have access to public utilities.	
10	Integrated projects financing measures for the social inclusion of disadvantaged communities (including Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority – number)	Integrated strategies for local development	Persons living in urban areas where local development strategies were implemented
11.	Number of amended legal provisions	Simplifying the free systematic property registration procedure, certificates for the registration of holders as owners in the land register, settlement of successions in the case of dead owners.	
12.	Number of properties/hectares registered for free, mostly and particularly for vulnerable groups and Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority	Increasing the number of properties registered for free, after carrying out systematic property registration projects in 240 administrative and territorial units	Increasing the number of properties registered for free, after carrying out systematic property registration projects in 970 administrative and territorial units
13.	Number of persons, mostly and particularly from vulnerable groups and Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority, who have participated at information meetings organised through local public information campaigns and who have gone through the systematic registration process	Increasing the number of persons who have understood the benefits resulting from free property registration and the involvement of property holders from the area in question.	Increasing the number of persons who have understood the benefits resulting from free property registration and the involvement of property holders from the area in question.
14.	Number of persons from vulnerable groups and Romanian citizens	Increasing the number of persons from vulnerable	Increasing the number of persons from vulnerable

<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Results 2016</b>	<b>Results 2020</b>
	belonging to the Roma minority who have participated in the systematic registration process both at the information stage and at the publication of data obtained	groups and Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority who have been assisted in the participation at all the stages of the systematic property registration process	groups and Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority who have been assisted in the participation at all the stages of the systematic property registration process
<b>15.</b>	Number of administrative and territorial units that have benefited from local action plans regarding the inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority	Increasing the quality of the local action plans regarding the inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority	

## E. Culture

Indicators		Results 2016	Results 2020
1.	Number of funding sessions carried out for ethnographic research, publications, multimedia and video projects intended to document and preserve Roma identity, including the Romany language, music and dance.	Organising a funding session per year	Organising a funding session per year
2.	Number of organized fairs of traditional Roma crafts.	Organising a fair per semester	Organising a fair per semester
3.	Number of training/advanced training courses organized for Roma craftsmen, and the number of participants.	Organizing a course per semester Number of participants per series – 20	Organizing a course per semester Number of participants per series – 20
4.	Number of organized contests of traditional Roma crafts.	Organising a contest per semester	Organising a contest per semester
5.	Number of projects carried out within the National programme concerning the research of national and local archives for the creation of the patrimony of a National Centre for Roma Documentation.	Carrying out 2 projects per year within the programme	Carrying out 2 projects per year within the programme Creation of the National Centre for Roma Documentation
6.	Number of projects carried out within the National programme for the research of Roma communities (lineage, occupations, customs and traditions, dialects, etc.).	Carrying out 2 projects per year	Carrying out 2 projects per year
7.	Number of published volumes about Roma history and culture, and the number of copies printed.	Publication of the first book until 2016, with a number of about 3,000 printed copies Increasing the awareness of the Roma culture and Roma identity symbols	Publication of the second book until 2020, with a number of about 3,000 printed copies Increasing the awareness of the Roma culture and Roma identity symbols
8.	Number of displayed memorial plaques commemorating Roma personalities and moments from the Romany history	Annual display of a memorial plaque Enhancing the main moments in the Romany history, in the national and international circuit	Annual display of a memorial plaque Enhancing the main moments in the Romany history, in the national and international circuit
9.	Number of displayed public monuments relating to the Romany history and culture	Displaying a public monument until 2016 Enhancing the interest of the children, students, youth and adults in the study of history	Displaying three public monuments until 2020 Enhancing the interest of the children, students, youth and adults in the study of history
10.	Number of Roma cultural programmes carried out at the local level, in Roma communities	Carrying out four programmes per year	Carrying out four programmes per year

Indicators		Results 2016	Results 2020
11.	Number of Roma persons who were awarded the title of Living Human Treasure	Awarding of the title Living Human Treasure to two Roma persons until 2016	Awarding of the title Living Human Treasure to four Roma persons until 2020
12.	Number of elements from the Roma intangible cultural heritage included in the national repository	3 elements per year	3 elements per year
13.	Number of publications in the Romany language for cultivating the Romany language in Roma communities and in society in general, as well as the number of printed copies	Printing two publications per year in 1,000 copies	Printing two publications per year in 1,000 copies
14.	Number of beneficiaries of excellence scholarships	4 beneficiaries per year	4 beneficiaries per year
15.	Number of creation camps organised, and the number of beneficiaries	Organising 2 creation camps per year 15-25 beneficiaries per year	Organising 2 creation camps per year 15-25 beneficiaries per year
16.	Number of artists awarded a prize annually	Awarding a prize to at least 6 artists per year	Awarding a prize to at least 6 artists per year
17.	Number of organised exhibitions with works of Roma artists	Organising an exhibition per year	Organising an exhibition per year
18.	Number of published books written by Roma authors	Publishing two books per year	Publishing two books per year
19.	Number of theatre, music, dance and cinema performances by Roma artists or having a Romany theme	Organising two performances per year for each domain	Organising two performances per year for each domain
20.	Number of organisations of Roma artists which have received aid for self-organisation and infrastructure	2 organisations per year	2 organisations per year
21.	Number of exhibitions of Roma artists, organised abroad	Organising 2 exhibitions per year	Organising 2 exhibitions per year
22.	Number of theatre, music, dance and cinema performances by Roma artists or having a Romany theme, organised abroad	Organising 2 performances per year	Organising 2 performances per year
23.	Number of professional training courses/summer schools in the Romany language/on Romany themes for civil servants who work with and for persons from the Roma minority, in public administration, social assistance, health, police, education	Organising 2 training activities per year At least 20 participants per year	Organising 2 training activities per year At least 20 participants per year



## F. Infrastructure and social services

### (1) Child protection

Indicators		Results 2016	Results 2020
1.	Number of campaigns promoting family values	At least one campaign carried out	Information and awareness-raising campaigns carried out at community level
2.	Number of day centres set up	107 day centres set up	Increasing by 50 % the number of services for the prevention of child's separation from his/her family
3.	Number of children benefiting from services of day centres newly set up	At least 30 % of the children benefiting from services of day centres newly set up should come from Roma families	Increasing by at least 20 % the number of Roma children benefiting from the services of day centres
4.	Number of NGOs involved in the campaign for the prevention of child abuse and neglect and any form of child violence	At least two partnerships signed for implementing projects within which Roma are established as a special target group.	Ensuring the necessary counselling services for all the families at risk of abuse, neglect, violence, within projects carried out in a partnership between local authorities and NGOs.

### (2) Justice and public order

Indicators		Results 2016	Results 2020
<b>MIA</b>			
1.	Number of special places for Roma citizens for admission in the training institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs	At least 2 % from the total number places assigned for Roma candidates	At least 2 % from the total number places assigned for Roma candidates
<b>NCFD</b>			
1.	Number of campaigns carried out (for measure 1)	1. 2 campaigns carried out; (1 campaign carried out annually 2015-2016) 2. Number of submitted petitions*; 3. Number of settled petitions*; 4. Number of acts of discrimination found*	1. 6 campanii derulate; (1 campanie derulată anual 2015-2020) 2. Număr de petiții depuse*; 3. Număr de petiții soluționate*; 4. Number of acts of discrimination found*

2.	Number of programmes carried out, number of beneficiaries (for measure 2)	1. <b>8</b> programmes carried out; (4 programmes carried out annually for the period 2015-2016) 2. <b>336</b> beneficiaries (168 beneficiaries per year for the period 2015-2016) 3. Number of petitions submitted*; 4. Number of petitions settled*; 5. Number of acts of discrimination found*.	1. <b>24</b> programmes carried out ; (4 programmes carried out annually for the period 2015-2020) 2. <b>1,008</b> beneficiaries; (168 beneficiaries per year for the period 2015-2016) 3. Number of petitions submitted*; 4. Number of petitions settled*; 5. Number of acts of discrimination found*.
3.	Number of programmes carried out, number of beneficiaries ( for measure 3)	1. <b>8</b> programmes carried out; (4 programmes carried out annually for the period 2015-2016) 2. <b>336</b> beneficiaries (168 beneficiaries per year for the period 2015-2016) 3. Number of petitions submitted*; 4. Number of petitions settled*; 5. Number of acts of discrimination found*.	1. <b>24</b> programmes carried out ; (4 programmes carried out annually for the period 2015-2020) 2. <b>1,008</b> beneficiaries; (168 beneficiaries per year for the period 2015-2016) 3. Number of petitions submitted*; 4. Number of petitions settled*; 5. Number of acts of discrimination found*.

### (3) Administration and community development

Indicators		Results 2016	Results 2020
<b>MARD</b>			
1.	Number of non-governmental organisations and Roma partners from Local Action Groups (LAG)	10	30
2.	Number of projects relating to Roma aspects through the programme LEADER.	5	15
3.	Number of LEADER animation and promotion actions addressing local communities, potential Local Initiative Group territories largely populated by Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority	10	30
<b>MIA</b>			
1.	Number of campaigns of information and guidance and methodological control actions at the public community services of personal records	10 campaigns of information and guidance and methodological control actions at the public community services of personal records	10 campaigns of information and guidance and methodological control actions at the public community services of personal records

<b>NAR</b>			
<b>1.</b>	Number of campaigns organised annually, relating to the implications of the exercise of the right to free movement in the European Union	16 campaigns	48 campaigns
<b>2.</b>	Number of persons informed about the implications of the exercise of the right to free movement in the European Union	1,000 persons informed	5,000 persons informed
<b>3.</b>	Number of meetings organized for launching a social dialogue process and specific interventions	40 meetings of COR and regional structures, with NGOs' participation <b>2016:</b> initiating a consultative mechanism at regional level, made up of decentralised public services (at county level) and active NGOs (at local level)	
<b>4.</b>	Number of regional intervention plans drawn up	Drawing up 8 regional intervention plans	
<b>5.</b>	Number of information campaigns for obtaining ownership/possession certificates	16 campaigns	48 campaigns

## 9. BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS

The short term Action Plans for implementing the Strategy are based on the sectoral plans and indicate the funding sources required for achieving each objective.

The costs estimated *in thousand RON* for the implementation of this draft regulatory act for the period 2015-2016 are as follows:

Domain	Costs (thousand RON)	
	2015	2016
Education*	138,592	138,592
Employment	2,245	2,245
Health	36,000	45,000
Housing and small infrastructure	31,500	29,420
Culture	500	500
Child protection	2,920	**
Equal opportunities and prevention and fight against family violence***	1,100	1,128
Justice and public order****	344	344
Administration and community development (NAR)	36	36

\* *Costs for education are divided according to a school year which begins on 15 September and ends on 15 June. Since funds for 2015 refer to the school year 2014/2015, they shall be used in 2015 as well, and funds for 2016 refer to the school year 2015/2016.*

\*\* *In 2015, projects which will be funded in 2016 shall be decided.*

\*\*\* *The overall Romanian Government contribution, through MLFSPE, to the implementation of the project mentioned in the general objective, "Family responsibilities for child raising, caring and education" is 1,800,000 Euro, for the financing contracts concluded so far. It shall be mentioned that project implementation shall be carried out by the MLFSPE's Project Management Unit, and NAPCRA will perform the subsequent monitoring of their functionality. The sum of 1,800,000 EURO will be exchanged at an exchange rate of 4.4 RON = 1 Euro*

\*\*\*\* *The annual sum allocated by NCFD within F2- Justice and public order*

The actions shall be incurred from the budgets estimated for the period 2015-2016 corresponding to the chief authorizing officers in charge of Strategy implementation.

In 2016, the Strategy Monitoring and Assessment Inter-ministerial Committee for will prepare, on the basis of proposals from competent institutions, a new proposal concerning funding sources for the period 2017-2020, which will be adopted by the government.

The abovementioned sums represent a part of the budget allocations for Strategy implementation, which shall be supplemented by other sources, particularly European funds.

## **10. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

On a legislative level, it is necessary to assess the regulatory acts incidental to the inclusion of Romanian citizens of Roma ethnicity, as legislative steps mainly seek to clarify the powers and attributions of the structures responsible in the field, to correlate the subsequent domains, as well as to ensure the compatibility of regulatory acts with EU regulations.

In the context of administrative decentralization, it is necessary to supplement the *Law on local public administration No 215/2001* (amended by Law No 286/2006), as well as the *Law on national education No 1/2011*, in order to stimulate implementation of the Strategy provisions, and of the regulatory acts incidental to the Strategy, or amendment of regulatory acts providing otherwise.

Moreover, it is necessary to supplement Law No 95/2006 on health reform, Government Emergency Ordinance No 162/2008 on the transfer of all attributions and powers exercised by the Ministry of Health to local public authorities and detailed rules for its implementation.

Supplementation of the abovementioned regulatory acts is necessary for clarifying the conduct and monitoring of the community healthcare and health mediation activity with a view to attaining the objectives of the Strategy for inclusion.

## **11. CRITICAL STAGES AND RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS**

### **(1) Responsible bodies:**

The implementation of the Strategy shall be ensured by the following institutions, depending on the relevant area of competence for each action plan:

#### **a. At central level**

- Ministry of European Funds;
- Ministry of Education and Scientific Research;
- Ministry of Labour, Social Protection, Family and the Elderly through the institutions under its control or authority, in particular the National Authority for the Protection of Children's Rights and Adoption and the National Employment Agency;
- Ministry of Health;
- Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration;
- Ministry of Culture;
- Ministry of Public Finance;
- Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- General Secretariat of the Government;
- National Agency for Roma;
- Department for Inter-ethnic Relations;
- National Council for Combating Discrimination.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice, depending on their specific tasks, will be informed of and consulted with regard to the Strategy implementation, monitoring and assessment process, and to the process of reporting the Strategy implementation progress to the Government and to the foreign partners.

#### **b. At local level:**

- County Offices for Roma within prefectures;
- Local public administration authorities;
- Decentralised public services.

### **(2) Organisational stages**

#### **a. At central level:**

The line ministries and the other responsible institutions and public authorities shall set up or reactivate, as appropriate, within 30 days from the adoption of the Strategy, by orders of the line ministers, the Ministerial Commissions for Roma/Commissions for Roma.

The Commission for Roma shall include managers and experts having measure plan implementation tasks, shall be chaired by a Secretary of State and shall meet every quarter or as needed.

The Commission for Roma shall also include the contact point that is responsible within that institution for the monitoring and implementation activity (see 12.1). This contact point shall coordinate an internal administrative body made up of minimum 3 experts with direct tasks in supporting the implementation of the measure plans, the collection of data and the drafting of the monitoring and assessment report at the level of the institution.

