

# Report

## Social Mapping exercise– Moldova Noua

### Participatory research through Photo Voice



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## 1. Introduction social mapping Moldova Noua

The purpose of a social map is to bring together information about Moldova Noua in order to find out the needs of the local community. It will be based on:

- Quantitative data (statistics): for this reference can be made to the data available at the website of the Romanian National Institute for Statistics ([www.insse.ro](http://www.insse.ro)).
- Qualitative data (interviews, movies, focus groups...)

The result of a social mapping results in an overview on developments in domains such as population, employment, ageing, education.... It's inspired by the Flemish community profiles of communes and villages. ADR-Vlaanderen/TON are using this social mapping as a mean to analyses localities to see how cooperation can be improved or set up in a way local development is possible.

For the visit in March 2018 the focus was on the qualitative analysis and information gathering and are illustrating the quantitative data.

## 2. Photo Voice

Community-based participatory research has become a popular approach for mapping complex public needs.<sup>1</sup> Photo Voice is one of the several qualitative methods utilized. It is a participatory method that has participants use photography, and stories about their photos to identify and represent issues of importance to them, which enables researchers to have a greater understanding of the issue under study. Sometimes the term photonovel is used to describe the process of using pictures to tell a story. Important in this is that community members are not considered as passive subjects, but as active contributors. As base there's a strong belief that 'locals' are best able to define to articulate their own needs and that they ought to be the most important actors in designing efforts to address those needs.

Photo Voice has three main goals:

1. to enable people to record and reflect their community's strengths and concerns,
2. to promote critical dialogue and knowledge about important issues through large and small group discussion of photographs,
3. to reach policymakers.

### **Specific task during visit in Moldova Noua – March 2018**

There were 10 students from Belgium (5 social work and 5 nursing & midwife students) together with 10 Romanian students. Students were be divided over different areas in Moldova Noua. The purpose was to make 2 kind of pictures:

1. The outsiders view: students chose places or situations that represent for them (best) the social-economic state of the community. Minimum 1 – maximum 3 pictures are made in order to keep control on the essence of the need/problem
2. The insiders view: students are coming in contact with locals: free to chose with who students want to talk with. Students are asking people to chose a place or situation that represent for locals (best) the social-economic state of the community. Also here minimum 1 and maximum 3 pictures. The person can be into the picture but it's not necessary. Important is to have a short story about what is photographed: why they chose this place/situation, why important, what's the personal link....

This inter-subjective base is the base for further development of the social map.

### 3. Social investments in Romania<sup>2</sup>

Social investment policies in Romania in the last ten years (2008-2018) were represented by unsustainable measures promoted by political factors, punctual projects proposed by civil society through different social – economical - inclusive programmes; regionally measures according with the political parties that have the local coordination tasks and according with their electorate. Punctual programmes and projects realised by non-governmental sector, “pilot programmes” initiate by different government agencies could not replace a systemic access to qualitative and quantitative needed social services.

Many of the applied measures regarding social investment were more punctual responses that Romanian Governments were given to European Commission and European States members’ questions and raised problematical issues and less - part of a certain strategy in the policies country reforms.

Coming up with strong “financially cuts” reforms in 2008 that keep Romania on a solvability track at European level, improving an integrated social assistance system (for poor people from rural areas, unemployed population, children and Roma), the political administrations are confronted with the effects of a very long social disinvestment period and here we are not talking only about the raising of economical crisis but also of the whole period in which social investment was not a priority or a known concept - communist time and pre-accession to European Union membership.

As the Global Financial Crisis hit Romania after 2008, government responded with an austerity program (2010) which public salaries (-25%) and social benefits (-15%), except for the pensions. All social benefits accorded by Romanian Governments are not sufficient adequate in supporting a family in need (financial amount and social policies measures), but the lack in according adequate social benefits can not be seen as a political “bad – will” but as a lack of state financial resources. Part of this lack is also the informal/unpaid employment (work into black market) – employment situation that is responsible also of the precarious welfare situation in many families. With a big awareness campaign and with many legislative changes the Romanian Governments are trying to find a way in changing the will of the Romanian participants into the labour market. In addition of this situation, all employment services are focused on passive measures (subsidies and European projects of re-conversion with subsidies for participants) and not active participation, failing in reaching the population in a big need of work integration (long-term unemployed, Roma, rural active population, young people inactive).

Romania has unfortunately priority places in statistics with a huge importance regarding needs of social investment in terms of accessibility and affordability to basic services for the vulnerable groups. We have high score on “infant mortality”; “neo-natal mortality rate”, population experienced unmet needs for medical examination with a percentage of 8,4% in 2011 with a consequent gradual decline to 5,2 in 2015; severe housing deprivation rate – almost 20% in 2014/2015; single person with dependent child going to almost 48% of families that have arrears on utility bills; highest percentage of 44% unemployed population with difficulties in accessing bank.

Most affected present project sectors in the crisis period (education and health) were directly influenced by expenditure in social protection as % of GDP that in Romania was 14,8% - the third lowest in all European Union member states rank in 2014 (situated with 0,03 in front of Latvia and with only 0,01 in front of Lithuania).

Romania is even today (2018 – 11 years after European Union admission as a member state) in an extreme position on all European statistics regarding the poverty rates across Europe, regarding disadvantages to

which children in rural areas, Roma children, children from poor families, youths are exposed in regards with education, health, and all public services access.

Starting from 2008, because of the financial cuts into health system, the entire Romanian population encounter a low access to health public services, the amelioration of overall welfare indicators in 2013, compared to 2011 and 2012, is rather shallow, as it is associated with a polarization of welfare (increased inequality, increased relative poverty gaps). Starting with the felt effects of the economic crisis rising in 2008 the whole health system in Romania that was confronted with this financial cut was oscillated between serving on Romanian health system and a big migration of the “white collars” to other European countries associated also with a “witch hunting” - personal from health system public accused in taking black money (hospital managers imprisoned because of false public acquisition with European money) and with a list of hospitals that were closed in a night and not as a last effect, with a lack in access and affordability to health services for the vulnerable groups.

Education (starting from pre-schools and ending with universities) was systematically under-financed going to a teacher’s dis-investment (many of them migrating as “strawberry pickers” in welfare states in Europe just for having a better income), poor quality of the formal educational process and poorly educated schoolchildren. The National Strategy for the Protection of Children’s Rights, an important means for promoting a social investment perspective, although finalized in February 2014, was only adopted at the end of the year (HG 1113/2014).

The National Strategy for Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction, although expected in 2013, was only drafted and made available for public debates in January 2015. The strategy for protecting the rights of disabled persons was first drafted in the spring of 2014 and highly contested; it was re-drafted and made publicly available for debate during the last days of 2014. The Roma inclusion strategy, strongly contest almost since its adoption in 2012, entered a re-drafting process that ended only in November 2014, when a new strategy was drafted. The strategy was approved January 15th, 2015. The national strategy on active ageing was made available for public debate in December 2014.

According with the Mondial Bank experts “Romania has one of the highest poverty rates in the EU. The share of Romanians at risk of poverty after social transfers increased from 21.6% in 2010 to 25.3% in 2016. However, the share of the at-risk population decreased from 41.5% in 2010 to 38.8% in 2016”. The same experts are coming with encouraging news that “Romania's priorities for 2017–20 include investments in infrastructure, health care, education, job creation, and small and medium enterprise development. Country's economy grew by 4.8% in 2016, the highest since 2008 and the third fastest in the EU, growth is expected to remain solid in 2017”.

