

# EVALUATION OF THE PROJECTS ADDRESSED TO THE DISFAVOURED GROUPS

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*Abstract: The presentation of the results of social project evaluation is an area which reflects methodological aspects specific to the analysed field. The necessity to replicate and multiply the good practices identified within the implemented activities proposes a collection of analysed projects with the purpose to promote the initiatives regarding the control of exclusion from the basic services in the disfavoured communities, particularly in the Roma communities.*

*Keywords: community, European funds, standard of living, vulnerable social group, Roma groups*

## COMUNITARY EVOLUTION PROJECT (Building of social houses, infrastructure investment, social services) in Nusfalau, Salaj district

### *The Agency of Communitarian Evolvment "Together"*

The general purpose of the project was to enrich the level of life of the Roma community from Nusfalau which was seriously affected by bad problems (the lack of

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a place of work, inhuman living conditions, and reduced access to the medical services, education and social assistance).

The project for the building of the houses and for investments in the Roma communities' infrastructure from Nusfalau met a segmental implementation having in its competence a series of implemented projects beginning with 1996.

The first project that ran on a period of three years was realized by the No Frontier Medics Mission in Romania, The International Spolu – Nederland's and Rromani Criss. Beginning with 1999 the project was continued by the Evolution Agency "Together" – Romania and Spolu International – Nederlands. The project was addressed to the community of Roma from Nusfalau and had in its initial phase three components:

- Infrastructure investments – the link to the electrical network of the houses from Brasilia square and the arrangement of the access road to the square;
- To create work places for the Roma;
- To create some minimal conditions for free time activities.

The second stage of the project was focused on the evolution of an activity that generated income. So, there was created a brickyard that offered beginning with 1999 the necessary resources to buy the necessary field for building the social houses but also the necessary materials for their building. The criteria of selection for the beneficiaries had as purpose both the raise of the involvement of the beneficiaries of the social houses and the support given for the families that didn't have the possibility to contribute to the building of their own houses.

The project counted on the local resources mobilization and the contribution of the project's beneficiaries. So, the local initiative group created an ONG to ensure locally a part of the project's management.

The type of the participative model facilitated the creation of a day centre with UNICEF financing. The day centre project is financed by UNICEF and social and educational support services for a number of 20 children from the Brazil square, Nusfalau.

### ***Impact***

- The original used methodology in implementing the project created a stabile partnership at the local level but also dominated the stereotype negative elements concerning the Roma. For example, the local authority, although in the initial steps of the project refused to take part to it, during the project offered different forms of support, and, finally supported entirely the building of a house;

- The use of the local potential proved to be one of the most important factors of success of the project. The participation of the community with material resources, work force or any other forms of support, assured to the project a high degree of ad equation to the possibilities and needs of the direct and indirect beneficiaries;
- There were created places of work at the local level for the involved families in the activities of manufacturing the bricks.
- The improvement of the living conditions of 15 family's member of the community from Brasilia. Inside the framework there were built houses for 10 families and for some other 5 families there built or renovated the buildings with personal resources and with the support of the Roma Association form Brasilia.
- The raised level of trust of the community in its own capacities, a relevant thing proved by the bigger number of initiatives concerning the improvement of the life conditions without asking any external support. So, the community repaired the capacities deficit and has an efficient cohesion degree to participate to small local initiatives. On the other hand, the experience of the project's ongoing proved to the project team that the most important initiatives are of the beneficiaries' and of the communities' taken into account for the intervention.
- The innovative methodology was previously undertaken by other projects intended not only for the Roma but also for the disadvantaged communities no matter their ethnic. There were solicitations for the implementer from behalf of the local or district authorities from the limitrophe districts of Salaj to offer consultancy concerning the starting of some similar projects.

### *The continuity of the project*

It is part of the project's philosophy. The main assurance event of the community is the local created ONG that can evolve its own social projects. For example, there were already identified external resources for the continuation of the projects at the day centre from Brasilia square and there are supported the local initiatives of improving the life conditions. For example, for the year 2005 there will be helped two families for rebuilding their houses that are in an advanced degradation degree and the continuation of the actions of assuring the access to the public facilities of all the families from Brasilia square. Also, the organization administers the social houses and the equipments or the used facilities during the ongoing of the projects.

