**Mapping of Policy Objectives (CPR), Specific Objectives (ERDF/CF, ESF+), needs (Annex D + national needs)**

| ***Specific objective ERDF/CF; ESF+******As resulted from the Council negotiation process*** | ***Annex D + MEF national identified needs + new sectoral proposals*** | ***Justification*** |
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| **Policy Objective 4:****A more social Europe – Implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights** |
| (i) enhancing the effectiveness of labour markets and access to quality employment through developing social innovation and infrastructure; | * Measures to support employment and job creation by financing the related infrastructure to sustain entrepreneurship, including social entrepreneurship and social economy
* Ensuring access to quality employment through Investments in social innovation and infrastructures
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|  (ii) improving access to inclusive and quality services in education, training and lifelong learning through developing infrastructure; | The education system is characterised by low attainment levels in basic, digital and soft skills, high early school leaving, and low labour market relevance of vocational education and training and higher education. High priority investment needs are therefore identified to improve the quality, effectiveness and labour market relevance of education and training systems **at all levels (early childhood education and care, primary and secondary, tertiary**); promote equal access to inclusive education and lifelong learning, and in particular to:* Improve access to inclusive and quality services in education, training and life-long learning through developing infrastructure
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|  (iii) increasing the socioeconomic integration of marginalised communities, migrants and disadvantaged groups, through integrated measures including housing and social services; | * reducing poverty risk of vulnerable communities by implementing integrated measures through CLLD instrument
* Integrated measures in predefined areas meant to ensure social inclusion of pre-identified vulnerable communities under the form of CLLD (Projects promoted will include housing, facilities to provide services and guidance);
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| * support deinstitutionalisation of children and of adults with disabilities, including relevant training, services, **and infrastructure**;
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| * **develop social housing services and infrastructure** for vulnerable groups, in a comprehensive way, to reduce spatial segregation, including by urban regeneration projects;
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|  (iv) ensuring equal access to health care through developing infrastructure, including primary care; | • increase access to primary health services and prevention; develop outpatient care and e-health solutions, in particular at community level and for vulnerable groups; support health infrastructure ~~with emphasis on primary/ambulatory care and intermediate care facilities~~;* Support for primary and secondary care through appropriate infrastructures and endowments, including infrastructure, medical equipment and devices for outpatient care;
* Support for emergency receiving units and emergency receiving compartments (including medical equipment and devices serving UPU / CPU) and investments in hospital infrastructure, with the aim at improving the access of the population to healthcare services while increasing equity in the provision of services;
* Continuing investments in the regional hospitals not covered in the previous programming period
* Strengthening community care services
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| * Develop home care, long-term care and community-based services and infrastructure, in particular for the elderly and people with disabilities; support effective national active ageing measures
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| (i) improving access to employment of all jobseekers, in particular youth and long-term unemployed and disadvantaged groups on the labour market, and of inactive people, promoting self-employment and the social economy; | Unfavourable demographics, high labour force emigration, lack of relevant skills, lead to tight labour market conditions. High priority investment needs are therefore identified **to improve access to employment through active labour market policies, anticipate skills needs and support labour market transitions and mobility** and in particular to:* improve the design of active labour market policies, by a better integration with education and social services to ensure tailor-made assistance to jobseekers, inactive people and any other marginalized groups on the labour market (**long-term unemployed, NEETs etc)**;
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|  | * consolidate and support **entrepreneurship**, social entrepreneurship and social economy;
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|  | * support the improvement of working conditions, provision of flexible working arrangements, as well as ensure employability of persons with disability and older workers
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|  | * build robust skills anticipations systems, implement targeted upskilling and reskilling measures that meet labour market needs; reinforce participation in adult learning in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, and develop services on lifelong guidance to foster career transition;
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|  | * address local and regional labour market shortages and labour force migration, by improving the internal mobility measures and supporting new type of businesses matching local economic opportunities;
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| (ii) modernising labour market institutions and services to assess and anticipate skills needs and ensure timely and tailor-made assistance and support to labour market matching, transitions and mobility; | * Strengthening PES capacity to deliver tailor-made assistance both for employers and job-seekers
* Support for infrastructure and equipment for ensuring the functioning of the Public Employment Services (FEDR – 10%)
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| (iii) promoting a gender-balanced labour market participation and a better work/life balance including through access to childcare and care for dependent persons; | * Creating opportunities to ensure active inclusion on the labour market for women
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| (iii bis) promoting adaptation of workers, enterprises and entrepreneurs to change, and active and healthy ageing and a healthy and well-adapted working environment addressing health risks; | * Adaptation of workers, enterprises and entrepreneurs to change
* Creating heathy and safety work environment
* Supporting transition for employment to active retirement Measures contributing to the effective implementation of sustainable and integrated development of urban, local initiatives (investments in measures such as roadmaps, strategies, training, etc.).
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| (iv) improving the quality, effectiveness and labour market relevance of education and training systems, to support acquisition of key competences including digital skills; | * Creating an educational and training system correlated with labor market dynamics
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| (v) promoting equal access to and completion of, quality and inclusive education and training, in particular for disadvantaged groups, from early childhood education and care through general and vocational education and training, and to tertiary level, as well as adult education and learning, including facilitating learning mobility for all; | The education system is characterised by low attainment levels in basic, digital and soft skills, high early school leaving, and low labour market relevance of vocational education and training and higher education. High priority investment needs are therefore identified **to improve the quality, effectiveness and labour market relevance of education and training systems at all levels (early childhood education and care, primary and secondary, tertiary); promote equal access to inclusive education and lifelong learning**, and in particular to:* improve the accessibility, quality and affordability of ~~early childhood~~ education) and care;
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| * prevent early school leaving, by introducing a learner-centred approach for children at risk, and flexible second chance programmes, accompanied by relevant counselling and career guidance. Improve teachers’ skills to address children from vulnerable groups;
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| * improve access to quality inclusive education, in non-segregated facilities, in particular for Roma, learners with disabilities and in rural areas;
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| * improve quality of vocational education and training to adapt to labour market developments, including necessary trainings and provision of equipment;
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| * improve labour market relevance of tertiary education, in particular for professions with high labour marked demand, including joint training actions and traineeships in companies;
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| * support development of innovative and effective teaching methods and technologies.
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| (vi) promoting lifelong learning, notably flexible upskilling and reskilling opportunities for all taking into account digital skills, better anticipating change and new skills requirements based on labour market needs, facilitating career transitions and promoting professional mobility; | * Delivering measures to support transitions on the labour market
* Supporting lifelong learning pathways
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| (vii) fostering active inclusion with a view to promoting equal opportunities and active participation, and improving employability; | * Facilitating equal access to the labor market of vulnerable groups
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| Poverty, social exclusion and inequalities remain among the highest in the EU, with significant regional and local disparities in quality and access to social and healthcare services. High priority investment needs are therefore identified to foster **active inclusion, to promote socio-economic integration of Roma community, to enhance access to quality services and address material deprivation, and invest in housing, ~~health care and long-term care infrastructure~~** and in particular to:* develop and consolidate individualised integrated services, in particular in marginalised areas; initiate targeted measures to support children at risk of poverty and social exclusion;
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| * increase quality and availability of social services and develop tailored family-based approach;
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| * support the upskilling of social, health-care and long-term care workers and tackle territorial disparities;
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| (viii) promoting socio-economic integration of third country nationals and of marginalised communities such as the Roma; | * improve access ~~of Roma community~~ **people at risk of poverty or social exclusion** to integrated support and mainstream services.
* reducing poverty risk of vulnerable communities by implementing integrated measures through CLLD instrument
* Measures to support integration of migrants
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| (ix) enhancing the equal and timely access to quality, sustainable and affordable services; modernising social protection systems, including promoting access to social protection; improving accessibility, effectiveness and resilience of healthcare systems and long-term care services; | * Strengthen the social protection system to deliver services for all
* develop social **housing services** and infrastructure for vulnerable groups, in a comprehensive way, to reduce spatial segregation, including by urban regeneration projects
* Promoting equal access to social services adapted to vulnerable groups needs
* Strengthening community and long-term care services
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| * Developing and implementing an integrated and coordinated approach to the control of communicable diseases
* Support dedicated health programs
* Financing certain population screening programs
* Financing programs for people with special needs
* Designing and piloting critical patient trail
* Reducing the heterogeneity of medical procedures
* Financing new regional hospitals
* Improving the physician-patient communication framework
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| (x) promoting social integration of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, including the most deprived and children; | * support deinstitutionalisation of children and of adults with disabilities, including relevant training, services, and infrastructure;
* develop home care, long-term care and community-based services and infrastructure, in particular for the elderly and people with disabilities; support effective national active ageing measures.
* Assuring social integration and participation in community of the most deprived people
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| (xi) addressing material deprivation through food and/or basic material assistance to the most deprived, including accompanying measures. | * address material deprivation through food and basic material assistance to the most deprived through tailored services and assistance
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