Despite inside Romanian population concerns about governance there are many improvements in recent years, and it is a must that the Romanian administration has to give an urgent response to stop the cycle of social disinvestment (enforced by the economic crisis) and also to plan a long-time strategy framework for policies reform on social investment for a better future of Romanian population inside of a common and solider Europe.

ADR-Vlaanderen and The Open Network for community are contributing to this by making social maps of needs at the local and regional level. The results are supporting local collaboration groups to develop social investments strategies and put a pressure on local authorities to handle in the interest of the general public.

#### 4. Moldova Noua – General information<sup>3</sup>

Moldova Nouă is a town in southwestern Romania in Caraș-Severin County (the historical region of Banat). It is located on the shores of the river Danube.

Moldova Noua is an old village, documented already in the XVII century, but it has become town only in 1956. Urbanization was intense during communism, by the emphasis of the communist regime on the mining industry, the main economic branch of Moldova Noua. Moldova Noua experienced a great development after the Second World War, when it became the main economic center of Southern Banat. In 1950, Moldova Noua became a district capital within the Banat region. Moldova Noua's economic development occurred especially after 1960, when mining resources were rediscovered in the area.

The town administers 4 villages: Moldova Noua, Macești, Moldova Veche and Moldovita.







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During our walk in the town we stumbled on a man who was willing to tell us what he wants to see improved in his village. He has been living in the village since he was born, and he is very disappointed with this situation. So, the roads who are broken and hard to driven on are really upsetting to him. In 2015 the roads got redone to put in road drainage. Before there was no drainage in the village and during rains or snow it would cause some hindrance on the streets. But no inhabitants ever really complained, the man told us that is was due to political influences the street got renewed. The job was very poorly done, the streets were left in bad conditions. Many of the locals are unhappy about this situation because it harms the cars driving over these roads. The man said that this is just another example of political corruption.



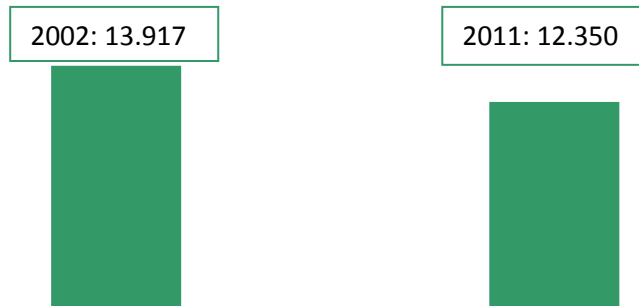
*Photo Maxime and Rauke*

When we were walking down the streets, we met Babba. Babba is the car you see on the pictures. It means 'old lady'. The man owns already the same car for his whole life. He bought Babba, his first car, 32 years ago. We can't imagine somebody driving the same car for that long. You should also know he saved up his money for three years to buy this car. Before he owned this car, he had to go everywhere by bus. He is really proud of his car.

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## 5. Moldova Noua – Demography

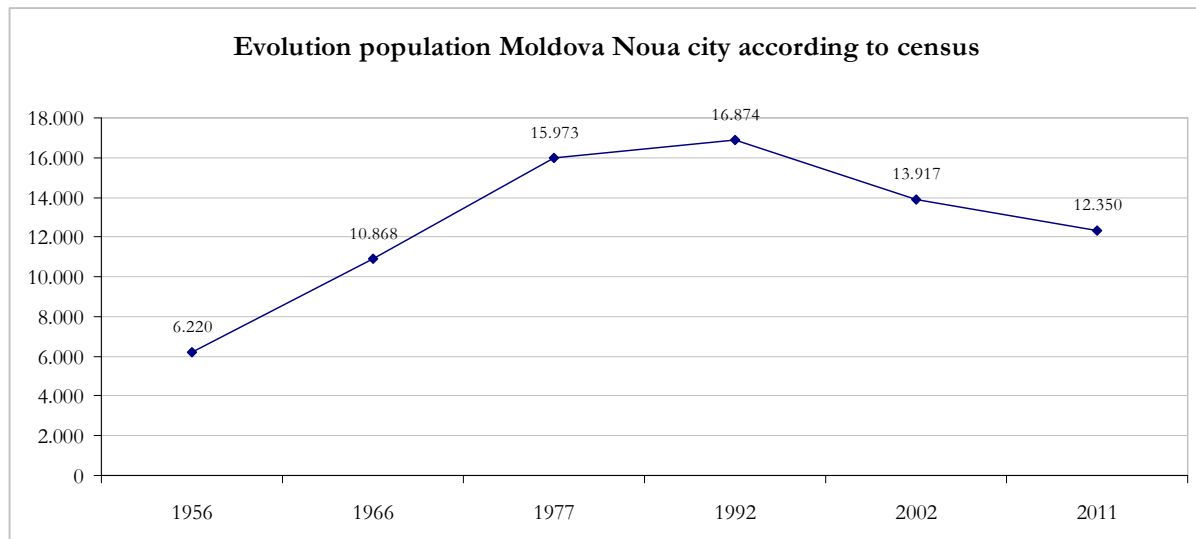
According to the 2011 census, which counts the persons having their residence in the commune (not only domicile but also present) the population of Moldova Noua is 12.350 inhabitants, 1.667 less since the previous census in 2002 when there were 13.917 inhabitants.<sup>4</sup> The population counts around 12.350 inhabitants.



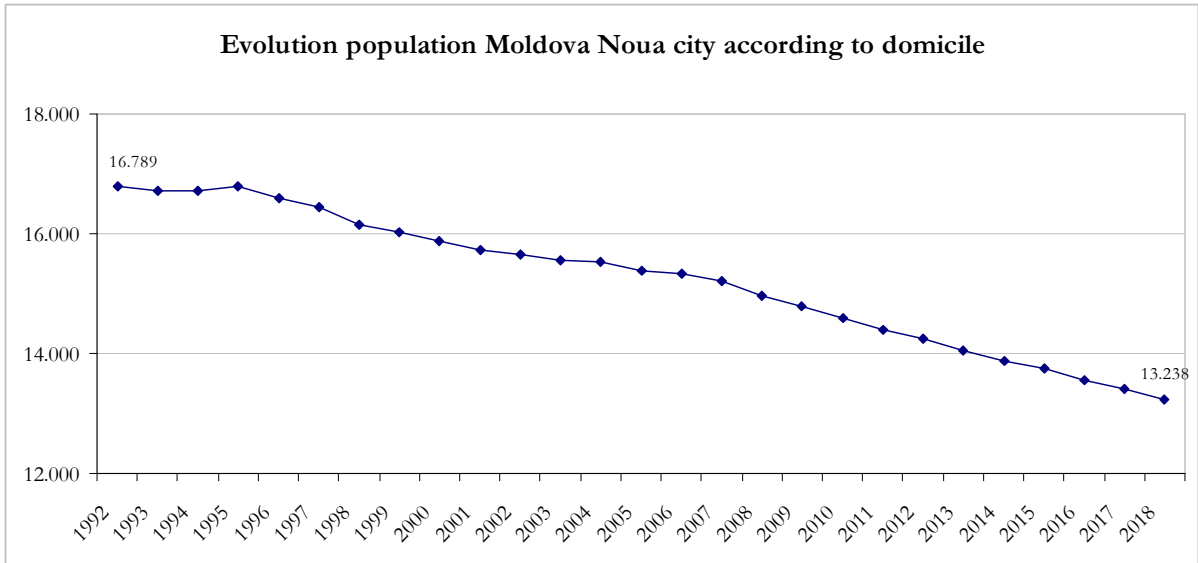
The share of population in the 4 villages is the following:

