

Civil Society Monitoring

on the Implementation
of the National Roma Integration Strategies
and Decade Action Plans in 2012 and 2013

SUMMARY REPORT

Coordinated by

the Decade of Roma Inclusion Secretariat Foundation
in cooperation with the Making the Most of EU Funds for Roma Programme of the Open Society Foundations

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INTRODUCTION

In response to the European Commission's EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies adopted in April 2011, all EU Member States¹ developed plans to improve the economic and social inclusion of Romani citizens. EU candidate countries participating in the Decade of Roma Inclusion had earlier developed Roma Inclusion Strategies and Decade Action Plans, and were invited by the European Commission to update them in accordance with the Framework.

The EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies explicitly calls upon Member States to design their National Roma Integration Strategies (NRIS) to include strong monitoring mechanisms.² Furthermore, a communication from the European Commission urges Member States to "involve civil society, including Roma organisations, in the implementation and monitoring of the strategies."³

In 2012, the Decade of Roma Inclusion Secretariat Foundation (Decade Secretariat), together with the Open Society Foundations (OSF), began to support civil society coalitions in eight countries producing monitoring reports on the implementation of the NRIS and Decade Action Plans. The countries covered were Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia and Spain. In 2013, the Decade Secretariat supported reports from civil society coalitions in eight additional countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, France, Germany, Italy, Montenegro, Serbia and the United Kingdom.

With only limited resources available, the idea was to pilot this reporting initiative in selected countries in the hope that it would prove its value and that, in the future, additional resources could be identified to cover reports in all countries with significant Romani populations. Country selection in this pilot phase was intended to reflect a diversity of geographic regions, population sizes and various levels of inclusion or exclusion.

Originally, the project was informally known as "shadow reports" to reflect the notion that civil society would provide information that complemented or supplemented information produced by states. However, up until now, EU Member States have not produced public reports on monitoring the implementation of their NRIS, and Decade member states have produced only summary progress reports on the implementation of the Decade Action Plans.

In order for the EU Framework for NRIS and the Decade of Roma Inclusion to be truly successful, we believe it is essential that states collect and disseminate data disaggregated by ethnicity and gender and report annually on the progress and the challenges of implementation, and that civil society does the same, so that state and civil society are working together to achieve real inclusion. These reports are offered in that spirit.

The reports were produced under the guidance of the Decade of Roma Inclusion Secretariat Foundation, in cooperation with the Open Society Foundations' Making the Most of EU Funds for Roma Program. The Decade Secretariat and the OSF developed a template for the reporting in consultation with the European Commission and also created a transnational space for discussion and learning for civil society coalitions, which undertook the research and drafted the reports.

1 Except for Malta, where apparently no Roma live.

2 COM(2011) 173.

3 COM(2012) 226.

The Decade Secretariat engaged in an editing process to ensure consistency and quality. The following organisations have also been involved in advising on the reports: Central European University's Department of Public Policy, European Roma Rights Centre, Habitat for Humanity, Roma Education Fund, and from OSF: Making the Most of EU Funds for Roma programme, the Roma Initiatives Office and the Roma Health Project.

Finally, the Decade Secretariat and the OSF produced this summary report drawing on the content of the individual country reports. The actual content of each report, however, is the responsibility of the authors of the report and does not necessarily reflect the views of the Decade Secretariat or of the OSF.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Structural Requirements

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees that serves as the designated governmental agency of principal responsibility for coordinating the Roma inclusion work in the central government. The Roma Committee, an advisory body to the Council of Ministers, is responsible for monitoring the implementation of Action Plans for Roma. In the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, the 19-person Department for Human Rights is in charge of the Roma inclusion issues. This unit does not have Roma employees.

The Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees has full authority to coordinate policies across all BiH ministries that deal with various Roma issues, but also across the ministries at the lower, entity level of governance: Federation of BiH (FBiH), Republic of Srpska (RS) and Brčko District. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), along with representatives of governance at all levels, have been involved in designing and monitoring the NRIS, as well as initiatives financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) BiH, Delegation of EU, Care International and World Vision BiH. Roma associations were also involved in developing and monitoring the Action Plan in 2013.

Inclusive policy planning and partnership is implemented through the BiH Roma Committee. Yet, this body has poor capacities and no mandate to discuss the budget or recommend priorities in NRIS. Coordination between the different levels of government involved in implementing NRIS is generally weak, slow and unsystematic. The Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees does not have adequate mechanisms in place to monitor and evaluate policy implemented through CSOs, public institutions, or relevant ministries for NRIS in BiH. The Ministry is in agreement that the Roma Committee will perform monitoring actions in 2014. This decision could improve implementation of the NRIS in BiH.

The Europe 2020 framework is not fully operational in BiH, and in 2013 none of the projects supported by the Europe 2020 process were related to Roma issues. In order to ensure appropriate reporting on Roma socio-economic inclusion in the Europe 2020 process, an adequate strategy needs to be specified, where the roles and responsibilities of all sides providing reports will be determined. The government of BiH reserves 1,512 million EUR every year for activities in the Action Plan, but this amount does not include the education sector, which is under the Cantonal competence in FBiH and Entity competence in RS. Other lower levels of government, with the exception of Tuzla Canton, did not reserve funds for Roma inclusion, regardless of this binding responsibility.

Allocation of budget funds for Roma needs is based on the state structure and agreement between political parties in BiH, and does not follow a territorial approach. These allocations are announced in the media in the form of public calls, and all citizens have an equal opportunity to compete and apply for funding or services to address their needs related to housing, education, health or employment.

It is expected that EU funds for the period 2014–2020 will be used for various purposes. The Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees has limited direct access to EU funds. In 2013, an Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) project worth 5,000,000 EUR was approved to be implemented for social housing for 150 Roma families in 14 municipalities. BiH has had an ongoing decrease of tax revenue, which reduces the funds available for the implementation of NRIS. A serious obstacle that BiH faces is related to a decision by the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg in the case of Sejdić-Finci not being implemented. Accordingly, BiH is disqualified in accessing a significant portion of EU funds.

Anti-Discrimination

BiH State institutions have no official initiatives to ensure equal access to public services, but individual positive cases exist, such as “Your rights” association which works on registering children in the Registrar of births. The BiH government has no strategy to fight against anti-Roma discrimination and racism. In fact, any measures to fight anti-Roma discrimination and racism are only the agenda of local Roma CSOs, advocacy CSOs in BiH and international organisations. No efforts in BiH were made by government institutions in 2013 to raise awareness or build public understanding about how Roma integration might benefit the entire society; only CSOs undertook these efforts through campaigns, projects and media.

High-level officials in BiH always “talk” about promoting the rights of the Roma population, but in practice these officials do not serve as role models in promoting respect of Roma. A typical example is the lack of will to implement the decision of the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg in the case of Sejdić-Finci.

An anti-discrimination law in BiH has been in place since 2009 and this law permits complaints by individuals and informal groups as well as collective complaints. The Roma population has access to public services, as all BiH citizens do, so institutional discrimination is not evident, however there are still many cases of discrimination present in individual interactions.

Since the NRIS was adopted, no systematic steps have been taken in BiH to secure the fundamental rights of Roma children. Improvement in securing children’s rights is mainly the result of CSOs’ programmes and initiatives in the sectors of education and health care. Significant improvement has been made in pre-school education, and, where applicable, many Roma children attend pre-school programmes in day-care centres/kindergartens.

The BiH government does not take any systematic measures to address the myriad discrimination faced by Roma women. Only CSOs, especially Roma women’s organisations, take actions to reduce the discrimination that Roma women face. In 2013, the level of Roma women’s initiatives in the non-governmental sector was raised primarily in the sector of health (although, there are still many registered cases of discrimination in this sector) and political participation.

Trafficking prevention in BiH is under the competence of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and all official policies on trafficking do not treat the Roma population separately from other victims of trafficking. Nonetheless, Roma are identified by the government as a vulnerable group.

A very small number of Roma migrants in BiH (emigrants from Kosovo) are settled in the Asylum Centre in Sarajevo, but the Roma population largely migrates from BiH to EU countries. Roma migrate without informing authorities of their intention, so governments have no precise information on the number of Roma that have migrated to EU countries. Since many Roma request asylum in EU without formal need, many are being returned to BiH.

Education

Segregation in schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina is present among two groups of children. One group include children who live in politically divided communities, and there are so-called “two schools under one roof” where Bosnian and Croat children study separately. The second group are Roma children who live throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina and attend primary and secondary schools, as well as pre-school programmes. During 2013, progress was achieved in reducing segregation of Roma children in schools, mainly by enrolling Roma children in primary and secondary schools and facilities. Reduced segregation is also evident in the decrease of the number of children leaving primary and secondary schools, which is official data from the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (MHRR) and CSOs. In 2013, CSOs were providing important contributions – through projects in which Roma and non-Roma children participate together, programmes that help Roma children to study, and certain organisations that support Roma children and their parents in getting an education.

Although progress was achieved in desegregation in schools, it still often happens that Roma children are absent from school for no good reason, and that in some local communities teachers treat Roma children badly; they are laughed at and humiliated.

According to the Action Plan for Roma Education, relevant institutions did not allocate any funding to support enrolment, attendance or completion of education. Hence, the projects implemented in BiH as a response to measures in the Action plan do not address desegregation of Roma children in schools. An important stimulus for educating Roma children is the opportunity for them to see educated and influential individuals among Roma – people who show, through personal example, that Roma can be educated and occupy a quality role in their local communities.

According to the research conducted by the MHRR and the BiH Agency for Statistics, the rate of primary school attendance by Roma children is 69.3% in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Indeed, a full 40% of Roma children do not complete primary school in BiH. The relevant Ministries and institutions do not have a strategy for preventing early drop-out from school; although the process of designing such a strategy began in 2013.

The Romani language is not in use in BiH schools, and there are no text books printed in Romani either. There is no literature in the Romani language, and a considerable percentage of Roma children (62.43%) do not know Romani at all.

Special education in BiH covers two types of education of children with special needs: classes for children with special needs within existing schools (special classes), or entire schools dedicated only to children with special needs.

In BiH there are 55 schools for children with special needs, but there is no information as to how many of the students are Roma children. There is evidence that Roma children attend special education classes and schools for reasons unrelated to learning needs. The law on compulsory pre-school education in BiH makes one year (150 hours) of pre-school education obligatory, prior to admission into primary school. There are some examples of local communities (Bijeljina, for example) where day-care centres/kindergartens propose organizing pre-school education for Roma children, and this could generate segregation because Roma children would be separated from other children. Moreover, in practice, there is simply a shortage of preschool facilities and staff, making preschool unavailable for many Roma and non-Roma children.

Official institutions and schools in BiH did not have systematic programs in 2013 to promote the NRIS, but there were some individual initiatives. In most cases, schools initiated activities and promoted NRIS, and in many cases schools implemented projects together with CSOs.

Employment

Based on the data of the BiH Agency for Statistics, there were 689,270 employed and 553,762 unemployed people (the unemployment rate hovers around 45%) in the country. The Agency does not collect ethnic data, so no official information about the Roma employment rate is available. The available jobs for which Roma apply are very limited – they do public cleaning service jobs, waste collection, seasonal jobs in agriculture, sales in the local markets and the like. Roma are encouraged to find employment, however results show that the effects of these efforts are very limited and a large number of Roma still has neither part-time nor full-time employment.

There is no model for employment of Roma in BiH, whereby organized education programmes would respond to the needs of the labour market (i.e. education and training for jobs that are in demand in BiH). Also, there is no social entrepreneurship model to facilitate employment of Roma. Employment programmes for Roma in 2012 and 2013 – produced by the Federation BiH Employment Bureau, RS Employment Bureau and Brčko District Employment Bureau – included incentive measures to support the self-employment of Roma, including a total of 446,000 EUR for 212 Roma who were employed by

the end of 2013. All levels of government have developed employment strategy documents where the Roma population is hardly considered.

The Public Service Agency is responsible for employment in the public sector in BiH. The Agency is publishing calls for employment for two categories of candidates: interns and practitioners at BiH institutions, and full-time jobs. In both cases, criteria for employment are such that few Roma can meet them. Respondents feel that during 2013 there was an increase in the number of Roma employed in the public sector, although official data is not available. All the public sector employees, including Roma, have the same rights in terms of support (both expertise and material support) as well as training. It has not been noted that a Roma employee was denied access to any type of assistance guaranteed by the law. In the state institutions, employment is based on the principle of balanced representation of the three predominant ethnic groups. The Roma do not have a considerable presence in any of the regions in BiH. New employment schemes were not launched in BiH in 2013.

A large number of Roma have not even completed primary school, which not only excludes them from the labour market, it also causes a negative perception of their employability, further deepening their social exclusion. Measures to eliminate the barriers to entry into the labour market are not specifically defined in BiH in any strategic document, but are rather an integral part of the overall Roma employment issue.

CSOs greatly contributed to raising awareness of Roma and non-Roma citizens about the benefits of integrating Roma into both society and business through Roma information centres, as well as through institutions active in the protection of minority and women's rights. Social entrepreneurship is an undeveloped sector in BiH. It is only implemented through CSO projects funded by donors. One of the main characteristics of the BiH labour market is the very low mobility of the labour force, which also concerns Roma.

During 2013, as well as in the years before, the Roma population mainly relied on self-employment, including collecting of raw/used materials, apprentice work, selling at markets and work in agriculture. Agricultural and non-agricultural sectors were identified as a solution to Roma employment, and will be the subject of the Action Plan revision, which focuses also on the development of apprenticeships and other types of income generation.

Health care

The Roma population faces considerable problems to access their right to health insurance. This is because unemployed Roma are not registered with the employment service and are automatically excluded from health insurance. This leads to loss of the right to health insurance coverage for themselves, their spouses, and their minor children – according to unpublished research conducted by the Euro Rom association, more than 60% of Roma in BiH do not have health insurance. The problem of health insurance also affects those Roma who were born abroad and were deported to BiH, as well as those Roma who came from other states. The applied measures of social security and health care are inadequate based on the scale of the problem.

The legal system in BiH does not permit its citizens to use public services (including services provided by private health-care institutions) without personal identification documents, and this also applies to Roma citizens. Lack of valid identification and other relevant documents is an obstacle in accessing health-care services as much as it is an obstacle to exercising any other rights. The measures to address this problem consist of campaigns to obtain personal identification documents, and assistance in getting the required documents.

It is difficult to estimate the magnitude of discrimination against Roma in health care due to inconclusive research results. The situation depends largely on individual cases, i.e., the staff who are providing health-care services to Roma citizens. Cases of bad and unprofessional attitudes do indeed exist, however they do not seem predominant. On the other hand, there are very few awareness-raising measures such as affirmative articles or reports in the media and the press which would help to change the opinion of Roma people about health-care professionals' attitudes towards them.