The Commission for Roma shall analyse and propose measures and actions that are necessary for the implementation of the current Strategy in the field of responsibility. Moreover, the Commission for Roma shall analyse and endorse the monitoring report on the implementation

of the Strategy in the field of activity concerned, which is submitted by the responsible contact point to the Secretariat of the Assessment and Monitoring Inter-ministerial Committee.

Furthermore, the Commission for Roma shall take measures with a view to implementing the decisions adopted by the Assessment and Monitoring Inter-ministerial Committee.

The Commission for Roma may also organise meetings with the representatives of civil society.

**b. At local level:**

- i.** The **Joint Working Group (JWG)** is set up at county level and made up of representatives from decentralised bodies of the ministries, of members of non-governmental organisations and delegates from the local communities containing a significant number of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority, including county/local counsellors. The JWG shall be established by order of the Prefect.

The JWG shall analyse and adopt the county measure plan for social inclusion of the Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority drawn up by the COR, based on the Strategy. Each institution represented in the JWG shall be responsible for implementing the measures corresponding to its area of activity, included in the county measure plan.

The JWG shall adopt the annual progress report concerning the implementation of the county measure plan.

- ii.** The **County Offices for Roma (COR)** are functional bodies organised at county level within prefectures. Their composition includes maximum 3 experts/executive officials and/or managers, among which one has to be a Roma (in case there is no such position in the organisational chart, it shall be specially created, after publication of the current legislative act in the Official Gazette of Romania).

COR members carry out activities as a team, according to a plan, they pay regular visits for assessing and monitoring the situation of the communities of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority, they obtain data and information from the local level, which they centralise at county level.

The CORs operate under the subordination of the Prefect and in technical coordination with the NAR. The nominal composition of the CORs is established by Prefect's order.

**CORs' main activities** include, but are not limited to:

- Drafting the county measure plan for the inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority, by way of harmonising the main needs, identified through the community facilitation process or by the local public authorities, with the measures provided for in the Strategy.
- Monitoring the implementation of measures in the area of activity of the devolved local authorities and units of the line ministries in order to meet the objectives and tasks of the Strategy.
- Supporting the implementation of the measures set in the county plans by providing consultancy to the representatives of the devolved services and facilitating their access within the communities of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority.
- Drawing up annual progress reports regarding the implementation of the county measure plan for the inclusion of the Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority and, after their adoption at JWG level, submitting them to both the Prefect and the NAR.

- iii. The **local experts for Roma** are employees and activate at town hall level. They are subordinated, on a technical level, to the CORs and, on an administrative level, to the Mayor. The local experts are members of the Roma minority represent the main interface between the local public authorities and the communities of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority. The local experts for Roma have a critical role in the community facilitation process and organise, at local level, the Local Initiative Group (LIG) and the Local Working Group (LWG).
  
- iv. The **local initiative group (LIG)** is made up of representatives of the Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority.  
The local expert for Roma shall propose the composition of the LIG, which shall be approved by the Local Working Group. LIG's role is to determine, based on the Community facilitation process organised by the local expert for Roma, the main needs and priorities at the level of the community, according to the directions for action in the Strategy, and to make proposals to be discussed within the LWG.
  
- v. The **local working group (LWG)** is made up of the local expert for Roma, representatives of local public institutions, members of the Local Council (including elected Roma counsellors), members of non-governmental organisations and a delegate of the local community of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority from the LIG. The LWG shall be established by Local Council Decision.  
The tasks of the local working group (LWG) are the following:
  - Drafting the local action plan for the inclusion of the Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority by way of harmonization of the main needs identified through the community facilitation process within the LIG or determined by the local public authorities, with the measures provided for in the Strategy. The action plan shall be endorsed by the Local Council by decision.
  - Each member of the LWG shall be responsible for implementing the measures corresponding to his/her area of activity, as included in the local action plan.
    - Introducing the local action plan for Roma inclusion in the locality development strategy.
    - Submitting the local action plan to the COR with a view to its inclusion in the county measure plan.
    - Monitoring the implementation of the measures set in the local action plan and making proposals for their improvement.
    - Drawing up semi-annual progress reports on the implementation of the local action plan and submitting them to the mayor, the COR and the NAR.

### **(3) Involvement of the civil society**

In order to ensure successful implementation of the Strategy, the active involvement of civil society is essential. The main consultation framework for the civil society is the Consultative Council set up within the NAR, by order of the president of this institution. At least one third of the members of the Consultative Council are representatives of the civil society, and are selected based on transparent and representative criteria published on the website of the institution.

The Consultative Council shall meet quarterly and shall analyse the implementation progress and method for the measures provided for in the Strategy and shall make proposals for activity improvement. These proposals shall be submitted through the NAR to the Assessment and Monitoring Inter-ministerial Committee for analysis.



The civil society consultation process shall also be a basic principle during the Strategy revising stage.

#### **(4) The National Contact Point**

Pursuant to the provisions on National Contact Points (points 3.8 and 3.9) of the EU Council recommendation on effective Roma integration measures in the Member States of 9-10 December 2013, the National Contact Point for Roma shall be responsible for coordinating the national efforts to improve the situation of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority, to get involved in the process of assessment and monitoring the progress recorded under the umbrella of the Strategy, to report this progress to the European Commission and to make proposals for adapting and revising the Strategy. The National Contact Point shall take part in the meetings organised by the European Commission and by other European institutions on the topics mentioned above.

The National Contact Point shall ensure that the policies and measures proposed at national level are in line with the European recommendations and are correlated with the Europe 2020 Strategy, by mainly guiding the Roma social inclusion efforts towards four areas: education, employment, health and housing.

The tasks of the National Contact Point are the following:

- a.** Participating in the drafting of the Strategy and in the developing of the action plans, in monitoring the achievement of the measures planned, in updating the objectives and in the final assessment of the Strategy results.
- b.** Participating in the inter-institutional coordination for the implementation of the Strategy, together with the other central and local public administration ministries and bodies involved, as well as in ensuring coherence with the measures imposed through other national reform programmes or other national strategies; being part of the selection committee of the DLRC (Local Development under Community Responsibility) and of the Functional Working Group of the DLRC, set up within the Ministry of European Funds.
- c.** Participating, after information and consultation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the meetings of the National Points of Contact in Europe, at workshops and experience exchange, as well as at other gatherings related to its area of competence; submitting and reporting to the European Commission the progress made in implementing the Strategy, the revisions and other changes.

## 12. THE MECHANISM FOR MONITORING AND ASSESSING THE STRATEGY

### (1) Structure

The **Strategy Assessment and Monitoring Inter-ministerial Committee** shall be set up with a view to ensuring monitoring and assessment of the Strategy. The committee shall be made up of representatives of the central institutions having tasks in the implementation of the Strategy, at Secretary of State level. These representatives shall be designated by the heads of those institutions within one month from the entry into force of the Strategy. The committee shall be chaired by a representative of the General Secretariat of the Government or of the Chancellery of the Prime Minister, at Secretary of State level, designated by joint order of the General Secretary of the Government and of the head of the Chancellery of the Prime Minister.

The activity of the Committee is supported by a **Technical Secretariat**, which is made up of experts of the General Secretariat of the Government and of the Chancellery of the Prime Minister. The activity of this secretariat shall be supported by two experts of the National Agency for Roma, designated by decision of NAR president, and by the *National Contact Point* for the national Roma inclusion strategies, which shall be designated by Memorandum approved by the Prime Minister pursuant to the EU recommendations. The Technical Secretariat shall be set up by joint order of the General Secretary of the Government and of the head of the Chancellery of the Prime Minister.

Each authority represented in the Inter-ministerial Committee shall designate, by order or by decision of the head of that authority, a person in charge and an alternate, from the management level, who shall be **point of contact in charge for monitoring and assessing the Strategy at the level of that institution** and in the relation with the Technical Secretariat.

### (2) Operation of the Strategy monitoring and assessment system

The monitoring and assessment system shall focus on the following aspects interrelated:

**a. Semi-annual analysis of the Assessment and Monitoring Inter-ministerial Committee on the Measure Plan implementation progress (Annex 2) and on the Indicators established (Annex 3)**, with regard to the achievement of the results targeted through the implementation of this Strategy. During the first year of Strategy implementation, the Committee shall meet quarterly or as often as necessary, at the express request of any of its members, in order to ensure that the operation of the overall monitoring and assessment system is checked.

The analysis shall be based on an integrated monitoring report drawn up by the Technical Secretariat on the basis of the monitoring and assessment reports submitted by the points of contact in charge within the central institutions and the NAR, which shall also submit reports drawn up by the CORs.

With a view to drafting this integrated report, the Technical Secretariat and the points of contact in charge organise periodic working meetings.

The NAR is in charge of developing the working instruments (monitoring plan pattern, questionnaire, field visit form, data collection software, interview guide, etc.), including by contracting technical assistance services. Moreover, the technical assistance shall ensure training for the human resources involved in the monitoring process and shall develop the data collection, analysis and reporting system, which shall be made available for ministries and local authorities.

The indicators monitored under the monitoring and assessment process are subsumed under each intervention measure specified in the Strategy (Annex 2). These specific indicators may be used to monitor the progress in achieving the results targeted (Annex 3).

**b. Finding and implementing solutions/correction measures for achieving the results proposed,** when data reveal limited progress in the implementation of the Strategy.

The integrated assessment report drawn up by the Technical Secretariat shall also contain proposals of solutions/correction measures for any deficiencies found and, depending on the progress and results recorded, proposals for updating the action plans.

The Assessment and Monitoring Inter-ministerial Committee shall analyse these proposals and shall decide of the solutions/correction or improvement measures for the sectoral activity with a view to achieving the objectives proposed, starting from the existing indicators. These measures shall be submitted to the competent institutions for implementation.

Moreover, the committee may decide on measures intended to ensure the operation of the Strategy Assessment and Monitoring Inter-ministerial Committee, when finding failures (reporting delays, submission of insufficient data, etc.) and may decide on the need to revise the Strategy in relation with the failures found and with the national and European developments.

The committee shall draw up an annual report on the Strategy implementation progress, which shall be submitted to the government for information. A summary of this report shall be made public.

This report shall be submitted to the European Commission through the National Contact Point.

**c. In compliance with the principle of the partnership with the civil society, the process of drafting the Strategy monitoring and assessment report shall include the analysis of the recommendations made in the independent reports launched by the civil society.**

These recommendations shall be presented by the NAR within the Assessment and Monitoring Inter-ministerial Committee, based on the discussions within the Consultative Council.

The Assessment and Monitoring Inter-ministerial Committee may organise meetings with the representatives of the civil society.

### **13. THE MECHANISM FOR REVISING THE STRATEGY**

The Strategy shall be revised, adapted and supplemented depending on the national or European developments.

The Assessment and Monitoring Inter-ministerial Committee may decide on revising the Strategy depending on the results of the internal assessment and monitoring process or at the proposal of the National Contact Point as a result of European developments or of recommendations from the European institutions.

In 2016, the Strategy shall be supplemented by Government Decision with the financing sources for the period 2017 to 2020.

The measure plans in this Strategy shall be updated after 3 years.

A basic principle in the revising, adapting or supplementing process remains the consultation with the civil society, by submission of the document for public debate, pursuant to law.

\* \*  
\*

The following annexes are an integral part of this Strategy:

**Annex 2** to the Strategy - **Sectoral measure plans**

**Annex 3** to the Strategy - **Types of performance indicators for the priorities of the Strategy**

## **Annex 2 – Sectoral measure plans**

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>ARD</b>	Agencies for Regional Development
<b>BCERA</b>	Bucharest Centre for Educational Resources and Assistance
<b>BCH</b>	Bucharest City Hall
<b>CC</b>	County Council
<b>CCERA</b>	County Centre for Educational Resources and Assistance
<b>CCP</b>	County College of Physicians
<b>CEB</b>	Council of Europe Development Bank
<b>CRSE</b>	Centres for Resources and Support for Education
<b>CSI</b>	County School Inspectorate
<b>ELWG</b>	Educational Local Working Group
<b>GDSACP</b>	General Directorate for Social Assistance and Child Protection
<b>LC</b>	Local Council
<b>MANRDP</b>	Management Authority for the National Rural Development Programme
<b>MAROP</b>	Management Authority for the Regional Operational Programme
<b>NCSICH</b>	National Commission for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage
<b>NHI</b>	National Heritage Institute
<b>NHIO</b>	National Health Insurance Office
<b>NIPH</b>	National Institute for Public Health
<b>PLA</b>	Public Local Authorities
<b>RAQAHE</b>	Romanian Agency for Quality Assurance in Higher Education
<b>RAQASE</b>	Romanian Agency for Quality Assurance in Secondary Education
<b>RCESD</b>	Romanian Centre for Education and Sustainable Development
<b>SASP</b>	'School After School' Programme
<b>SCP</b>	'A Second Chance' Programme
<b>SNHIF</b>	Single National Health Insurance Fund
<b>TSRC</b>	Teaching-Staff Resource Centre

## A. Education

### Objectives:

(1) Increasing the level of educational inclusion of the Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority, by fighting social gaps that increase the risk of school drop-off, by positive measures and ensurance of equal, free and universal access of Roma to high quality education at all levels, in particular in the public education system, in order to support economic growth and development of the knowledge-based society.

(2) Promoting high quality education for Roma citizens, by:

- facilitating access to support programmes (for example, 'School after school') for Roma children with insufficient resources (economic, family, etc.) in order to ensure a high educational level;
- preventing and eliminating segregation in the educational system based on ethnicity, as well as fighting against other discrimination based on ethnicity, social status, disabilities or other criteria affecting children and young people from disadvantaged groups, including Roma;
- promoting programmes for safeguarding and cultivating the Roma identity in the school and university systems through language, culture, traditions, history, etc.

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A – Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
<b>1. Development of data collection and monitoring system concerning the inclusion of the preschool (3-6 years) and school children (7-16 years) within a form of education. The system shall be driven (until 2016) in minimum 300 schools where the share of Roma students is minimum 15 %.</b>	<b>Coordinating institution:</b> MESR - (in charge of tasks related to curriculum, assessment, extracurricular activities and school inspection). Other institutions involved: MLFSPE, NAR, school inspectorates, CCERA/RCESD/CRSE GDSACP, educational	Q/S/A	Q/S/A	No additional allocations from MESR are required.	MESR budget, local budgets, other resources.	Data collection and monitoring system implemented in minimum 300 schools where the share of Roma students is minimum 15 %.	Data collection and monitoring system implemented in all the schools where the share of Roma students is minimum 15 %.

