

Socio-economic resilience

How to target interventions in Romania

Conference: Understanding Risk Europe 2019

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10 minutes about ...

1. Marginalized areas
2. The targeting tools
3. Interventions for building resilience

1.

MARGINALIZED AREAS

Definition & typology

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Marginalized areas represent territorial concentrations of multidimensional poverty

3 CRITERIA

- Human capital
- Employment
- Housing conditions

Marginalized areas are defined as census sectors that are severely deprived on all 3 criteria. The population living in these areas, simultaneously, have a deficit of human capital, make a living in the informal sector (combined with social transfers and agriculture in rural areas), and live in precarious dwellings even by the usual low standard for rural areas.





Marginalized areas (Types și % of population)



3,2%



6,2%



URBAN

Types of marginalized areas:
ghetto, slums, mahala,
concentration of social housing
& historical areas

RURAL

Types of marginalized areas: linked
to geographic isolation & found on
the outskirts of well-connected
villages

2.

THE TARGETING TOOLS

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The Targeting Tools

The Atlas of Urban Marginalized Areas (2014)

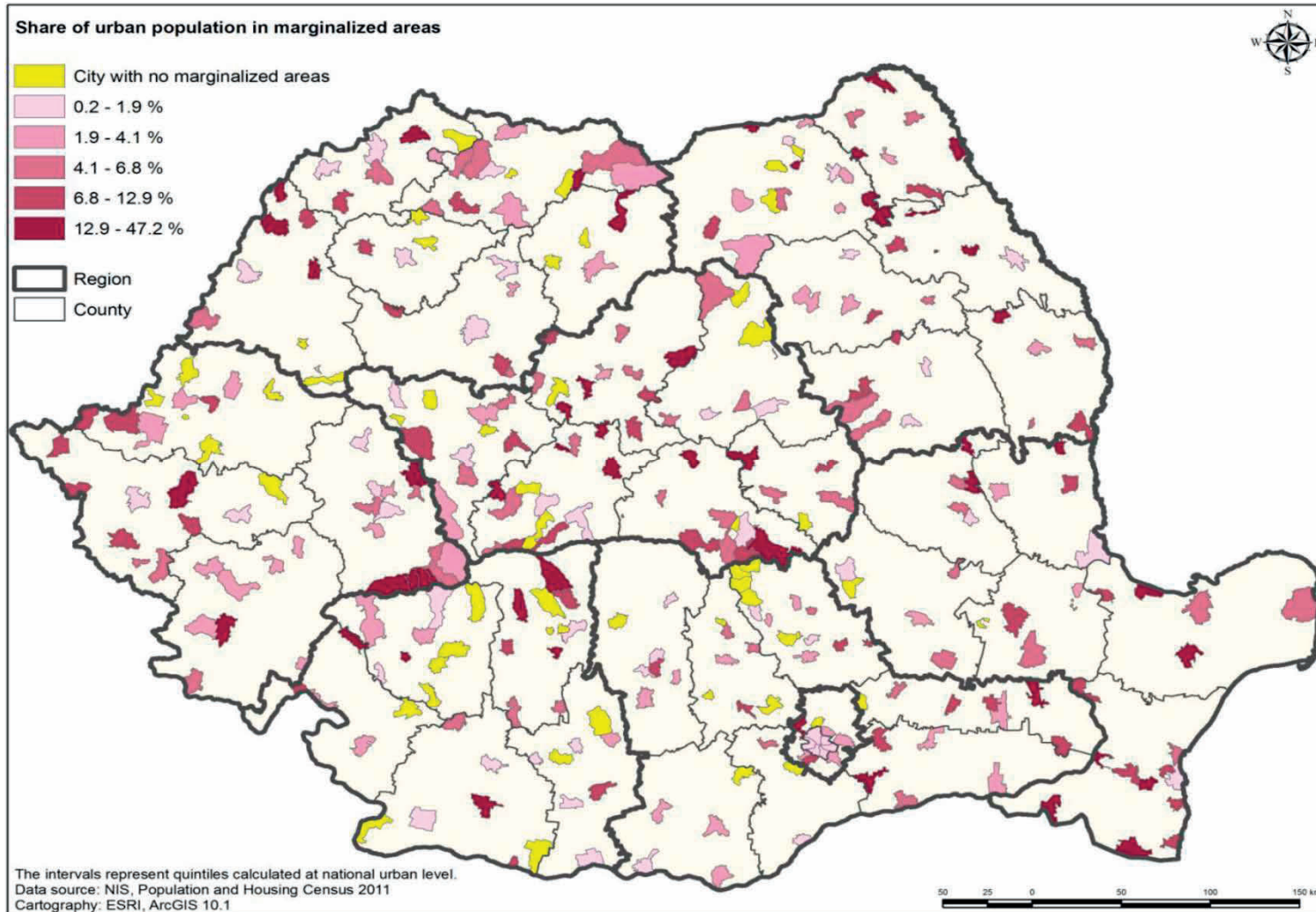
Project Elaboration of Integration Strategies for Urban Poor and Disadvantaged Communities. World Bank.
Available at: http://backend.elard.eu/uploads/wb-project-in-ro/atlas_24april_en.pdf