Most citizens in BiH are unaware of the mechanisms for making complaints, including Roma. Evidence shows that comments or complaints were rarely made by Roma, and if there were any at all, the number was very small and it was difficult to assess their validity because each case was different. On the other hand, there is a Law on Patients' Rights, and all citizens in BiH may refer to this law and ask for protection of their patients' rights. The implementation of the law is not monitored, but citizens may complain in different ways. Health-care staff is aware of this law and have been informed about it through their management structures.

According to the results of the public opinion survey conducted by CCI (Centres of civil initiatives) in mid-2013, the health-care sector, in addition to the police and education sectors, is where corruption is most common in BiH. Monitoring of anti-corruption measures generally showed that most targeted institutions in the public health-care sector did little to prevent corruption, even though they are informed in detail of the binding measures of the Action Plan as part of the Anti-Corruption Strategy. Corruption in BiH health care includes bribing private suppliers for contracts and misuse of public resources for personal gain; certain managerial staff in medical institutions were being given money "under the table" to receive patients earlier than scheduled, to provide better service or simply to hire someone.

In 2013, there was no improvement in BiH in the integrated approach to health care as it relates to Roma. Progress was only made in individual initiatives regarding, for example, child immunization and various preventive health projects (TB, HIV, pregnancy).

Housing

Other than some local government and CSO promotional activities, there were no special measures in BiH to promote non-discrimination in terms of accommodation. By establishing needs assessment records for Roma in 2010, conditions were put in place to more realistically plan housing activities. Although the data is incomplete, a total of 4,406 Roma households in need of some kind of housing intervention were registered in BiH. From the point of view of municipalities, the housing strategy for Roma has a number of problems, including unsolved property-ownership issues related to real estate, lack of basic infrastructure and locations for new housing, low quality of construction work (cheap and low quality materials being used) and a lack of communication with representatives of Roma communities.

BiH has no baseline data available on the number of Roma living in segregated or marginalised environments, but most of the Roma households identified do live in marginalised communities or are affected by segregation. With an average family size of four, one may say that some 18,000 Roma are living in marginalised communities.

Government resettlement of Roma usually takes place in locations where Roma already traditionally live or locations that municipal departments select as suitable to build housing for Roma. In either case, each municipality in BiH has differing policies. One example of this is in the beneficiary selection process. An organisation whose primary responsibility is to construct the housing may also be an applicant for the housing. Moreover, the organisation may end up taking part in deciding who will be offered housing, even though ideally that responsibility should remain with social welfare centres.

Because municipalities in BiH are responsible for the implementation of housing assistance for Roma, many are forming commissions to deal with these issues. As a result, commissions are planning to either construct or reconstruct housing units, depending on the existing urban plans for each municipality. In areas inhabited by Roma, infrastructure issues are not entirely resolved. In many cases there is no infrastructure at all, or sometimes the Roma housing units are not connected to infrastructure. Depending on the region, it is estimated that 10-43% housing units do not have electricity, and 16-45% do not have a water supply.

NRIS did not incorporate any specific measures to improve the accessibility, affordability and quality of social housing with access to affordable ancillary services in BiH.

The European Commission in 2013 was involved in social housing and housing programmes through a very limited number of grants used by the “Hilfswerk Austria International” CSO (a total of 3,036,856 EUR) as well as by government institutions. Grants were used for purchasing building materials and labour, but the media reported several examples of the low quality of actual construction work, also drawing attention to the terrible conditions left at construction sites. The responsibilities for housing belong primarily to municipalities (planning, financing and monitoring), and higher-level authorities, such as ministries, rely on municipal input, assistance and participation. CSOs and leaders in Roma communities are not adequately represented in the early phases of housing and social housing programmes; if anything, their responsibility is usually in the monitoring phase.

Structural Requirements

The Croatian Government adopted the National Strategy for Roma Inclusion 2013–2020 (NRIS) in November 2012 and the Action Plan for implementation for the period 2013–2015 in April 2013. The Government Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities (GOHRRNM) is the central body for Roma inclusion established in April 2012 and carries the principal responsibility for coordination, monitoring and reporting on overall progress. Although understaffed and with limited financial resources provided from the State budget, the efficiency and effectiveness of GOHRRNM in performing a wide range of tasks were maintained at a reasonably satisfactory level. The Office has no authority to directly influence the work of the line ministries involved in the implementation of NRIS, yet it is involved in the work of specialized cross-sectoral coordinating and monitoring bodies.

The most important cross-sectoral coordinating body is the Monitoring Commission established in July 2013 and chaired by the Vice-President of the Croatian government. The Deputy President of the Commission is the Roma representative in the Croatian Parliament. Fourteen members of the Commission are appointed as representatives: six represent line ministries, one represents GOHRRNM and seven represent the Roma minority. (Three of the representatives are women). Roma members of the Commission were appointed following a public call for the nomination of candidates that was widely circulated among relevant Roma stakeholders.

Although it has improved over time, the participation and contribution of local and regional authorities in implementation and monitoring strategic integration measures has remained at a relatively low level. Aiming to overcome this weakness, an inclusive planning process was launched in late 2011 to secure participation from local and regional authorities, Roma organisations and non-Roma CSOs in relevant discussions, workshops and regional public debates in the preparation of the NRIS. Transparency and inclusiveness was also pursued through e-consultation on the draft Strategy, yet it only managed to involve a few social partners. Thirty-three local and regional self-government units have been tasked to adopt local and regional action plans in 2013 involving all stakeholders at the local level, including Roma minority councils, Roma associations and local community members. However, available information suggests that only four regional self-government units (counties) adopted their action plans by the end of 2013. So far, the implementation role of Roma CSOs and the local and regional minority councils has been limited to their representation in the National Strategy's Monitoring Commission. Access to EU funds for Roma organizations is hindered by the demanding criteria of the grants as well as the lack of capacity for developing competitive applications and efficiently implementing projects. The programming for the European Social Fund (ESF) 2013 included two lines for grant contracts to support "Micro-projects for Funding Innovative Actions of Small CSOs on Local Levels" for a total amount of 1 million EUR and "Capacity Building of Civil Society Organisations Active in the Field of Social Services Delivery" for an amount of 2 million EUR.

In general, the mainstream and targeted policies appear to be harmonized. However, certain discrepancies occur in the area of targeted housing interventions and planning policies concerning segregated Roma settlements. Mainstream interventions should also meet relevant antidiscrimination criteria and must pay more attention to securing sustainable outcomes for Roma.

The Action Plan for the period 2013–2015 specifies appropriate indicators of results, data sources and collection methods, available baseline information and deadlines. However, apart from the formal estab-

lishment of the Monitoring Commission, not much progress was made in establishing an integrated monitoring system in 2013.

The 2013–2015 Action Plan envisaged the provision of approximately 6 million EUR from the State budget (although it does not make specific reference to EU funds). Funding for Roma inclusion was allocated to the budgets for the line ministries and other state institutions in charge of implementing specific policies and measures under NRIS. The main obstacle to efficient implementation has been identified as the lack of clearly determined sources and the exact amounts needed to fulfil the tasks at the regional and local levels.

Anti-Discrimination

Resolving Roma legal status issues (citizenship and permanent residence) has, to date, been undertaken by mobile teams formed pursuant to the 2003 NRIS and assisted by several CSOs, UNHCR and the Ombudsman. NRIS 2013–2020 reiterates the problem of legal status and aims to complete the process (attainment of 100%) of regulation of citizenship or permanent residence status in accordance with the relevant legal framework for all Roma with a strong connection to the Republic of Croatia up to 2020.

Despite government efforts at raising public awareness on discrimination and mechanisms for protection, racial or ethnic origin was the most common basis of discrimination about which citizens, particularly Roma and Serbs, complained to the Ombudsman in 2012. One example of the Ombudsman's intervention was in a special lawsuit submitted for determination of discrimination against Roma. The Court ruled that it was a case of discrimination and awarded compensation to Roma victims.

Targeted measures to reduce institutional discrimination against Roma continued to be implemented within the framework of the Decade Roma Action Plan ("DRAP") for 2011 and 2012 in all four priority areas of action. In addition, the Office of the Ombudsman and the GOHRRNM took measures to enhance the anti-discrimination system and raise awareness of public servants and officials. A comprehensive system for monitoring the state of discrimination was developed within the framework of an IPA-funded project.

The Government reported on a number of general measures taken to comply with the 2007 European Court for Human Rights judgement based on a violation of the right to protection from torture or inhuman or degrading treatment and discrimination suffered by one Roma. As a result, a new Criminal Code provision was created on 1 January 2013 that defines hate crime as a crime committed because of racial origin, colour, religion, national or ethnic origin, disability, gender, sexual orientation or gender identity of another person and that such a motivation, in case the Code does not expressly stipulate a more severe punishment, shall be taken as an aggravating circumstance of the offence committed. It also stipulates the offence of public incitement to violence and hatred as a specific criminal offense against public order. Following the 2012 European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) conclusion that racially motivated violence against Roma remained an issue of concern, the rather small number of officially reported offences motivated by hatred against Roma should be regarded with caution.

Strategic goals and measures that address human trafficking are contained in the 2012 National Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2012–2015. The Ministry of Interior collects and presents annual statistics on the number of identified victims by nationality but not by ethnicity, thus pointing to the need for ethnically disaggregated data collection.

So far, there have been no specific cases of discrimination based on the nationality of EU citizens (including Roma who are EU citizens of other member states) for those exercising their right of free movement guaranteed by EU and national regulations.

Education

While some measures to increase enrolment of Roma children are working (such as co-financing parents' fees for preschool education programmes), most measures for desegregation have not yielded practical results. According to the observations of interviewed representatives of Međimurje County authorities, the number of classes attended solely by Roma pupils is constantly rising and is now higher than it was at the time of the 2010 European Court of Human Rights judgement in the case of *Oršuš and Others v. Croatia* – a trend that may lead to the creation of segregated Roma schools.

A curriculum of Romani language and culture for elementary school students has not yet been accredited and there is no recognized right to a school education in minority languages (i.e. Romani) in Croatia. Content related to the history and culture of Roma remains highly inaccessible.

The absence of official data prevents proper assessment of Roma children's placement in special education, but data for the school year 2013/2014 from the Centre for Education Čakovec, a special educational institution for elementary school students, shows that Roma children make up 41.12% of the 197 students, a significant overrepresentation of Roma students in special education in Međimurje County.

While the number of Roma elementary school students increased by more than five times in the past eight years, many of them leave school at the age of 15 before completing the entire eight-year compulsory education cycle. In the absence of strategic documents to specifically tackle early school-leaving in Croatia, several measures to assist Roma pupils to complete compulsory education were implemented under the framework of the NRIS. To track Roma progress in compulsory education, the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports is starting to collect and provide comparable data on the number of Roma pupils in elementary schools, pupils who leave school, re-attenders/repeating pupils, pupils who are provided with learning-support in the Croatian language and pupils included in the extended day programme.

NRIS 2013–2020 aims at developing mechanisms to increase the inclusion of Roma children of both genders in preschool education for at least one year (five hours per day during the academic year), but ideally a minimum of two years, until the year 2020. Meanwhile, the measures conducted since the adoption of the 2003 NRIS have contributed to improving the inclusion of Roma children in preschool education, although the rate of inclusion is not consistent throughout the country.

Various support measures continued to be provided to Roma in secondary education (such as scholarships, dormitory accommodation and financial support for additional activities and graduate travel) and post-secondary education (scholarships). The Croatian Employment Institute has implemented measures to co-finance and finance the education of Roma through vocational trainings and on-the-job training, which included 21 beneficiaries in 2012 and 15 in 2013.

Employment

In 2012 and 2013, several NRIS measures aimed at boosting the employability of Roma were implemented under the framework of the National Employment Promotion Plan, yet these active labour market measures reached only a small percentage of potential beneficiaries. In addition to the national policy scheme, several local projects aimed at eliminating barriers for inclusion of the undereducated and of Roma in the labour market were implemented in 2012 and 2013 under IPA IV – Human Resources Development.

The targeted active labour market measures incentivized employment with subsidies – particularly for young Roma and for those who have completed their education (less than 40% of unemployed Roma have formal education) and have previous work experience. In 2012 and 2013, a total of 27 Roma (10 female) benefitted from this scheme and seven more (two female) received support for self-employment in 2013.

Participation of young people and women in vocational training and on-the-job training was also promoted, yet only 37 Roma beneficiaries were reported within two years. It is apparent that programmes for job

search assistance as well as vocational and on-the-job training should be more personalised and closely connected to social care. Incentive measures for self-employment and entrepreneurship should also be further developed and promoted to decrease the rate of informal employment among Roma.

The efforts aimed at eliminating the barriers of employment and raising awareness and building public understanding about the benefits of Roma inclusion in the labour market included field visits to potential employers, targeted information sharing by employment centre staff, various measures with an inter-ethnic dimension and targeted anti-discrimination interventions and campaigns.

Subsidized public work schemes for up to six months per year involved a greater number of Roma (1,350 beneficiaries over two years, one third of them women) in three counties and in Zagreb in particular. The report generally concluded that the public work schemes provide only a temporary solution for reducing the unemployment rate among Roma, with few opportunities for upgrading their professional competences and work qualifications. Members of the Roma community expressed some dissatisfaction with the public work schemes, pointing out that many Roma did not get the opportunity to participate, the selection process was not transparent and that employment opportunities should last at least 12 months in order to see some results in improving the position of Roma.

Innovative approaches and new measures modelled on the existing public work schemes are recommended for development. These would include opportunities for skills development and for obtaining new qualifications, as well as an extended duration of employment. A comprehensive approach to assist Roma who lack an elementary or high school education is essential to increase employability.

Health Care

The problem of health insurance coverage among the Roma population is a key impediment to their access to health services. NRIS 2013–2020 points to the unresolved legal status issues (lack of personal documents) as one of the problems that impede the provision of health insurance coverage for many Roma. Another problem is that those who complete or drop out of school, or those whose employment ends, don't register at the Institute for Health Insurance in a timely fashion. The 2011 UNDP-World Bank-European Commission Regional Roma Survey suggests that 82% of adult Roma aged 16 or more exercise the right to medical insurance, while 92% of them have access to health services when needed. According to the same survey, 97 and 98% respectively of the non-Roma population exercise these rights.

DRAP 2005–2015 measures in the area of health protection, including access to health care, have targeted different Roma communities (urban, rural, segregated, etc.) and were implemented either in health facilities or other public institutions, or (by mobile teams) in the field. However, official data on the number and type of activities undertaken, their beneficiaries and the results achieved is not systematic, not unified, and is incomplete at both national and local levels. As a result, the officially collected data generally do not provide a solid basis for measuring the overall scale and impact of NRIS and other strategic interventions in the area of Roma health protection.

NRIS 2013–2020 contends that the prejudices and discrimination against the Roma in general is also an issue among health-care professionals and influence the Roma's access to health care, but it also points to the lack of precise data in this regard. Therefore, it can be concluded that some indications of discrimination and violations of Roma rights in the health-care system do exist, although their range and frequency remain officially unrecorded.