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
	establishments, the town hall service for personal records, NGOs with experience in the field.						
1.1. Semi-annual collection and updating of (local, county, regional and central) data concerning the participation of Roma children to education at different levels.	All partners, ELWG, town halls, educational establishments, community clinics, social assistants/ local councillors/school mediators and health mediators.	Q/S/A	Q/S/A	No additional allocations from MESR are required.	MESR budget, local budgets, other resources.		
1.2. Annual collection and updating of (local, county, regional and central) data concerning the level of education of Roma who are outside the educational system.	No additional allocations from MESR are required.	Q/S/A	Q/S/A	MESR budget, local budgets, other resources.	MESR budget, local budgets, other resources.		
<b>2. Extending, running, monitoring and promoting through the media the set of support programmes aiming at stimulating school attendance, reducing absenteeism/drop-out/illiteracy, and obtaining school success in secondary and tertiary education.</b>	<b>Coordinator: MESR.</b> School inspectorates (tasks related to the education for disadvantaged groups, school networks and education data IT collection), other institutions involved: NAR, CCERA, schools.	Q/S/A	Q/S/A	No broken down by target group allocations from MESR are required.	MESR budget, local budgets, budgets for ESF projects at central/county level, sponsorships.		
2.1. Extending, supplementing, adapting and revising the					Funds found at local/central level		

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually	Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020	
specific methodologies for the organisation of the support educational programmes promoted by the new Law on the national education, with the aim to include the maximum number of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority in these programmes, as well as continuing the local social support programmes and the programmes under the responsibility of the MESR: 'A Second Chance' (ASC); 'Functional Literacy'; 'School After School' (SAS); money for high school; social scholarships; study scholarships; 'Support for computer purchase'; 'Crescent and milk'; transport expense reimbursement by the local authorities and others. Extending and supplementing the social support programmes shall consist in:					(including European funds), MESR budget, local budgets, sponsorships.		
2.1.1. Launching a national programme through cooperation				TRANSPORT RON 40/month,	Funds found at local/central level	10 000 children from vulnerable	Granting free



Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A – Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
between the central and the local levels of the public administration with a view to granting free of charge transport to school for minimum 10 000 children from vulnerable categories (including Roma), in rural areas, who travel more than 5 km from home to school, in localities where the share of Roma students in the school is minimum 15 %.				calculated on a basis of 50 Km of round trip/ day/ student – (bus/ minibus/ train) – 9 months/ year. Annual total per student: RON 360. Total for the results targeted (10 000 children): RON 3 600 000.	(including European funds), MESR budget, local budgets, budgets for ESF projects at central/county level, sponsorships.	categories (including Roma), in rural areas, in localities where the share of Roma students in the school in minimum 15 %, as beneficiaries of free of charge transport to school.	of charge transport to all children from vulnerable categories (including Roma children).
2.1.2. Launching a national programme through cooperation between the central and the local levels of the public administration, with a view to providing support for 10 000 children from vulnerable categories (including Roma) and under risk of drop-out, with a view to improving the social and economic situation with regard to aspects that block educational inclusion (food, clothes, housing conditions, health status, etc.).				RON 400/month per child (food: RON 170/month, clothes: RON 150/month, housing conditions: RON 50/month, health status: RON 30/month) – 9 months/year. Annual total per student: 400*9= RON 3 600. Total for the	Funds found at local/central level (including European funds), MESR budget, local budgets, budgets for ESF projects at central/county level, sponsorships.	10 000 children from vulnerable categories (including Roma) and under risk of drop-out as beneficiaries of support with a view to improving the social and economic situation with	Providing support for 30 000 children from vulnerable categories (including Roma) and under risk of drop-out, with a view to improving the social and economic

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually	Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020	
Gender balance shall be maintained as much as possible when identifying the beneficiaries.				results targeted (10 000 children): RON 36 000 000.		regard to aspects that block educational inclusion (food, clothes, housing conditions, health status, etc.).	situation with regard to aspects that block educational inclusion (food, clothes, housing conditions, health status, etc.).
2.1.3. Extending the programme 'School After School' (SAS), by increasing the number of beneficiaries by minimum 10 000 Roma children from primary and secondary levels in schools where the share of Roma students is minimum 10 %				RON 250/month: food+ school stationery, teacher remuneration: RON 2/student/day X 2 hours/day X 20 days/month = RON 80/month. Total monthly cost per student: 250+80= RON 330. Annual total per student (9 months): 330*9= RON 2 970.	Funds found at local/central level (including European funds), MESR budget, local budgets, budgets for ESF projects at central/county level, sponsorships.	Inclusion of minimum 10 000 Roma children in the programme 'School After School' (until 2016).	Inclusion of minimum 40 000 Roma children in the programme 'School After School'

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
				Total for the results targeted (10 000 children): RON 29 700 000.			
2.1.4. Extending the programme 'A Second Chance' (ASC), by increasing the number of beneficiaries by minimum 5 000 Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority.				RON 70/month: (RON 50 – school stationery and school books; RON 20/teacher). Annual total per student (9 months): 70*9= RON 630. Total for the results targeted (5 000 beneficiaries): RON 3 150 000.	Funds found at local/central level (including European funds), MESR budget, local budgets, budgets for ESF projects at central/county level, sponsorships.	5 000 Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority as beneficiaries of 'A Second Chance' support programmes with a view to improving school results.	20 000 Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority as beneficiaries of 'A Second Chance' support programmes with a view to improving school results
2.1.5. Launching a national support programme for 10 000 children from vulnerable categories (including Roma) under risk of drop-out, by providing support to their families in order to increase chances of employment (information, mediation,				RON 1 000/month per parent. Annual total per beneficiary parent (6 months): 1 000*6= RON 6 000 Total for the results targeted	Funds found at local/central level (including European funds), MESR budget, local budgets, budgets for ESF projects at central/county	10 000 parents of children from vulnerable categories (including Roma) under risk of drop-out as beneficiaries of support	50 000 parents of children from vulnerable categories (including Roma) under risk of drop-out as

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually	Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020	
training), through cooperation between the central and the local levels of the public administration.				(10 000 beneficiaries): RON 60 000 000	level, sponsorships.	intended to increase chances of employment on the labour market (information, mediation, training).	beneficiaries of support intended to increase chances of employment on the labour market (information, mediation, training).
2.1.6 Launching a national support programme for Roma children having ante pre-school, pre-school, primary school and lower secondary school ages, who are outside the educational system, with a view to their enrolment in ante pre-school, pre-school/school units and to their access to education (identification, parental counselling, clothes, food, shortening the duration necessary to reach the closest kindergarten/school, etc.), through cooperation between the				RON 320/month, of which: food – RON 100; school stationery RON 50, clothes – RON 150; teacher – RON 20. Annual total per beneficiary (9 months) 320*9= RON 2 880. Total for the results targeted (5 800 pre-school students + 2 000 school students):	Funds found at local/central level (including European funds), MESR budget, local budgets, budgets for ESF projects at central/county level, sponsorships.	5 800 Roma children having ante pre-school and pre-school ages who are not enrolled in kindergartens will receive, until 2016, support to enrol in kindergarten and to benefit from ante pre-school/pre-school/school education	20 000 Roma children having ante pre-school and pre-school ages who are not enrolled in kindergartens will receive support to enrol in kindergarten and to benefit from pre-school education

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
central and the local levels of the public administration. The contribution of school mediators (by identifying the Roma pre-school/school students who do not attend kindergarten, by facilitating the provision of parental counselling, clothes, food, free of charge transport, etc.) will be essential.				RON 22 464 000		2 000 Roma children having primary school or lower secondary school ages, as support beneficiaries for enrolment and actual attendance of school courses.	All Roma children having primary school or lower secondary school ages, as support beneficiaries for enrolment and actual attendance of school courses.
2.1.7. Launching a national programme for the restoration of schools where a share of minimum 15 % Roma students are learning, which have not been beneficiaries of other similar school restoration programmes, through cooperation between the central and the local levels of the public administration.				RON 500 000/per school. Total for the results targeted (200 schools): RON 100 000 000	Funds found at local/central level (including European funds), MESR budget, local budgets, sponsorships.	200 schools where a share of minimum 15 % Roma students are learning will be subject to school restoration.	All schools where a share of minimum 15 % Roma students are learning, which have not been beneficiaries of other similar school restoration programmes.

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually	Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020	
2.2. Promoting and running parental education programmes at local level, as well as activities/projects on school-family, school-community cooperation: Mothers' School, Parents' School, etc.				No additional expenses from MESR are required.	ESF, budgets of schools/ town halls/ school inspectorates / CCERA-BCERA, local/Bucharest public authorities.		
2.3. Continuing the 'Summer Kindergarten' programme (in the version 'All To Kindergarten- Each one to its grade/All To Kindergarten - All to the preparatory grade/All to the first grade') and of other similar alternative Community initiatives in the areas where local educational establishments find at least 7-10 Roma children who did not attend preschool education.				RON 420/month per beneficiary: RON 250 food + clothes; RON 150 school stationary; RON 20 teacher. For an average of 20 beneficiaries enrolled in kindergarten, the cost for organising a summer kindergarten is $420 * 20 = 8\ 400$ Annual total (3 months): RON 25 200 Total for the results targeted: 100 kindergartens	ESF, budgets of schools/ town halls/ school inspectorates / CCERA-BCERA, local/Bucharest public authorities.	100 kindergartens organised at local level.	300 kindergartens organised at local level.

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
				* 25 200= RON 2 520 000.			
2.4. Extending the network of kindergartens/classes with teaching in Romany as mother tongue, including through bilingual teaching approaches, in the beginning (Romany – Romanian; Romany – Hungarian, etc.), and of language, history, traditions and music classes in Romany, in the communities with at least 7-10 requests of this kind. Publishing the school books necessary for education in Romany for the subjects taught in this language.				No additional allocations from MESR are required.		20 new kindergartens with teaching in Romany as mother tongue.	80 new kindergartens with teaching in Romany as mother tongue.
2.5. Organising by MESR, together with local and county schools, of national and international school contests and olympiads, with a view to promoting the language, literature and literary creation, history and culture of Roma, the diversity, alterity, interculturality, non-					Funds found at local/central level (including European funds), MESR budget, local budgets, sponsorships.		

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A – Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
discrimination and non-segregation.							
2.6. Particularizing the ASC programme for people needing to be alphabetized.				RON 70/month: (RON 50 school stationery and school books; RON 20 teacher). Annual total per student (9 months): 70*9= RON 630. Annual total for the target group concerned (5 000 beneficiaries): RON 3 150 000	Funds found at local/central level (including European funds), MESR budget, local budgets, budgets for ESF projects at central/county level, sponsorships.	5 000 people alphabetized.	15 000 people alphabetized by 2020.
<b>3. Harmonizing and supplementing the quality assurance system, with focus on the management of inclusive education (adapted to Roma specificity).</b>	<b>MESR – coordinating institution</b> (persons in charge of tasks related to the education of disadvantaged groups and to the achievement of real school progress, as well as RAQASE experts), school inspectorates, educational establishments, CCERA/BCERA, RCESD/CRSE, NAR, NGOs	Q/S/A	Q/S/A	No additional allocations from MESR are required.	Budgets of the MESR, CSIs and TSRCs, budgets for county ESF projects.		



Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually	Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020	
	with experience in the field						
3.1. Adapting and supplementing the set of RAQASE standards on quality in education with a significant number of Roma students. Revising the methodologies concerning the assessment criteria for teachers, headmasters and educational establishments, with a view to increasing the share of the inclusive education component and of the component referring to working with groups having a different cultural specificity, originating in disadvantaged environments, including Roma, implementing active-participative methods.				No additional allocations from MESR are required.			
3.2. Revising the school inspection methodology from the perspective of including the component of remedial education and real school progress, multi- and intercultural education, inclusive education, as well as monitoring the				No additional allocations from MESR are required.			

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A – Annually	Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020	
measures for promoting inclusive education through school inspection and through the commissions for quality assurance.							
3.3. Analysing and updating the continuing education methodology, with a view to enhancing the inclusive education modules, focusing on knowledge of fundamental Roma values, of the set of Roma customs whose overlooking by the teaching staff might have a negative impact to the disadvantage of the Roma students. Involving the TSRCs in supporting non-discrimination, equal opportunities, multiculturalism, interculturalism and inclusive education, through the organisation of trainings in the area of educational romanipen (ensemble of customs and fundamental values of Roma), of diversity under all its forms, etc.,				MESR and the CSIs/TSRCs shall provide for the annual budget allocations necessary to organise and run training courses in the area of educational romanipen (Roma's tragic history, Roma customs, specific communication in school and community space including Roma, history of Roma education and its desiderata).		200 teachers working in schools where the share of Roma students is above 15 % to be trained on the specific topic of the compliance with the principles of inclusive school, of the knowledge and implementation of Roma history and culture elements.	

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually	Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020	
at county, local, educational establishment containing Roma students (min. 15 %) levels, and with a view to using the set of measures on inclusive education, the attitudes and values of non-discrimination, non-segregation, of alterity and interculturality et al.							
3.4. Training resources people as MESR trainers on educational romanipen, for the needs of each CSI/ISMB/TSRC, with a view to ensuring the training modules on Roma specificity (history, customs, traditions, culture and Romany language).				National MESR budget. Annually, 450 county trainers on educational romanipen X 2 training days/pers. X RON 150/day/pers. = RON 135 000 (accommodation and meals) + 58 500 transport = RON 293 500/year. Total budget for two years: 2 * 293 500 =	Local budgets, budgets of CSI, TSRC, CCERA-BCERA CCJ/, budgets for ESF projects or other funding sources for annual organisation of similar MESR trainings in each county, with the participation of 450 teachers/county from educational establishments having minimum 15 % of Roma		

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A – Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
				RON 587 000.	children and students.		
3.5. Implementing Order No 1529 of the Minister of Education, Research and Youth of 18 July 2007 concerning the development of the problem of diversity in the national curriculum, by inserting concrete provisions in the new curricula intended to impose on authors and publishing houses the mandatory insertion of diversity elements (related to history, ethnicity, linguistics, culture, genre, physics, religion, etc.) in all school books, irrespective of subject matter or study level.				No additional allocations from MESR are required.			
<b>4. Continuing measures to prevent segregation of Roma children and students and to remove potential segregations occurred in the educational system.</b>	<b>MESR – coordinating institution</b> (persons in charge of tasks related to the education of disadvantaged groups, with the school network and the movement of the teaching staff), NAR, RAQASE, school inspectorates, CCERA-	Q/S/A	Q/S/A		Budgets of MESR, CSI, CC/LC, budgets for ESF projects or other funding sources.		