- Moldova Noua (3.500 inhabitants)
- Măcești (600 inhabitants, majority Serbians +/- 500)
- Moldova Veche (9.500 inhabitants)
- Moldovița (300 inhabitants)

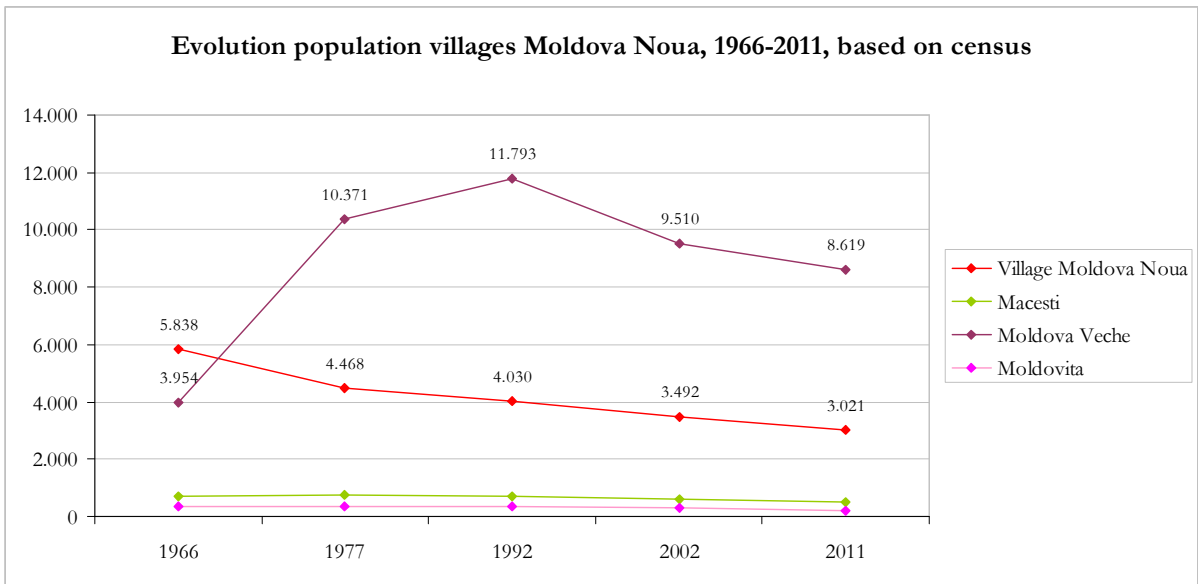
Historically the resident population of Moldova Noua was strongly growing from 1956 onwards until 1992. Due to economic difficulties the population since then is declining.



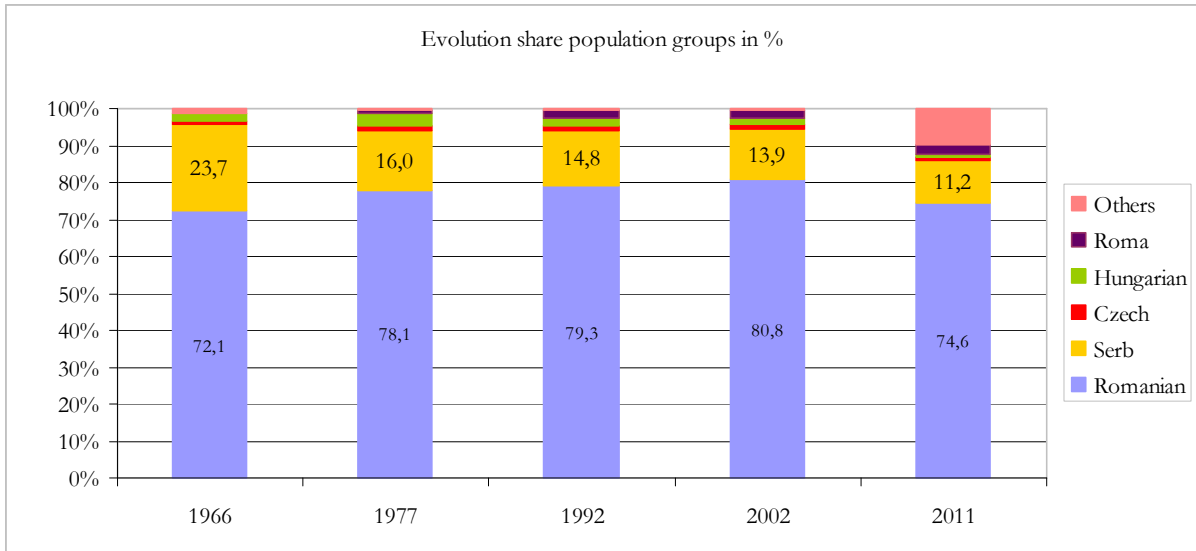
A same evolution can be seen in the evolution of the population since 1992 according to the population by domicile.<sup>5</sup>



Differences can be seen for each village. Moldova Veche is following the general trend of the city in demographic evolution: growing until 1992 and then declining. The village Moldova Noua is knowing a declining population since 1966. This can be explained through the a inter city migration to Moldova Veche, because of the investments done by the mine. The small villages Macesti and Moldovita are staying relative stable.<sup>6</sup>

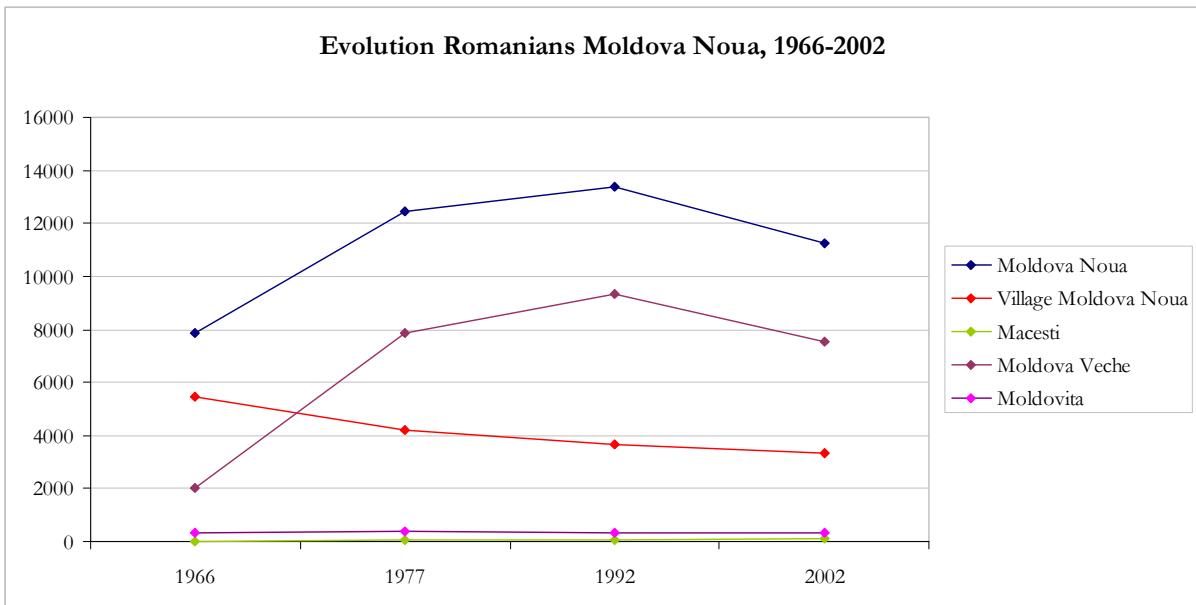


At the 2011 census, 81.2% of inhabitants were Romanians, 12.8% Serbs, 3.2% Roma, 1.3% Hungarians and 0.8% Czechs. Due to the location close the Serbian border a significant share of Serbian population is present in Moldova Noua. This share evolved during the last decades. But also other ethnicities were evolving in time (see graph).