The National Health Care Strategy 2012–2020 states that the adoption of the 2004 Law on the Protection of Patients' Rights did not significantly contribute to the protection of the rights of patients. This is mainly due to the lack of institutional capacities and political will, but also because patients are not sufficiently aware of their rights. As a result, a system that monitors individual's ability to exercise of their rights should be developed.

National and regional authorities and health-care institutions reported on a number of Roma beneficiaries reached by informational and educational measures. The most recognizable progress has been made in increasing the number of vaccinated Roma preschool and school children. Some local areas reached 100% coverage, equal to the rate of vaccinated non-Roma children. Regarding the perceived vaccination rate among Roma children, the 2011 UNDP-World Bank-European Commission Regional Roma Survey suggests that it reached 97% of preschool Roma children under age 6 and 96% of 6-year-old school children.

Housing

Although it refers to the principles of “de-stigmatization, de-segregation and de-ghettoization” in dealing with Roma housing issues, NRIS 2013–2020 does not envisage clear and systematic plans or measures to promote the residential de-segregation of segregated Roma localities. Rather, it focuses its goals and measures on research into the spatial organisation of Roma settlements, physical planning and environmental protection. Legalisation and raising the standard and adequacy of Roma housing facilities in segregated local Roma environments is also a stated concern. The exact number of Roma living in segregated environments is difficult to determine, primarily due to the fact that many segregated “Roma settlements” are not officially registered by competent local or regional authorities, nor are they included in their land use plans.

The implementation of NRIS physical planning policies and the legalisation of Roma housing facilities and settlements are considered key legal and technical requirements for the development of public utility and social service infrastructure in and around segregated Roma settlements and, as such, have remained highly prioritized in 2012 and 2013. The final deadline for the submission of applications for the legalisation of illegally constructed buildings was set at 30 June 2013. As the process of legalisation requires additional funding that Roma often do not have, the authorities provided funds for the legalisation of more than 350 Roma houses in 2013.

The authorities report on a number of interventions to develop public utility and social service infrastructure in and around segregated Roma settlements in 2012 and 2013, mainly referring to the building of access roads, water networks and the reconstruction of housing facilities in Varaždin, Međimurje, Sisak-Moslavina and Osijek-Baranja counties.

The biggest investment in the improvement of infrastructure in Roma settlements in 2012 and 2013, valued at more than 1.9 million EUR, was realized through the IPA 2008 “Roma Support Project – Phase III: Infrastructure Improvements in Roma Settlements of Orehovica and Sitnice” in Međimurje County. The project aimed at building communal infrastructure, including roads and water and power supply systems. Residents of segregated informal Roma settlements in Slavonski Brod and Sisak who were interviewed for the study pointed out that the water-supply, power and sewerage networks did not improve their living conditions because legal access to the existing networks is conditioned upon the legal status of the housing property.

There are no separate regulations on the state’s obligation in the area of housing for socially vulnerable populations, including Roma. Specific measures regarding social housing are mainly implemented by a very few local self-government units. However, NRIS 2013–2020 envisages the application of social programmes to secure housing for Roma families and individuals where necessary. Furthermore, it envisages exchanges for Roma housing units that cannot be legalised as well as the construction of houses for Roma in compliance with the Law on the Areas of Special State Concern.

NRIS 2013–2020 concludes that housing should be an integral component of most national strategies and programmes and an issue which encompasses all major sectors, and the activities tied to housing should be part of an integrated approach, which includes human rights, education, health care, social issues, employment, public safety and de-segregation. However, there were no significant or more visible improvements in broadening the scope of housing interventions, urban planning and rural development, or in making them part of a comprehensive cross-sectoral approach.

FRANCE

Structural Requirements

The major challenge for the adoption of the NRIS was that France does not target official policies to particular ethnic groups. Regarding the planning process of the strategy, consultation with representatives of Roma communities and civil society organisations have been very limited. Under the current NRIS, the target group is composed of “*gens du voyage*” (French citizen Roma defined as “travellers” under French law) and the so-called “migrant Roma.” (Roma originating from other countries who are not French citizens) The main targeting mechanism of French government policy is based on housing type (i.e. caravan or illegal camp). The targeted measures focus on illegal camps inhabited by around 17,000 migrant Roma. This biased view on Roma is the source of the social problems they face and of the hostility among the majority population, which hinders the implementation of positive initiatives at the local level. Such an approach excludes a considerable part of the Roma population, since altogether, travellers and inhabitants of illegal camps represent only a minority of the Roma community in France. The majority of Roma live in flats or houses (e.g. the Gitanos of Perpignan in Southern France), but still face discrimination.

In terms of funding for the NRIS, 4 million EUR per year have been allocated until 2017, at which point France will have new presidential and legislative elections. This budget is provided only for measures accompanying the eviction of “illegal camps,” planned for by an inter-ministerial circular of 26 August 2012. The General Secretariat of European Affairs, an agency of the Prime Minister, is in charge of the coordination of the NRIS. However, the Inter-ministerial Delegation on Lodging and Access to Housing (DIHAL) plays a central role in the implementation since the NRIS concentrates exclusively on the inhabitants of illegal camps. DIHAL is in charge of the implementation of the 2012 circular; it gathers information and coordinates actions at national level. DIHAL has set up working groups and a national steering committee composed of representatives of the civil society and local authorities for the implementation of the circular. DIHAL distributes the funds designated for the projects implemented by prefectures, most often in partnership with other local authorities. Although DIHAL is an inter-ministerial body under the direct authority of the Prime Minister, its recommendations are not legally binding and are often not followed by the prefectures that implement the policy established by the circular.

There is no good coordination between the different layers of governance in the implementation of the NRIS. Not only are good initiatives scarce, but they are often destroyed by the decisions of other authorities. One example of this is a project set up in Bobigny: While the municipality made internationally acknowledged efforts to support the integration of some dozens of Romanian Roma, the Prefect made decisions to expel these people from France.

So far, there is no publicly available information about the monitoring mechanism of the NRIS. An evaluation has been performed by the General Inspection of Administration, a state agency that published its report in May 2013. The evaluation is quite critical in crucial points and contains relevant recommendations. Nevertheless, it has not brought any change in the government’s policy yet. In order to ensure appropriate monitoring and reporting, the involvement of CSOs is needed. To ensure such participation, these organisations need support to develop their capacities, since the majority of them rely only on volunteers busy with field work.

Strengthening the capacity of Roma CSOs is also a priority set by the European Framework for NRIS. A network of travellers associations exists, but in most of the cases these are not led by Roma and generally their

staff are not composed of Roma. The challenge of capacity building for CSOs has not been adequately addressed. The procedures for receiving and for managing EU funds are complex and hinder access by CSOs. So far no specific steps have been taken to allow financing of small projects from EU funds, or to facilitate access to CSOs that lack either matching funds or the ability to self-finance pending reimbursement.

Anti-Discrimination

The French Constitution forbids discrimination and requires equal access to human rights and public services for all. The French Penal Code (art. 225-1) criminalizes many forms of discrimination on the basis of race or ethnic background, among others.

The very existence of a special legal regime for *gens du voyage* is discriminatory. While some discriminatory provisions of the law have been abolished over time, others remain, such as the requirement to bear a "*livret de circulation*," which normally is obligatory for itinerant merchants and has to be stamped once a year. The national identity card for *gens du voyage* bears the official address of the city hall, so everyone who sees it can identify the holder as being a Roma. At the same time, the law that provides for "halting areas" for *gens du voyage* in municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants remains widely unimplemented 24 years after its adoption.

Migrant Roma are *de facto* discriminated against in many domains. Their presence, although not especially significant (officially less than 17,000 people) and in proportion with the total immigration coming from their home countries, is the object of intense negative focus both politically and in the media. Excluded (until recently by law) from both work and the social welfare system, they survive through various kinds of informal labour. As a result, their labour activities have been subject to restrictions, and sometimes even to criminalisation.

The policy of aggressively evicting and expelling migrant Roma remains the rule in France. Responding to the threat of infringement proceedings by the European Commission, the previous government adopted some cosmetic changes to the laws implementing the EU "free movement" directive while ensuring the government policy of eviction and expulsion remained unchanged. Despite the 2012 circular supposedly designed to encourage humane treatment of Roma migrants, in most cases, illicit camps' inhabitants are evicted without any previous social assessment and without any alternative proposal of shelter, school or medical care. Given the fact that the number of people evicted from illegal camps in 2013 is higher than the number of people thought to be living in the camps, it seems that almost all Roma living in such conditions in France have been expelled to Romania at least once.

The main rights and access to the French social system, as well as to many public services, are conditioned on having a *domiciliation* (i.e. registered address), or having a postal address. In the case of "*gens du voyage*," this is generally not an obstacle, as they typically have an administrative domiciliation. However that is not the case for "migrant Roma": authorities impose bureaucratic obstacles for Roma or for Romanian and Bulgarian nationals that are not imposed on others, making it more difficult for Roma to obtain needed documentation and regularize their status.

Discrimination continues in a variety of other forms: Anti-gypsyism is frequently legitimated by racist remarks of high level French officials. A recent decision of the Constitutional Council repealed the three-year residency requirement before *gens du voyage* were permitted to vote. However, the number of *gens du voyage* that can be domiciled in a given city is still limited by the law to 3% of the total population. This provision, as well as all the rest of the law of 1969 on "*gens du voyage*," remains in force. A bill has been introduced in the French parliament to repeal the whole law, but its future is uncertain.

While the best interest of the child should guide all child welfare decisions, prejudice strongly affects the protection of Romani children, leading to the interruption of education and separation of families.

Education

Education has been a right of children in France since the 19th century, with primary education mandatory for girls and boys from 6 to 16 years old. The public school is secular, free of charge and mandatory. Two categories of children are of special interest: “travelling children” and the children of Romani migrants, especially from Romania and Bulgaria. Both categories of children face particular challenges in education due to their families’ legal status.

There is no compulsory or comprehensive preschool available and neither travellers nor migrant Roma are likely to seek out preschool opportunities.

A special policy and system of education is in place for travelling children; its goal is to ease their integration into ordinary school. However, in practice, very few children do so. The development of distance learning for “travelling children” has been a positive one. The number of students reached in this way is about 10,000 for the year 2014–2015, but it is still far from sufficient to meet the need, as the number of “travelling children” is estimated at about 100,000, about one third of which travel regularly during the school period. Depending on the type of housing they live in, other educational tools provided to traveling children (mobile school and UPE2A, class for non-Francophone) are not adequate in quality or quantity; their need seems to be widely underestimated.

Specialized classes for non-Francophone children serve some of the migrant Roma population, but a variety of administrative obstacles and stigmatization hinder their enrolment and success in these classes. Gens du voyage children, are encouraged to join these classes together with new migrant children. As such, these classes are sometimes a form of discrimination in education.

The inter-ministerial circular of 26 August 2012 highlights the need to preserve the continuity of schooling before any camp eviction. In practice, however, evictions interrupt the schooling of many migrant Roma children. Children whose families are forced to move continuously from settlement to settlement face enormous challenges in maintaining school attendance. Families that lack a legal residence are often excluded from health care. The children often have been vaccinated in their home country but have no more proof of the vaccination and are therefore unable to enrol in school.

One of the main gaps in education for migrant Roma is access to vocational training. Until 2014, young people from Romania and Bulgaria were legally barred from access to vocational training in specialised structures.

The emergency shelter service, managed by a telephonic platform (115) also contributes to the drop out of many children from school, as it puts families in social hotels for short periods, often far away from the towns they were living in.

Finally, sometimes, clearly segregated classes have been set up by authorities to respond to an influx of Roma children into a school.

Employment

There are no particular employment policies or programs that exclusively target Roma on the national level, as this would be against the law in France. Mainstream activation measures offer “supported contracts,” which provide incentives for employers in the form of subsidies and exemption from some taxes to hire certain categories of marginalized job seekers that would potentially include many Roma. However, this program is not used efficiently and violation of equal treatment in some cases of Roma jobseekers has been reported.

The few initiatives targeting exclusively Roma are local and implemented on a small scale, limited in space and not integrated with each other. It is clear that the number of beneficiaries participating in these projects is very low, only a few dozen in the whole country. Moreover, after such projects, the positions Roma

occupy are only low-qualified ones, mostly in enterprises of cleaning or park maintenance. These enterprises often have ethnically diverse staff and are supported by public authorities.

Some positive initiatives have been created in the field of employment for the *gens du voyage*. Among these is the “caravan for employment,” implemented in the North of France in 2013. This initiative consisted of meetings between the employment agency, associations, community members and employers with the aim of fostering cooperation and combating prejudice. Following this project, more than 20 people found a job, most of them with contracts financially supported by the state.

In 2012, the association “Les enfants du Canal,” which assists homeless people, started a consultation with local associations and groups supporting migrant Roma, to recruit 24 volunteers for civic service. This general civic service program in France is intended to help young people develop skills and knowledge for a first work experience to facilitate their open market employment opportunities. Very few Roma were involved as civic volunteers before. This initiative (called RomCivic) facilitated the recruitment of 18 young Roma from Romania and Bulgaria and six *gens du voyage*, who currently work in various settlements of migrant Roma around Paris. As provided for by the law on civic service, participants receive a monthly payment and can attend various trainings.

Access to public employment depends on skills and training, but also on other administrative factors. The address of the candidate is often grounds for discrimination. While there is no official ethnic data in French ID documents, there is a special document for the *gens du voyage*. The national identity card contains the address of the holder, which in the case of *gens du voyage* is that of the city hall or of an association of *gens du voyage*.

Concerning the labour market inclusion of Roma migrants, before 1 January 2014, Romanian and Bulgarian Roma were in the same situation as illegal migrants on the labour market. Although these restrictions disappeared (and now apply only to Croatian citizens until at least 30 June 2015), many challenges remain in accessing employment for Roma. This is due to certain practices, e.g. registration at the employment agency requires an official address and bank account details. By law, the municipalities should provide “domiciliation” for all people living on their territory without an official address. However, municipalities frequently refuse to comply with this legal requirement.

There is a tradition of seasonal work in agriculture among the *gens du voyage*. Mobility of some Roma is often an asset in this field. Most migrant Roma from Romania and Bulgaria are from rural areas of their countries of origin and used to work in agriculture. Yet in France most of them live in suburban areas of big cities and language barriers prevent them from taking the initiative to leave the cities and work in agriculture, even when there are opportunities close by. According to the farmer’s union, agriculture lacks 100,000 workers in France every year, so opportunities for Roma employment in this sector could be exploited more effectively.

Health Care

Within the general social security system, there is a tool which aims to provide health care to the most vulnerable groups, which includes some *gens du voyage*. This tool is called CMU (Universal Medical Coverage) and covers 70% of health-related expenses. *Gens du voyage* benefit from this, and from the complementary CMU-C system, which covers the remaining 30% of expenses if the patient’s income does not exceed a given threshold.