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually	Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020	
	BCERA, educational establishments, CC/LC, NGOs with experience in the field.						
4.1. Revising by the MESR of Law No 1/2011 and of Order No 1540 of the Minister of Education, Research and Youth of 19 July 2007 concerning the interdiction of Roma children school segregation and approving the Methodology for preventing and eliminating Roma children school segregation, as well as other related documents, with a view to avoiding segregation cases and to including provisions intended to prevent, forbid, correct and remove such phenomena in the educational system. Amending Order No 1540 of 19 July 2007 by supplementing provisions concerning mandatory actions and measures in cases of ethnic segregation.				No additional allocations from MESR are required.			
4.2. Drawing up county				No additional		All counties will	School

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
segregation prevention plans, monitoring the way of making up kindergarten groups and cycle starting grades (preparatory grade/first grade, fifth grade) by all the inspectors of each school inspectorate, when visiting the educational establishments, from February to September of each year. School inspectorates should analyse county and local plans on preventing segregations and, in exceptional, unwanted cases of segregation, specific de-segregation plans shall be drawn up and implemented immediately. The permanent contribution of the school mediator is necessary in all these cases.				allocations from MESR are required.		have drawn up prevention plans for school segregation on ethnicity grounds based on the monitoring, at the initiative and with the direct contribution of school mediators. School mediators shall be co-opted by educational establishments in all activities for continuous prevention of segregation, including data collection for identifying segregation cases and their	segregation is prevented and removed in all schools.

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A – Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
						submission to school inspectorates and to the Ministry of Education. Employment of school mediators within educational establishments where there is fear of school segregation.	
<b>5. Restructuring initial university training of teachers, taking into account the compliance with the principles of inclusive school, of knowledge and implementation of Roma history and culture elements acquired during their initial training under the teacher training module.</b>	<b>MESR – coordinating institution</b> (people in charge of tasks related to initial training, pedagogical university education and school/social inclusion), school inspectorates, TSRCs, RAQAHE, RAQASE, conference of university presidents, university president offices of higher education institutes, educational establishments, NGOs with	Q/S/A	Q/S/A	No additional allocations from MNE are required.	Budgets of MESR, TSRCs, universities, ESF budgets.	University modules/courses for the promotion of diversity, of the desiderata of inclusive school and educational romanipen have been included in the whole university system.	

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
	experience in the field.						
<b>6. Extending the promotion of cultivation of the Roma language, history and traditions in the secondary and the tertiary educational systems.</b>	<b>MESR – coordinating institution</b> (people in charge of tasks related to the education of disadvantaged groups, inclusive education), NAR, school inspectorates, the Teaching-Staff Resource Centres, the Department for Inter-ethnic Relations, NGOs with experience in the field.	Q/S/A	Q/S/A				
6.1. Equipping the libraries in TSRCs and educational establishments (having minimum 15 % of Roma students) with materials in the field of Roma language, history and culture, including the organisation of virtual sections of libraries containing papers in pdf format.				No additional allocations from MESR are required.	Budgets of MESR, CSI, TSRC, budgets of county ESF projects, sponsorships.	300 schools equipped with materials in the field of Roma language, history and culture, including the organisation of virtual sections of libraries containing papers in pdf format.	
6.2. Setting up one or several high schools with Romany as				No additional allocations from		Minimum one high school with	Minimum three high



Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
teaching language (grades 1 to 12), with parallel classes at grades 9 to 12 with bilingual teaching Romany-Romanian and with parallel classes for school mediators, music, theatre and dance, traditional trades adapted to the modern context				MESR are required.		Romany as teaching language (grades 1 to 12) to be set up by 2016.	schools with Romany as teaching language (grades 1 to 12) to be set up by 2020.
6.3. Setting up of Romany language and culture departments/study lines at old, well-known universities.				No additional allocations from MESR are required.		3	5
<b>7. Continuing positive measures for training and employing Roma human resources in the educational system, who should have permanent, direct and effective access to and support for the Roma communities, who should be aware of the real needs and the real solutions.</b>	<b>MESR – coordinating institution</b> (people in charge of tasks related to the education of disadvantaged groups and to the movement of the teaching staff). School inspectorates, secondary and tertiary educational establishments. Other bodies directly involved: NAR, UNICEF.	Q/S/A	Q/S/A	CSI- MESR.			
7.1. Ensuring, at the level of each CSI, one full-time position of school inspector for Roma educational issues and teaching				MESR shall ensure 42 full-time positions of school inspector for Roma	Budgets of partners, off-budget funds, sponsorships,		

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A – Annually	Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020	
of or in Romany. Continuing the training of school inspectors on Roma educational issues, of method developers for Roma language, history and culture. Getting Roma and school mediators into schools.				educational issues and teaching of or in Romany, of Roma history and culture, according to Article 95(5) of Law No 1/2011: <i>'School inspectorates shall also include school inspectors for children and youth from socially and economically disadvantaged environments'</i> .	budgets of MESR, CSI, TSRC.		
7.2. Continuing the training of school mediators from MESR funds, regular training of school mediators through courses organised by the MESR together with other governmental, non-governmental and inter-governmental institutions, using funds that have been jointly found and attracted.				Annually, the training of 3 potential Roma school mediators/county X 42 counties = 126 X 10 days/training X RON 300/day/pers . = RON 252 000 + 25 200 transport = RON 277 200/year Total for the	Budget of the MESR.	252 new school mediators trained.	

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually	Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020	
				results targeted: RON 277 200*2 years = RON 554 400.			
7.3. Employment of school mediators in all 1 680 educational establishments where the number of Roma children and students is minimum 15 % (percentage to be re-validated by the educational establishments together with the Roma organisations, the Roma representatives, the local and county Roma bodies). School mediators shall be co-opted by educational establishments in all activities for continuous prevention of segregation. The 1 680 school mediators shall be employed according to Article 250 of Law No 1/2011 and of Order No 1539 of the Ministry of Education, Research and Youth of 19 July 2007.				RON 1 000/month per mediator * 24 months = <b>RON 24 000 per year.</b> <b>Total for the results targeted:</b> <b>600*24 000=</b> <b>RON 14 400 000.</b>	Educational establishments	Co-optation and employment of minimum 600 school mediators in educational establishments needing school mediation.	Co-optation and employment of school mediators in all 1 680 educational establishments where the number of Roma children and students is minimum 15 %
7.4. Continuing initial/further training on Romany language				Annual training of 3 potential	Budget of the MESR.	252 people trained as	

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
intended to Roma or non-Roma, skilled or unskilled teachers, who will teach/are teaching Romany language or in Romany language at kindergartens and in schools.				Romany kindergarten/primary school/secondary school teachers/county X 42 counties = 126 X 20 days/training X RON 300/day/pers = RON 504 000 + 25 200 transport = <b>RON 529 200/</b> <b>year.</b> <b>Total for the results targeted:</b> <b>RON 529 200 *2</b> <b>years =</b> <b>RON 1 058 400</b>		potential Romany kindergarten/primary school/secondary school teachers.	
7.5. Increasing the number of Roma youth accepted on special places for Roma candidates to admission to higher vocational education by 200 (by 2016, as compared to 2014). Supplementing the legislation on the access of Roma candidates to				No additional allocations from MESR are required.		800 Roma youth enrolled at university on separate places intended to Roma candidates (as compared to 600	1 000 Roma youth enrolled at university on separate places intended to Roma candidates (as

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A – Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
special places, with a view to allowing the candidates obtaining admission grades that are higher than the last admission average on normal places without tuition to have those places, leaving the special places to Roma candidates having obtained admission grades that are lower than the last admission average on normal places without tuition. Moreover, Roma candidates who have taken no-tuition places after the admission tests should keep their no-tuition place until the end of the university studies – provided that he or she passes all annual exams.						in 2013).	compared to 600 in 2013).
<b>8. Monitoring the activity of the CSIs and of the local support groups/committees in order to improve the access of disadvantaged groups to education.</b>	<b>MESR - coordinating institution</b> (people in charge of tasks related to the education of disadvantaged groups and to school inspection), school inspectorates, secondary education establishments,	Q/S/A	Q/S/A	No additional allocations from MESR are required.	Budget of the MESR, budgets of ESF projects or other financing sources.		

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A – Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
	CC/LC, NAR, central and local institutions, NGOs with experience in the field.						
8.1. Drawing up the set of educational standard procedures concerning the efficient inter-institutional cooperation at county/local level, as part of the monitoring system.				No additional allocations from MESR are required.			
<b>9. Participation of the local community at activities and programmes for improving non-discriminatory access of Roma children from disadvantaged groups to compulsory education, within state education.</b>	<b>MESR – coordinator</b> (people in charge of tasks related to the education of disadvantaged groups and to school inspection), school inspectorates, education establishments, CCERA/RCESD/CRSE and the MLFSP, NAR, CC/LC, GDSACP, NGOs with experience in the field, mass media.	Q/S/A	Q/S/A	No additional allocations from MESR are required.	Budget of the MESR, local budgets, budgets of ESF projects or other financing sources.		
9.1. Supplementing the methodology on setting up the school board by provisions ensuring proportional representation and relevant participation of Roma parents in				No additional allocations from MESR are required.			

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A – Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
the decision-making process of the school board.							
9.2. Setting up county and local Educational Working Groups for supporting access to education for disadvantaged groups, including Roma.				No additional allocations from MESR are required.			
9.3. Including the proposals of these support groups/committees in the <i>County strategies for improving access to education</i> .				No additional allocations from MESR are required.			
9.4. Including information on school participation and performances of Roma students in the reports and strategic documents of the CSIs, as well as publishing and distributing publications, studies, pointing out examples of success with regard to Roma's participation to education.				No additional allocations from MESR are required.			
<b>10. Information/dissemination with regard to segregation/desegregation, non-discriminatory access to education, preventing school absenteeism and school drop-</b>	<b>MESR – coordinating institution</b> (people in charge of tasks related to the education of disadvantaged groups, public policies and the relation with the social	Q/S/A	Q/S/A	No additional allocations from MESR are required.	Budgets of the MNE CSI, CC, budgets of ESF projects or other financing source.		

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
<b>out, abuse and neglect of disadvantaged children.</b>	partners), school inspectorates, NAR, central institutions (involved in settling issues related to disadvantage groups), CC/LC, NGOs with experience in the field, mass media.						
10.1. Continuing to edit and post on MESR site the electronic newsletter concerning Roma children education.				No additional allocations from MESR are required.			
10.2. Setting up and running campaigns on preventing discrimination and on promoting diversity and the principles of inclusion in the educational system.				No additional allocations from MESR are required.			
10.3. Introducing certain initial/training programmes in schools for non-Roma teachers, non-Roma parents and students in the spirit of the respect for diversity, interculturality, multiculturalism, prevention and fight against discrimination, knowledge of Roma culture, customs and mentalities.				No additional allocations from MESR are required.			



## B. Employment

### Main objective:

Accessing active measures with a view to increase employment opportunities for Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority.

**Specific objectives** for the employment area, in accordance with the tasks provided for by law with a view to implementing the Government Strategy intended to improve Roma status:

- Increasing the number of persons belonging to Roma minority who are active on the labour market.
- Increasing the number of Roma women who are active on the labour market.

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly A – Annually P - Permanently		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
The measures implemented pursuant to Law No 76/2002, with a view to integrating vulnerable categories, including Roma on the labour market, are included in the vocational training and employment programmes and consist of:	NAE	P	M	Concerning the <b>financing of active measures for Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority</b> , the NAE does not budget allocations exclusively for Roma, as they refer to all the beneficiaries, which ensures non-discriminatory	Budget of social insurance for unemployment; the ESF	70 000 Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority having accessed active measures.	At least 75 000 Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority having accessed active measures / 4 500 people employed as a result of accessing active measures 1. Number of

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly A - Annually P - Permanently		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
				access to the active measures for all interested persons.			Roma citizens having accessed active measures
<b>1. Free of charge carrier information and counselling services for job seekers</b>	NAE	A	M	The costs for this active measure are in-house	Budget of social insurance for unemployment European funds	5 000 Roma citizens informed and counselled	At least 7 500 Roma citizens informed and counselled
<b>2. Free of charge mediation services concerning vacancies or new jobs</b>	NAE	A	M	The costs for this active measure are in-house	Budget of social insurance for unemployment; European funds	At least 5 000 people mediated, of which at least 2 000 people employed as a result of mediation	At least 7 500 people mediated, of which at least 4 000 people employed as a result of mediation
<b>3. Stimulation of labour force mobility</b> through employment or installation bonuses, as appropriate;	NAE	A	M	10 pers. x 2 x RON 500 = RON 10 000 10 pers. x 7 x RON 500 = RON 35 000	Budget of social insurance for unemployment European funds	60 people as beneficiaries of this measure	At least 100 people as beneficiaries of this measure
<b>4. Organisation of vocational trainings</b> for job seekers;	NAE	A	M	1 000 people/year X RON 1 000 = RON 1 000 000	Budget of social insurance for unemployment European funds	1 000 Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority	1 500 Romanian citizens belonging to

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly A – Annually P - Permanently		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
						trained for trades or qualifications in demand on the labour market	the Roma minority trained for trades or qualifications in demand on the labour market
<b>5. Competence assessment for Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority</b>	NAE	A	M	100 people/year X RON 1 500 = RON 150 000	Budget of social insurance for unemployment European funds	100 Roma citizens/year to be assessed and certified in competences acquired informally	150 Roma citizens/year to be assessed and certified in competences acquired informally
<b>6. Subsidies for employers</b> in case of employment of people belonging to disadvantaged categories or having more difficulties to access the labour market	NAE	A	M	100 persons X RON 500 (social indicator) X 9 months = RON 450 000	Budget of social insurance for unemployment European funds	100 people as beneficiaries of this measure	150 people as beneficiaries of this measure
<b>7. Personalised support for youth at risk of social marginalisation</b> through conclusion of solidarity contracts and provision of	NAE	A	M	50 Roma youth employed/year x 2 x 500 x 12 months = RON 600 000	Budget of social insurance for unemployment European funds	50 people as beneficiaries of this measure	100 people as beneficiaries of this measure

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly A - Annually P - Permanently		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
		specific services, including provision of subsidies to insertion employers who employ people from this category.					