&

The Atlas of Rural Marginalized Areas and Local Human Development in Romania (2015)

Background Studies for the National Strategy of Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction: 2015-2020. World Bank. Available at: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/847151467202306122/Atlas-marginalized-rural-areas-and-local-human-development-in-Romania>

UMA are spread in all counties and regions



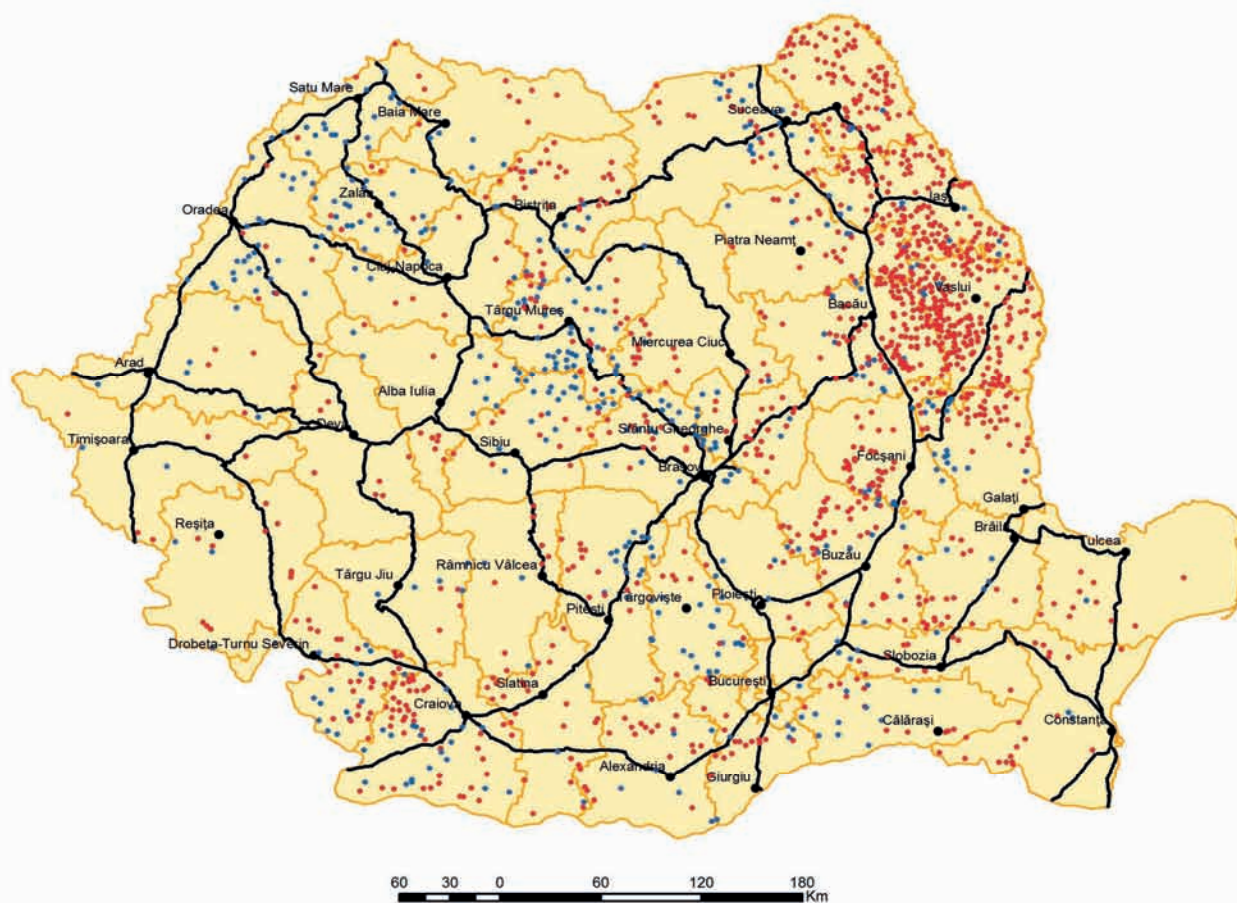
URBAN