**THE PROJECT**  
**“The training of the social assistants for Romas inside the  
local councils”**

**Applicant:** the District Council Giurgiu.

**The financing source:** PHARE/ THE Evolution of the Civil Society 2000, The Component no. 4.

**Partners:** Giurgiu Prefecture, AJOFM, The Giurgiu Democratic Association of the Roma.

**Budget (the amount spent):** 23.400€, from which 15.826 EU financing and 8.540 the partners' contribution.

The project had as specific objective the training of 25 special workers to represent the Roma communities in the relation with the public authorities. The main selection criterion of the administrative unities was the significant share of the Roma communities (over 50%).

The selection of the participants to the classes was realized by the Democratic Association of the Roma from Giurgiu that afterwards implied in the clarification of the employment situation of the assistants. Beginning with the January month 2003 there were initiated the steps of contracting of the Teaching Staff House concerning the attendance to the training classes. The classes were kept in the period February – May 2003 and had an applied part being discussed present cases and analyzed real cases. The curriculum was focused on different techniques of intervention, social assistance and legislation. The course support was elaborated by AJOFM that had as attributions the elaboration of the documentation for the students' subscription, to intermediate the contractual relation with the House of the Teaching Staff and to facilitate the evaluation of the students' evolution and their final examination. The classes were followed by a practice period monitored by a team of the District Council Giurgiu.

During the practice period, the District Council initiated the steps for employing the social assistants inside the local councils at the end of the classes. For the local councils Gaujan, Slobozia and Fratesti was subvention also subsidies for the work places of the social workers.

At the end of the project there were employed 17 social workers from the 24 that finalized the classes (one gave up because of health problems before the students' evaluation). They were delegated the responsibility in coordinating the social assistance activity (VMG, allowances for single parents, attributions in the child's protection) for the whole locality not only for the Roma communities. Also, the workers' intervention isn't limited only to the social assistant attributions but there is also assumed the mediated responsibilities or those of planning the intervention at the communitarian level. At the level of four local commissions there are created projects for the disadvantaged communities. For example, in the Slobozia village they created a project (infrastructure) that is to be suggested for financing.

A part of the employed ones keep the touch with the European Council both by soliciting information about financings or to clarification some ambiguous stipulations from the adopted legislation in the last period.

### ***Difficulties in implementing the project***

- The selection limit that was very tight for the potential candidates to the classes. Only in just one of the locations there were identified two or more persons with medium available studies for taking part to the classes. In the case of 5 local councils there were accepted the nomination of some persons that weren't of Roma origin because of the fact that there weren't identified high school graduates. In the places where were at least two solicitations, there were organized coordinated selections by the local council's employees. For example, to Slobozia, there were present three persons to the selection and the choral of the participant to the classes was taken by the mair, after a written paper that had as subject the elaboration of some social projects for the Roma communities.
- There were problems concerning the way of employment of the admitted after the end of the classes, a fact that determined delays in the project's evolution.
- The reluctance for the initial phase of the project of the representatives of the local councils and of the mairs concerning the success of the professional integration of the admitted.
- The lack of financial resources at the level of the local councils necessary for a person's salary that has exclusive attributions of social assistance.

### ***Impact***

1. The evolvement of a long term partnership between the local public administration and the nongovernmental Roma organizations. The collaboration between the public institutions of district interest, the local ones and the ONGs

made possible the success of the project and the support of sustainability. Also, the partnership proved to be functional by the existence of some subsequent links of stopping the financings between the institutions involved in the project.

2. There were prepared 24 persons for the job of social worker from which 17 were employed in the local administrations, the wages being paid by the local councils. This way, there is proved the quality of the professional experience of the social assistants but also the project's relevance.
3. All the 17 local councils that employed initially social workers as having these places of work vacant, and were taken by the agricultural agent or the role operator. The employment of a person with exclusive attributions of social assistance meant a significant evolution of the quality of coordinating the benefits of the social assistance itself, an efficient communication with DPC-SPAS and the possibility of evolving some local initial projects at the level of the local council or of the communities.
4. At the level of three local councils there were assured minimum conditions for the evolution of the social workers' activity and for the project partners' necessary equipment for the specific activities after the ceasing of the financing (electronic equipment and furniture, bought and distributed; a burro set and a computer for the Giurgiu Prefecture, a burro set and a phone/fax for the Democratic Association of the Roma Giurgiu and a computer for the mairies Slobozia, Fratesti, Gaujani).