Another health care cover system is State Medical Aid (AME in French). This coverage is part of the measures taken by France to fight exclusion. It applies to all vulnerable people in irregular situations with regard to immigration rules, including EU citizens, and is subject to conditions of residence. However, the time it takes to obtain certification of this coverage, which normally used to be one month, has become longer and is sometimes three months or more. Access to medical care can therefore be delayed until the AME card has been obtained. Fortunately, certain public hospitals provide special services for people at risk,

called PASS (permanence of access to health care), which take care of the most urgent cases with only proof of residence. Yet, as reported in the section on anti-discrimination, it is still very difficult for many homeless people and migrant Roma to obtain administrative proof of residence, and therefore, to access these urgent care services.

According to field research, two-thirds of Roma children are not monitored by the services for motherhood and childhood (PMI) and fewer than 10% are vaccinated. Half of pregnant women have no access to any health care or follow-up, while 80% have no access to AME due to difficulties in obtaining it. As a result, the so-called “poverty pathologies,” such as tuberculosis or lead-poisoning, have re-emerged among them, as well as psychological trauma due to the multiple evictions. With a few exceptions regarding PMIs, no proactive action has been identified on the part of social services for migrant Roma to access health services. It is only thanks to the CSOs that they are able to do so.

Through the PMI, the *département* organises vaccination of children younger than six as well as care for pregnant women during pregnancy and after delivery. Local PMIs and schools have sometimes organised awareness raising campaigns on vaccination, which is a prerequisite for the registration of children at school.

Family planning services are open for consultation, even without social coverage. Many Romani women, informed by CSOs use these services especially for voluntary abortion, contraception or the treatment of gynaecological infections/illnesses. In practice, the family planning activities aim at promoting sexual education, improving access to information on contraception and voluntary abortion. It is one of the most accessible services for women and adolescents.

In many towns, CSOs such as PU-AMI (First Emergency – International Medical Aid) or *Médecins du Monde* initiate prevention campaigns. Health professionals, such as the staff of the maternal and childhood protection service, go and meet the communities and discuss health issues with them. They advise and guide vulnerable people, ensuring medical follow-ups for pregnant women as well as for children.

Housing

Housing policies are weak or non-existent, and are different for *gens du voyage* and Romani migrants. Far from moving towards de-segregation, housing policies targeting *gens du voyage* have created or strengthened segregation over the past 30 years. In fact, following a legislative process initiated in 1990, the government has occasionally implemented a programme for building “hosting areas,” whose aim is to arrange for caravan parking and reduce the inconvenience that it allegedly causes to mainstream society.

These hosting areas are built far away from city centres, preventing any daily communication between Romani citizens and the rest of the population. Also, this urban marginalisation and segregation of the hosting areas is a direct cause of poor access to public infrastructure for those living there. Moreover, in most cases, hosting areas are built very near dangerous urban areas such as garbage dumps, recycling sites, railways or highways, which negatively affects the health conditions of those living there.

According to a report written by the senator Pierre Hérisson in 2008, only 13,583 caravan site spots were available and functional in equipped areas out of the planned total of 41,840. In 2010, only 42% of the planned spots were created even though 66% were financed, according to the Ministry of the Interior.⁴

For Romani migrants, housing policy is close to non-existent and eviction policies nullify the imperfect but necessary attempts that migrants themselves make to fill to this gap. In 2013, 21,537 Romani people were forcibly evicted from their homes. This is higher than the number of people squatting or living in shanty towns (16,949 in September 2013, as identified by the authorities). Indeed, all these people have been

4 <http://place-publique.fr/article/les-roms-exclus-de-l-acces-au>.

evicted at least once during 2013. In total, 165 evictions have been processed by police, involving 19,380 people. These figures show a considerable increase in the number of people evicted: 9,404 people were forcibly evicted in 2012, and 8,455 in 2011.

A proclamation by the High Committee on Housing of Disadvantaged People,⁵ made public on 7 July 2014, demands that the government stop the systematic emptying of illegal camps. The High Committee qualifies this policy as illegal, inefficient and costly.

The new law proposed by the former Minister for Equality of Territories and Housing, the ecologist Cécile Duflot, incorporates concrete measures to improve the availability, accessibility and quality of social housing with access to affordable services. While minister, Mrs. Duflot announced also the launch of a plan to accompany slum clearance, whose main operator would be ADOMA, a majority state-owned company.

The objective of the mission entrusted to ADOMA is to achieve full implementation of the circular of 26 August 2012 on accompanying measures to evictions from “illegal camps”. The General Inspectorate of Social Affairs report on its evaluation of the multi-year plan against poverty and social inclusion revealed the ineffectiveness of this circular on the ground. The voluntary departments – previously identified by the DIHAL – will be able to apply for ADOMA intervention in two areas: first, social engineering for drafting guidelines for all stakeholders and assessors, and second, assistance with relocation, whether in the available houses of the operator, in the ordinary housing market or in *ad hoc* premises, such as *villages d’insertion*. These new programmes are not yet operational and it is not really clear what will be their fate with the departure of Mrs. Duflot from the government. Be it as it may, past experience leaves no room for optimism. Until now, these programmes have taken the form of “insertion villages.” Their overall results are deplorable, with a success rate of only 20%.

The government keeps very quiet about the methods for funding these operations. However, the possibility of asking for European funds is often raised in meetings of DIHAL.

5 http://www.hclpd.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Avis_campements.pdf.

GERMANY

Structural Requirements

The German government has not developed a designated strategy for the social inclusion of Sinti and Roma.⁶ Accordingly, there is no executive body for leading and coordinating inclusion policies targeting Sinti and Roma in the federal government. Policies towards Sinti and Roma at the state level (*Länder*) can be divided into two main areas that are largely detached from each other. The first one is composed of policy responses to recent migration from Romania and Bulgaria, including Roma. The second is generated by efforts in some *Länder* to improve the status of autochthonous German Sinti and Roma as a national minority. These two types of policies are pursued with different intensity and political commitment among German states depending on their political commitment and the salience of Roma migration. Some local and regional actors have been engaged in pioneer policy coordination and innovations, such as the states of Berlin and North-Rhine-Westphalia, as well as a few cities such as Munich and Duisburg.

Advisory committees for each national minority are established by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in order to facilitate contact with minorities by the government and the Parliament. However, no advisory committee for German Sinti and Roma affairs has been formed yet. There are some officially recognized coordination and communication mechanisms between the government and Sinti and Roma organisations. For example, these organisations are involved in the joint conference of the federal government and German states with the national minorities, which aims to assess the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

The official position of the German state is that policies generally do not target specific ethnic or national groups, but follow a mainstream philosophy. Furthermore, the government's assumption that German Sinti and Roma are well integrated in society is also used to justify that no targeted policies have been formed in support of the inclusion of these groups. In a similar logic, Romani migrants and refugees are also believed to be sufficiently served through the respective mainstream integration policies. The official rationale of this position is to avoid segregation within minorities and migrant communities.

European Social Fund (ESF) programmes offer one of the most significant sources of funding for Roma inclusion in the country. The short-term and experimental character of these funds, however, does not make an easy fit with Roma inclusion goals. With the exception, for instance, of funding Roma advisors in Hamburg's school system, there is little evidence for granting sustainable (regular) funding for Roma inclusion policies. Moreover, German Sinti and Roma organizations have limited access to these funds beyond institutional grant schemes. For the new funding period of the ESF (2014–20), the federal government announced some restructuring of the national programmes. The government stresses that most programmes can be used for the inclusion of different status groups among the Sinti and Roma. The government also argues that local and regional governments should increasingly contribute to helping different groups of Roma in precarious labour market situations by providing targeted advice and co-funding.

6 In the German report the delineation "Sinti and Roma" is used because Sinti has been historically the largest group in Germany. This is also used officially by state institutions, media, NGOs and Sinti and Roma organisations. In this report, this delineation comprises all groups: German Sinti and Roma, Romani migrants and those with migration background, Roma refugees, asylum seekers and *sans papiers*. When referring to a particular group, it is specified which group is being referred to, e.g. "Roma migrants" or "Roma refugees".

Anti-Discrimination

Discrimination against Sinti and Roma is a wide-spread phenomenon in Germany, corresponding to strong anti-gypsy sentiments within the majority of German society. Civil society organizations report specifically on discrimination in the housing sector, where Sinti and Roma are rejected as tenants, and in education and employment, where they face manifold forms of discrimination.

The arrival of Roma seeking asylum from Bosnia, Macedonia and Serbia and the migration of Roma from Bulgaria and Romania to Germany in the last five years have been accompanied by a wave of negative portrayals of Sinti and Roma in the media. Romani migrants have been portrayed as people coming to Germany just to make use of the social security system. Media and politicians, among them influential figures such as the former Minister for Internal Affairs, have stigmatized Roma by calling them “social security abusers,” “social tourists” and “poverty migrants.”

Given the high prevalence of anti-gypsyism, the public efforts to fight it have so far been inadequate. There is no specific governmental program addressing anti-gypsyism and there is no policy of the German government to promote rights awareness among Roma citizens. Nevertheless, efforts in this direction have been undertaken by national agencies such as the anti-discrimination office (*Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes*) and regional agencies such as the anti-discrimination office of the Berlin administration.

There are gaps in the legislation on anti-discrimination that prevent successful prosecution of cases of discrimination. The General Equal Treatment Act, implementing the EU Racial Equality Directive, only applies to labour and civil law. Thus, public schools are not subject to this law and there are no adequate mechanisms for complaint or legal protection against discrimination in education.

The General Equal Treatment Act also makes an exception in regard to housing, providing legal cover for landlords to discriminate against Sinti and Roma (and other minorities). According to the German legislation, associations that fight against discrimination (e.g. the Council of German Sinti and Roma) are hindered from filing collective complaints on behalf of victims.

At this moment, most Roma from Kosovo find themselves in the legal status of “toleration” (*Duldung*). This means that their demand for asylum has been rejected and they are in constant risk of immediate deportation. The restricted access to work, to higher education and to qualification, as well as the fact that they are obliged to remain in their *Land* or even their region of residence, have a highly negative impact on their living conditions and chances for integration.

Education

The General Equal Treatment Act does not cover public education. Furthermore, public schooling according to the German Basic Law falls under the competences of the *Länder* (German state governments). No *Land* has passed the corresponding legislation which would fulfil the requirements of the Racial Equality Directive. In the school legislation of the *Länder*, there is no explicit prohibition of discrimination at school and there are no adequate legal protection mechanisms. This makes it difficult to combat discrimination faced by Sinti and Roma youth at school. The German National Equality Body has identified gaps in the anti-discrimination legislation in regards to the non-regulation of discrimination at public schools and has demanded that the *Länder* introduce such provisions in their school legislation.

Sinti and Roma youth are overrepresented in special education. In many cases this placement in special schools and classes takes place without the agreement of the parents and families are not properly informed of the negative consequences for children who attend special schools or classes. In most of the cases, youth who attend special schools for pupils with learning problems are not later placed back in regular schools.

Romani children with a migration background are often placed in special education because their insufficient knowledge of the German language is often misinterpreted as a “language deficit” and thus, as a “gen-

eral development deferment." Not having attended a kindergarten can also be misinterpreted as "not able to work in a group" and "lack of social skills." Furthermore, as a rule, children are placed in special education when they are not able to follow the class, when they show peculiar behaviour or when they disturb the class. These are classified as "learning problems." Among many teachers, these problems are associated with the countries of origin of the children. An inclusive concept is applied progressively: a share of children with disabilities or learning difficulties attend regular schools and classes where they get additional specific support. It is noticeable that foreign children are seldom placed in these inclusion classes.

Sinti and Roma children, as well as Roma migrant children, face segregation in school arising from spatial segregation. Roma migrant children often do not have equal access to education: they do not have the language skills and do not know the German school systems and methods. As a rule, cities with strong immigration flows have programs to prepare pupils who have just arrived in Germany for school. Although such preparatory classes are presented by the *Länder* and city governments as good practices of integration, they are criticised by education experts and Sinti and Roma activists as segregating and discriminatory practices. In their point of view, migrant children are kept divided from pupils attending regular school instead of being supported within regular classes with additional teaching and pedagogic personnel.

One of the most effective instruments in improving the performance of Sinti and Roma youth has been the engagement of school mediators. Sinti and Roma have been qualified as mediators, counsellors and teacher assistants since 1993. They work in kindergartens, regular schools and vocational schools with the goal of establishing trust and ensuring that the Sinti and Romani pupils receive equal access to public education. In order for equal opportunities to be reached, the educational counsellors are engaged not only in school issues, but also extracurricular issues such as mentoring of parents.

Employment

Although no reliable data is available on the employment situation of Sinti and Roma in Germany, experts assume that many Sinti and Roma are not integrated in the labour market. This is due to inadequate formal qualifications and different forms of discrimination. In spite of their more favourable legal status, Romani migrants from EU countries are frequently subject to exploitative working conditions and engagement through the informal labour market. Refugees face legal barriers to accessing the labour market. A high share of Roma escaping from the wars in Bosnia and Kosovo live as asylum seekers with the "toleration" status and have hardly any access to employment.

The mainstream labour market policies have no specific tools to improve Sinti and Roma's access to work, and show little intercultural awareness. There are no targeted policies in place to tackle prejudice against these groups in the labour market in spite of the fact that discrimination against them is assumed to be as intensive as ever. Only a few ESF programmes and small scale initiatives led by CSOs address the employment situation of Sinti and Roma. It is yet to be seen whether the federal government will make tangible use of a new Fund for European Aid for the Most Deprived to benefit those Sinti and Roma who are excluded from the labour market.

Sinti and Roma receiving unemployment benefits must be ready to accept trainings offered by the state employment agency. Beneficiaries can also apply for training courses. These courses are to improve the beneficiaries' employability through enhancing their language, accounting or computer skills. Selectively gathered data for this report reveal that these courses often do not meet the needs of disadvantaged Romani migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. These individuals have lived for years completely isolated from societal structures and do not have the required learning tools for attending language and vocational training courses.

Vocational training for Sinti and Roma is supported not only through ESF but also through national, *Länder* and municipal funding. Several local CSOs (e.g. in Munich, Frankfurt, Lower Saxony) offer vocational training courses targeting Sinti and Roma, especially young people, including language, computer, driving license courses and job application training. The number of beneficiaries of these courses is very low in

comparison to the whole Sinti and Roma population. Success rates of reintegrating Sinti and Roma in the labour market or placing them in apprenticeships or internships are much higher among people below 30 years of age. A larger number of Sinti and Roma, especially migrants and asylum seekers, do not even have the basic skills for attending these vocational training courses. Thus, these pilot CSO programmes reach out to those most capable among the most vulnerable (creaming effect).