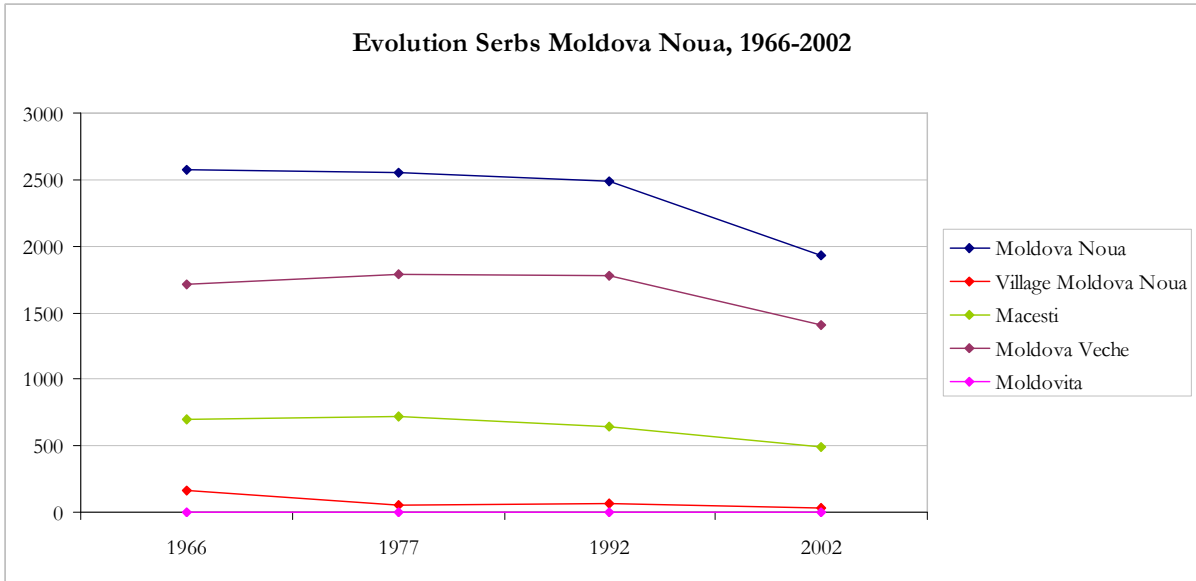


In general can be seen that the share of Serbs is declining and the group of Romanians is growing. Some groups are disappearing, such as the Czechs and Hungarians. The Roma population is growing a bit. In the 2011 census the group 'others' is taking a big portion. This reflects the changing policy and mentality towards ethnicity: somebody can not be forced to be assigned to a certain ethnicity.

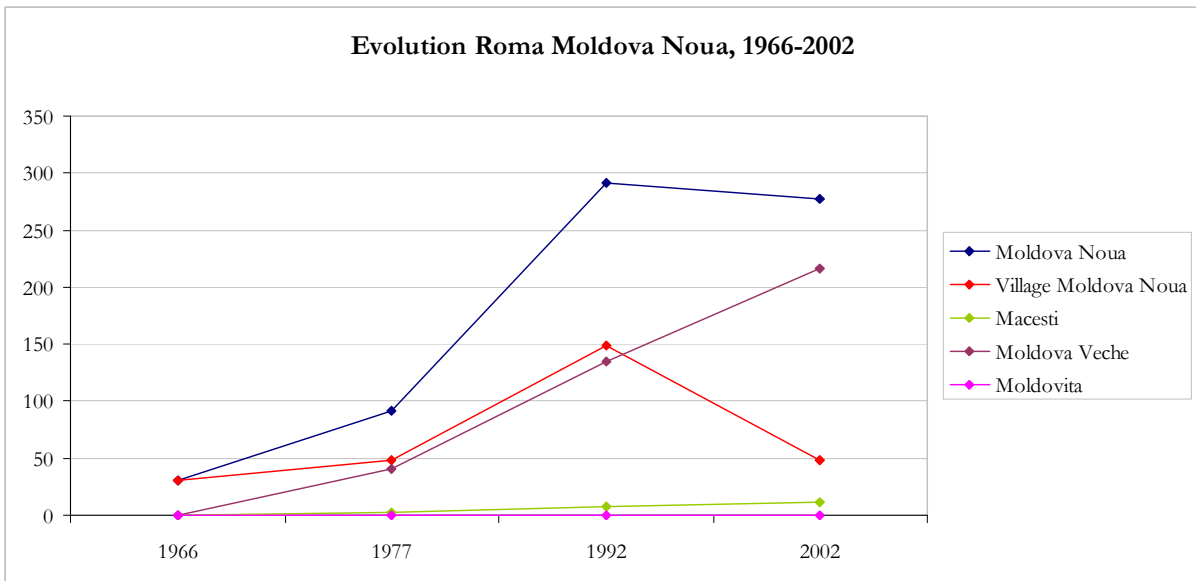
More interesting is to see the evolution of the groups in each village. The Romanians for example follow the general trends, the graph is very comparable with the above mentioned demographic evolution of the villages.



The Serb population stays rather stable until 1992 and since then knows a decrease in most of the villages. Also in the village of Macesti where they form a majority among the population.



The picture for the Roma population is diverse: for the city the Roma are increasing between 1966 and 1992, afterwards a slight decrease. But on the village level differences can be seen. In Moldova Veche village a continuous growth can be seen. Probably because of the closing of the mine, apartments came empty and Roma were moving to this apartments. In this graph we can suppose that an internal city migration has taken place from Moldova Noua to Moldova Veche. At the city hall someone was responsible for working with the Roma community.





*Photo Lisa and Shelly*

We started our visit of Moldova Noua by having a look at the homes of the Roma. They were very warm and welcoming. The elder woman on the picture showed us her home. She told us the story about how her husband was in the woods to collect wood for the stove. We also spoke to a man who just had a six days old baby. He lived together with his wife and three other children in a little room.

As a social work student, it was surprising to see how friendly they were. During our visit in Romania I noticed that a lot of people talk bad about the Roma but when I met them, they were very kind and friendly. I was shocked by the way that they live. There is a lot of trash lying around in the neighbourhood and their houses were basically made out of everything they could find to fill up the old, previously built buildings.

As a nurse, I noticed that they have a little amount of resources to achieve a healthy lifestyle. Because their houses are built from items they have found on the street, they often do not have the right sources for a good hygiene. They do their best with the things they have but they do not have sources that promote their health like; a clean environment, shower,.. They live especially in barmy conditions such as; mouldy rooms, they often sleep with many in one room and have a poor air quality. Because the father of the 6-days-old baby's family has a relatively good job they have the possibility to go to the doctor with one of the other children and to provide medication for him.