### *Continuity*

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1. From the 17 social employed workers immediately after the classes ending, there still were in the local councils, at the moment of evaluation 14 social workers that were remunerated exclusively from the local budgets.
2. Presently, the Democratic Association of the Roma monitors the social workers' network and supports the mediation with the district institutions.
3. The district Council offers consultancy and technical assistance to the social workers in the field of the social assistance or of the projects' writing.
4. With the support of the organizations or institutions that were involved in the project, after the employment, the social employees took part at short term classes with the theme of social assistance, classes for computer operating or on specific subjects concerning the Roma situation.

**PROFESSIONAL INTEGRATION CENTRES FOR ROMA**  
**The exchange of the workplaces for the Roma**  
**The Agency for Communitarian Evolution “Together”**

One of the most important programs evolved in the Communitarian Evolution Agency “Together” has in its competence three projects with EU financing that were started beginning with 2002.

The program was initiated with a reduced dimensions project (2.500 € financing, EU 2002) by which the organization proposed the creation of a placement agency of the Roma workforce. Taking into account the experimental character of the project but also the reduced budget there was chosen a disadvantaged urban area of small dimensions (Ploeni, Prahova District). The general purpose of the project was to coordinate an exchange market of the workplaces for the Roma. There was made a diagnosis at the Roma community level to identify the demand of workplaces and a study of the work market with the purpose of determining the available work places offer. In 2003 there was organized the first exchange of the workplaces for Roma, where there were present 12 employers and a few hundreds of persons that were looking for a place of work. At the exchange, there were invited also representatives of the local authorities or political makers.

The second project “The facilitation of the Roma access on the work market” had place in Bucharest, Cluj, Galati, Craiova and Iasi where there were organized exchanges for the work places. The project was implemented by “Together” Agency in partnership with ANOMF (responsible with the coordination in the area of the local agencies for the work places occupancy) and five organizations that had as attributions the organization of the requalification classes in the districts:

- Cluj – The Association for the Romanian Women Emancipation;
- Iasi – The Association of the Young Roma Romanitin;
- Galati – The Alliance for the Roma’s Oneness Galati;
- Craiova – The Romano – Eurodron Asociation.

The project had as an initial objective the creation of some support forms for the integration on the labor market of the Roma. Taking into account the fact that often enough not only the imbalance between the supply and demand creates a weak presence of the Roma on the work market but also the presence of some exclusion factors at the level of the communities, there was elaborated a market study. So, there were identified the main professional offers for the Roma from the 5 localities and the specific conditions for each area apart. The study un lamented the measures

taken inside the project that didn't support the creation of some artificial mechanism but there was taken into account the free market and competitive character. It is maybe the most important element that contributed to the going on support of the continuity for the results obtained with the project.

The second component of the project, the professional qualification of the Roma gathered a number of 220 Roma (from which over 40% Roma women) that benefited of qualification classes in jobs that were solicited on the work market: waiter – chef, PC operator, brick layer, tailor's. the costs for an employee were of 370 euros, comparing with the ANOMF expenses estimated to 800 euros for each reintegrated person on the work market.

The third project financed by EU with 1800 euros – The Inclusion Centre for Roma – suggested a solution with a solid component of social intervention. The intervention model was taken from nongovernmental organizations from Spain and Ireland that experimented similar structures and have as main objective the facilitation of the Roma subscription in the data base of ANOMF to benefit of all the legal rights that a person that is looking for a place of work can access. The project was implemented at the level of the Bucharest district and had as direct beneficiaries 150 persons of Roma ethnic and the personnel from the partner institutions (The Municipal Agency for the Workforce occupancy from all the 6 sectors from Bucharest and the experts in the Roma problems from inside the district mairies).