Only 56 cities (out of 320) without urban marginalized areas (UMA), out of which only one city has over 20,000 inhabitants.

Source: Swinkels et al. (2014: 27). World Bank. Data from 2011 Census.

Note: Sectors with fewer than 50 inhabitants were not included in the analysis.

RMA are spread in all counties and regions



RURAL

2,244 census sectors with rural marginalized areas (RMA) from 992 comunes.

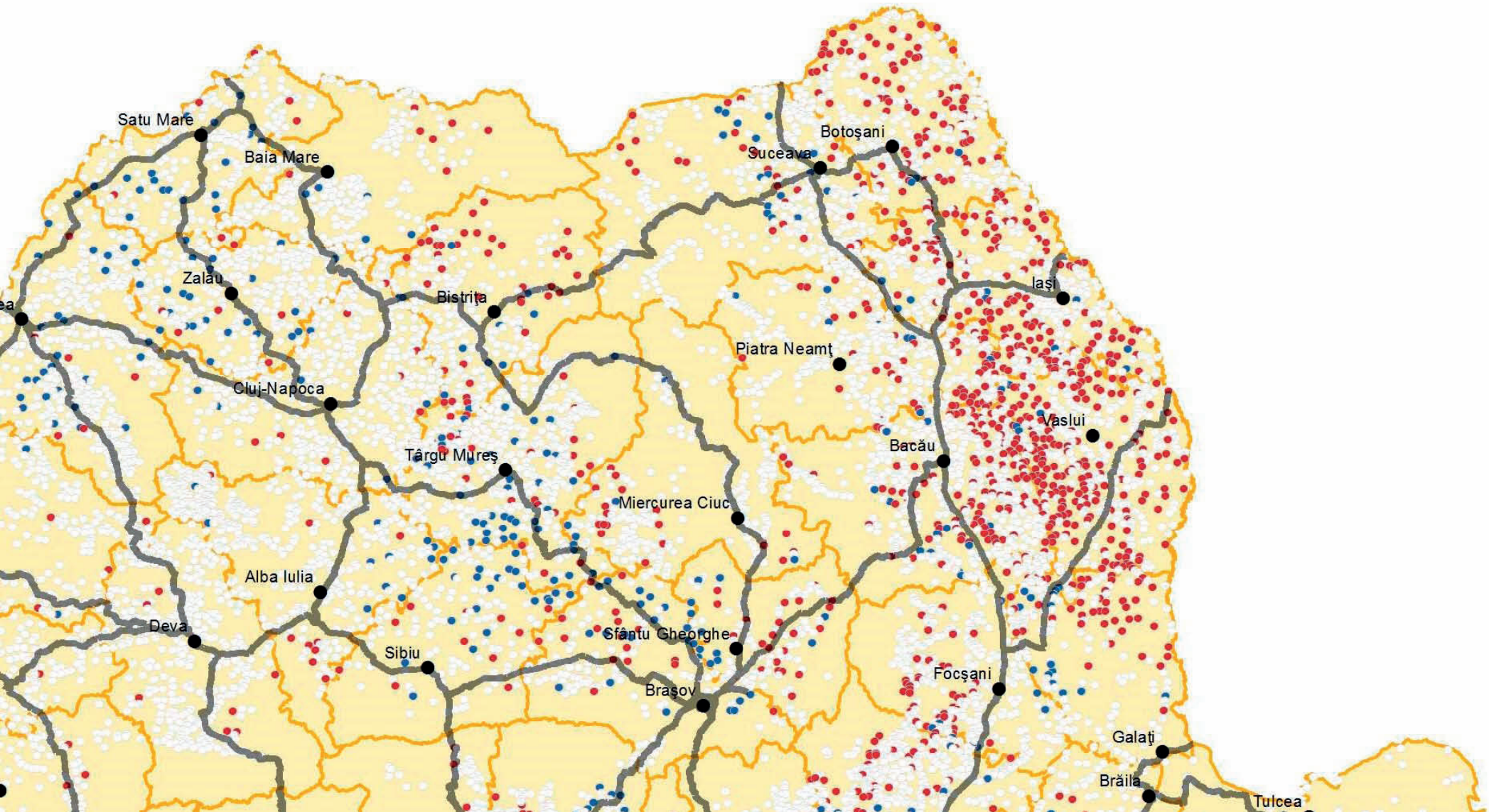
Source: Teșliuc et al. (2015: 36). World Bank. Data from 2011 Census.