Also Maria-Laura and Sam observed big needs in the Roma community: This is a picture taken in the Roma Community. It shows the conditions of life they're living in. The people living in this hallway told us all of the children are sick because of the moisture in the walls and the building. That's why they were coughing so much. It was shocking to see how these people lived with so many in such a tiny "house".

There were 3 little children and the parents, in a tiny little room, cuffing their lungs out. They didn't have a lot of food and there was also no proper shelter. I was really shocked about the conditions of their 'home'. What I've seen there, I never seen before. Nobody should live in the conditions their live in.



*Photo Maria-Laura and Sam*



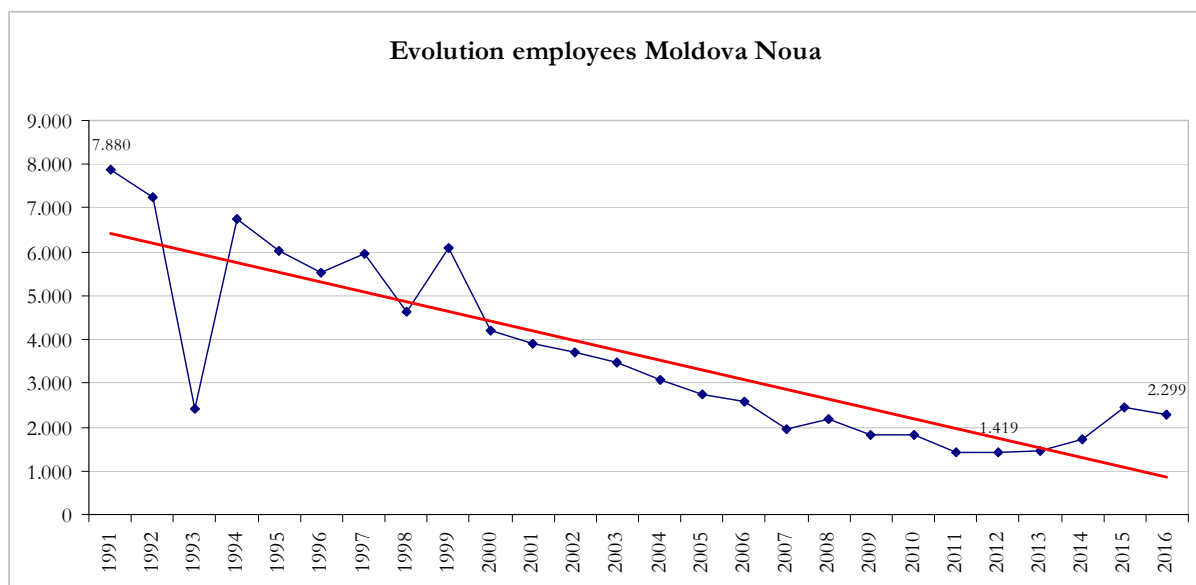
This woman is living in the Roma community. She used to be a Romanian but met a man who was a Roma. She fell in love with him and chose to come and live with the Roma people. She told us it was a hard decision and she had to adjust a lot. Otherwise she told us she was happy, she showed us our house and it felt like she was very proud of it.

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## 6. Moldova Noua – Economy

For a long time Moldova Noua was depending on the mining industry. The Suvarov mine opened in 1963, and after that some other mines. In 1965 was established the Mining Company (MOLDOMIN) Moldova Noua, which triggered the entire economic and social activity in the area. Since 1976 began the surface exploitation of the banatite minerals. In order to process the extracted ore, there were built two other plants. The Mining Company is also serviced by the Industrial Harbor, which was opened in 1966. In connection with the mining activity there was built the "New Town (Orasul Nou)", with over 3.000 apartments and other socio-economic utilities (crèches, schools, hospitals, clinics, etc.). From about 3.500 inhabitants in 1956 the mining town reaches 16.000 residents before the Revolution. Restructuring programs after the Revolution for the mining industry has led to a dramatic drop in occupancy rate in the city.

The next 2 graphs are very well illustrating the dramatic drop in employment rate in Moldova Noua.<sup>7</sup>

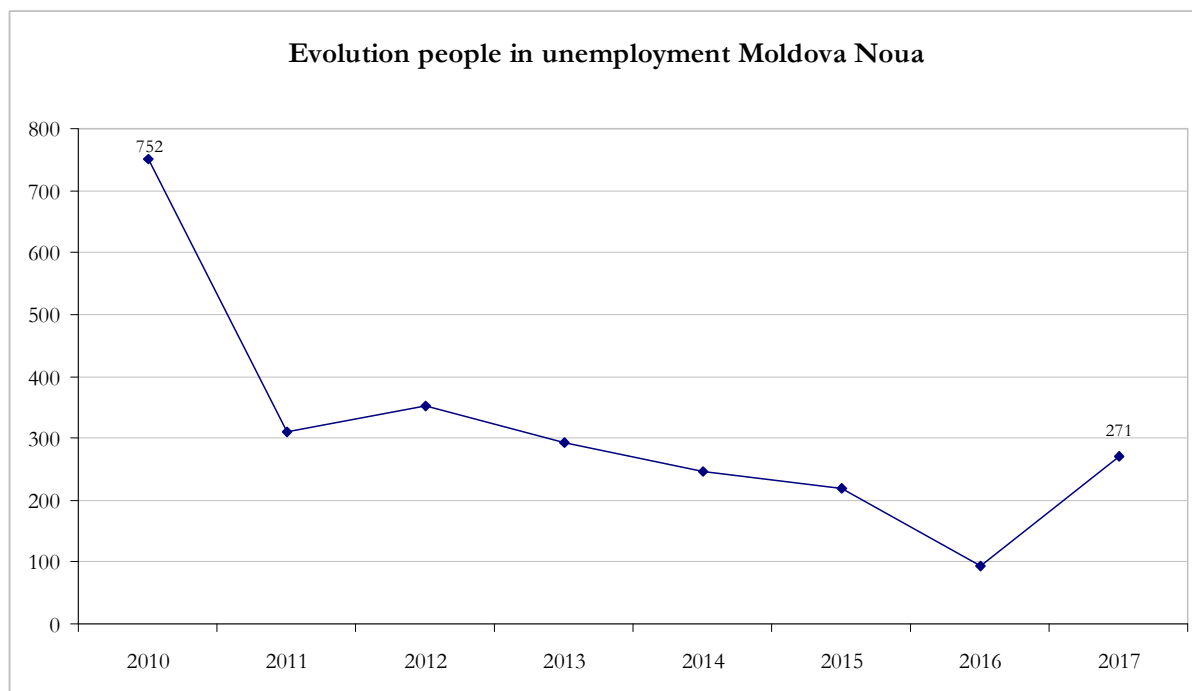


In 1991 still 7.880 people were at work. In 2016 2.299. Or a decline of 5.581 work places which is almost a decline of 71%. In terms of percentage of active population this means the following:

	1992	2016
Activ population (age 20-64)	9.229	10.204
Employees	7.247	2.299
Difference	1.982	7.905
Employment rate	78,5	22,5

Due to the specific Romanian unemployment support (limited in time), a small group of persons are in unemployment with a social benefit.<sup>8</sup>





This means that only a small amount of people can count on a stable monthly salary, based on employment or social benefit.