The intervention took place in three steps:

- Institutions with attributions in the occupancy field – the work force occupancy agencies;
- Persons that are looking for a place of work;
- Employers.

Like the previous project, the intervention component was based by the realization of a study made at the level of the Bucharest District ("Young Roma, I'm looking for a place of work": Dimensions of the participation of the Roma on the work market – case study on the Bucharest District).

The next sections, impact and continuity will refer to al the three projects taking into account the fact that the influences between all these are inseparable. Anyway, even the consolidation way of the intervention type in a coherent program is a model of good practice for the services providers and the decision makers form the employment field. On the other hand, in the monitoring reports of the implementation of the Roma strategy, at the chapter occupation the projects are mentioned as models.



## ***Results/Effects/Impact***

1. The intuitive way of intervention, present in the most part of the projects from the social field was replaced with a diagnosis component present in all the three projects and assured a good knowledge of the target groups and of the specific conditions where there implemented the intervention activities;
2. On the account of the realized studies there were made enrichment recommendations for the workforce occupancy by the Roma for the state institutions;
3. A number of 220 Roma benefited of qualification classes in jobs that were solicited on the work market inside the project: "To facilitate the Roma access on the work market", 150 Roma benefited of orientation classes and there was facilitated the employment of 120 Roma in the project "The inclusion centre for Roma";
4. There were created the necessary premises for evolving some actions at a national level with the purpose of occupying the workforce for the Roma because of the stable partnership between the nongovernmental organizations of the Roma that were involved in the project and the National Agency for the Workforce Engagement";
5. The organization had an important contribution in legislation's elaboration form the engagement field. So, in the law no.76/2002 there was modified the unemployed definition by adopting an extinguished meaning. So, an unemployed is not only the beneficiary person of the unemployment indemnisation, but also the person that is looking for a workplace. The suggestion was accepted by MMSSF; it is found inside the law and made possible the assurance of a legal environment for creating some support measures destined to the Roma. Also, there were made steps for changing the legislation that regulates the independent professions. The most important suggestion takes into account the fact that, not to be asked professional or medium studies for the traditional jobs.
6. The three projects had an important component of results' dissemination but also of the innovative realized methods. The members of the work teams had a constant presence in mass-media;
7. By the inclusion centre there were created stable partnerships between the public institution and the Roma organizations. For example, each agency from the areas where the project took place, there was designed a Roma representative to mediate the relation unemployed – institution;

8. The exchanges for the work places for Roma population created are adapted to the fluctuations from the work market and care about the short term guarantee for some needed jobs;
9. The organization was member in the Organizing Committee of the exchanges for the work places organized at the national level by The National Agency for Professional Engagement;
10. The organization is partner of MMSSF and its representatives are part of the Ministry's Commission for Roma.

### *Continuity*

1. There was created a work pattern efficient in the collaboration between nongovernmental organizations of the Roma and the National Agency of Professional Engagement, that may be given as example with the occasion of some other common initiatives;
2. The partner institutions assumed obligations in all the implemented projects to assure support for the beneficiaries also after the ceasing of the financing part. The Roma partner organizations assures the monitoring of the project's beneficiaries in the ANOMF case, this having the obligation by law that the lectures' graduated to be checked on a period of 6 months from their graduation, with the purpose of giving them a place of work;
3. The inclusion centers are integrated in an institutions network that holds even suppliers of social services – directives of CL, ONGs that offer these kind of services (i.e. for the Roam that do not have ID papers). The limited financial resources don't permit the taking over of these services and responsibilities at the level of the inclusion centers;
4. According to the planning at the level of engagement, the organization will create a network of inclusion centers during 2005 – 2008. Their extension will be realized in steps and takes into account firstly the urban centers that the number of the Roma population has a significant importance. After they assure about its functionality, the centers will be given to ANOMF.
5. There was initiated the exchange for the work places at the level of each district. These didn't have the character of some events with punctual objectives but facilitated the creation of some mechanisms of encouraging the Roma access on the work market;
6. The organization will suggest for approval a new project that follows the focalization on an external target – group: the Roma women. The project takes into account the particularities of the target group: status, reduced degree of

education, the lack of a qualification. There will be tired the introduction of an emancipation project, on counterbalancing of the traditional way in which the Roma woman is perceived.