According to conservative politicians and media, migrants, especially from Bulgaria and Romania and assumed to be largely Roma, are abusing the recipient welfare state. Statistical figures, however, do not confirm this stigmatizing public discourse. The number of migrants from Bulgaria and Romania registered as self-employees and receiving benefits from employment offices was low (1,500 self-employees in 2013). Nevertheless, the government has announced the introduction of stricter requirements for obtaining trade licenses as well as waging an intensive fight against illegal employment and “false” self-employment.

Health Care

Research findings indicate that Sinti and Roma in Germany face increased health risks compared to the majority of the population. Cardiac problems, asthma and arthritis are more prevalent among Sinti and Roma than among the average population. These increased health risks can be traced back to ignorance about general health issues and health services among Sinti and Roma, exclusion and poor living conditions, and discrimination and mistrust of medical institutions due to past discriminatory experiences. A significant number of Sinti and Roma cannot afford health insurance and therefore rely on welfare healthcare services.

Particularly, Romani migrants in Germany experience not having the same opportunities to access health care as non-Roma. Manifold barriers restricting the access of migrants to the German health-care system lead to the protraction of treatable illnesses, and migrants often do not receive necessary medical check-ups and vaccinations. By law, many refugees are denied health-care services beyond emergency treatment and they need approval by a welfare officer before seeking medical help. EU citizens face significant financial and bureaucratic obstacles when attempting to obtain the statutory German health-care insurance.

Sinti and Roma organisations offer individual counselling and interpretation services, accompany patients to medical offices and undertake crucial vaccination and awareness raising activities. Information activities have been very successful in increasing health-care coverage among Romani migrants from other EU member states. Networks of volunteer doctors offer free medical consultations to people without insurance and, in many cases, without papers. However, both Sinti and Roma information centres and medical networks are chronically underfinanced by the state. They certainly cannot compensate for the lack of systematic medical care through regular services.

Sinti and Roma organisations report cases of discrimination within the health-care system, such as Sinti and Roma being rejected as patients or payment for treatment being demanded in advance. Some CSOs have criticised local administrations for publicly targeting Sinti and Roma in measures such as awareness raising campaigns, vaccinations and funding for medical treatment. In their view, such an approach will perpetuate anti-gypsy resentment and should therefore be abandoned in favour of satisfactory health-care measures for all residents.

There is an evident lack of public information on the health situation of Sinti and Roma in Germany. More research would be necessary in order to assess particular health risks.

Housing

The German government has devoted little effort so far to trying to understand the housing situation of Sinti and Roma. This is reflected in the very sparse reporting under the EU framework. Evidence provided on a smaller scale through surveys and reports conducted by researchers and CSOs, however, demon-

strates the weak position of many Sinti and Roma regarding housing in Germany. This is a result of discriminatory attitudes in mainstream society, anti-gypsy mobilisation in neighbourhoods where Sinti and Roma live, racist attacks on Sinti and Roma dwellings, an overall weak socio-economic position and the lack of policy measures to improve the situation.

For refugee and immigrant Roma, the housing situation is worse than for German Sinti and Roma, owing to their restricted access to social and housing rights. However, some more inclusive local and regional examples demonstrate that this situation may depend more strongly on the commitment of public authorities than on the legislative framework. This applies to housing for tolerated refugees as well as to the fight against exploitative housing conditions. In the current housing crisis for vulnerable migrants from Bulgaria and Romania, the federal government has, so far, shown little willingness to offer local and regional authorities incentives or support in providing assistance to this group, or in avoiding their marginalisation on the housing market.

In spite of the lack of country-wide data, it can be said that Sinti and Roma, like other minority groups, live segregated to some degree. The interpretation of this situation, however, needs to be differentiated depending on whether segregation is forced (for instance, by housing market mechanisms or by law, as in the case of “tolerated” refugees) or voluntary, and whether the settlements with higher proportions of Sinti and Roma are separated or integrated into the wider urban and social fabric. Some participative housing projects with Sinti and Roma and participative regeneration projects within the Soziale Stadt programme have demonstrated that small-scale segregation does not necessarily contribute to exclusion.

With the recent reinstatement of a substantial Federal contribution, the Social City (Soziale Stadt) programme can provide an important tool for integrated measures in the field of housing, which will also benefit Sinti and Roma. At present, however, the degree to which Sinti and Roma benefit from the programme cannot be assessed, and is only evidenced in a few cases. It would be useful to bring together more evidence about the effect that the Soziale Stadt programme has on the housing and living conditions of Sinti and Roma.



Structural Requirements

Italy's Roma population is estimated between 110,000 and 170,000. It is a diverse community in terms of place of origin, time of arrival, level of integration, legal status, and cultural, ethnic and linguistic characteristics. Roma are commonly thought to live at the extreme margins of society in segregated settlements or illegal camps. However, 60–80% are estimated to live in houses and around 40,000 in "nomad camps," most of which are concentrated on the outskirts of large cities. A lack of knowledge, accompanied by prejudice about "nomadism" and a lack of political will for integration have influenced the state measures since the 1980s that have led to "policies of the Roma camps." In the name of public order and safety, the Government declared a "state of emergency in relation to nomad settlements" in three regions in May 2008, and a year later in another two.

In February 2012, the Italian Government approved the "National Strategy for the Inclusion of Roma, Sinti and Caminanti" (NSIR). It was prepared by UNAR (the Office for the promotion of equal treatment and the removal of discrimination based on race and ethnic origin). The NSIR was well received by civil society actors and international bodies due to its clear break with past policy approaches. It has departed from the concepts of emergency/nomadism/camps, adopting instead a rights-based approach and the more effective use of European funds. It is the first time that an unambiguous national strategic framework has been adopted for the integration of Roma, one that guarantees convergence in policy implementation in the Italian regions and municipalities. Although the planning process followed a top-down approach in its consultation with regional and local authorities and civil society actors, Roma associations are invited to participate in implementation monitoring.

Four procedural interventions have been defined in the strategy: to empower Roma civil society; to promote an integrated system of networks and regional centres against discrimination; to launch a communication strategy to fight against stereotypes and prejudices; and to develop a participation model for Roma communities in local and national decision-making processes. These systemic interventions are to support activities within four sectors: education, employment, health, and housing. The organizational backbone of NSIR includes: an Inter-ministerial Control Forum charged with coordination and political steering; a Control Forum with Regions and Local Authorities; the Roma, Sinti, Caminanti Communities Forum (with interface functions), which has not yet been established; National Thematic Tables on the four priority axes coordinated by Ministries; ad hoc working groups (on the legal status of Roma, the statistical gap and on European funds); and Regional/Local Tables, with the participation of the regional offices, administration of the Provinces and Municipalities, and civil society.

The UNAR has been appointed as the National Focal Point to coordinate and provide technical assistance for the implementation of the NSIR. This unit's decisions, however, do not have coercive powers. The human resources and funding opportunities of the unit are insufficient. After 24 months following the launch of NSIR, there are a series of delays in setting up the designated bodies and implementation procedures. The Regional Tables have crucial importance for NSIR, yet until 4 April 2014, Tables had been formally established in only eight out of 20 regions. Administrative and organizational difficulties render coordination between the different levels of NSIR governance problematic. Empowerment and capacity building of organisations and helping the Roma organise themselves for more effective advocacy, rights protection and access of European funds are crucial domains for improvement, particularly in South Italy.

In general, mainstream policies show little sensitivity to Roma inclusion, yet due to administrative and legislative decentralization, the local authorities can act independently and create robust local policies based on the NSIR, especially surrounding housing and health care.

The NSIR has not defined the mechanisms and tools for monitoring and evaluating policy implementation. NSIR resources are mostly found in state funds and EU funds, but the exact amounts and calculations have not been detailed.

Anti-Discrimination

The lack of documents is an issue that concerns various categories of foreign-born Roma, as well as all *de facto* stateless Roma, whose status of statelessness has not been recognised by the Italian state. Although there is no reliable data on the number of stateless Roma nor on those who risk statelessness, their legal recognition is a priority under the NSIR. However, legislation to address the issue has been stalled.

The measures taken to combat racism against Roma have focused mainly on raising awareness about the extermination of Roma and Sinti during World War II and on the dissemination of informational pamphlets relevant to the Roma community. Though the National Focal Point corresponds with the UNAR, and is provided for in art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 215 of 9 July 2003 "Implementation of Directive 2000/43/CE on the equal treatment of persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin," it has not, to date, offered legal assistance to victims of racial discrimination in a structured manner. On 16 January 2014, a *Memorandum of Understanding* was signed by UNAR and the National Bar Council for management of a fund for the judicial protection of victims of discrimination. From this fund, a service offering free legal assistance was created in Spring 2014.

In Italy, the verdicts of the European Court regarding the violation of human rights, as articulated in the European Convention on Human Rights, are scarce with regards to Roma. There are only six cases in which the European Court of Human Rights ruled against Italy. An important change introduced by Legislative Decree no. 215/2003 was to allow associations and institutions to bring collective complaints of discrimination before national courts.

Roma children are particularly at risk of removal from their nuclear families and in Italy they are over-represented in the number of children committed to foster-care or foster-homes and adoptions. To deal with this issue, the national project P.I.P.I. (the Plan of Action for the Prevention of Institutionalisation) was fostered in 2010 by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies. Amongst Roma children, those living in informal settlements are even more vulnerable; generally, authorities have no insight, data, or even knowledge of children's situation in informal camps. Although the issue of gender perspective has been reaffirmed many times within the NSIR, no measures have been implemented that explicitly address gender discrimination and there are no improvements in the lives of Roma women.

With regard to free movement, according to some interviewed lawyers, it is more likely that the residency of Roma individuals who are also EU citizens will be contested after three months – in the absence of registration, income or employment, as is stipulated in the Legislative Decree n. 30/2007 – than it is for other EU citizens.

Because of a rigid citizenship law, many Romani people are not registered as Italian citizens, despite being born in Italy and having lived in the country for most of their lives. In practice, requests for residency registration are often rejected illegally. The lack of registration hinders access to the National Health System (with the exception of first aid), to social care, to the job market, to recognition of statelessness, and to the right to vote. Roma fleeing conflict in the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s have not been encouraged to seek asylum, despite the legal possibility to do so; only "nomad camps" were offered to them.

Education

In Italy, Roma children are not disproportionately represented in special education. In 2012/2013 11,481 Roma pupils were enrolled in school out of an estimated 30,000 Roma children of compulsory education age. The isolated camps, which are located outside of the networks of transportation, prevent children and adolescents from going to school on their own. For Roma children who do not reside in equipped camps but in informal settlements, the situation is even worse, since constant evictions interrupt the schooling process they have started and prevent them from participating in educational activities. To meet the NSIR schooling objective, the National Table of Education has activated two ongoing experimental programmes, whose results should delineate replicable models: the Project for the Inclusion and Integration of Roma, Sinti and Caminanti (RSC) Children (under the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the *Istituto degli Innocenti* of Florence) and the Programme Grow with Cohesion (launched in 2012 by the Ministry of Education) to combat early school dropout through the creation of platforms between schools and civil society organisations. In addition to these programmes, there are ongoing spotty interventions in support of education promoted directly by local authorities and associations that address the Roma in the settlements and continue similar interventions that took place in the years preceding the Strategy.

Roma children often are marginalised in the schools, especially if they are residing in the “camps.” They have difficulty getting to and from school and are marked as “different” by their classmates and teachers. For Roma children of recent immigration, the difficulty of understanding and mastering the language further hinders the continuity of their education. The NSIR does not address these issues. For the last two years the Ministry of Education has requested that all schools integrate insights on the *Porrajmos* into any general lessons on genocide and has facilitated this by providing teachers with special curriculum supplements online. Apart from that, no other specific measures exist to encourage Roma pupils to continue their education. In the same way, the NSIR has not defined actions on preschool or early childhood education and care. Interventions to raise awareness of the value of education in Roma families were conducted. As for teacher training and school mediation, the main activities are carried out within the framework of the two national programmes previously mentioned.

Data regarding professional qualifications and participation in training activities for the Roma are not available, however, according to the framework of the European Social Fund, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy created a “Board for the social and labour inclusion of the Roma” set up in 2008. Training activities designed to lead to employment have developed in an unsystematic manner, and mainly on the provincial level, through the European Social Fund’s promotion of job training, alternating school and work, and various forms of assistance to work inclusion. However, representatives in the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and the Institute for Professional Training Development for Workers are not aware of any recent or far-reaching interventions in those areas.

Employment

At the national level, targeted measures fostering Roma inclusion in the labour market have not been carried out, although a series of projects have been launched which are open to Roma of foreign origin. Since the approval of the NSIR, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies has initiated two mainstream measures supporting unaccompanied migrant minors and women in entering the labour market and fighting social exclusion (January-September 2014). Until April 2014, the National Table on Employment proposed some relevant measures under the *National Operative Program Governance and System Actions*: an experimental program for the promotion of employment for disadvantaged and discriminated individuals (80 Roma and 80 LGBT people) through traineeship activities and integration projects implemented by local CSOs, and the adoption of the Spanish ACCEDER Program, first in a few regions and later nationwide.

There is no precise information on the involvement of Roma in mainstream labour market inclusion policies. This is due to the fact that in Italy ethnicity is classed as a sensitive issue and therefore disaggregated data based on ethnicity are not available. The number of Roma involved in mainstream programs is es-

timated by experts to be low. However, two mainstream projects are worth mentioning for promoting self-employment: the *Start It Up* project for immigrants and the *Patrons Fund*, which were implemented in 2011 and 2012 respectively. Regarding first work experience and challenges Roma women face, no specific interventions have been undertaken on a national level. Italy's participation in the *EUROMA* network since 2008 has been reported as a meaningful tool to share knowledge about fighting the barriers of labour market participation of Roma. The Institute for Professional Training Development for Workers (ISFOL) has promoted the establishment of a national network for the inclusion of Roma in both society and the labour market, which has been joined by various local and central administrations. The network's objective is to share knowledge about strategies to promote Roma inclusion that have been carried out across Italy.

Currently, policies for integration into work appear to be restricted to initiatives of individual Italian towns, particularly in the Lombardy, Marche, Puglia, Campania and Tuscany regions. One successful initiative reported is the "WE CAN" project, carried out in 2012 in Turin by the Province of Turin and local CSOs. Seventy-four Roma were assisted with the paperwork needed to find a job (resume, fiscal code, enrolment to job centres) and a quarter of them were involved in traineeships. Once the traineeships were over, some beneficiaries gained regular employment contracts, although with simple tasks which do not require qualification.

In Italy, half of all employed Roma carry out some kind of independent work, 50% of them informally. Most of them deal with metal collection and itinerant trades which principally involve young men. Due to the new legislation on waste management in 2011, people are now subject to criminal convictions for the economic activity of scrap metal collection. Since then only two provinces have adopted resolutions to provide formal registration for the Roma who carry out metal collection/recycling to legitimise their activities.