*Photo Lisa and Shelly*



*Photo Maria-Laura and Sam*



When we (Lisa and Shelly) wanted to go to the centre of Moldova Noua, we came across this. It turned out to be a place where a lot of people go to gamble. It was very surprising to see that people who don't have so much money come here to gamble. It seems as if the hope to win a lot of money never dies. We also decided to ask a sixteen year old boy if he sometimes gambles. He proudly answered yes. We were surprised that he was proud to say this.

Another point view is given by Maria-Laura and Sam: In this picture we can see a man who is fishing. We asked him why he was fishing here. He told us that he likes to fish, but it was also a way to get some food. In our opinion this wasn't a really good idea, because we could see that the water was really contaminated with garbage and dead fish. He told us, that when you have no money to buy food, and you need to feed your children, you just have no choice

With or without restructuring, many people would have gone anyway: due to geographic isolation. Even the communist regime had problems in providing with specialists in the area. As such, even before the Revolution there was a great fluctuation of engineers, professors or doctors in Moldova Noua, fixing. After the Revolution, mining resize has made the number of people with a job drop by almost 80%.

Economic problems and social aspects of the city have been complicated by an increased level of pollution, due to obsolete techniques used. The neighbouring state, Serbia, urged Romania to take action to reduce pollution (copper, zinc, manganese and lead dust from the mines) affecting the inhabitants of the Serbian side of the Danube.



This picture was taken in front of a school. We met a sixteen-year-old boy nearby this school and asked him what he thought was the most important aspect of his life. He told us that he thought that it was the hospital. He said that if you aren't healthy, you can't do anything in your life.

*Photo Lisa and Shelly*

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Privatization attempts do not have led to an improvement of the situation in the city. Even these companies are now confronted with and they have had to restructure and send part of their employees to unemployment. Symptomatic is the closing of a big company in the beginning of the year. Delphi Packard factory in Moldova Noua was closed at the end of March 2018 due to “constraints caused by the limited workforce available in the region”. Moldova Noua factory was opened in 2013 and produced electrical, electronic distribution systems. Almost 700 people will remain jobless.<sup>9</sup>



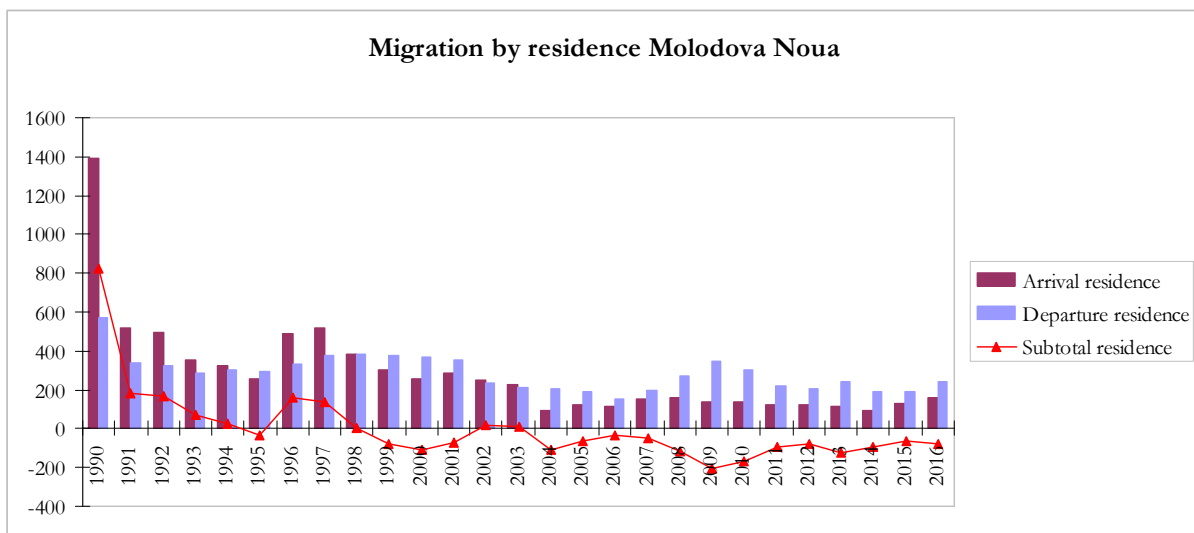
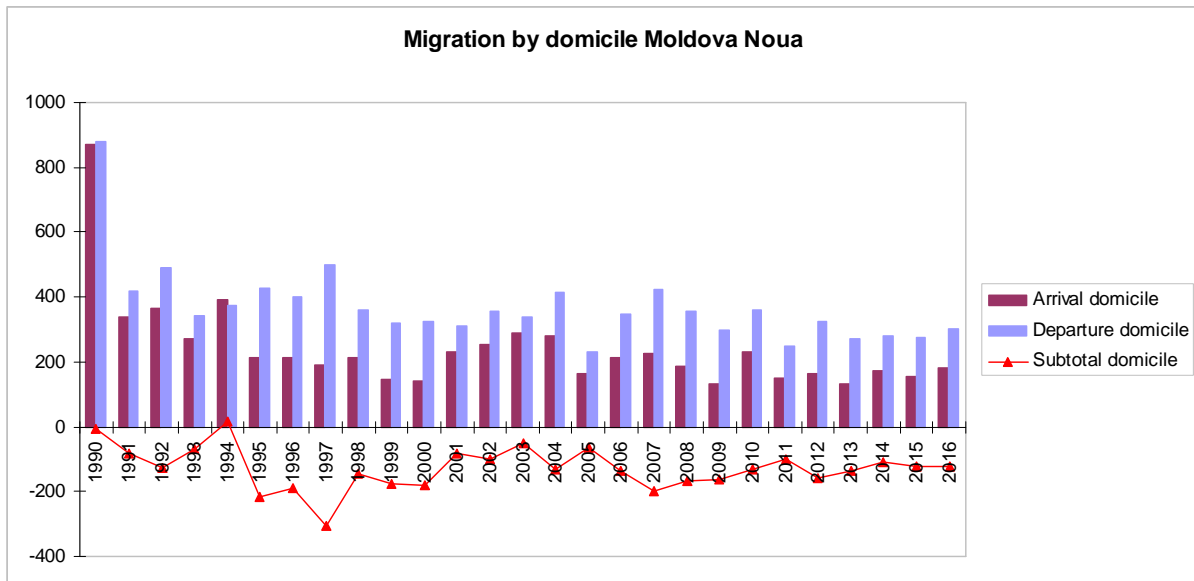
*Photo Maxime and Rauke*

We met a lady who used to work in the electricity company in Moldova Noa. The politics had forced the company to close. Because of the closure the lady is unemployed. She told us that the lives of the inhabitants of Moldova Noa turned into a disaster. She hopes that there will come investors in the city, who create more working opportunities. Otherwise, inhabitants will be forced to move, because it will not be liveable in Moldova Noa any longer. We think it's terrible that people would be forced to move from their hometown, where they lived their whole life, because the standard of living would be too low.