### **“The bricks factory and the building of social houses in the Dumitrita village”**

#### **The Association for the Roma oneness**

The initial project predicted the realization of a brick place and the building of social houses. The project suffered substantial changes because of an error of the applicants who didn't budget correctly the activities of the project. According to the new project the main objective was to ensure social houses for 10 Roma families from the Cetate village. The brick place wasn't realized any more because of the lack of the necessary financial resources. Even in the conditions in which there would have been identified alternative local resources, the short period allotted for the implementation of the project wouldn't have been sufficient for their mobilization and the building of the brick place with more reduced costs comparing with the initial ones.

After the projects' change, the main objective was accomplished by buying a deserted block of flats that was in an advanced degradation. The building belonged to the IAS form Cetate village. In the first part of the project there were renovated ten apartments at the down floor of the block (with the money predicted in the project) and the up floor apartments were renovated both with personal financing and resources of the association and the beneficiaries of the project.

The apartments are rented to the young Roma families that were living together with their parents often in inappropriate conditions. According to the estimation of the Roma leaders, in the villages Cetate and Dumitrita live around 1600 Roma (during the evolution of the project, the villages that were part of the Dumitrita one, were part of Cetate village, the administrative reporting being realized after the project's finalization). Till the year 2000 the majority of the Roam families are confronted with major problems generated by the lack of houses or the week work engagement. Their situation met a significantly good path as the work places offer enriched in the Bistrita district. The most important employer from Bistrita a car wiring producer and also industrial machinery, offered for the Bistrita district over 3000 places of work. It is estimated that in the two villages there are at least 200 employees to this employer.

The project was implemented by the Association for the Roma Oneness and a society from the media field. The project's implementation was affected in the initial phase by agreement either between partners either between the members of the political organizations by which belonged the involved persons in the project. Also, the changes that took place in the project demotivated the partners. Actually, the mairy had a more reduced contribution than the one predicted in the project and didn't grant till the finalization of the project or the year 2004 sufficient support to the Democratic Roma Association for assuring the continuity of the project. Although they gave up to the brick building, CL should have given the places for the houses to ensure the building of new houses with the status of temporary or permanent houses for the young families. The local leaders consider that the financing would have been possible with personal resources, including with money that came from the houses' renting that were arranged inside the project. Anyway there are still made steps and there is principle agreements from CL part to obtain some field surfaces for the families that received an apartment in the block of flats and have a stable financial situation to allow them cover the necessary expenses for the building of a personal house. So, the renovated houses from inside the project will keep their status of social houses.

The block of flat has 20 apartments with one or two rooms encountering 34 rooms and a built surface of 529 sq. m. Inside the project there were renovated 10 flats at the down floor of the block and the roof was covered just to stop the water infiltrations. After the finalization of the project, ADR went on with the renovation work at the up floor of the block of flats and ensured 7 more apartments for the families of the young Roma. Other three houses are being renovated and are going to be given for living no later than the summer of this year. Depending on the available financial resources there will be executed renovation works of the exterior wells.

The project's beneficiaries are 17 young families (10 included in the first part of the project and 7 after the ending of the project). At the selection of the beneficiaries took part the mair also.

Each family signed a contract of renting with ADR, the owner of the block, contracts that will be renewed at each two years. The contracts' renewal is conditioned by the realization of some little interventions for the inhibitors' comfort.

With the support of the local council there were given for 10 of the families (included in the project since the beginning) a surface of 4 acres of earth nearby the block to be used for the vegetables' growing. The families contributed with work at the restoration of their own houses or of the common spaces, depending on each own resources.

The owner of the block of flats is presently the Association for the Roma Oneness. There is asked from the inhabitants a symbolic rent (less than 10 euros). The sum gathered this way is used for spending necessary for the maintenance of the common stations and utilities and for necessary direct spending for the block's administration.

The block of flats is connected at the electrical energy network, the contract being signed with the Association, the costs being parted for each family in a lump sum system. In the next period there will be realized the individual contorization for each flat. The water provision is secured from a near by well and till the end of the year the building will be linked at the alimentation network of the village. The block has sewage system already but it isn't functional.