Vocational training programs are needed which meet the demands of the local labour market and are tailored to the actual capacity and aspirations of the Roma. Employment service staff training is also needed to provide more efficient assistance for job search and capacity development for Roma. In order to fight discrimination, organisations in the labour market with identified discriminatory practices should implement remedial actions for collective compensation and provide job placement for Roma.

Health Care

Though technically, all Roma are entitled to medical and health services, the legislation and administrative procedures are so complex that most Roma do not understand how to access services. Furthermore, those living in informal settlements often do not have information on or awareness of their rights.

In 2010, thanks to interventions in informal settlements in Milan, NAGA discovered that 94% of the patients that were visited and assisted did not have health coverage. According to a 2012 survey promoted by the Lazio Region on a proposal of the Italian Society of Medicine for Migration (SIMM) concerning access to health services of Roma living in settlements in Rome, two factors affect the level of knowledge of health services: how integrated the settlement is with the surrounding urban fabric and how long they've lived there.

The lack of documents is an obstacle despite the fact that on paper everyone has access to health care. Beyond the already known problems concerning access to health services, there are also those that relate to varying rules and responsibilities between the State and the Regions. Despite the State's role to maintain equity in the health field, the 21 Regional Health Systems operate in a manner that is inconsistent with one another and often contradictory, especially when it comes to more vulnerable groups such as immigrants and Roma.

In summer 2013, in the framework of the NSIR, the INMP (National Institute of Health, Migration and Poverty) launched the project *Trovarsi* – Vaccinations for Roma and Sinti in Italy – that aims to provide information and increase awareness, provide vaccinations in local health authorities and Roma camps, develop tools for exchanging information on the internet and conduct distance training for health operators.

To promote access to health care, the NSIR focuses on the role of Roma mediators. Many in this field believe they are indispensable for facilitating access to and use of health services, and experiments in this direction are in progress. Although access to health care is hampered by direct and indirect discrimination, Roma do not report complaints or pursue other measures to protect their rights.

As for the legislation on patients' rights and its implementation, the Charter for Patients' Rights was proclaimed in 1980, followed by the proclamation of approximately 100 Local and Regional Charters of Patients' Rights. The rights included in the charters were acknowledged and integrated both in National Laws and in Regional Legislations. Both the Ministry of Health and the Departments of Health (organs of Regional institutions) carry out inspections and monitor the effective implementation of rights. In recent years, particular importance has been given to monitoring the application of the rights in the regional territories; great differences were found regarding the provision of benefits, including discrimination around access to and cost of services.

Housing

Despite the fact that issues relating to housing of the Roma in Italy have been extensively analysed through reports, research and in-depth investigations over the past few years, and despite there having been an ample record of recommendations from national and international bodies reminding Italy to respect and protect the rights of minorities, and also despite a series of experimental initiatives being carried out by several local administrations which show that other living situations are achievable, Italy remains a "camp-land." Approximately 40,000 people – a quarter of the entire Roma population – live in "camps." This anachronistic and segregated system continues to characterise the geography of many urban areas.

The right to adequate housing and to choose one's place of residence remains one of the most problematic and dramatic aspects involving the inclusion of Roma. Indeed, in the NSIR, housing constitutes one of the axes of intervention with the objective of improving access to a broad spectrum of housing solutions for Roma people. This flies in the face of daily reports that mention the 'evictions' as the most utilised tool in the framework of a mainly securitarian approach.

Social housing for Roma almost exclusively consists of public residential buildings (ERP). However, because of the on-going shortage of such buildings and the lack of adequate housing policies, access to public housing has become a "competition" among those who live in disadvantaged conditions. Regarding the possibility to access public housing, greater obstacles exist for Roma related to their legal status (lack of residence permit) and because living in authorised "camps" is not recognised as a situation of housing disadvantage.

In order to close the dramatic chapter of "nomad camps" and begin a new phase in which lifestyles and settlements, social values, and the rights of the various Roma groups represent the compass point for new settlement and housing policies, the strategies to be followed must be complex and diversified. For instance, direct participation by the families affected by the initiatives is a precondition of any project. Two years after the NSIR there have been no such interventions in housing policy.

MONTENEGRO

Structural Requirements

Montenegro has established a basic policy design and implementation system for Roma inclusion, comprising a legal framework and governmental bodies to perform planning and policy coordination tasks. The Department for the Advancement and Protection of the Rights of the Roma and Egyptian population was established in the Ministry for Human and Minority Rights in 2009. The Department has been given limited authority to act as a coordinating body in the implementation of Roma-related policies. Although the Ministry maintains regular contact with international treaty bodies and is involved in several multisectoral working groups, the Department itself is hardly involved in these activities. The cooperation between this Department and other line ministries is also underdeveloped. The lack of knowledge of the English language, along with limited human resources, prevents this Department from exerting more pressure in planning and expenditure of IPA funds. There is an evident need to build the Department's policy implementation and monitoring capacity through providing greater funding and human resources to the unit. The unit should employ Roma and Egyptians experienced in policy design and implementation.

The Constitution of Montenegro and the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms stipulate the rights of national minority groups in participating in decision-making, including the adoption of central and local level regulations. The National Roma Integration Strategy 2012–2016 ("NRIS") has been developed in compliance with the participation principle of the EU Framework for National Roma Strategies up to 2020; key Roma stakeholders have been involved in its design. The development of this NRIS was not based on proper assessment of the results of the previous one, nonetheless, it encompasses well-defined measures and verifiable indicators to measure progress achieved in the future. Local Action Plans, adopted in seven municipalities, may serve as an important participation venue for the local Roma communities.

The government has established a Commission for Monitoring the Implementation of NRIS. However, one of the main weaknesses of the policy implementation mechanisms remains a lack of robust monitoring and assessment measures. Unavailability of ethnically disaggregated data also makes it difficult to track and evaluate progress in implementation. Therefore, the government needs to improve the capacity for collecting accurate statistics and increase the use of administrative data. Adequate implementing and monitoring mechanisms with strong civil society participation are yet to be enacted in the municipalities possessing Local Action Plans.

Limited budgetary funds also constitute a major constraint to efficient implementation of Roma inclusion policies. The total amount of funds devoted in the state budget of Montenegro for the purpose of NRIS implementation will depend on the available resources defined by the annual budget laws and the ability to absorb IPA funds. Although these figures remain unknown for now, it is known that the allocated public funds in the current annual budget cycle are not comparable with the scope of the objectives of the NRIS. Financing local inclusion strategies is limited by the fiscal deficit of local self-governments. For example, the Municipality of Nikšić has allocated no funds for the implementation of its Local Action Plan in 2014.

Anti-Discrimination

Although an anti-discrimination policy framework is in place, its effective implementation is missing; there are no enforceable judgments in discrimination cases to date, and a lack of precise records on registered

and processed cases of discrimination. One of the major issues of the protection of minority rights is the political representation of Roma. There is no authentic representation of Roma and Egyptians in the Parliament of Montenegro or in local assemblies. However, this right is ensured for all other national communities. Despite the amendments of the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms and the Law on the Election of councillors and MPs,⁷ the electoral system does not allow for minority representation of Roma through guaranteed mandates as is the case of a Croatian minority, nor does it enable them to exert any influence on legislative bodies.⁸ The Action Plan for Chapter 23 contains no specific measures in this regard.

The lack of registration and identity papers still represents an issue of paramount importance for Roma and Egyptians living in Montenegro. Problems in obtaining any legal status are particularly evident for Roma Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) who are not registered in birth registers at all or need to be re-registered, because birth registers were either destroyed or lost during the 1999 conflict in Kosovo. Another problem is the registration of Roma and Egyptian children who were born in Montenegro, outside of health facilities. Children whose parents are Roma and Egyptian IDPs without regulated legal status, as well as children born outside of health institutions, are under particular risk of statelessness and have difficulties accessing fundamental rights.

Education

Evident progress has been made in the field of Roma and Egyptian educational inclusion through the provision of textbooks and transportation services for primary school pupils and scholarships for secondary school and university students. The number of Roma and Egyptian children in kindergartens has increased over the years, as well as the number of Roma and Egyptian students at higher levels. Activities for the preparation of the first Romani dictionaries have been initiated with the aim to foster Roma literacy. However, educational outcomes of Roma and Egyptian pupils are still very low, especially among IDPs. The segregation of Roma pupils is still present in the special branch of the primary school organised in the IDP settlement in Podgorica (Konik Camp).⁹ The coverage of children in pre-school education is still half the national average (26.65%). Free-of-charge textbooks are provided only for children up to the third grade, which affects the drop-out in higher grades. In addition, there are considerable delays in providing those textbooks, sometimes up to 20 months. The free-of-charge transportation is mainly functioning only in two municipalities, Podgorica and Tivat.

Systemic solutions to prevent girls' drop-out and ensure attendance to compulsory primary education are still missing. However, a Commission to monitor and combat drop-out of Roma and Egyptian children has been created upon the initiative of the CSO "Institute for Social Inclusion." Out of 81 Roma high school pupils in 2013/14 only three have dropped out of school in the first half of this school year. Roma mediators and educational assistants have yet to be fully integrated at all levels in the education system. There are no current regulations defining the number of persons from these communities that may enrol in different levels of education, including higher education, based on the principle of affirmative action. This year, scholarship programs for Roma and Egyptian students will be implemented with the support of the Roma Education Fund (REF), which will provide funds and mentoring to students, with the aim of preventing drop-out and measuring their educational achievements.

7 Law on the Election of Councilors and MPs (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 46/11), regulating political participation of minorities and minority ethnic communities in representative bodies was adopted on 8 September 2011 and entered into force on 24 September 2011, but has brought no increase in Roma political representation.

8 Article 79 of the Constitution guarantees the right to authentic representation in the Parliament of Montenegro and parliaments of local self-governments in which minorities constitute a significant part of the population pursuant to the principle of affirmative action. The right to authentic representation of minorities is also specified by the Law on the Election of councillors and MPs in article 94.

9 Konik Camp is the largest Roma settlement in the Western Balkans region. It is situated nearby Podgorica with approx. 1,500 persons of Roma and Egyptian origins, most of whom settled in Konik following the war in Kosovo in 1999.

Employment

After many years of efforts to integrate Roma in the education system, there is now a new generation of skilled and educated Roma in the country. However, their labour market integration still remains very difficult. This generation seems to face similar problems as their parents did twenty years ago: stigma, discrimination, and a lack of personal documents and citizenship status are the main barriers for the Roma and Egyptian population (re)entering the labour market. It is telling that those who finish high school are mostly employed in Public Communal Services, far below their qualifications.

The lack of ethnic disaggregated data in official statistics creates challenges in designing and evaluating policy measures specifically on Roma and Egyptian integration. Based on voluntary self-identification, the Registry of the Employment Agency estimates that in December 2013, Roma and Egyptians accounted for 3.21% of total unemployed people, more than three times their share in the population as a whole. Due to their overall status, discrimination and the level of education, the Employment Agency classifies members of the Roma and Egyptian communities as “hard to employ,” which is the lowest employability category. According to data by the State Employment Agency in December 2013, only 5% of registered unemployed Roma and Egyptians were employed on a fixed term beforehand and only 10% of those registered are involved in active employment policy programs. The latter figure shows great fluctuation year by year.

During 2013, the Employment Agency managed to find employment for 5% of registered unemployed Roma and Egyptians. Through the project “Creating equal access to job positions for Roma and Egyptian population,” which was initiated in 2010/2011 for 55 persons, 48 beneficiaries completed vocational training as chambermaids, hygienists, public utility hygienists, ceramicists and assistant workers in fruit harvesting and viticulture. Eventually, 18 of them became employed. In spite of initial successes, most training and reintegration programs function on a project basis and with long breaks between project cycles that can last for almost a year, until new funds from donors are secured. Most recent pilot programs initiated by CSOs, including women’s organizations, have not been sustainable due to the lack of financial support.

There are experiments in integrating the Roma and Egyptians in public works. For example, the national “Let it be clean” project, and the “Assistant on classes for Roma children” implemented in Podgorica and Niksic involved a few dozen Roma and Egyptians. In December 2013, the Council for Qualifications adopted two new positions: Organizer of Social Inclusion Work and Social Inclusion Assistant with the aim of encouraging the employability of Roma and Egyptians. New vocational training programs for these positions have been developed.

The state employment agency also provides support to employers through mediation, job advertising, youth employment assistance, development of entrepreneurship, delivering of labour licenses for foreigners, stimulating employment of disabled persons, and legal advice and consulting services. To date, programs for supporting small and medium enterprises in the country have never reached any Roma and Egyptian citizens.

Health Care

In the field of health care, the law guarantees that Roma and Egyptians, including displaced persons (DPs) and IDPs, have continued access to the scope and content of medical services equal to other citizens of Montenegro. However, precise data on access to health care does not exist, as records are not disaggregated by ethnicity. The health system reform introduced a system of general practitioners (GPs) – selected doctors for primary health care. Each patient has to select his/her GP. The Health Insurance Act envisages special protection for socially vulnerable categories, such as unemployed people, children, women during pregnancy and a year after giving birth, elderly people over the age of 65 and people suffering from infectious diseases. These people are exempt from covering the costs of medical treatment and these regulations are applicable to Roma and Egyptians as well. A child can be delivered in any hospital in Montenegro. It is free of charge for all those who have health insurance. Within Konik Camp, a medical centre for children and adults is provided. Particular attention is being paid to reproductive health and childbirth, thanks to

the strong involvement of Roma and Egyptian CSOs, primarily the Roma Network “PRVA” and the Centre for Roma Initiatives (CRI). Roma and Egyptians are targeted with health-oriented campaigns and there is a high percentage of immunisation coverage.

In terms of social care, the lack of statistical breakdown by ethnicity further affects the evaluation of social policy measures and their impact on Roma/Egyptian integration. Moreover, the new Law on Social and Child Care from 2013 has introduced certain restrictive criteria for accessing social services and subsistence. Although it is too early to estimate the impact of this Law on Roma and Egyptian households, it is likely that many domiciled Roma and Egyptians will be denied access to social benefits, due to the high property threshold and lack of information and time limits (social subsistence is limited to nine months). In addition, the application of this law is not effective yet, due to the lack of secondary legislation (six by-laws need to be adopted as soon as possible in order to closely regulate access to social services and incentives). While this Law recognised, for the first time, the category of IDPs and DPs as persons who are entitled to these benefits Roma and Egyptian IDPs without regulated legal status cannot benefit from these provisions.

Housing

Few Roma and Egyptians have access to sanitation and adequate housing. Although the Law on Social Housing recognises Roma and Egyptians as one of its priority target groups, its application is questionable due to the severe lack of financial resources and capacity of local self-governments to implement social housing programmes, o. Although the Law recognises homeless people as one of the target groups, it does not entail obligatory measures to prevent homelessness by establishing proper reception centres. The Law on the Legalization of Informal Buildings that would allow the legalisation of informal housing facilities, which are predominantly inhabited by Roma, has not been yet adopted.