Notes:

Blue dots = Roma communities - Marginalized areas with 20+% of residents who self-identify as being Roma.

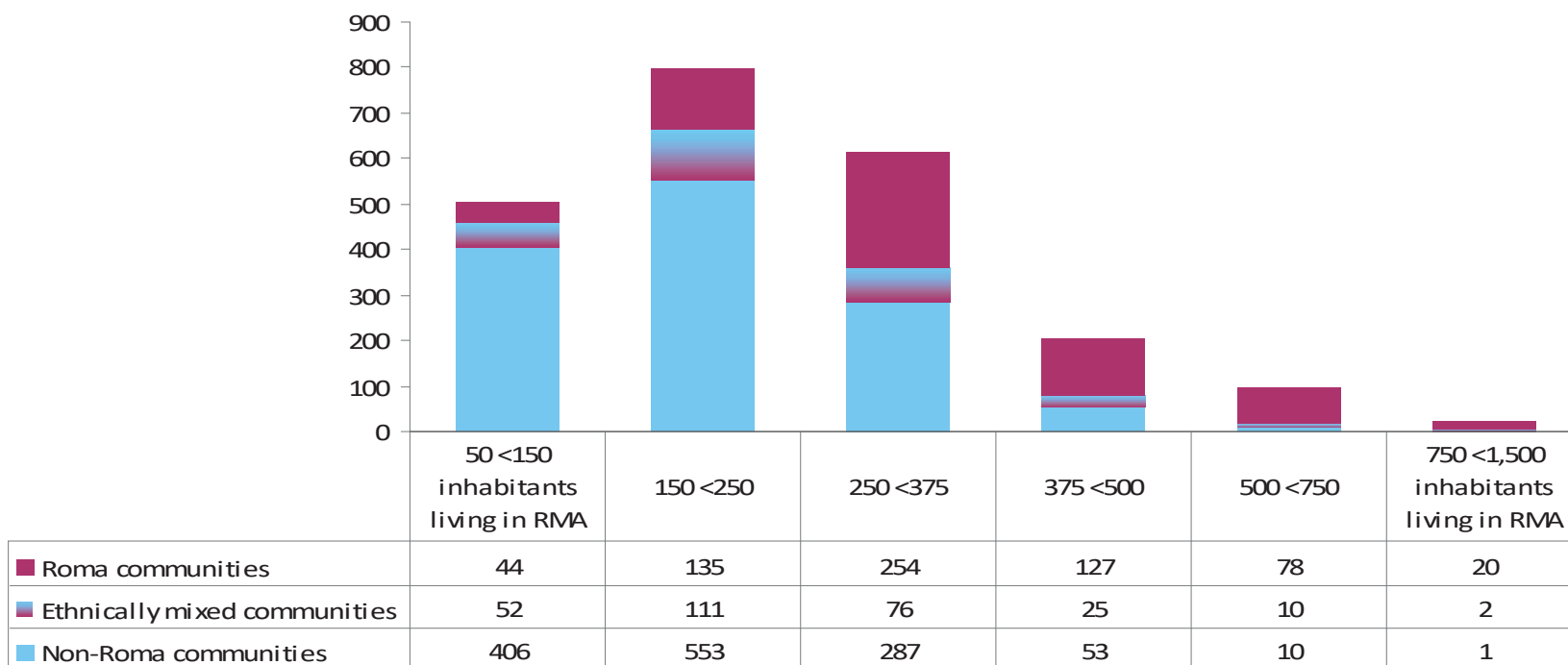
Red dots = Ethnically mixed communities - Marginalized areas with <20% of residents who self-identify as being Roma.