There was also suggested a project for the continuation of the work to the building but it wasn't approved.

### ***Conclusions***

Although in the project's implementation were met some major difficulties, it had satisfactory results reporting to the proposed objectives. Its unity is recognized by the local authority but especially by the project's beneficiaries. In the first part there were problems with the mobilization of the beneficiaries for their participation to the project. The potential beneficiaries didn't trust the project's success and didn't accept to take part at the building's renovation and of the flats that were to be given to them. By the implication of the community's leaders and also of the mairy and the renovation itself motivated the beneficiaries but the interest for he project raised at the level of the entire community. In the final part of the project, the number of solicitations for houses overcame the block's capacity.

In the next period, the association will range an external space with common facilities for the inhabitants (playing places, the reconstruction of the individual spaces of depositing etc.).It is also wished the initializing of the steps towards the financier to sell the flats to the ones that rented them and the invested money to be used to realize new social houses. The project program suggests even the building of a brick place with this purpose. There is estimated that there would be needed at least 50 houses to cover all the solicitations.

**THE ACCESS OF THE ROMA WOMEN TO THE  
PREVENTION  
PROGRAM FROM THE HEALTH FIELD – CERVICAL  
GENITAL CANCER**

The Romanian Cancer Society from Cluj

Financer: EU

Budget: 71.724 euros, from which 43.141 EU contribution and 28.583 the implementer's contribution and of the partners

The time granted to the project: 10 months

The project had as a general purpose the bigger access at the medical services for prevention for the Roma women in Cluj district and was implemented by the Romanian Cancer Society in partnership with The Oncologic Institute "Ion Chiricuta" Cluj, The Romanian Society for Oncological Surgery and The Association for the Roma Cluj Women Emancipation.

The specific objectives of the project were established on four big dimensions:

1. *The forming of a network of communitarian support* to ensure the interface between the Roma communities and authorities/providers of services by training 11 coordinators of Roma origin, for the information activities and education of the women from the Roma communities, to participate at the screening program to detect the cervical cancer but also the formation inside the rural communities of an initiative group for health – made by Roma leaders, mair, doctor, medical nurse, priest and Roma women. The Association for the Roma Cluj Women Emancipation assured the mediators' training and the network's coordination both during the project and even after its ending.
2. *Activities of informing and training* of the women from the Roam communities of the Cluj district concerning their participation at the prevention program but also to the treatment in case of some specific health problems.
3. The testing of 1972 women by *screening* to detect the cervical cancer.
4. *To facilitate the access to the adequate treatment* for the Roma women with cervical neoplazia or with lesions precursory to the illness itself.

Inside the project, the implementer intended to cover with these kinds of services the urban places Cluj, Turda/Poiana, Campia Turzii and the villages Lunca, Gligorești, Rascruți, Bontida, Cojocna, and Apahida. The services were extended afterwards in all the places from the urban area and in some other ones from the urban area (Feurdeni, Berindu, Viisoara, Baci, Mera, Iurii de Câmpie, Măriști, Taci, Sânpaul, Luna, Urca, Măciș, Deuș, Sardu, Suceag, Topa Mică, Chinteni) because of the initial supraestimation of the Roma women share. Actually this is the main reason why the share of the nonRoma women was of about 25% from the total of the women that benefited by the tests.

The project started with the training of a number of 11 sanitary coordinators from the Roma population in a course with a timing of 60 hours, being offered basic information concerning:

- The sexually transmitted illnesses, risks, ways of treatment;
- The appearance of the cervical cancer;
- Work procedures in identification of the potential beneficiaries.

In parallel with the network of mediators, there were created the initiative groups formed of Roma leaders, mair, and doctor, medical nurse, and priest, Roma women with the purpose of assuring the legitimacy and the raise of the trust level in the program for the potential beneficiaries. The success of this activity was partial, being able to realize the initiative groups only at the level of six local councils (Floresti, Apahid, Cojocna, Botnita, Turda, and Campia Turzii).