Conditions for solving residential problems of displaced persons residing in collective centres have been created within the Regional Housing Program (Sarajevo process), through the provision of locations for the construction of residential buildings in the municipalities of Nikšić, Pljevlja, Berane, Herceg Novi and Podgorica. The local parliament of the Capital City - Podgorica adopted a general and detailed urban plan, “Konik - Vrela Ribnička II,” thus creating preconditions for the implementation of the project “Identification of durable solutions for internally displaced persons and residents of Konik camp – Phase I.”

SERBIA

Structural Requirements

As a result of the Decade of Roma inclusion and constant pressure from the European Union, Roma inclusion has been put high on the political agenda in Serbia. Now there is hardly any strategic document either at a national or local level that does not identify the Roma communities as the most vulnerable social group and does not assign certain measures for improving the situation of the Roma communities. Unfortunately, the effectiveness of measures did not increase at the same time.

At the national level, the key public administration institution responsible for the coordination of the National Roma Integration Strategy (NRIS) is the Office for Human and Minority Rights (OHMR), and more specifically the Group for Improving the Status of Roma and Assistance to Migrants (Group). Currently three people on the staff of OHMR are Roma professionals. The key forum for coordination is the Council for Improving the Status of Roma and Implementation of the Decade of Roma Inclusion (Council). The Council brings together relevant ministries, civil society including Roma CSOs (through the NCRNM, see below), and several local governments. From 2014 on, the Council is led by the Minister of Labor, which was a change also urged by representatives of civil society (previously it was led by a Roma MP who didn't have authority over the work of the ministries).

In the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the institution responsible for the coordination of related tasks is the Office for Roma Inclusion. Its director and the majority of the staff are Roma professionals.

At the local level, approximately 50 local governments employ local Roma coordinators. According to the Ombudsman, their position and employment status is rather weak; it could be strengthened by regulating job descriptions, selection criteria, etc. Strengthening and expanding the network is a measure envisioned by the NRIS. From 2014, one city in Central Serbia, Kraljevo, also operates a Local Roma Council, bringing together all stakeholders from local government and civil society (a potentially good practice).

The official body of the Roma civil society is the National Council of the Roma National Minority (NCRNM), with 35 members, among them 11 women.

Involvement of civil society, including Roma CSOs (through the NCRNM), in designing strategies regarding Roma inclusion was intensive. Involvement of civil society in designing programmes and measures is sporadic. Weak partnership for programs and measures results in losses on both sides: public administration institutions don't learn from field level experiences of CSOs; and CSOs don't receive information on upcoming programmes and measures.

Regarding funding, in 2014 there are no specific budget allocations for the implementation of the NRIS. Most of the measures are supported by international donors, most importantly the EU. Leaders of the European Commission declared their commitment to continue paying special attention to the situation of the Roma communities and allocating financial resources.

Regarding monitoring and evaluation, OHMR prepares progress reports, however, they don't provide an insight into the results and impacts of the measures. OHMR, with support from OSCE, also started to collect information from local governments, the use of which is still to be seen. Weakness of monitoring mechanisms is a general problem in Serbia, not specific to the NRIS.

Anti-Discrimination

Roma in Serbia officially possess the status of a national minority which guarantees them, at least formally, both individual and collective rights in line with the Serbian Constitution and international and domestic human and minority rights standards.

Serbia today has a, more or less, established legal and institutional anti-discrimination framework, prohibiting all forms of discrimination against individuals and groups, in accordance with the EU anti-discrimination regulations. The long awaited Law on the Prohibition of Discrimination ("LPD") was finally adopted in 2009 and entered into force in January 2010. This umbrella law is complemented with specific anti-discrimination laws such as a law on gender equality¹⁰ and one on the prevention of discrimination of persons with disability,¹¹ as well as with explicit anti-discrimination provisions contained in many other laws. The Serbian Criminal Code penalises criminal behaviour with a discriminatory element through several offences. The 2012 amendments to the Criminal Code introduced a "hate motive" as an aggravating circumstance at the sentencing phase.

There are approximately 30,000 people in Serbia without personal documents, almost all Roma. Approximately 6,500 of these have no birth registration. Lack of documents hinders or fully denies access to basic human rights, such as the right to education, health, an adequate standard of living, social security and political participation. Due to pressure from civil society organizations and the European Commission and followed by a formal initiative submitted by the Ombudsman's office in early 2012, law reforms were passed to make it much easier to obtain personal documents. Nonetheless, there are problems with implementation of these reforms that will require monitoring in the future.

In its 2013 Progress Report, the European Commission underlined that Roma continue to be one of the most discriminated groups, particularly regarding access to social protection, health, employment and adequate housing. However, no systematic and coordinated efforts to challenge discriminatory attitudes and behaviour among public authorities and service providers were noted. Instead, state action was limited to addressing specific cases either by the Commissioner for the Protection of Equality or the Ombudsman.

The Commissioner for the Protection of Equality ("the Commissioner") is an independent national body specialised in the prevention of and fight against discrimination. Despite joint efforts of the Commissioner and some civil society organisations to raise awareness on anti-discrimination provisions, awareness among Romani communities remains low. In 2013, only 5% (34) of all complaints related to discrimination based on Roma origin. Even though the Commissioner issued several important recommendations on discrimination against Roma in 2012 and 2013, and initiated misdemeanour and civil court proceedings, most of these actions were initiated *ex officio* or by different CSOs on behalf of Roma, not by Roma themselves. The Commissioner also took part in consultations regarding adoption of the new action plan for implementation of the NRIS for the period 2012–2014.

The Ombudsman has a broader role than the Commissioner in monitoring that the conduct of public administration and public services is not in breach of citizen's rights, the rule of law or good governance. The Ombudsman puts under scrutiny Roma integration initiatives (or lack of them) at the local level. The Ombudsman also launched a project to closely monitor implementation of its recommendations on Roma-related issues made to local and national authorities. Apart from the national Ombudsman, the Ombudsman of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina had a substantive contribution in monitoring, promoting and enforcing Roma inclusion on the territory of Vojvodina.

10 Law on Gender Equality, "Official Gazette of RS", No. 104/2009.

11 Law on Prevention of Discrimination of Persons with Disability, "Official Gazette of RS", No. 33/2006.

Education

The Republic of Serbia has very good legislation that favours the inclusion of Romani children in education. The Law on the Foundations of Education (LFES) recognises the right of everyone to education without discrimination and emphasises the economic, social and cultural component of the right to education.

The right to education can be realised by Roma and others without producing a single document. The law establishes the obligation of the school to enrol every child from the catchment area of the school, but also from other areas, in accordance with the parents' request and subject to the capacity of the school. The law provides children from vulnerable social groups the opportunity to enrol in school without proof of residence, parents, or other documents that might otherwise be required.

The Law on Preschool Education gives enrolment priority to children from vulnerable groups (Article 13 and 14) and also allows their enrolment even when they do not have proof of residence and identity documents. Free textbooks are available to students from grades 1–4, with after school programs also available. However, even with this inclusive policy, parents must provide and collect all required documents by the end of schooling, otherwise the child will not receive a diploma.

The "Law on Protection of the Rights and Freedoms of National Minorities" establishes the right to pre-school, primary and secondary education in the mother tongue and with adequate teaching staff. In practice, Romani language instruction was slow to roll out in 2013, in part due to lack of parental demand. Wider application is anticipated in 2014–2015.

The Action Plan for Education describes the measures to be implemented in order to achieve four goals:

1. Inclusion of Roma in the education system and ensuring continuity in education.
2. Providing quality education.
3. Respect for diversity and the development of multicultural values.
4. Preserving cultural identity.

The Action Plan is important for improving the implementation status of the Roma population, however the weakest links of the Action Plan are the indicators that are immeasurable. The lack of effective evaluation systems in the Action Plan make monitoring very difficult. One of the measures that has had significant success in monitoring has been the affirmative measures in enrolment in secondary schools and university. These measures monitor the number of enrolled children rather than trying to monitor the quality of education.

A teaching assistant position has been introduced to provide assistance and additional support to children and students in accordance with their needs and to help teachers, tutors and support staff to work with children who need additional educational support. Serbia is the first country in the region where these teaching assistants are an integral part of the educational system and where the teaching assistant program is working in practice. However, the number of teaching assistants is not sufficient to meet the need, and they are hired on one year renewable contracts, creating uncertainty in the system's continuity.

Despite gains in ensuring Roma access to education, segregation in schools remains a problem. Roma pupils continue to be overrepresented in "special schools," although the absolute number of children in these schools is decreasing. There are still instances of segregated schools and classrooms throughout the country.

Positive action, including the provision of scholarships and mentorships for Romani secondary school students, has increased Roma enrolment; affirmative action has also helped increase enrolment at the tertiary level.

Employment

According to recent data from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the unemployment rate of Roma people is about 20-30% higher, and the employment rate of Roma people is about 15% lower

than of non-Roma in similar areas. Informal employment of Roma people in Serbia (around 75%) is one of the highest in the region, much higher than in EU member states. Median monthly wages of Roma people compared to non-Roma in similar areas (around 35–45%) is one of the lowest in the region.

The major area of informal employment among Roma people in Serbia is the collection of secondary raw materials.

A high share of informal employment has many negative consequences. Besides the well-known consequences such as low income and no social security, a less often considered consequence is that children frequently get involved in these activities. When children spend time at this type of work rather than going to school, it has negative consequences for their lives in the long run.

While the employment situation of Roma people is very poor in general, the employment situation of Roma people displaced from Kosovo is even worse.

Based on European guidance, the government adopted a National Employment Strategy for 2011–2020 (the Strategy). The Strategy aims to fight discrimination and increase the share of formal employment, and identifies Roma people among the main target groups (besides people with disabilities and people displaced from Kosovo).

The share of jobless Roma people registered as unemployed at the National Employment Service is gradually growing (around 10% each year), however, the share of jobless people registered as unemployed is still lower among Roma than non-Roma. Unfortunately, this is partly a consequence of the discouraging experiences Roma people have trying to register with the National Employment Service.

Active labour market policies have been conceived by the Strategy, but implemented measures are scarce, as no financial resources were allocated, and those that have been implemented have conditions that make participation of Roma unlikely. Subsidies for companies for employing disadvantaged or Roma people are not attractive enough. Subsidies for self-employment require high amounts of financial guarantees that cannot be realised by disadvantaged or Roma people. Public works programs involving Roma are rare, and they also those have no result on longer-term employment of the people involved.

Employment of Roma professionals in central and local public administration is negligible. This is a field for improvement not just because it should offer employment opportunities for Roma, but also because it would offer public administration institutions a better understanding of the challenges of Roma communities, make them better able to adjust their policies to address these challenges, and help avoid discriminatory action and speech.

Roma CSOs, with support from international donors, implement several projects for increasing formal employment of Roma.

Health Care

Numerous reports draw attention to the fact that the health status of the Roma community is far below the European social average: life expectancy is ten years less than that of the general population; Romani women have a much shorter life expectancy than men in the Roma community and also compared to the general female population; infant mortality rates are higher; there is a higher incidence of disease related to living conditions; and there are significant deficiencies in immunisation and nutrition of Roma children.

The effectiveness of social inclusion and integration of the Roma into Serbian society has to be considered through access to high-quality and affordable healthcare services. Due to a lack of identity documents and registered residences, many Roma do not have or have limited access to quality medical care. IDPs from Kosovo, residents of informal settlements and slums, seasonal workers and Roma families deported from Western European countries under the readmission agreement are in a particularly vulnerable position.

Most common barriers in accessing health-care services are associated with administrative barriers, lack of trust in institutions, poverty and discrimination. In the Roma community, pregnant women and children are particularly vulnerable, even though they are defined under the Law on Health Care as a specially protected category.

Due to the introduction of positive discrimination measures and the elimination of administrative problems that have occurred in practice during the implementation of these measures, the number of Roma with health insurance coverage has gradually increased.

By hiring Roma Health Mediators, the primary (local) health-care institutions have become more accessible for Roma than they were five years ago. Still, access to secondary and tertiary health-care centre (i.e. hospitals and clinics) remains limited. Experience and research shows that, unless fully covered by health insurance, the majority of Roma cannot afford treatment or prescription medicines. Several projects dealt with the promotion of immunisation for adults who collect secondary raw materials, the results of which contributed to raise awareness on the dangers of their work and the need for the best possible and adequate health care. Access to dental care services remains low.

There are indications that discrimination of Roma in health care does exist, but it remains underreported due to an inability to sometimes identify discrimination, lack of information about who to report to and how, and lack of trust in institutions.

Housing

There is a significant difference in the housing conditions of Roma and the general population in Serbia. Many informal settlements were subject to massive, forced evictions. These settlements are also inhabited by Roma who returned to Serbia under the Readmission Agreement, as well as by IDPs who were not accommodated in collective centres and received no assistance from the state. The most serious issue, which reflects the attitude of political elites in Serbia, is the avoidance of legalising several hundred old Roma settlements that have existed for over 50 years. Social housing capacity is very limited in Serbia and it makes up less than 2% of the housing fund. Some municipalities do not have any facilities for social housing. In those municipalities that do, they are frequently not available for Roma.

There have been hardly any concrete measures taken by the ministry responsible for construction and urban planning with regard to improving the living conditions of Roma. Only three municipalities completed the administrative requirements for the legalisation of existing Roma settlements. Local self-governments only sporadically joined the Roma Decade initiative and their active participation in its implementation was limited. According to the survey conducted by the League of Roma in 20 municipalities, it may be concluded that municipalities are not well prepared to participate in programmes aimed at improving housing conditions in Roma settlements, that they are not highly motivated and that they are not aware of the importance of the improvements.

There is no adequate legal framework for evictions; Serbian law and practice is not in compliance with international standards. From 2009 to November 2013 there were 19 larger forced evictions in Belgrade that affected over 2,800 Roma. The majority of the evictions were conducted without provision of adequate alternative accommodation. In cases where alternative accommodation was provided, it was inadequate: – Roma were placed in metal containers on the outskirts of the city. The Commissioner for the Protection of Equality issued an opinion in 2012 that Roma living in container settlements are discriminated against by the City of Belgrade authorities.

There were 593 Roma settlements with approximately 270,000 inhabitants in Serbia in 2002 (the last year for which data is available). About 300 of these settlements were in urban areas, and the remaining were in peripheral or rural areas. Construction was allowed in 70% of the settlements and temporary permits were allowed in about 14% of the settlements. In 16%, mostly town settlements, construction was prohibited. Seventy percent of the settlements did not have regulated property and legal status; about 30% of the

settlements did not have running water, while 40% did not have a sewage system. The Roma settlements are located in all parts of Serbia.

Roma, both those in town and in the country, live in extremely poor housing conditions. The settlements they live in have the following characteristics: legally unregulated status, insufficient infrastructure, overpopulation and poor surroundings and distance from basic social activities and services. In addition, most Roma do not have the appropriate documents on ownership for their homes and land. Some live in someone else's buildings or on someone else's property, which is mostly former state-owned property.