## C. Health

MAIN OBJECTIVE: Improving the health status of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority by increasing access to preventive and curative health services and by promoting healthy lifestyle.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

1. Improving the access of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority to integrated and high quality, basic, preventive and curative health services;
2. Mitigating risks and preventing diseases related to the mortality and morbidity patterns prevailing among the Roma population;
3. Increasing the institutional capacity of local public authorities in the process of establishing health-related needs, of developing and implementing health-related programmes/interventions intended for the Roma communities, and of their monitoring and assessment;
4. Preventing the discrimination of the Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority who access health services.

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
	a. Institutions in charge b. Institutions involved in implementation	M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A – Annually	Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020	
<b>1. Improving the access of citizens belonging to the Roma minority to integrated and high quality, basic, preventive and curative health services</b>							
<b>Action line 1.1.: Developing the network of basic health services and promoting the provision of community integrated services in the areas of social protection, education and health</b>							
1.1. Improving the regulatory framework for health-related community assistance	a. MH, NIPH	2015, permanently	S/A	No additional allocations from the MH are required	National budget	Operational regulatory framework for basic services	Operational regulatory framework for specialised services
1.2. Ensuring methodological support from central and regional authorities: a. standards and procedures concerning the integrated	a. MH, NIPH b. MLFSPE/MESR MRDPA/NAR/specialised public institutions/CC/LP	2016 – permanently 2020	S/A	Included in the estimation of RON 45 000 000	National and local budget European Funds, UNICEF	- Inter-ministerial Statutory Working Group with participants from the civil society	- Compliance of community health care services with methodological standards

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
	a. Institutions in charge b. Institutions involved in implementation	M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
community services, b. periodic assessment of the operation of the integrated services system	A/NGOs					- Standards and working procedures defined - Monitoring and assessment plan	- 3 annual reports concerning the assessment of integrated community assistance services (2016, 2018, 2020)
1.3. Setting up/Extending at national level the network of community centres providing integrated basic services	a. MH/NIPH//MFSP E/MNE/MRDPA b. CC/LPA, specialised public institutions, NGOs	2020	A	RON 45 000 000 estimation from the national budget and from projects with European, Swiss and Norwegian financing	National budget, the Swiss Financial Mechanism, the Norwegian Financial Mechanism RO 19, European funds	Community centres providing social and health integrated basic services	Community centres providing social and health integrated basic services
1.4. Developing the institutional capacity of the health community service providers: a. education and training b. development of working instruments in integrated system, guidelines and practice protocols	a. MH, NIPH b. MLFSPE/MRDPA/NAR/ specialised public institutions/CC/LP A/NGOs	2016 - permanently 2020	S/A	Included in the RON 45 000 000 estimation	National budget, the Swiss Financial Mechanism, the Norwegian Financial Mechanism RO 19, UNICEF, European funds	Basic community services providers educated and/or trained according to the guidelines and procedures defined - Working instruments in integrated system, guidelines and practice protocols defined	Basic community services providers educated and/or trained according to the guidelines and procedures defined - Working instruments in integrated system, guidelines and practice protocols defined

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
	a. Institutions in charge b. Institutions involved in implementation	M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
1.5. Giving priority to Roma community nurse and to the health mediator when employing staff for Roma rural communities	a. MH, NIPH MRDPA/CC/LPA/specialised public institutions	2016 - A permanently 2020		Included in the RON 45 000 000 estimation	National and local budget, the Norwegian Financial Mechanism RO 19, European funds	Increasing the number of Roma nurses employed and/or of health mediators	Increasing the number of Roma nurses employed and/or of health mediators
1.6. Supporting scholarship programmes for Roma youth, which should facilitate their access to post-secondary and tertiary education in the area of health services	a. MH/MNE b. universities, other educational establishments	2020	A	No financial allocation from the MH is required	National budget European funds	Scholarship programmes for Roma youth, which should facilitate their access to education in the area of health services	Scholarship programmes for Roma youth, which should facilitate their access to education in the area of health services
1.7. Supporting Roma graduates of health studies to be employed on the labour market (including in Roma communities) in the conditions laid down in the legislation in force	a. MH/MLFSP	2020	A	No financial allocation from the MH is required		Increasing the number of Roma employees with health studies, including in Roma communities	Increasing the number of Roma employees with health studies, including in Roma communities
<b>Action line 1.2: Increasing the share of Roma population with access to basic health services</b>							
1.2.1. Counselling the Roma population on the right to the minimum health service package for the people who are not included in the health insurance system	a. MH, NIPH b. specialised public institutions/providers of community services/NGOs	2020	S/A	Included in the RON 45 000 000 estimation	National and local budget European funds	Increase in the number of Roma people informed (by type of communities/groups)	Increase in the number of Roma people informed (by type of communities/groups)

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
	a. Institutions in charge b. Institutions involved in implementation	M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
1.2.2. Registering the Roma population on the lists of the family physicians	a. MH, NHIO b. providers of community services, family physicians	2016 - permanently 2020	Q/S/A	- No financial allocation from the MH is required	SNHIF budget	Increase in the number of Roma people having visited the family physician at least once a year <sup>54</sup>	Increase in the number of Roma people having visited the family physician at least once a year <sup>55</sup>
1.2.3. Monitoring the access of the uninsured Roma population to the minimum health service package	a. MH, NIPH b. specialised public institutions/providers of community services/NGOs	2016 - permanently 2020	A	Included in the RON 45 000 000 estimation	National and local budget European funds	- Increase in the number of uninsured Roma people benefiting of health services <sup>56</sup>	- Increase in the number of uninsured Roma people benefiting of health services <sup>57</sup>
<b>2. Mitigating risks and preventing diseases related to the mortality and morbidity patterns prevailing among the Roma population</b>							
<b>Action line 2.1.: Mitigating the incidence of transmissible and non-transmissible diseases among the Roma population</b>							
2.1. Increasing vaccine coverage for children from vulnerable categories, including Roma	a. MH, NHIO, NIPH, specialised bodies, b. providers of health services, including at community level	2020	A	Included in the RON 45 000 000 estimation	National budget the Norwegian Financial Mechanism RO 19, European funds	Increase in the number of vaccinated children	Increase in the number of vaccinated children

<sup>54</sup> To be collected through the community service providers and the family physicians

<sup>55</sup> To be collected through the community service providers and the family physicians

<sup>56</sup> Idem 3, 4

<sup>57</sup> Idem 3, 4



Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
	a. Institutions in charge b. Institutions involved in implementation	M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
2.2. Implementing programmes on primary prevention and early detection of prevailing chronic diseases in the case of the Roma population	a. MH/NHIO/NIPH/CC/LPA/specialised bodies, b. providers of health services, including at community level, NGOs	2020	A	Included in the RON 45 000 000 estimation	National budget the Norwegian Financial Mechanism RO 19, European funds	- Programmes on primary prevention and early detection of prevailing chronic diseases in the case of the Roma population implemented in each county - Annual report on priority transmissible diseases	- Programmes on primary prevention and early detection of prevailing chronic diseases in the case of the Roma population implemented in each county - Annual report on priority transmissible diseases
2.3. Implementing programmes for the prevention of transmissible diseases, in particular tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS	a. MSH, NIPH b. public institutions, providers of health services, including at community level, NGOs	2016 - 2020	A - permanently	Included in the RON 45 000 000 estimation	National budget the Global Fund, the Norwegian Financial Mechanism RO 19, European funds	Programmes for the prevention of transmissible diseases, in particular tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS intended for the Roma communities implemented in each county	Programmes for the prevention of transmissible diseases, in particular tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS intended for the Roma communities implemented in each county
2.4. Developing partnerships between the decentralised bodies of the MH, the local public authorities and the civil society in the area of health promotion	a. CC/decentralised bodies b. LPA/specialised public institutions/NGOs	2016 - 2020	A - permanently	Included in the RON 45 000 000 estimation	National budget, European funds	Programmes for the promotion of a healthy lifestyle (campaigns) intended for the Roma communities	Programmes for the promotion of a healthy lifestyle (campaigns) intended for the Roma

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
	a. Institutions in charge b. Institutions involved in implementation	M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
and implementing programmes and projects in this field						implemented in each county	communities implemented in each county
<b>Action line 2.2: Increasing the prevalence of using family planning, in particular among youth, and implementing interventions related to woman and child health</b>							
2.2.1. Informing and counselling Roma women and girls on reproduction health, the risks related to early marriage, mother and child health, prevention and fight against domestic violence and human trafficking	a. MH/CC/specialised bodies b. LPA/ specialised public institutions/NGOs	2016 - A permanently 2020		Included in the RON 45 000 000 estimation	National budget, European funds	Increase in the number of persons informed and counselled	Increase in the number of persons informed and counselled
2.2.2. Extending territorial (and population) coverage in terms of free of charge contraceptive measures	a. MH/NHIO b. specialised bodies, NGOs	2016 - A permanently 2020		Included in the RON 45 000 000 estimation	National budget, European funds	Family planning services and free of charge contraceptive measures available	Family planning services and free of charge contraceptive measures available
2.2.3. Increasing the capacity of the staff working in the community network for reproduction health, mother and child health	a. MH/CC/specialised bodies b. LPA/specialised public institutions/NGOs	2016 - A permanently 2020		Included in the RON 45 000 000 estimation	National budget and local budgets European funds	Increase in the number of community basic service providers who are educated and/or trained in the area of reproduction health,	Increase in the number of community basic service providers who are educated and/or trained in the area of

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
	a. Institutions in charge b. Institutions involved in implementation	M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
						mother and child health <sup>58</sup>	reproduction health, mother and child health <sup>59</sup>
<b>3. Increasing the institutional capacity of local public authorities in the process of establishing health-related needs, of developing and implementing health-related programmes/interventions intended for the Roma communities, and of their monitoring and assessment</b>							
3.1. Developing training programmes for the local authorities in the area of health policies based on examples of success, of public health and of the organisation of the health service system	a. MH, NIPH/specialised bodies/ NIPH/NAR b. CC/LPA, NGOs	2016 - 2020 permanently	S/A	Included in the RON 45 000 000 estimation	Local budgets, European funds, the Norwegian Financial Mechanism RO 19	Increase in the number of personnel working in the bodies of the CC/LPA <sup>60</sup> who are trained in health policies based on examples of success, in public health and in the organisation of the health service system	Increase in the number of personnel working in the bodies of the CC/LPA <sup>61</sup> who are trained in health policies based on examples of success, in public health and in the organisation of the health service system
3.2. Identifying/mapping the health-related and social needs of the population at risk in both urban and rural areas	a. MH/specialised bodies b. CC/LPA, NGOs	2016 - 2020 permanently	S/A	Included in the RON 45 000 000 estimation	National budget and local budgets European funds	Increase in the number of vulnerable people per integrated community service provider	Increase in the number of vulnerable people per integrated community service provider

<sup>58</sup> Including acknowledgement of the diversity of customs and traditions in Roma communities

<sup>59</sup> Including acknowledgement of the diversity of customs and traditions in Roma communities

<sup>60</sup> The training shall include principles/practices of non-discrimination and respect of human rights

<sup>61</sup> The training shall include principles/practices of non-discrimination and respect of human rights

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
	a. Institutions in charge b. Institutions involved in implementation	M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
3.3. Drawing up and implementing local, county and regional health plans adapted to the specificity of each community	a. CC/LPA/specialised bodies b. LPA/specialised public institutions/NGOs	2016 - permanently 2020	S/A	No additional allocation from the MH is required	National budget and local budgets European funds	Local and county plans drawn up according to national standards	Local and county plans drawn up according to national standards
3.4. Providing technical assistance for drawing up and implementing health plans	a. MH/specialised bodies/NAR b. CC, LPA/specialised public institutions/NGOs	2016 - permanently 2020	S/A	Included in the RON 45 000 000 estimation	Local budgets, European funds	Achievement/implementation of the measures consisting in the county/local health plans for health services	Achievement/implementation of the measures consisting in the county/local health plans for health services
3.5. Strengthening the capacity of local authorities to acknowledge and respond to health-related problems of the Roma/other vulnerable groups and their training in accessing European funds for this purpose	a. MH/MLFSP/MRDPA/NAR b. CC/LPA/specialised public institutions/NGOs	2020	S/A	Included in the RON 45 000 000 estimation	Local budgets, European funds	Increase in the number of representatives of local and regional authorities trained in accessing European funds intended for the communities containing vulnerable groups, including Roma	Increase in the number of representatives of local and regional authorities trained in accessing European funds intended for the communities containing vulnerable groups, including Roma
3.6. Developing standardised instruments for analysis/data collection/planning/communication between local and central	a. MH/MLFSP/MRDPA/NIPH/NAR b. CC, LPA/	2020	S/A	Included in the RON 45 000 000 estimation	National budget and local budgets European funds, the Norwegian	- Standardised instruments for analysis/data collection/planning	- Standardised instruments for analysis/data collection/planning

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
	a. Institutions in charge b. Institutions involved in implementation	M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
public authorities involved in Roma health monitoring	specialised public institutions/NGOs				Financial Mechanism RO 19	- Research reports on Roma health	- Research reports on Roma health
<b>4. Preventing the discrimination of the Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority who access health services</b>							
4.1. Promoting education on non-discrimination of vulnerable groups in medical secondary, tertiary and postgraduate education	a. MH/MNE/MCR, universities of medicine and pharmacy, NAR b. educational establishments, providers of training programmes, NGOs	2016 – A permanently 2020		No financial allocation from the MH is required	National budget, European funds	Education on non-discrimination of vulnerable groups included in medical secondary, tertiary and postgraduate education	Education on non-discrimination of vulnerable groups included in medical secondary, tertiary and postgraduate education
4.2. Introducing the concept of antidiscrimination in the training programme for community integrated basic service providers	a. MH, NAR b. specialised bodies/LPA/NGOs	2016 – A permanently 2020		No additional allocation from the MH is required	National budget, European funds	Community service providers are educated in the prevention/fight against discrimination of Roma patients	Community service providers are educated in the prevention/fight against discrimination of Roma patients
4.3. Developing a mechanism for monitoring and treating discrimination cases at the level of the Ethics Committees of hospitals	a. MH/NHIO/CMR, NAR b. specialised bodies/NGOs	2016 – A permanently 2020		No additional allocation from the MH is required	National budget	The Ethics Committees of the hospitals have operational mechanisms for monitoring and	The Ethics Committees of the hospitals have operational mechanisms for monitoring and