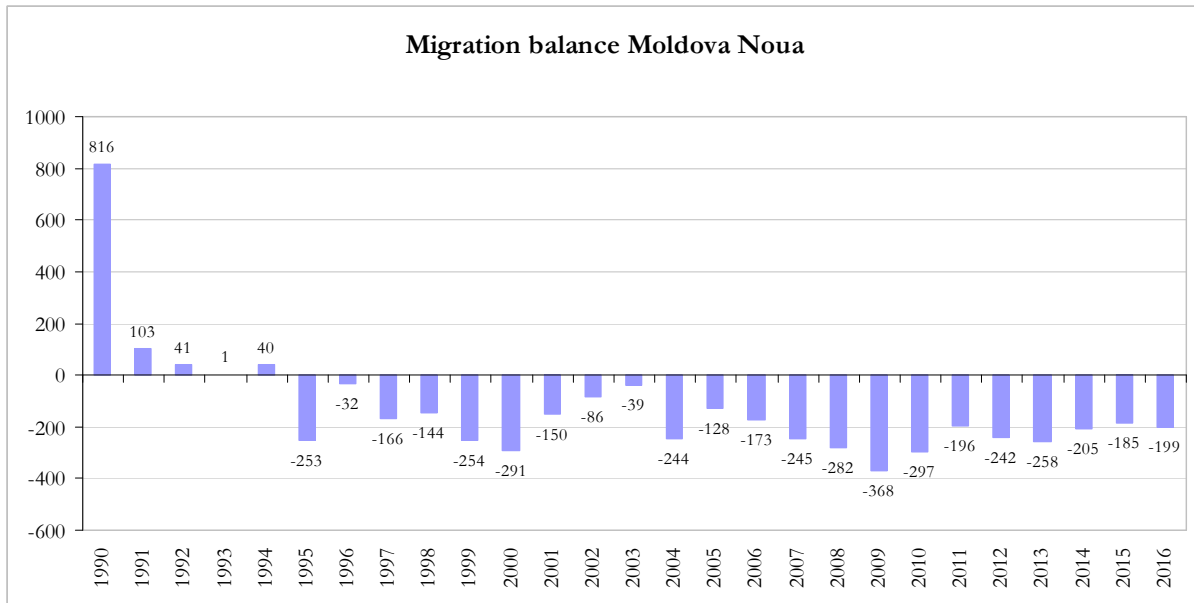
## 7. Moldova Noua - Migration

One of the strategies to escape from economic difficulties is migration. To have a better understanding of the phenomenon of (e)migration, the social map uses 2 ways of mapping migration: one is making up a migration balance and one is calculating the difference between the population by domicile and residence.<sup>10</sup>

The first approach shows a clear emigration patron both in domicile and residence. This means that more people are leaving the city (both internal and external migration).



The next graph summarizes the emigration trend for Moldova Noua. Whereas until 1990-1991 Moldova Noua was still an attracting pole because of the mine, a strong decline in population can be seen after the 1995 which reflects the impact of the economic restructuring.



The second approach reflects another interesting phenomenon, namely the difference between people having an official address in Moldova Noua but not staying in the city. The table below makes the exercise for 2011. The 2011 census is chosen because the data for ages are available.

2011 domicile	14.403
2011 residence	12.350
Difference	2.053
%	14,3

This means that 14.403 have an official address in Moldova Noua but 2.053 persons or 14,3% are not living permanently in Moldova Noua.



As we were walking through the town we also came across a playground. A few minutes later we saw some kids waiting at a bus stop. We asked them what the playground meant to them. They said they really love to go to the playground, because it was a place where they could play and relax. They also really enjoyed it that it was an opportunity for them to meet other kids from the community to play with. They thought it was very good that the playground was well maintained.

*Photo Saar and Stien*

This difference in domicile and residence can be further explored for the different age categories, which results in next table

	Domicile	Residence	Difference	%
0-4	592	544	-48	-8,11
5-9	709	650	-59	-8,32
10-14	745	671	-74	-9,93
15-19	819	680	-139	-16,97
20-24	1189	777	-412	<b>-34,65</b>
25-29	1023	772	-251	<b>-24,54</b>
30-34	1146	907	-239	<b>-20,86</b>
35-39	1265	1051	-214	-16,92
40-44	1341	1216	-125	-9,32
45-49	965	816	-149	-15,44
50-54	1080	955	-125	-11,57
55-59	1072	974	-98	-9,14
60-64	899	833	-66	-7,34
65-69	544	551	7	1,29
70-74	473	449	-24	-5,07
75-79	248	254	6	2,42
80-84	205	180	-25	-12,20
>85	88	70	-18	-20,45

For the young active population (20-35 year) between 1/3 and 1/5 is not present in Moldova Noua although they have an address there. Referring back to the decision of Delphi Packard: young educated people are leaving the country which can indeed lead to a shortage of workers.

One of the consequences of this young emigration can be an ageing of the population. Although Moldova Noua is still under the general medium of share of elderly (65+), this age group is growing fast. In 1992, 5% of the population was 65+. The share was increasing to 12% and 14% in 2011 and 2016. In the near future this amount will grow and will have an impact on health and health care. A study of Caritas estimates that 20% of the elderly will need home care.

*Photo Lisa and Shelly*



We also met two elder women. There was only one of them who wanted to go on the picture with us. The two women told us that they regret many young people are leaving the small villages. They often go to the big cities to study and to work. The women consider a diploma as important, because it gives the youngsters the chance for a better future. They hope that in the future the youngsters will return to Moldova Noua so there will be young well-trained doctors. They also indicated they regret a lot of money is being invested in

the construction of the hospital and the equipment instead of training the doctors and the patients residency. These are outdated and urgently need a renovation. On the other hand, they are happy there is already an improvement.

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On the other side, the consequences can be also see in schools. A school report of 2016 pointed out the problem of children leaving school before the end of the year. Data are available for the school year 2014-2015.<sup>11</sup>

Level education	Number of inscribed students	Number students at the end of school year
Primary school	479	456
Gymnasium	457	442
Lyceum	802	771
Post-lyceum	53	48
Second chance	46	36
TOTAL	1.837	1.753

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*Photo Saar and Stien*

Our last stop during our walk was a school. We went in and met an English teacher from the 8th grade. We were invited in the classroom and met the students. They told us that to them it was very important to get a degree. Almost all of them wanted to go to high school and after that, to the university. Not because their parents want it, but because they want a degree. The teachers encourage the children to study well and do their best, because they believe that a degree is the key to have a good life out of poverty. One of the kids told us that a degree doesn't really make a difference in order to get a job. She said that you have an equal chance of getting a job with or without a degree.

Another voice comes from Nienke and Sofia: For our assignment we were looking for the pastor of the village. For this we went to church. Behind us was a boy who told us that the pastor is gone. We asked the boy if we could have a conversation with him. We saw that the boy was a gypsy. We asked him why he was not in school. He told us he was removed from the school. He had a fight with a girl. This girl had fallen and blamed the boy. She was going to tell this to her fellow classmates and a fight arose. The boy was blamed for this. The boy is not allowed to go to school anymore and hangs around all day. We asked what he liked to do at school, what his wishes are and his dreams. He loved Romanian at school and was good at it, he likes to sing and he would like to become a singer in the future.

He had gone to get his brother through the conversation. His brother is physically disabled. The brother of the boy did not go to school either because he has a disability and this is too difficult for the teachers at school. They live together in an old building without windows and doors.