White dots = Villages without marginalized areas.



The ethnical dimension of marginalization

Distribution of rural marginalized census sectors by total number of inhabitants and proportion of self-identified Roma (number of sectors)

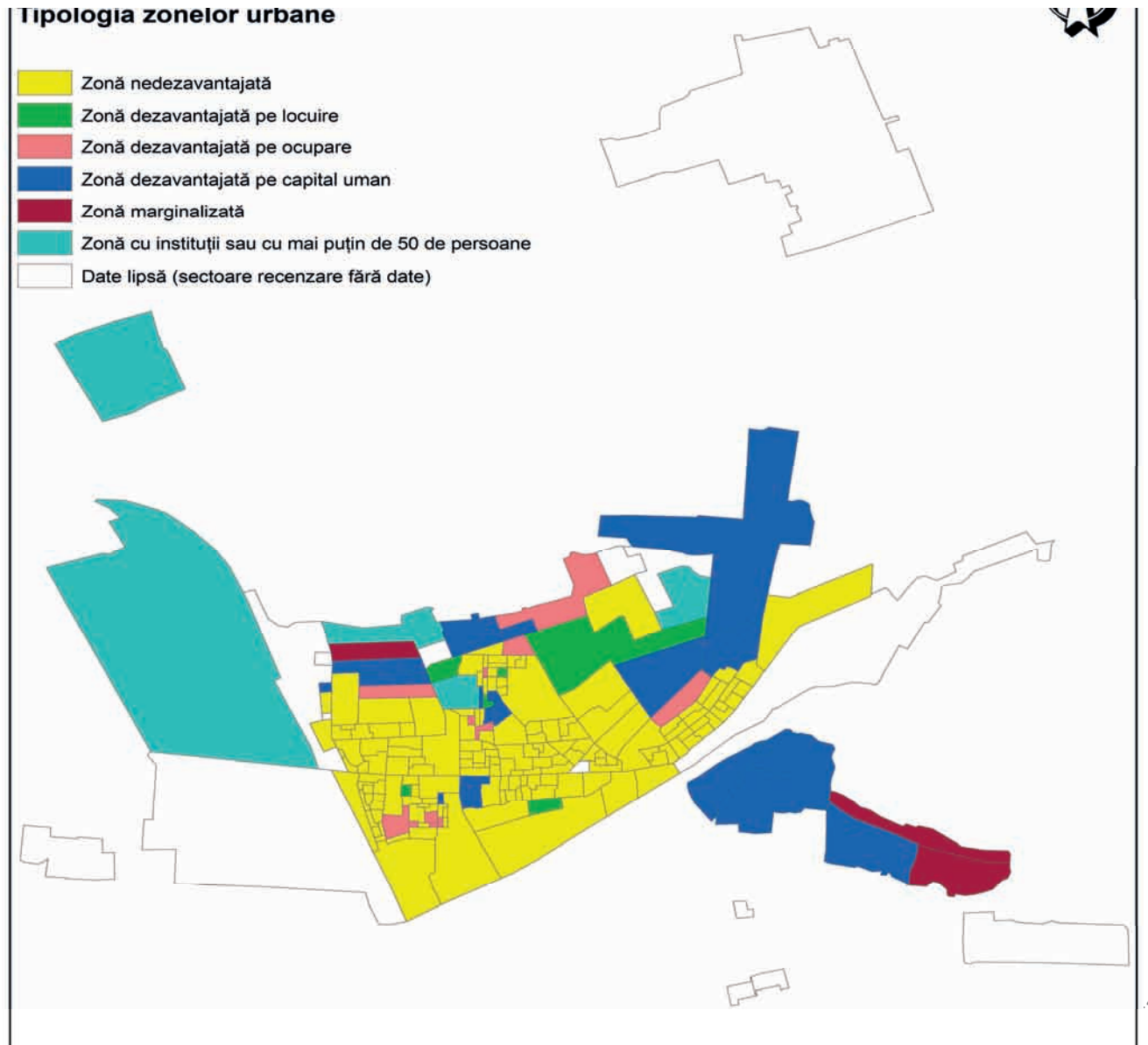


Source: Teşliuc et al. (2015: 36). World Bank. Data from 2011 Census. N=2,244 census sectors with RMA. Note: Roma communities - Marginalized areas with 20+% of residents who self-identify as being Roma. Ethnically mixed communities - Marginalized areas with <20% of residents who self-identify as being Roma. Non-Roma communities - Marginalized areas without residents self-identifying as Roma.