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
	a. Institutions in charge b. Institutions involved in implementation	M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
						treating cases of discrimination of Roma patients	treating cases of discrimination of Roma patients
4.4. Setting up a hotline for complaints related to the discrimination of Roma patients who access health services, at the level of each county	a. CC b. LPA	2020		No financial allocation from the MH is required	Local budgets, European funds	Each county council has a hotline for complaints related to the discrimination of Roma patients who access health services	Each county council has a hotline for complaints related to the discrimination of Roma patients who access health services
4.5. Developing and assuming, at the level of the College of Physicians, a procedure for implementing Order 137/2003 and accepting a neutral observer from the central or local bodies of the National Agency for Roma, in the Ethics Committees of county subsidiaries of the College of Physicians, at the proceedings for assessing cases containing Roma discrimination elements	a. MH/MCR/NAR b. County subsidiaries of the College of Physicians	2016 - A permanently 2020		No financial allocation from the MH is required	National budget	Implementing procedure for Order No 137/2003 implemented by the Romanian College of Physicians. Observers from NAR bodies are part of all Ethics Committees of county subsidiaries of the College of Physicians which treat cases of Roma discrimination	Implementing procedure for Order No 137/2003 implemented by the Romanian College of Physicians. Observers from NAR bodies are part of all Ethics Committees of county subsidiaries of the College of Physicians which treat cases of Roma discrimination

#### D. Housing and small infrastructure

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A – Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
1. Developing a project for integrated urban regeneration and eradication of insanitary habitats	MRDPA, Bucharest City Hall, District 5 Town Hall	2016	S	To be identified	2014-2020 European funds	Institutional and partnership framework define Working group set up	
						Integrated local development strategy, first individual projects implemented	Individual projects related to the strategy implemented, housing conditions improved, restored areas, access to improved social services
2. Ensuring appropriate legal and methodological framework for improving the quality of housing conditions and for developing disadvantaged areas	MRDPA	2015	S	RON 123 740	MRDPA budget	Guidelines approved by order of the minister and implemented by the local public administration authorities	Insanitary habitat area found, no of interventions of the local public administration authorities achieved
		2015	S	RON 135 780	MRDPA budget	Rules drawn up in accordance with the	

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
						National Housing Strategy	
		2016	S	No additional allocations of funds are required	MRDPA budget	Legislative acts amended or drawn up according to the needs identified	
		2016	S	No additional allocations of funds are required	MRDPA budget	Law approved	Urban regeneration projects implemented pursuant to the law on integrated urban regeneration
		2016	S	RON 1 729 350	OPTA - EFRD funds	National Housing Strategy drawn up and approved	Assessments, reports related to the monitoring of strategy implementation
3. Approving the 'Social Housing for Roma Communities' pilot programme by Government Decision No 1237/2008	MRDPA through the NAH	Q	Q	2016 – RON 60 275 000 2020 – RON 71 935 000	State budget	300 housings	280 housings
4. Measures intended to social inclusion and to mitigation of	MRDPA - MA ROP	Time limit for	A	To be identified	ESIF 2014-2020	Local development integrated strategies	Local development integrated strategies



Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A – Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
poverty in less favoured urban population	MEF - MA OP Human Capital	ROP 2015-2020: 2015				selected (no)	selected (no)
5. Amending legislation with regard to systematic registration of properties (Law No 7/1996, the Cadastre and Real Estate Publicity Law)	National Agency for Cadastre and Real Estate Publicity (ANCPI)	2015	A	Not applicable	Not applicable	Simplification of the procedure for systematic registration of properties	
6. Free of charge registration of properties, including Roma's, through the National Programme for the Cadastre and the Land Registry	ANCPI	2020	A	Not applicable	ANCPI budget	Free of charge registration of properties 240 administrative units	Free of charge registration of properties in 1 210 administrative units
7. Developing the institutional capacity of local public administration authorities with a view to developing local action plans for Roma inclusion	MRDPA, local public administration authorities	2016	S	To be identified	2014-2020 European funds	Increased quality of local action plans for Roma inclusion through correlation of the objectives established as a result of the consultation with the interested stakeholders, with the resources	

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually	Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020	
						available and with the financing opportunities	

## E. Culture

### Priority (1): Launching cultural projects for the safeguarding, development and promotion of the Roma cultural heritage

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
<b>1. Organising annual financing sessions for ethnographical research studies, publications, video and multimedia projects intended for documentation and safeguarding the Roma identity, including the Romany language, music and dance</b>	The Ministry of Culture through the AFCN (Administration of the National Cultural Stock) and the NHI, the NAR through the NCRC, the MESR, the County Centres for the Promotion and Conservation of Traditional Culture	S	A	RON 80 000	AFCN budget, local budgets, other resources	Organising one annual financing session per year	Organising one annual financing session per year
<b>2. Setting up the Roma theatre</b>	The NAR through the NCRC, the Ministry of Culture – methodological support		A	-	Within the limit of the budgets approved for the institutions in charge	Enhancing the artistic talents of the Roma population. Education of the young generation	
<b>3. Setting up the museum of the Roma</b>	The NAR through the NCRC, the Ministry of Culture		A	-	Within the limit of the budgets approved for the	Research, identification, purchase and safeguarding of the Roma cultural heritage. Promotion and enhancement of the Roma	

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
	– methodological support				institutions in charge	cultural heritage in exhibition areas. Education of the youth to tolerance.	
<b>4. Safeguarding, developing and promoting Roma traditional crafts</b>	The Ministry of Culture through its subordinated museums (provision of logistical support), County Centres for the Promotion and Conservation of Traditional Culture, the CC through their subordinated museums, the NAR through the NCRC, the MLFSPE	-	-	-	-	Safeguarding, knowing, promoting and developing traditional crafts of the Roma culture. Attracting and educating the youth to taking over and continuing traditional crafts practiced by the Roma ethnicity. Raising awareness on the importance to safeguard and develop the Roma traditional culture. Promoting experience exchange between participants. Ensuring a productive activity in Roma families. Stimulating talents among the Roma ethnicity. Selling created products.	
<b>4.1</b> Organising Roma traditional craft fairs, Roma traditional art gallery with demonstrative workshops and commercial areas		S	A	-	Within the limit of the budgets approved for the institutions in charge	Organising one fair/semester	Organising one fair/semester
<b>4.2</b> Trainings/further trainings for the Roma craftsmen with a view to modernising the working techniques and to developing the		S	A	-	Within the limit of the budgets approved for the institutions in	Organising one training/semester Number of trainees per session – 20	Organising one training/semester Number of trainees per session – 20

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually	Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020	
products					charge		
<b>4.3</b> Organising Roma traditional craft contests and exhibitions, awarding and exhibiting the best creations		S	A	-	Within the limit of the budgets approved for the institutions in charge	Organising one contest/semester	Organising one contest/semester
<b>5. Research on the field and in archives on Roma history and culture</b>	MESR, National Archives, the Ministry of Culture through its subordinated					Better knowledge of the history of the Roma minority in Romania; promoting the critical moments in the Roma history nationally and internationally; increasing the interest of children, students, youth and adults in studying the past of the Roma minority.	
<b>5.1</b> National research programme on national and local archives with a view to creating the heritage of a National Centre for Documentation on the Roma	museums, the CC through their subordinated museums, the NAR through the NCRC, the County Centres	S	A		Within the limit of the budgets approved for the institutions in charge	Achievement of 2 projects/year under the programme	Achievement of 2 projects/year under the programme; setting up the National Centre for Documentation on the Roma
<b>5.2</b> National research programme on the Roma communities (clans, crafts, customs and traditions, dialects, etc.)	for the Promotion and Conservation of Traditional Culture	S	A	-	Within the limit of the budgets approved for the institutions in charge	Achievement of 2 projects/year	Achievement of 2 projects/year
<b>6. Promoting the Roma history, culture, identity symbols and personalities in society</b>	The Ministry of Culture through the Administration of	-	-	-	-	Better knowledge of Roma culture and identity symbols; promoting the critical moments in the Roma history nationally and internationally;	

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A – Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
						increasing the interest of children, students, youth and adults in studying the past of the Roma minority.	
<b>6.1</b> Drawing up and publishing in big number series of volumes on Roma history and culture, including folklore and literature collections in Romany	the National Cultural Stock and through specialised national museums, the CC through their subordinated museums, the County Centres for the Promotion and Conservation of Traditional Culture	S	A	-	Within the limit of the budgets approved for the institutions in charge	Publishing the first book by 2016, in approximately 3 000 copies, increase in the level of knowledge about Roma culture and identity symbols	Publishing the second book by 2020 in approximately 3 000 copies, increase in the level of knowledge about Roma culture and identity symbols
<b>6.2</b> Placing memorial plates on Roma personalities and on events from the Roma history		S	A		Within the limit of the budgets approved for the institutions in charge	Placing of one memorial plate per year Promoting the critical moments in the Roma history nationally and internationally	Placing of one memorial plate per year Promoting the critical moments in the Roma history nationally and internationally
<b>6.3</b> Public monuments on the Roma history and culture		One every 2 years	A	-	Within the limit of the budgets approved for the institutions in charge	Placing one public monument by 2016 Increasing the interest of children, students, youth and adults in studying their own history	Placing three public monuments by 2020 Increasing the interest of children, students, youth and adults in studying their own history
<b>6.4</b> Roma cultural programmes at local level, in Roma communities		Q	A	-	Within the limit of the budgets	Organising four programmes/year	Organising four programmes/year

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
					approved for the institutions in charge		
<b>7. Programmes for safeguarding and developing the intangible heritage of the Romany culture: award of the title of Living Human Treasure and inclusion in the national repertoire</b>	The Ministry of Culture, the NAR through the NCRC, the CNSPCI of the Ministry of Culture			<b>RON 10 000</b>	MC Budget Local Budgets, other sources	Awarding the title of Living Human Treasure to 2 Roma by 2016	Awarding the title of Living Human Treasure to 4 Roma by 2020
						3 elements/year	3 elements/year
<b>8. National programmes for safeguarding and cultivating the Romany language in the Roma communities and in society in general</b>	The Ministry of Culture through the National Heritage Institute and the AFCN (financing session), the NAR through the NCRC, the MESR, the County Centres for the Promotion and Conservation of Traditional Culture			-	Within the limit of the budgets approved for the institutions in charge	Knowledge and preservation of the Romany language. Raising awareness of the importance of knowing and safeguarding the Romany language.	
<b>8.1 Publications in Romany (monthly magazine, books)</b>		M	A			Issuing 2 publications per year in 1 000 copies	Issuing 2 publications per year in 1 000 copies
<b>9. Supporting and promoting Roma artists and Roma or Roma-related creations in all artistic areas (fine arts, literature, cinema, theatre, music, dance)</b>	The Ministry of Culture (through provision of methodological	-	-	-	Within the limit of the budgets approved for the institutions in	Knowing and popularizing Roma artistic talents. Stimulating and supporting Roma artists. Enhancing the artistic creation.	

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually	Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020	
<b>9.1</b> Excellence scholarships for Roma artists	support), Romanian Institute for Culture, the NAR through the NCRC	S	A		charge	4 beneficiaries/year	4 beneficiaries/year
<b>9.2</b> Creation camps		S	A			Organising 2 camps, with 15-25 beneficiaries/year	Organising 2 camps, with 15-25 beneficiaries/year
<b>9.3</b> Contests with awards		S	A			Awarding minimum 6 artists/year	Awarding minimum 6 artists/year
<b>9.4</b> Organising exhibitions of Roma artists' works		S	A			Organising one exhibition/year	Organising one exhibition/year
<b>9.5</b> Publishing books of Roma writers		S	A			Publishing 2 books/year	Publishing 2 books/year
<b>9.6</b> Supporting financially and promoting theatre shows of Roma artists							
<b>9.7</b> Supporting financially and promoting artistic films of Roma artists or related to Roma		S	A			Organising 2 shows/year for each field	Organising 2 shows/year for each field
<b>9.8</b> Supporting financially and promoting music shows of Roma artists							
<b>9.9</b> Supporting financially and promoting dance shows of Roma artists							
<b>9.10</b> Support for self-organisation and infrastructure of the Roma artists		S	A			2 organizations/year	2 organizations/year



Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A – Annually	Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020	
<b>9.11</b> Promoting works of Roma artists in other countries		S	A			Organising 2 exhibitions/year	Organising 2 exhibitions/year
<b>9.12</b> Supporting financially and promoting theatre, music and dance shows of Roma artists in other countries		S	A			Organising 2 shows/year	Organising 2 shows/year

**Priority (2): Projects for promoting interculturality and Roma culture in the public space**

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
<b>1. Developing and implementing a national permanent education programme for Roma and non-Roma adults on themes related to the Roma, racism, stigma, identity, alterity, interculturality and multiculturalism</b>	The Ministry of Culture (provision of methodological support), the NAR through the NCRC, the MESR					Ensuring permanent education of adults – Strategy on adult education, self-education and lifelong learning adapted to the current reality of Roma communities. Developing a national permanent education programme for Roma and non-Roma adults on themes related to the Roma, racism, stigma, identity, alterity, interculturality and multiculturalism	
<b>1.1</b> Organising vocational training courses/summer schools on the Romany language/Roma topics for officials working with and for the Roma minority in public administration, social assistance, health, police, education	The Ministry of Culture (methodological support), the NAR through the NCRC, the MESR	S	A	-	Within the limit of the budgets approved for the institutions in charge	Organising 2 training activities/year Minimum 20 trainees/year	Organising 2 training activities/year Minimum 20 trainees/year
<b>1.2</b> Partnership cooperation with the Community Centres for Permanent Education, at local level, through the County Centres for Culture and Arts, the County Centres for the	The NAR through the NCRC, the County Centres for the Promotion and Conservation of Culture, the CSI	S	A	-	Within the limit of the budgets approved for the institutions in charge	Developing the strategy on adult education, self-education and lifelong learning adapted to the current reality of Roma communities	

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually	Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020	
Promotion and Conservation of Traditional Culture and the CSI, with a view to developing a strategy on adult education, self-education and lifelong learning adapted to the current reality of Roma communities and to setting up an office for the development of the Roma identity and of the tangible and intangible Roma ethnological and cultural heritage within each Community Centre for Permanent Education							

## F. Social infrastructure and services

### (1) Child protection

#### Main objective:

Empowering the family for raising, caring and educating their own children.

#### Specific objectives:

1. Educating the teenagers and the parents to family values, to parental responsibilities and to the new vision on the protection of child rights in the family.
2. Raising awareness of the population on the legal provisions concerning the overriding responsibility of the parents for raising, caring and educating their children, and the sanctions incurred in case of noncompliance with the parental obligations.