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## 8. Moldova Noua – Medical data<sup>12</sup>

Moldova Noua City Hospital is a general hospital for acute patients with a capacity of 140 continuous hospitalization beds organized on the specialties:

INTERNAL MEDICINE SECTION - 65 beds

of which pneumology compartment - 5 beds

GENERAL SURGERY SECTION - 25 beds

of which: orthopedic and traumatology compartment - 5 beds

OBSTETRICA - GYNEACOLOGY - 15 beds

PEDIATRIC SECTION - 30 beds

of which neonatology compartment - 5 beds

COMPARTIMENT A.T.I. - 5 beds

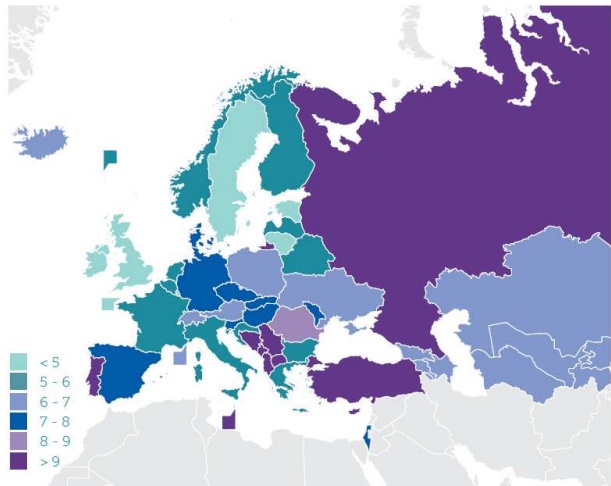


In Moldova Noua the following medical professionals are active:

- Family doctors in contract with CJAS (social security agency) : 7
- Dentist doctor in contract with CJAS :1
- Pharmacy in contract with CJAS :2
- Privat dentist cabinet : 8
- Privat pharmacy : 6
- Privat lab : 2

According to the data provided by the institution last year, most peoples from Moldova Noua suffered from heart disease, which was also the main cause of death. Arterial hypertension can be kept under control if it is discovered in time, but even around 2.500 people have died of this, a sign that people rarely go to a doctor. In the second place tumors are the leading cause of death, while respiratory diseases are third.

Diabetes is growing steadily over the past few years. The number of people with diabetes type I and II in Moldova Noua is 810 or around 7-8% of the population.



This is comparable with national averages. There were over 1.5 million cases of diabetes in Romania in 2015.

Total adult population : 14.623.000

Total diagnosed diabetes in adults: 1.544.100

Prevalence of diabetes in adults : 10,6 %

Total diagnosed diabetes in adults: 670.200

Rural area: 8,32 %

Urban area: 12,42%

In Europe, Romania has a high average of % diabetes.<sup>13</sup>

The number of diabetic patients treated with antidiabetic drugs in 2017 in Caras Severin County was 11.544. The number of patients is growing every year:

- 2015 - 10.546
- 2014 - 10.097
- 2013 – 8.853 of which
  - 2.338 patients who were prescribed and released insulin (704 of whom were hospitalized and 1959 received monthly prescribing);
  - 8.754 patients treated with ADO;
  - 1.677 patients with mixed treatment (insulin + ADO).

Given that just a few years ago (for example in 2012) consultations in the specialty diabetes and nutrition diseases in Caraș Severin County were granted only through sanitary units in Resita, we currently have the following distribution:

- 4 specialists diabetes and nutrition diseases in Resita;
- 3 specialists diabetes and nutrition diseases in Caransebes;
- Specialist diabetes and nutrition disease in Mehadia - every Monday of the week;
- Specialist diabetes and nutritionist in Oravița - every two weeks on Thursday;
- Specialty diabetes and nutrition diseases in Moldova Nouă - every two weeks on Thursday, alternating with Oravița. This as a concrete outcome of the visit.

The advantages are obvious: the cost of the road to Resita is eliminated; time savings "pending" due to the limited area of patients (Danube Clisure); it is possible to make appointments to the numbers displayed in the cabinet, the possibility of withdrawing medication from the pharmacies in Moldova Noua; services of maximum professionalism from Mrs. Cristina Papava.

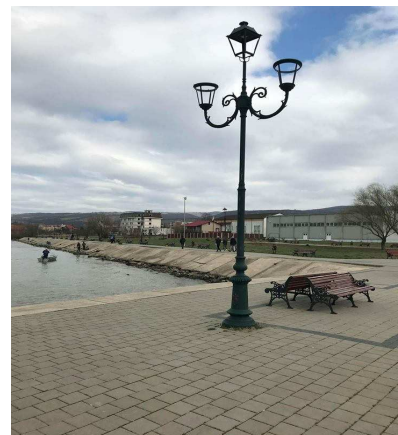
## 9. Conclusion

This version of the Moldova Noua social map combines quantitative and qualitative data concerning social and medical needs. It's the base for further research and action.

The analysis shows the disadvantaged position of Moldova Noua in the region: economic difficulties are causing problems in other domains: social, health, environment.... New tasks for students and other actors from the Belgian Romanian collaboration can be:

- Setting up a screening of the health status of the population. This can be objective by analysing the health of people (screening blood pressure, diabetes...) but also subjective by asking how people feel. The last one can be comparative with European data on the quality of life.
- Developing and maintaining a strong connection towards ADAM Slatina-Timis (Asociatia De Ajutor Mutual).
- Establishing contacts and collaborations with civil society organizations (for example for elderly and children with disability).
- Setting up concrete actions by using the social cultural methodology. This can be done in the context of a long term internship.
- Continuation of the qualitative analysis through other target groups: ethnicity based for example the Serb population or needs based for example disabled persons....
- Further contact with the local council through collaboration with the mayor: [primar@moldovanoua.com](mailto:primar@moldovanoua.com)

This was a bench at a beautiful point of the Donau. We talked to a man who was sitting here while enjoying the view. We talked to him and asked him about what he was thinking. He told us he was very happy and he had everything he needed right there. This was a very beautiful moment because it became clear how people can be happy with so little. It gave us an insight in the dominating materialism in our country. This awareness brought up an interesting talk after the meeting.



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## Eindnoten

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- <sup>2</sup> CHERT, Cristina & VAN DEN NIEUWENHOF, Patrick, Towards inclusive service delivery through social investment in Romania, research report, 2018, 65 p.
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- <sup>4</sup> <http://www.recensamantromania.ro/> (Census 2011)  
[www.kia.hu/konyvtar/erdely/erd2002/csetn02.pdf](http://www.kia.hu/konyvtar/erdely/erd2002/csetn02.pdf) (Census 2002)
- <sup>5</sup> POP107D - POPULATIA DUPA DOMICILIU la 1 ianuarie pe grupe de varsta, sexe, judete si localitati
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- <sup>8</sup> FOM104D - Numarul mediu al salariatilor pe judete si localitati  
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- <sup>9</sup> SOM101E - Someri inregistrati la sfarsitul lunii, pe sexe, judete si localitati  
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- POP308A - Plecari cu domiciliul (inclusiv migratia externa) pe judete si localitati  
POP307A - Stabiliri cu domiciliul (inclusiv migratia externa) pe judete si localitati  
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POP304B - Stabiliri de resedinta pe judete si localitati
- <sup>11</sup> Planul de actiune al Liceul Tehnologic ‘Clisura Dunarii’ Moldova Noua, 2016, 58 p.
- <sup>12</sup> Data provided by Ioan Suru, medical assistant ADAM Slatina-Timis, October 2018.
- <sup>13</sup> : International Diabetes Federation, <http://www.diabetesatlas.org/>