Limits of the existing targeting tools

URBAN

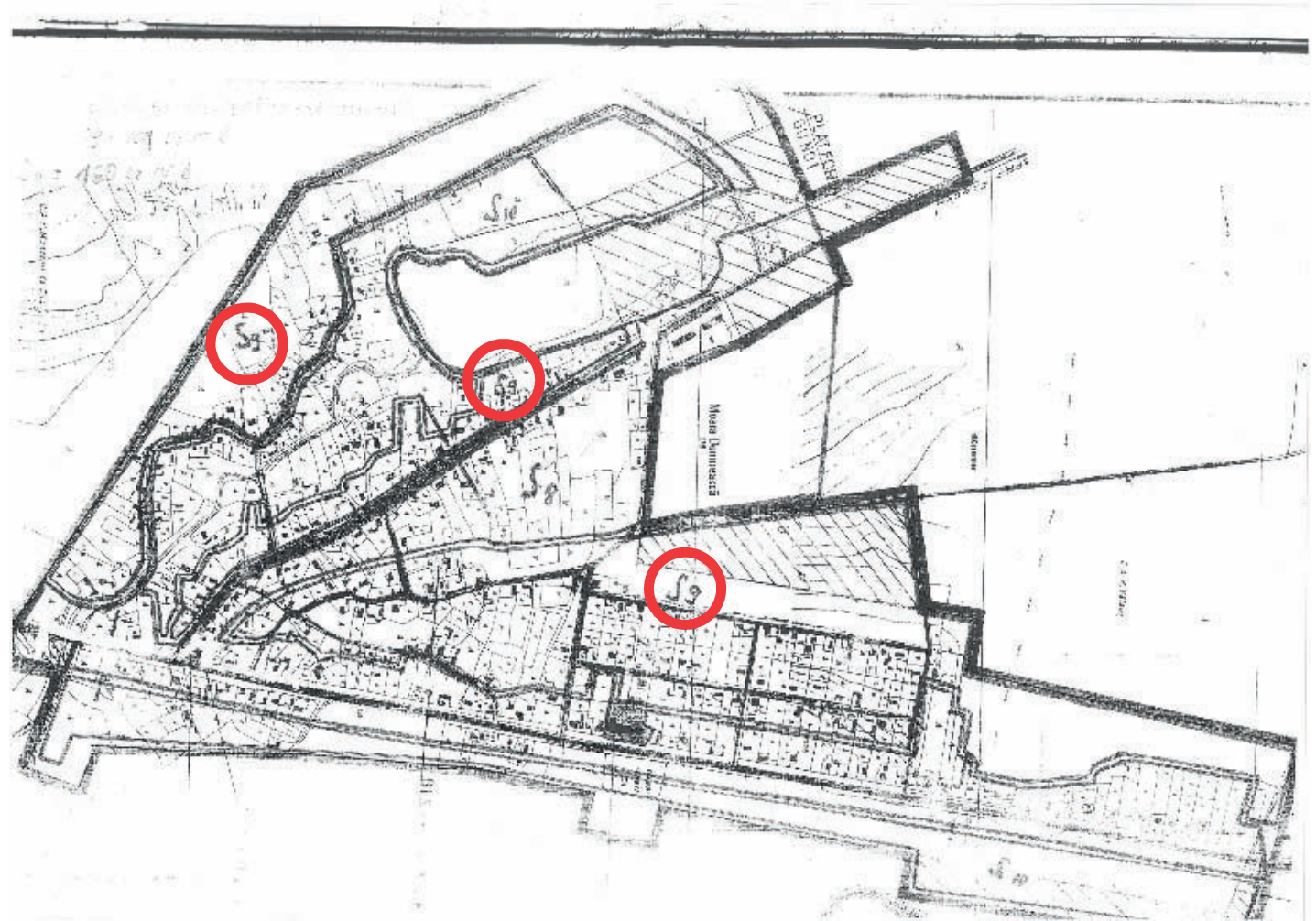
Map of 2011 census sectors from city Slobozia, county Ialomița.



Limits of the existing targeting tools

RURAL

Map of 2011 census sectors from commune Văleni, county Vaslui.