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
1. Promoting family values through information and awareness raising campaigns	MLFSPE-Directorate for Child Protection, NGO		A	RON 34 408 000*	Within the limit of the budgets approved for the institutions in charge; projects funded through grants	At least one campaign run	Information and awareness raising campaigns run in the communities
2. Developing units for preventing the separation of the child from the family and for ensuring development and education of the child within the community, and training the	CC-GDSACP, Local Councils	A	A	RON 880 000**	Within the limit of the budgets approved for the institutions in charge; projects funded through	107 day units established, At least 500 children	Increase by at least 50 % in the number of units for preventing the separation of the child from the family. Increase by at least

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A - Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
related staff					grants		30 % in the number of Roma children who are beneficiaries of day services
3. Launching information and awareness raising campaigns with a view to preventing abuse and any form of violence against children, including by encouraging partnerships between local public child protection bodies and NGOs	CC-GDSACP, Local Councils, NGOs	A	A	RON 34 408 000	Within the limit of the budgets approved for the institutions in charge; projects funded through grants	At least 2 partnerships concluded with a view to implementing projects where families belonging to the Roma minority should be a separate target group	Ensuring the necessary counselling services for all the families at risk of abuse, domestic violence, under projects carried out by local authorities in partnership with NGOs

\* The value of the project is EUR 200 000, of which 85 % is financed through the Norwegian Financial Mechanism

\*\* The amount for the 107 units for preventing the separation of the child from the family and for training the related staff is EUR 13 631 000 and consists of: EUR 7 800 000 borrowed from the CEB; EUR 1 800 .000 from the Government of Romania through the MLFSPE; EUR 4 011 000 from the local authorities, under the financing contracts concluded.

\*\*\* The estimated value of the project is EUR 200 000, of which 85 % is financed through the European Social Fund

## (2) Justice and public order

Objective: Continuing positive measures in the process of training staff for the bodies of the Romanian Police and of the Romanian Gendarmerie among Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority, pursuant to law.

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget**		Results	
		M - Monthly Q - Quarterly S - Semi-annually A – Annually		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
1. Continuing to allocate separate places upon admission to the initial vocational training institutions of the MIA.	<b>MAI</b>	A	A	No additional allocations from the MIA are required	MIA budget	Minimum 2 % of all places allocated to the candidates belonging to the Roma minority	Minimum 2 % of all places allocated to the candidates belonging to the Roma minority
2**. Organizing campaigns for the promotion and respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms	<b>NCFD</b>	A	A	RON 73 000	NCFD budget Other internal sources External sources	1. One campaign per year; 2. Number of petitions filed*; 3. Number of petitions settled*; 4. Number of solutions consisting of acts of discrimination*	1. One campaign per year; 2. Number of petitions filed*; 3. Number of petitions settled*; 4. Number of solutions consisting of acts of discrimination*
3**. Running various information programmes for correct identification and settlement of discrimination cases	<b>NCFD</b>	A	A	RON 310 000	NCFD budget Other internal sources	1. 4 programmes run per year; 2. 168 beneficiaries; 3. Number of petitions filed*;	1. 4 programmes run per year; 2. 168 beneficiaries; 3. Number of petitions filed*;

					External sources	4. Number of petitions settled*; 5. Number of solutions consisting of acts of discrimination*.	4. Number of petitions settled*; 5. Number of solutions consisting of acts of discrimination*.
4**. Launching and running legal, civic and prevention educational programmes, in cooperation with members of the Roma minority	<b>NCFD</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	RON 305 000	NCFD budget Other internal sources External sources	1. 4 programmes run per year; 2. 168 beneficiaries; 3. Number of petitions filed*; 4. Number of petitions settled*; 5. Number of solutions consisting of acts of discrimination*.	1. 4 programmes run per year; 2. 168 beneficiaries; 3. Number of petitions filed*; 4. Number of petitions settled*; 5. Number of solutions consisting of acts of discrimination*.

\* - indicators resulting from all three measures combined, without possibility to identify and report separately, for each measure, a number of petitions (filed, settled or settled as acts of discrimination). Consequently, reports shall refer to one number of petitions filed, one number of petitions settled and one number of petitions settled as acts of discrimination, pursuant to GO No 137/2000, republished, updated.

\*\* - Observations:

2. Organizing campaigns for the promotion and respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms – Concerning the NCFD budget, it shall be integral part of the budget for the running of the activities laid down in the *National Strategy for the Implementation of Prevention and Discrimination Fighting Measures for 2015-2020* (unfinished yet).
  3. Running various information programmes for correct identification and settlement of discrimination cases - Concerning the NCFD budget, it shall be integral part of the budget for the running of the activities laid down in the *National Strategy for the Implementation of Prevention and Discrimination Fighting Measures for 2015-2020* (unfinished yet).
  4. Launching and running legal, civic and prevention educational programmes, in cooperation with members of the Roma minority - Concerning the NCFD budget, it shall be integral part of the budget for the running of the activities laid down in the *National Strategy for the Implementation of Prevention and Discrimination Fighting Measures for 2015-2020* (unfinished yet).
- Moreover, efforts are made to attract external funds in order to supplement the budget estimated by the *National Strategy for the Implementation of Prevention and Discrimination Fighting Measures for 2015-2020* (unfinished yet).

### (3) Community administration and development

Objectives:

- Continuing the process of identifying people without civil status certificates and without identification documents with a view to register their civil status-related documents and facts in the personal records, as well as the process of issuing civil status certificates and identification documents.
- Stimulating the involvement of non-governmental organisations and of the partners belonging to the Roma minority in the Local Initiative Groups with a view to approaching specific issues.

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly A – Annually P - Permanently		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
1. Intensifying the activities for identifying the difficulties of the Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority related to the registration in the personal records, and to the issuance of the civil status certificates and of other identity documents	MIA	M  A	M  A	No additional allocations from MIA are required.	MIA budget	10 information campaigns and guidance and methodological control actions at the Public Community Services of Personal Records	10 information campaigns and guidance and methodological control actions at the Public Community Services of Personal Records
2. Assessing the activity of the County Offices for Roma, of NAR Regional Offices and of the local experts for Roma issues who work at town halls	NAR MIA	P	A	No additional allocations from MIA-NAR are required.	NAR budget MIA budget	Assessment reports drawn up	Assessment reports drawn up



Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly A – Annually P - Permanently		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
with a focus on involving them in the implementation of the measures included in the Government Strategy.							
3. Running information campaigns on the right of free movement within the European Union	NAR	A	A	RON 24 000	NAR budget	Setting up a social dialogue group at local level, whose purpose is to inform on the right of free movement within the EU (composition: informal leaders, NGOs, representatives of the LIG, LPA, IJP, NAE, COR; NCFD; local bodies) - 8 annual campaigns - 1 000 people informed	48 campaigns - 5 000 people informed
4. Launching a process of social dialogue and specific interventions through activities carried out by community institutions and civil society organizations, especially in	NAR	P	A	No additional allocations from NAR are required.	NAR budget	40 meetings of the COR and regional bodies, with the participation of the NGOs Launching a	

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly A – Annually P - Permanently		Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020
interethnic communities.						consultative mechanism at regional level, made up of decentralised public services (county level) and active NGOs (local level); - drawing up of 8 regional intervention plans	
5. Organising information campaigns with a view to obtaining ownership/possession titles, in accordance with the procedure regulated by Law 7/1996, as amended and supplemented.	NAR	A	A	RON 48 000	National budget	16 campaigns	48 campaigns
6. Continuing to stimulate the involvement of the NGOs and of the partners belonging to the national minorities (including Roma) in the LIG	MARD – MA NRDP	31 December 2015	A	Measures 1), 2) and 3) will be financed, together with the other projects under LEADER+ 6	EAFRD + National budget	10 NGOs and partners belonging to the Roma minority in LIGs	30 NGOs and partners belonging to the Roma minority in LIGs

Measures	Institutions in charge	Time-limit	Assessment period	Budget		Results	
		M - Monthly A – Annually P - Permanently	Estimate costs until 2016, calculated in relation with the results targeted	Financing sources	2016	2020	
7. Stimulating the submission by the organisations in the LIGs of projects approaching the topic of national minorities (including the Roma minority) under LEADER	MARD – MA NRDP LIG	31 December 2016 31 December 2020	A		EAFRD + National budget	5 projects approaching the topic of the Roma minority under LEADER	15 projects approaching the topic of the Roma minority under LEADER
8. Running the process of LEADER animation and promotion addressing to all the local communities, potential LIG territories (including territories highly populated with Romanian citizens belonging to the national minorities, including the Roma minority)	LIG	P	A		EAFRD + National budget	10 actions of LEADER animation and promotion addressing to all the local communities, potential LIG territories highly populated with Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority	30 actions of LEADER animation and promotion addressing to all the local communities, potential LIG territories highly populated with Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority

\* According to the proposal of Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on support for rural development by the EAFRD, at least 5 % of the whole EAFRD contribution to the rural development programme is reserved for LEADER.

### Annex 3 - Types of performance indicators for the priorities of the Strategy

#### A. Education

**Measure 1:** Developing a data collection and monitoring system concerning the inclusion of pre-school (3-6 years) and school (7-16 years) age children within a form of education. The system shall be driven (until 2016) in minimum 200 schools where the share of Roma students is minimum 25 %.

The main indicator for this measure is the '*Number of schools where the share of Roma students is minimum 25 % where a data collection and monitoring system concerning the inclusion of pre-school (3-6 years) and school (7-16 years) age children within a form of education has been implemented*'. In order to conclude on the implementation of a data collection and monitoring system as the one mentioned above in a school, the following data need to be centralised periodically for that school:

Name and address of school: .....	Is this information centralised at the level of the school? 1- YES, 2- NO
1) No of students in the system as of 1 October/28 February/14 September	
2) No of Roma students in the system as of 1 October/28 February/14 September	
3) No of Roma students who have entered the system between 2 October and 28 February	
4) No of Roma students who have left the system between 2 October and 28 February	
5) No of Roma students who have entered the system between 1 March and 10 June	
6) No of Roma students who have left the system between 1 March and 10 June	
7) No of pre-school Roma children being taught in Romany	
8) No of Roma students in preparatory grade, specifying the teaching language	
9) No of Roma students studying fully in the Romany language	
10) No of Roma students studying 4 hours/week of Romany language (grades 1 to 13)	
11) No of Roma students studying 1 hour/week of Roma history and traditions in grades 6 and 7	
12) No of Roma students in the SAS programme and financial support type	
13) No of Roma and non-Roma children in each locality newly recorded by the social assistant of the town hall and by the school and health mediators, including monthly reporting within the ELWG (Educational Local	

Working Group)	
14) No of Roma children enrolled at kindergarten/preparatory grade/1 <sup>st</sup> grade between February to 14 September	

**Measure 2.** Extending, running, monitoring and giving media coverage to the set of support programmes intended to stimulate school participation, decrease in illiteracy, absenteeism and drop-out, obtaining school success in secondary and tertiary education.

**Main indicators**

- (1) No of Roma children having ages corresponding to the **primary and lower secondary levels who have been counselled and supported to enrol and actually attend school** between February – 14 September with a view to resuming school in the mass system.
- (2) No of Roma children having **ante-preschool and pre-school ages who have been counselled and supported to enrol and actually attend kindergarten** between February – 14 September with a view to resuming school in the mass system.
- (3) No of Roma children **of primary school level** < of the total number of students in each educational establishment who have benefited of the **ASC Programme** (with local or other support), semi-annual reporting;
- (4) No of Roma children **of lower secondary school level** < of the total number of students in each educational establishment who have benefited of the **ASC Programme** (with local or other support), semi-annual reporting;
- (5) No of Roma children **of primary school level** < of the total number of students in each educational establishment who have benefited of the **SAS Programme** (with local or other support), semi-annual reporting;
- (6) No of Roma children **of lower secondary school level** < of the total number of students in each educational establishment who have benefited of the **SAS Programme** (with local or other support), semi-annual reporting;
- (7) No of persons belonging to the Roma minority having been taught to read and write (reporting on 20 September);
- (8) No of Roma students of the rural environment who have benefited of free of charge transport from home to school;
- (9) No of Roma children at risk of drop-out whose families have benefited of support for increasing the opportunities of employment on the labour market (information, mediation, training);
- (10) No of schools where the share of Roma students is minimum 25 % that have been refurbished and equipped;
- (11) No of Roma students at risk of drop-out who have benefited of support with a view to improving the social and economic situation with regard to aspects that block educational inclusion (food, clothes, housing conditions, health status, etc.). This indicator shall be calculated on the basis of sub-indicators as follows:
  - a. No of Roma students < of the total no of students in each educational establishment who have accessed the 'Money for High school' Programme, with reporting between 15 and 20 September

- b. No of Roma students < of the total no of students in each educational establishment who have obtained social scholarship, with reporting between 15 and 20 September
- c. No of Roma students < of the total no of students in each educational establishment who benefit of other types of financial and material support/scholarships in the 1<sup>st</sup> semester with reporting on 1 March.
- d. No of Roma students < of the total no of students in each educational establishment who benefit of other types of financial and material support/scholarships in the 2<sup>nd</sup> semester with reporting on 15 June.
- e. No of Roma students < of the total no of students in each educational establishment who have benefited of the programmes: Euro 200 (purchase of computer)/'Crescent and milk'

#### **Optional indicators**

- (1) No of parental education programmes run
- (2) No of summer kindergarten groups organised at local level, with reporting on 14 September.
- (3) No of kindergarten groups/classes with teaching in Romany as mother tongue, with reporting between February – October
- (4) No of parents/people with parental responsibility informed (Q reporting)
- (5) No of new classes set up by year
- (6) No of new lines of study set up
- (7) No of high schools with teaching in Romany (grades 1 to 12) set up by 2020
- (8) No of departments set up by 2010

### **Measure 3: Harmonizing and supplementing the quality assurance system, with focus on the management of inclusive education adapted to the Roma specificity.**

#### **Indicators:**

- (1) No of Roma students recording school progress measured quarterly
- (2) Inclusion of the following elements among the standards for assessing the schools containing minimum 25 % of Roma students/the teaching staff/the school masters:
- (3) No of skilled Roma teachers (kindergarten, primary school, secondary school, school masters, etc.) in kindergartens and in schools;
- (4) No of students studying in Romany as mother tongue / of hours in Romany as mother tongue at kindergarten, preparatory grade and grades 1 to 12;
- (5) No of students studying Roma history and traditions, as well as music in Romany;