The informing activities proved to be some of the most important of the project. In the initial step of the project the working team had significant difficulties from the part of the possible beneficiaries. Their resistance degree lowered visibly by the mediators' involvement but also because of the informing activities put in function with the help of the initiative groups at the level of the six mentioned places. The most important problems were mentioned in the traditional Roma communities in those badly affected by the social problems. Significant difficulties were found in the work with the women that were found with severe or mild dysplasia. From the 1972 of tested women there were found 91 cases of dysplasia from which 18 needed surgical interventions and 552 cases of sexual transmission illnesses. Only a third of them followed the doctor's indications by accepting the surgical intervention (dysplasias) or lowering the entire treatment period. The members of the project team conclude that the ignorance, the traditional way of life and the fear were the main factors that explain the reduced number of women that asked the medical services' intervention after the illness was found.

## *Results/effects/impact*

1. There were formed 11 sanitary mediators/coordinators from the Roma population. The network facilitated the access to preventive medical services and offered support to the medical institutions according to the big number of refuses to take part at the medical programs that were registered in the traditional Roma communities. At the same time, the mediator facilitated the access to the medical services by the subscribing to the family doctor those who weren't already but eligible.
2. There were made 1792 Papanicolau tests in the entire district Cluj. It is estimated that in each Roma community the participation level of the women was of about 30 and 50%. Also, the services' extension in the rural area which was possible by using the special equipped auto-utilitarian car for the realization of the screening tests, facilitated the access to the medical services of the women from the rural area also, where there is registered a great number of unsubscribed medically.
3. There were identified a number of 91 severe and mild dysplasia's from which 18 needed surgical interventions and 552 cases of sexual transmission illnesses. The personnel of the Oncological Institute "Ion Chirita" assured the access to the surgical interventions and treatment for the women that were found with dysplasia. In the case of the 552 cases of sexual transmission illnesses although there were made the necessary steps to the CAS Cluj to get free treatment, only a third followed it. In the case of the women that were fund with soreness, atrophy, neoplasia or injuries resulted from the health problem already existent, there were prescribed the necessary treatments. This way was stopped the aggravation of the illness for more than half of the total tested women.
4. The strengthening of the collaboration relation between the governmental organizations and the local public institutions with medical orientation. Although the creation of some function communitarian support groups was possible just in a small number of communities, the experience of involvement of the local institutions and of the communitarian leaders proved to be an important success factor, especially in the traditional Roma communities.
5. By implementing this project, the level of information raised both for the target group and for the entire Cluj district population. There were developed a series of informative materials and a part of the project team members took part at a series of radio and TV shows. Also, the president of the Romanian Society for Cancer has a constant participation at a TV show at a local network, of whose audience is appreciated as being in evolution in the last two years.



6. The accumulated experience by the project's team facilitated the creation of two informing centers for health in Cluj.

### *Continuity*

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1. At the end of the project, the auto - utilitarian car that was bought was sent to the Romanian Society for Cancer and used by the Oncological Institute "Ion Chiricuta" to go on with the tests in communities with high level of risk. The costs for a test are estimated to 9 euros.
2. There is continued the intervention in the case of the 91 women that were identified with severe and mild dysplasia. With the help of the Oncological Institute "ion Chiricuta" will be supported the access to treatment or surgical intervention.
3. The Health Council from Cluj assures the monitoring of the women that were found with wounds because of the illness.
4. The Romanian Cancer Society intends to evolve another program in the health field at the level of three districts: Cluj, Salaj, Satu Mare with the USAID and GSI financing.
5. The Romanian Cancer Society initiated together with the Oncological Institute a similarly project but having as target point the Roma men for finding the prostate cancer. The project has as partner the Cluj mairy, it is evolved only at the level of the district and it is estimated that will finally have a number of 450 beneficiaries.

One of the identified problems by the partners after the end of the project was about the continuity of the meditative sanitary activity. There was admitted the necessity of identifying a stable financing source for the mediating networks but especially the assurance of a formal status, by emitting a document that certificates their qualification and experience.

Also, taking into account the very big number of women that were found with sexual transmission illnesses there would be necessary the creation of a program that is publically financed to facilitate the free testing of all the persons no matter the fact that they are or not medically subscribed.