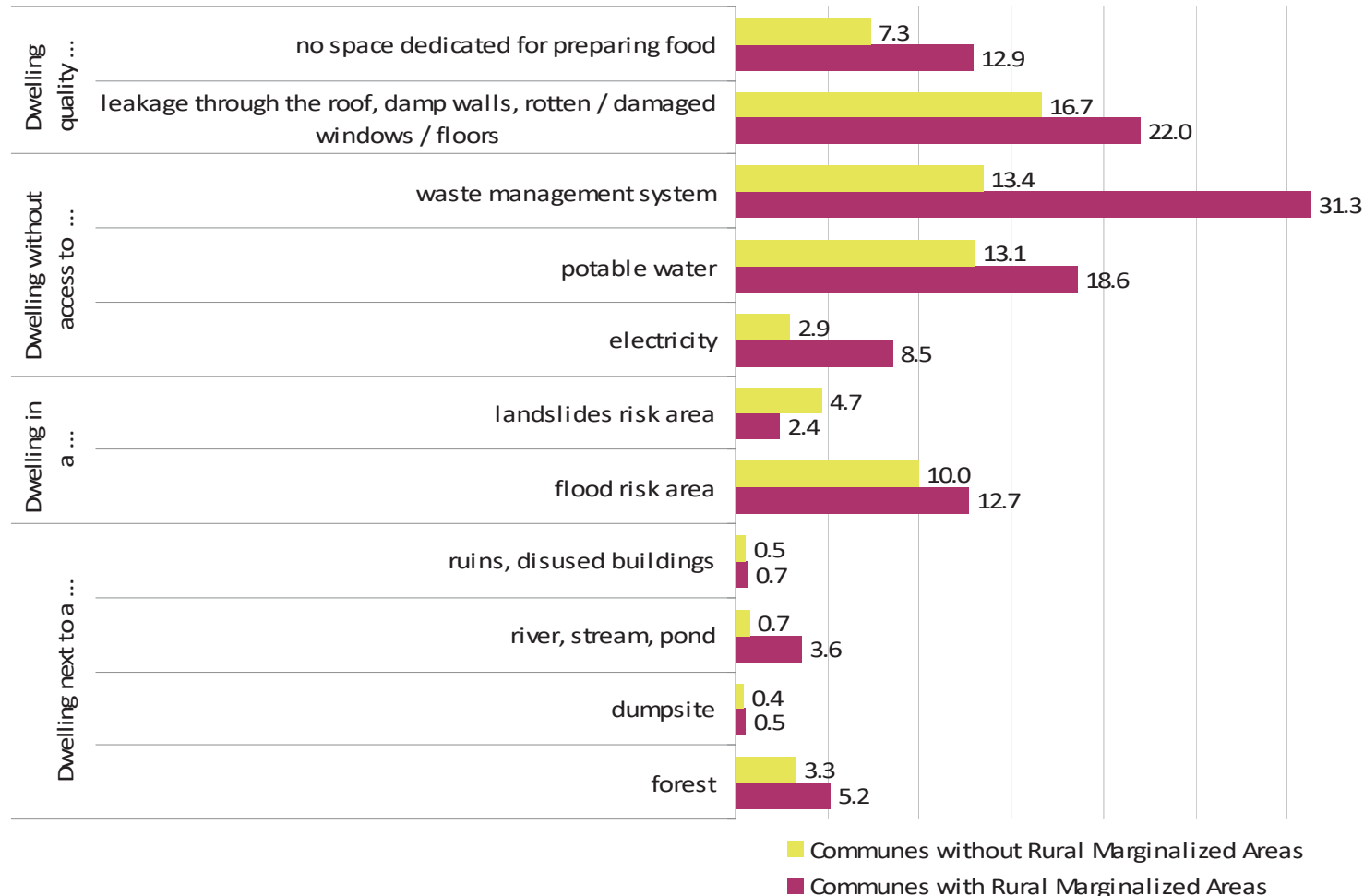


3.

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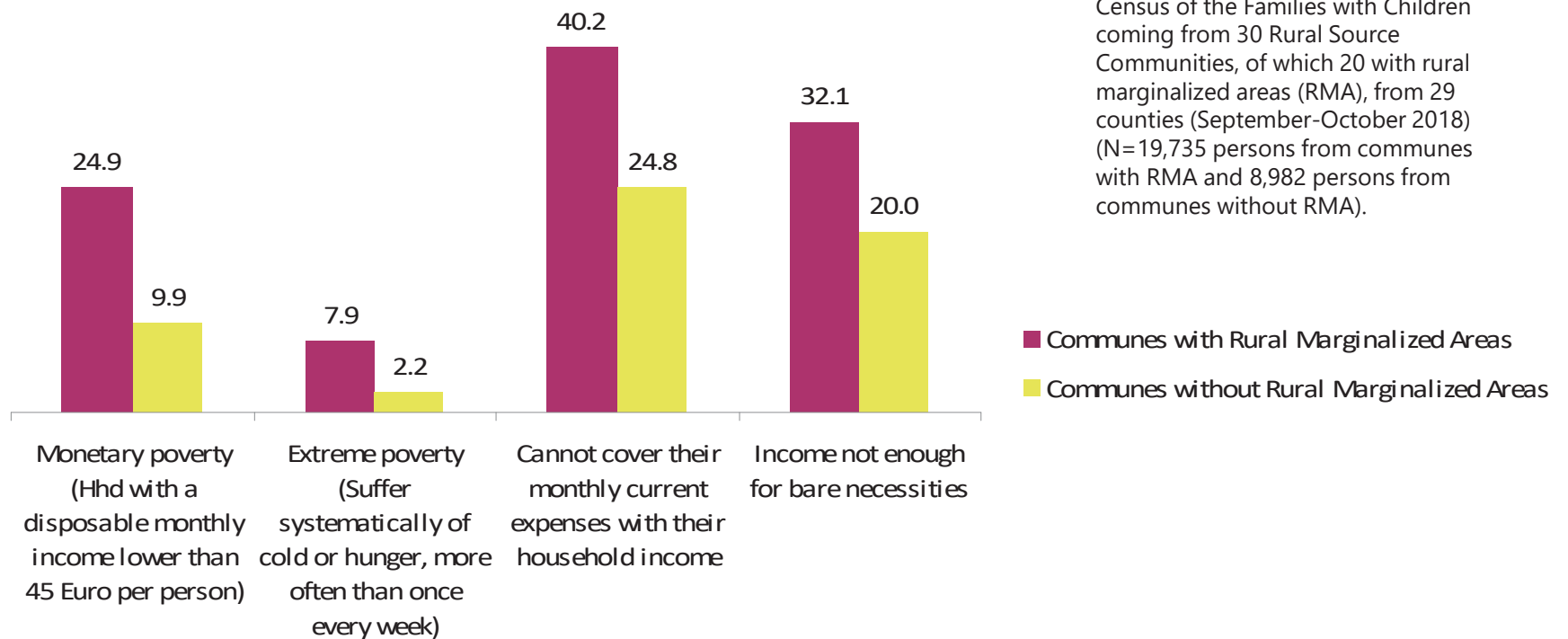
INTERVENTIONS AIMING TO BUILD RESILIENCE

Exposure in rural communities (% population)



Source: World Bank, Community Census of the Families with Children coming from 30 Rural Source Communities, of which 20 with rural marginalized areas (RMA), from 29 counties (September-October 2018) (N=19,735 persons from communes with RMA and 8,982 persons from communes without RMA).

Vulnerability in rural communities (% population)



Community resources for recovery

In 35 rural communities

	Available according DGASPC/ SPAS/ School director/ Medic
1. Public service for social assistance (SPAS, DAS, DAC etc.)	24
2. Professional social workers (at least one)	14
3. Staff with social assistance responsibilities (at least one)	32
4. Medical community assistant (AMC)	20
5. Sanitary mediator	11
6. Family physician	35
71. Medical assistant	33
72. Speech therapist	3
73. Kinoterapeut	3
7. School mediator	15
51. School councillor	12
52. Support teacher for children with disabilities/special educational needs	14
8. Community mediator or facilitator	5
9. Community Consultative Structure (functional)	18
10. Informal/formal groups that support children and families in vulnerable situations	9
11. Religious groups that support children and families in vulnerable situations	24
12. Charitable groups	14
13. NGOs active in child protection	12

Source: World Bank, Social Service Maps in 35 Rural Source Communities, of which 22 with rural marginalized areas (RMA), from 32 counties (February-March 2018).



The streets from a slum area of improvised shelters
(photo from Baia Mare)