- (6) The presence of the school mediator employed (in educational establishments containing minimum 25 % of Roma children and students, whose identity is assumed or not);
- (7) No of activities and settled cases reflecting acknowledgement/application/respect of Roma customs by teaching and auxiliary staff (in schools and in Roma communities).
- (8) Proportionality in reflecting the ethnical composition of the locality/educational establishment/class/group in the school area (including at the level of the illustrative material used and exhibited).
- (9) No of paragraphs/passages amended/added in line with the requirements made
- (10) No of teachers trained in educational romanipen in each county;
- (11) No of trainers in educational romanipen trained by the MNE;

**Measure 4. Continuing measures to prevent segregation of Roma children and students and to remove potential segregations occurred in the educational system.**

- (1) No of paragraphs/passages amended/added in line with the requirements made
- (2) No of prevention plans for school segregation drawn up
- (3) No of groups/classes/schools where segregation prevention was implemented between February-September

**Measure 5. Restructuring initial university training of teachers, taking into account the compliance with the principles of inclusive school, of knowledge and implementation of Roma history and culture elements acquired during their initial training under the teacher training module with a view to certifying competencies for the teaching profession – according to the methodology of accredited higher education establishments and in compliance with the provisions of the framework methodology.**

- (1) No of university modules/courses on the promotion of diversity, desiderata of inclusive school and educational romanipen

**Measure 6. Equipping the libraries in TSRCs and educational establishments (having minimum 25 % of Roma students) with materials in the field of Roma language, history and culture, including the organisation of virtual sections of libraries containing papers in pdf format.**

- (1) No of existent/accessible volumes in this type of libraries;

**Measure 7. Continuing positive measures for training and employing Roma human resources in the educational system, who should have permanent, direct and effective access to and support for the Roma communities, who should be aware of the real needs and the real solutions inner to the Roma issues.**

- (1) No of inspectors employed on a full-time basis
- (2) No of new school mediators trained per year by the MESR and its partners
- (3) No of new school mediators employed
- (4) No of persons annually trained at the intensive course of Romany language
- (5) No of Roma youth accepted annually on distinct places in high schools (reporting on 20 September)
- (6) No of Roma youth accepted annually on distinct places allocated to universities (reporting on 20 October)

**Measure 8. Monitoring the activity of the CSIs and of the local support groups/committees in order to improve the access of disadvantaged groups to education.**

- (1) Documents issued
- (2) No of Roma people co-opted in programmes
- (3) No of paragraphs/articles inserted
- (4) No of statutory LWGs and CWG set up
- (5) No of proposals submitted
- (6) No of documents submitted

**Measure 9. Information/dissemination with regard to segregation/desegregation, non-discriminatory access to education, preventing school absenteeism and school drop-out, equal opportunities, removal of abuse, protection of disadvantaged children.**

- (1) No of documents issued and disseminated
- (2) No of newsletters issue and posted on MESR site
- (3) No of campaigns run
- (4) No of programmes launched in educational establishments



## **B. Employment**

- (1) No of persons belonging to the Roma minority who have accessed active measures.
- (2) No of persons belonging to the Roma minority informed and counselled.
- (3) No of persons belonging to the Roma minority mediated, employed as a result of mediation.
- (4) No of persons belonging to the Roma minority who benefited of the measure: Stimulation of labour force mobility through employment or installation bonuses, as appropriate.
- (5) No of persons belonging to the Roma minority trained in trades/qualifications in demand on the labour market.
- (6) No of persons belonging to the Roma minority assessed and certified in competences acquired informally.
- (7) No of people as beneficiaries of the measure: granting of subsidies for employers in case of employment of people belonging to disadvantaged categories or having more difficulties to access the labour market.
- (8) No of people as beneficiaries of the measure: granting of personalised support for youth at risk of social marginalisation through conclusion of solidarity contracts and provision of specific services, including provision of subsidies to insertion employers who employ people from this category.

## C. Health

### Indicators for the specific objectives:

**1:** Improving the access of citizens belonging to the Roma minority to integrated and high quality, basic, preventive and curative health services;

- (1) % of the rural population covered by community services, broken-down by county/region; pregnant women/children below 5 years of age; Roma beneficiaries
- (2) No of AMC and MSR<sup>62</sup> employed
- (3) No of Roma beneficiaries/year
- (4) No of community centres restored/built
- (5) No (%) of rural communities covered by Roma community nurses (from the total community with AMC)
- (6) Primary and secondary legislation approved by the government
- (7) Compliance with standards (% of community service providers reporting pursuant to the standards)
- (8) Percentage of basic community service providers trained (from all the employed)
- (9) Assessment reports for the integrated community assistance (2016, 2018, 2020)

**2:** Mitigating risks and preventing diseases related to the mortality and morbidity patterns prevailing among the Roma population

- (1) No (%) of people belonging to the Roma minority as health insured of the total no of insured/county
- (2) No (%) of people belonging to the Roma minority having paid minimum 1 visit to the family physician per year<sup>63</sup>
- (3) No (%) of Roma people uninsured benefiting of health services<sup>64</sup>
- (4) No (%) of people belonging to the Roma minority informed (indicator broken-down by counties, types of communities/groups)
- (5) Percentage of vaccine coverage for children (according to the JAF<sup>65</sup>). No (%) of Roma mothers informed on vaccination campaigns
- (6) No of Roma patients with HBP, DM, COPD<sup>66</sup>, monitored in primary medical assistance (AMP) according to the practical guidelines

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<sup>62</sup> AMC (community nurses), MSR (Roma health mediators)

<sup>63</sup> To be collected through the community service providers and the family physicians

<sup>64</sup> Idem 3, 4

<sup>65</sup> *Joint Assessment Framework*, is an assessment system based on indicators developed by the European Commission within the context of 2020 Europe Strategy.

<sup>66</sup> HBP (hyper blood pressure); DM (diabetes mellitus); COPD (chronical obstructive pulmonary diseases)

- (7) No (%) of Roma people benefiting from programmes for the prevention of transmissible diseases. Annual report on priority transmissible diseases
- (8) No (%) of Roma people benefiting of programmes for the promotion of a healthy lifestyle.
- (9) No (%) Roma women benefiting of family planning services/year

**3:** Increasing the institutional capacity of local public authorities in the process of establishing health-related needs, of developing and implementing health-related programmes/interventions intended for the Roma communities, and of their monitoring and assessment

- (1) No of personnel working in the bodies of the CC/LPA <sup>67</sup> who are trained in health policies based on examples of success, in public health and in the organisation of the health service system
- (2) No of vulnerable people per integrated community service provider
- (3) No (%) of local, county and regional plans drawn up according to the MH standard
- (4) National research reports on Roma health (2016, 2018, 2020)

**4:** Preventing the discrimination of the citizens belonging to the Roma minority who access health services

- (1) No (%) of medical education institutions containing training courses in their curriculum
- (2) No of trainees per year
- (3) No (%) of beneficiaries informed/counselled
- (4) No of discrimination cases notified/analysed/solved
- (5) No of cases treated by year/No of cases reported
- (6) Annual monitoring and assessment reports
- (7) No of cases analysed by the College of Physicians, reported annually in each county by observers included in the Ethics Committees of county subsidiaries of the College of Physicians

#### **D. Housing and small infrastructure**

- (1) No of new housings for persons belonging to the Roma minority facing poverty and exclusion risks;

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<sup>67</sup> The training shall include principles/practices of non-discrimination and respect of human rights

- (2) No of restored housings for persons belonging to the Roma minority facing poverty and exclusion risks;
- (3) No of households owned by Roma citizens benefiting of access to utilities;
- (4) No of programmes for financing measures intended for social inclusion of disadvantaged communities (including the Roma population).

## **E. Culture**

### **Priority (1): Launching cultural projects for the safeguarding, development and promotion of the Roma cultural heritage**

#### **Measure 1. Organising annual financing sessions for ethnographical research studies, publications, video and multimedia projects intended for documentation and safeguarding the Roma identity, including the Romany language, music and dance**

**Indicators:** The number of financing sessions organised for ethnographical research studies, publications, video and multimedia projects intended for documentation and safeguarding the Roma identity, including the Romany language, music and dance.

#### **Measure 4. Safeguarding, developing and promoting Roma traditional crafts:**

##### **4.1 Organising Roma traditional craft fairs, Roma traditional art gallery with demonstrative workshops and commercial areas**

**Indicators:** Number of Roma traditional craft fairs organised.

##### **4.2 Trainings/further trainings for the Roma craftsmen with a view to modernising the working techniques and to developing the products**

**Indicators:** Number of trainings/further trainings organised for the Roma craftsmen, as well as the number of trainees.

##### **4.3 Organising Roma traditional craft contests and exhibitions, awarding and exhibiting the best creations**

**Indicators:** Number of Roma traditional craft contests organised.

#### **Measure 5. Research on the field and in archives on Roma history and culture**

##### **5.1 National research programme on national and local archives with a view to creating the heritage of a National Centre for Documentation on the Roma**

**Indicators:** Number of projects under the National research programme on national and local archives with a view to creating the heritage of a National Centre for Documentation on the Roma.

##### **5.2 National research programme on the Roma communities (clans, crafts, customs and traditions, dialects, etc.)**

**Indicators:** Number of projects under the National research programme on the Roma communities (clans, crafts, customs and traditions, dialects, etc.).

**Measure 6. Promoting the Roma history, culture, identity symbols and personalities in society**

**6.1 Drawing up and publishing in big number series of volumes on Roma history and culture, including folklore and literature collections in Romany**

**Indicators:** Number of volumes on Roma history and culture published, and the print-run.

**6.2 Placing memorial plates on Roma personalities and on events from the Roma history**

**Indicators:** Number of memorial plates on Roma personalities and on events from the Roma history placed.

**6.3 Public monuments on the Roma history and culture**

**Indicators:** Number of public monuments on the Roma history and culture placed

**6.4 Roma cultural programmes at local level, in Roma communities**

**Indicators:** Number of Roma cultural programmes organised at local level, in Roma communities.

**Measure 7. Programmes for safeguarding and developing the intangible heritage of the Romany culture: award of the title of Living Human Treasure and inclusion in the national repertoire**

**Indicators:** Number of Roma who were awarded the title of Living Human Treasure;

Number of elements of Roma intangible cultural heritage included in the national repertoire.

**Measure 8. Programmes for safeguarding and developing the intangible heritage of the Romany culture: award of the title of Living Human Treasure and inclusion in the national repertoire**

**8.1 Publications in Romany (monthly magazine, books)**

**Indicators:** Number of publications in Romany for cultivating the Romany language in Roma communities and in society in general, and their print-run.

**Measure 9. Supporting and promoting Roma artists and Roma creations in all artistic areas (fine arts, literature, cinema, theatre, music, dance)**

**9.1 Excellence scholarships for Roma artists**

**Indicators:** Number of beneficiaries of excellence scholarships.

**9.2 Creation camps**

**Indicators:** Number of creation camps organised and number of beneficiaries.

### **9.3 Contests with awards**

**Indicators:** Number of artists awarded annually.

### **9.4 Organising exhibitions of Roma artists' works**

**Indicators:** Number of exhibitions organised per year for Roma artists' works.

### **9.5 Publishing books of Roma writers**

**Indicators:** Number of books of Roma writers published.

### **9.6 Supporting financially and promoting theatre shows of Roma artists**

### **9.7 Supporting financially and promoting artistic films of Roma artists or related to Roma**

### **9.8 Supporting financially and promoting dance shows of Roma artists**

### **9.9 Supporting financially and promoting music shows of Roma artists**

**Indicators:** Number of theatre shows, artistic films, music and dance shows of Roma artists or related to Roma achieved.

### **9.10 Support for self-organisation and infrastructure of the Roma artists**

**Indicators:** Number of Roma artist organisations having received support for self-organisation and infrastructure.

### **9.11 Promoting works of Roma artists in other countries**

**Indicators:** Number of exhibitions of Roma artists organised in other countries.

### **9.12 Supporting financially and promoting theatre, artistic films, music and dance shows of Roma artists in other countries**

**Indicators:** Number of theatre, artistic films, music and dance shows of Roma artists or related to Roma in other countries.

## **Priority (2): Other cultural and artistic activities promoting Roma values, culture and traditions**

### **Measure 1. Developing and implementing a national permanent education programme for Roma and non-Roma adults on themes related to the Roma, racism, stigma, identity, alterity, interculturality and multiculturalism**

#### **1.1 Organising vocational training courses/summer schools on the Romany language/Roma topics for officials working with and for the Roma minority in public administration, social assistance, health, police, education**

**Indicators:** Multiculturalism: Number of vocational training courses/summer schools on the Romany language/Roma topics for officials working with and for the Roma minority in public administration, social assistance, health, police, education.

## **F. Social infrastructure and services**

### **1. Child protection**

- (1) No of campaigns for promoting family values.
- (2) No of day services set up.
- (3) No of children benefiting of day services.
- (4) No NGOs involved in the campaign for preventing abuse and neglect, as well as any type of violence against children.

### **2. Justice and public order**

#### **MIA measures**

- (1) No of separate places for Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority in the vocational training institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

#### **NCFD measures**

##### **Quantitative indicators:**

- (1) For *measure 1*) No of campaigns run;
- (2) For *measure 2*) No of programmes run, No of beneficiaries;
- (3) For *measure 3*) No of programmes run, No of beneficiaries;
- (4) For all three measures together number of petitions settled;
- (5) For all three measures together number of solutions consisting of acts of discrimination, in accordance with GO No 137/2000 republished, updated.

##### **Qualitative indicators (measure %):**

- (6) Increase in the number of Roma-related petitions registered;
- (7) Increase in the number of settlements.

(8) Public administration and community development

**Indicators for MIA measures**

(1) Number of information campaigns and guidance and methodological control actions at the Public Community Services of Personal Records.

**Indicators for NAR measures**

- (1) No of regional/county/local information campaigns on the right of free movement within the European Union;
- (2) No of regional/county/local information campaigns with a view to obtaining ownership/possession titles organised per year;
- (3) No of persons informed on the right of free movement within the European Union;
- (4) No of meetings organised at regional/county level;
- (5) No of regional response plans drawn up.

**Indicators for MARD measures**

- (1) No of nongovernmental organisations and partners belonging to the Roma minority in the Local Initiative Groups (LIGs);
- (2) No of projects approaching the Roma minority topic under LEADER;
- (3) No actions of LEADER animation and promotion addressing to all the local communities, potential LIG territories highly populated with Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority.