POLICY SUMMARY: BULGARIA

Development of measurement and evaluation tools

Petko Salchev, National Center of Public Health and Analyses, Sofia

September 2017
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy theme</th>
<th>Deinstitutionalization and provision of more community- and family-based services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Design and implementation level</td>
<td>National design, locally implemented. Work by the Institute for Population and Human Studies at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy objective</td>
<td>Development of measurement and evaluation tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date – End date</td>
<td>2012–2030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aims**

In 2012–2014, the demographic department within the Institute for Population and Human studies (BAS) was involved in a research project related to the study of factors and conditions hindering active aging.

The project is entitled ‘Elderly People in Bulgaria – opportunities for social inclusion in the context of their attitudes and needs’, and was extended until 2015.

**Implementation**

The ‘Roadmap for European Studies on Aging Population’ was translated into Bulgarian and published in 2012 together with the priorities and challenges for Bulgaria developed by Bulgarian scientists.

Thus, the Bulgarian public and the scientific community were presented with the final document of the project ‘FUTURAGE’, implemented under the 7th Framework Program of the European Commission of the EU by a consortium of 24 countries, mostly European, in which Bulgaria was represented by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (BAS).

The established national database of research on aging in Bulgaria in relation to the project ‘European Research Area on Aging Population’ (ERA-AGE-2), also financed by the 7th Framework Program, was presented and included in the European database on this issue, which facilitates the exchange of information and best practices in this area.

In 2014, within the National Forum ‘The demographic situation and the development of Bulgaria’, a separate panel discussed issues related to aging and social position of the elderly, with the participation of experts from various scientific fields.

**Target group**

Elderly people, people with disabilities, vulnerable groups living in poverty, home helpers, volunteers, carers.

**Eligibility criteria**

No eligibility criteria have been specified.
**Resources**

Social services funding in Bulgaria is both centralized and decentralized. The financial resources for social services development and support are stipulated in chapter VII of the Social Assistance Act and include the following sources: state budget, municipal budgets, national and international programs, donations from local and foreign individuals and legal entities, ‘social support’ fund, etc.

Please see page 2 of the Bulgarian country report ‘Emerging Policy Developments in Long-term Care.

**Performance assessment and monitoring**

At national level by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and the Council of Ministers.

The monitoring and assessment are prepared by the MLSP while the final decision is made by the Council of Ministers.

**Evidence of SUCCESS (outcomes, quality, satisfaction, awareness)**


**Transferability/uniqueness**

The heterogeneity of the schemes funded makes it difficult to draw conclusions about its transferability, at least at this stage.

**Is this an emergent practice?**

Long-term care policy in Bulgaria through expansion of social services is still in its infancy.

The Council of Ministers seeks to expand and develop the whole system (policy).

**Degree of innovation**

Long-term care policy in Bulgaria through expansion of social services is still in its infancy.

**Sustainability**

Intended to be sustainable.

**Academic literature on this action**


**Documents**

See section above