The housing situation of Roma displaced from Kosovo and returnees from EU countries is the most difficult, as it is additionally burdened with unregulated issues of residence, acceptance and legal reintegration. Forced evictions and the demolition of illegal Roma houses and settlements, in the majority of cases, are linked to the unregulated legal status of ownership of land and buildings. In the case of tenant evictions from buildings and land, the existing legislation does not provide protection or guarantees for people that settled illegally and, in most cases, these people are left to manage on their own in these situations.

UNITED KINGDOM

Structural Requirements

The UK's Cross Government Ministerial Working Group on Gypsy and Traveller Inequalities (CMWG) were asked to address the EU Framework on National Roma Integration Strategies' requirements for the UK.¹² They missed the deadline set by the EU for the submission of a NRIS but later published a list of 28 "proposed commitments." These commitments, however, seem to fall well short of the explicit measures that the EU Framework advocates. The progress on Roma integration in the UK is exceptionally slow or even absent in many policy areas. The comments and inaction in response to the European Commission assessment of the proposed commitments reflect a continued lack of vision and innovation on the part of the government. A detailed integration strategy with elaborate measures is urgently required for addressing the explicit needs of Gypsies, Roma and Travellers (especially women and children). The strategy should include an action plan, timeframes and resources.

In England, the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) is the national contact point and has led the coordination of different departments. It provides the secretariat for the CMWG. There is a need for dedicated civil service units focused on Gypsies, Travellers and Roma created within the four UK administrations, offering cross-departmental coordination, with strong links to the communities, actively working through a community steering group and involving them in framing, monitoring and evaluating a National Gypsy Traveller and Roma Integration Strategy.

The lack of inclusion of Roma in the existing consultative mechanisms at the national level needs to be remedied as a matter of urgency. Racial equality should underpin government structures and policy in the four administrations. Ethnic data concerning Gypsies, Travellers and Roma as separate categories is needed in order to evaluate the impact of government policies on their communities. The debate on defining Gypsy and Traveller communities is contentious as there are a number of diverse communities and different definitions exist within equality, housing and planning legislation.

Concerning participatory techniques and community engagement, the Gypsy/Traveller National Strategy Stakeholder Group in Scotland is a potentially encouraging development toward a strategy guided by the EU Framework. Similar national consultative bodies are needed in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Targeted funding is required to build capacity and retain and expand the Gypsy, Traveller and Roma civil society organisations in order to support the Roma to have equal access to services. Funding is also needed to conduct research to identify and disseminate good practices.

Anti-Discrimination

Gypsies, Travellers and Roma people (GTR) are recognised in UK law as distinct ethnic groups and are legally protected from discrimination. Despite this de jure protection, serious levels of discrimination continue to exist for Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities across the UK. The UK Equality and Human Rights

¹² UK Gypsies prefer to be referred to as Gypsies or Romany Gypsies. Irish Travellers are a separate ethnic group with a strong nomadic tradition. The UK has a growing Roma population who have mainly migrated from Central Eastern Europe.

Commission (EHRC) in 2012 criticised the UK Government for failing to consider how a number of policies would impact on the equality agenda in its spending review and warned that the Government had not fully grasped the requirements of public sector equality duties and that the cumulative effects of policies on vulnerable groups were not considered in a comprehensive way.¹³ The EHRC has had its budget and workforce halved. The reduced scope of the EHRC is impacting negatively on Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities. The EHRC needs to have a mandate and appropriate funding to better address the failures of local authorities to meet housing needs and allocate land for Gypsy and Traveller sites and to ensure that Local Authorities comply with their Housing Act and Equality Act obligations. Otherwise, although relevant laws may exist, there is no effective body to enforce them.

The UK Government published an action plan to tackle hate crime in England, Wales and Northern Ireland entitled “Challenge it, Report it, Stop it” (2012). This cross-Government plan sets out key delivery areas until 2015. The Action Plan notes that there may be a significant problem of under-reporting of hate crime among Gypsy, Irish Traveller and Roma communities.¹⁴ However, currently no data is collected on hate crimes committed specifically against these communities. It is notable that the British Crime Survey only visits households and not trailer/caravan sites, so the experience of crime in these sites is unrecorded.

Increasing concern has also been expressed by community members and others that political leaders are frequently voicing ill-informed and prejudiced sentiments in the public arena, which act to continue prejudice and discrimination against Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities. The media also plays a prominent role in encouraging such prejudice. The Scottish Government has accepted the recommendation of the Scottish Parliament Equal Opportunities Committee to launch a national public awareness-raising campaign aimed at tackling discrimination and racism against Gypsies and Travellers.

Gypsy, Traveller and Roma groups are playing a valuable role in combating gender discrimination within their own communities and an increasing number of women have taken up leadership roles and challenged traditional gender expectations. They become role models, renegotiating the status and place of women within their communities. Community groups have also been prominent in organising youth work initiatives that help to equip young Gypsies, Travellers and Roma with important life skills, helping them to navigate the challenges of discrimination and prejudice and raise confidence and pride in their cultures. Art projects within Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities and the formerly-funded national Gypsy, Roma and Traveller History Month have also been invaluable in countering prejudice and discrimination.

Education

The Office for National Statistics (2014) revealed that of all ethnic groups, Gypsies and Irish Travellers had the highest proportion of people with no qualifications (60%), raising serious concerns about educational access and inclusion for these communities.

Austerity measures have greatly undermined England’s ability to support inclusive educational measures, ensure full educational participation from childhood to adolescence and develop strong links with families. It is encouraging to note that good practice or a strategic approach is supported in Northern Ireland and Wales, with the prospect of a more strategic approach being developed in Scotland. There are concerns that Roma are not being sufficiently included in educational policy development across the UK. It is troubling to note that growing anti-GTR prejudices are leading to forms of educational segregation and while special needs provision does not appear to be used as an instrument of segregation (as is often the case in Central and Eastern Europe), cutbacks mean that GTR pupils with learning difficulties will not be getting the support they need.

England: There are no national initiatives in England to promote inclusive education specifically for Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children. Where good practice does exist, it is still usually championed by Traveller Edu-

13 Guardian, 14th May 2012: Treasury failed to test fairness of spending cuts, equality watchdog finds.

14 HM Government (2012) *Challenge it, Report it, Stop it: The Government’s Plan to Tackle Hate Crime*.

cation Support Services (TESS) (or individuals working on Gypsy, Traveller and Roma issues) within different local authorities. The severe cuts to local authority budgets has had a negative impact on a large number of Traveller education services and undermined this work. The Pupil Premium in England is based on the number of pupils who are or have been eligible for free school meals (FSM) and is indicative of household budgets and poverty levels. Although not all Gypsy, Traveller or Roma pupils are receiving FSM, their needs are often not addressed or supported because of the limitations of the design of the Pupil Premium.¹⁵ This impacts more seriously on Roma migrant pupils where some families are debarred from claiming benefits on account of their employment and immigration status.

Scotland: The Scottish Traveller Education Project has noted that there are many concerns regarding successful outcomes in education for Gypsy, Traveller and Roma pupils that have not been addressed over many years.

Wales: In Wales, the policy documents, *“Travelling to a Better Future” Gypsy (2011)* and *Traveller Framework for Action and Delivery Plan (2013)* outline the policy framework for Gypsy and Traveller education in Wales. Here, the Traveller Education Support Services (TESS) seem to have fared better than their counterparts in England in terms of retaining service provision and supporting Roma pupils alongside Gypsies and Travellers (although the Roma have not been included in the Wales strategy).

Northern Ireland: The Department of Education recently issued a Traveller Child in Education Action Framework (2013). It is commendable that an independent Monitoring and Evaluation Group will be established to monitor the Action Framework and the group will report directly to the Minister. (Roma are not included in the Framework).

Employment

The CMWG’s progress report has pledged that the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) will provide personalised support to Gypsies and Travellers via the Work Programme, and Gypsies and Travellers will have access to appropriate skills support and be included as a separate monitoring category. In addition, the Government promised to improve internal guidance and staff awareness of Gypsies and Travellers as ethnic groups, to identify informative cases and instances of best practices, to review and promote the existing guidance on working with Gypsies and Travellers and to encourage measures to improve their financial inclusion. There is a fear that declared objectives to train staff and provide more flexible support will be seriously undermined by staff reductions in the DWP.

Analysis by the Office for National Statistics in 2014 revealed that the Gypsy or Irish Traveller was the ethnic group classification with the lowest proportion of respondents who were economically active (47% vs. 63% for England and Wales as a whole). They also had the highest proportion of self-employment. Gypsy and Traveller business people have often lacked the support and advice they needed to the detriment of their economic activities. Under the previous government, Business Link advisors had started to provide some targeted outreach and support to help Gypsies, Travellers and Roma in their business enterprises but clearly the demise of Business Link has been a serious setback in attempts to improve support and interaction between business support services and the communities in question.

The Scrap Metal Dealers Act (SMDA) has been the cause of serious concern for Gypsy and Traveller communities who have argued that it will make it extremely difficult for Gypsy and Traveller scrap dealers to operate. These measures are feared to have a detrimental impact on the traditional “Traveller Economy” and could also limit the scope of the recycling work being undertaken by Gypsies and Travellers.

The Ethnic Minority Advisory Group (EMAG) within the Department for Business Skills and Innovation invited a representative from the Irish Traveller Movement to sit on this group in 2012 and they have been

¹⁵ The Pupil Premium is additional funding for schools to raise the attainment of disadvantaged pupils and narrow the attainment gap between them and their peers.

pushing for the government to promote schemes to encourage Gypsies, Travellers and Roma to access vocational training and/or higher education opportunities. According to the Travellers' representative, it has sometimes been a struggle to persuade the DWP to accept the merits of targeted and tailored interventions, nevertheless experience suggests that tailored and culturally inclusive approaches, which can be in a mainstream context, are the most effective in terms of participation and results.

There is a need for effective and specialist outreach and support to be available to help Gypsies, Travellers and Roma to develop their businesses and/or access the welfare services. Support and funding should be provided through targeted projects delivered by Gypsy, Traveller and Roma community groups acting as advice centres, offering liaison and training to Department of Work and Pensions staff.

Greater efforts to promote the use of EU funding and to encourage Local Enterprise Partnerships to be proactive in liaising with Gypsy, Traveller or Roma groups and promoting Community Led Local Development are also recommended.

Health Care

Significant health inequalities exist between the Gypsies/Travellers and the general population in England and the only national study ever conducted on their health found that they were significantly more likely to have a long term condition, suffer poorer health and experience an earlier death than the general population. Strong evidence also exists in Scotland and Northern Ireland of poor health outcomes for these communities. There is little research on the health of Roma people within the UK but one study found that the Roma community also had poor physical health, which was worse than amongst other socially disadvantaged and ethnic minority populations in the UK.

Official data on the health status of Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities and their access to health services, is predominantly absent from national health data sets. With the new localism agenda, there have been NHS reforms (Health and Social Care Act 2012 for England, Wales and Northern Ireland) that have resulted in new clinical commissioning groups (CCGs), who are now responsible for commissioning and organising health treatment undertaken for the NHS. The CCGs are responsible for deciding who will provide local health services when they are put out to tender but concerns have been expressed that private companies, which are competing to win NHS contracts, may not include services to vulnerable communities such as Gypsies, Travellers and Roma communities (although there is still a legal duty from the Secretary of State to reduce health inequalities and to show continued commitment to the Equality Act [2010]).

In terms of positive practice, in 2013, the Scottish Government made a number of commitments to reduce health inequalities and they have funded NHS Education Scotland and the Scottish Social Services Council to move forward work on workforce development in health and social care in relation to care-givers, including young care-givers, taking into account the needs of hard-to-reach groups, including Gypsies/Travellers. This will include cultural competence guidance for local authorities. The Scottish Government also supports the proposal that other voluntary sector organisations draw on the work of the Minority Ethnic Care-givers of Older People Project with the aim of developing a network of expertise able to support both Gypsy/Travellers and health and social care workers across Scotland. It should be noted that Roma communities have not featured prominently in these discussions.

Housing

It is impossible to overstate the importance of suitable culturally relevant accommodations to the life-quality of Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities. Many Gypsy and Traveller communities still want to follow their traditional nomadic life but land laws and other policies are limiting their cultural traditions. Under the Housing Act 2004, local authorities are required to allocate land for Gypsy and Traveller sites to meet their needs but most authorities have failed to comply with this statutory obligation for the travelling popula-

tion, even though they have done so for the settled population. Since it is against the law for Gypsies and Travellers to occupy land that has not been designated for this purpose, the continued and wilful failure to meet this duty is a key factor in the continuing inequality of approach to meeting Gypsy and Traveller housing needs, and it remains prevalent throughout the United Kingdom. The failure to meet this statutory duty not only discriminates against Travellers in terms of their basic need for settled accommodation, but also leads directly to conflict with the settled population, as Gypsies and Travellers find unsuitable land to develop since no land has been allocated for that purpose.

Further, approximately one fifth of the Gypsy and Traveller caravan-dwelling community lack access to an authorised pitch (stopping place) and this lack of legal stopping places combined with inadequate and unhealthy official sites (as well as failure to allocate land where Gypsy and Travellers can develop their own sites), means that many Gypsies and Travellers are often forced into brick and mortar accommodations. However, for many members of the community, leaving their traditional life behind to move into conventional housing can produce social isolation and sometimes serious psychological and psychiatric problems, due to their cultural aversion to this form of accommodation and the separation from their family and community. Limited UK action on facilitating nomadism is compounded by the fact that the European Union often does not pay full attention to the needs of nomadic Gypsies and Travellers.

The emergence of the Government's localism agenda has led to the abolition of Regional Strategies and the refusal of the Government in England to properly monitor whether local authorities are providing their five year deliverable supply of sites (set out under previous policies). Additionally, the Government is reviewing site developments even after they have been approved by the planning inspectorate. The Government's willingness to intervene in planning applications made by Gypsies and Travellers starkly contrast its unwillingness to take any positive steps to improve site provision and/or force local authorities to meet their duties under the Housing Act to allocate land.

In terms of positive practice, the Welsh Government has recognised the cultural needs of some Gypsies and Travellers to remain nomadic and they have shown determination to break the negative cycle of conflict and exclusion caused by a shortage of sites, but sadly this boldness and determination is lacking in the policies of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

While there is little research on the accommodation needs of Roma communities, there is evidence of the distressing living conditions of many Roma in the UK who are vulnerably housed in substandard private rental properties. More local authorities need to use their powers of enforcement against landlords who fail to carry out repairs or who harass their tenants. Many Roma tenants and other disadvantaged groups in the private rental sector would benefit from an efficient and fair system of rent regulation.



The monitoring reports were prepared by the following civil society coalitions:

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Bosnian report was prepared by a civil society coalition comprising the following organizations: *Euro Rom* (lead organization), *BOSPO* association.

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Croatia

The Croatian report was prepared by a civil society coalition comprising the following organisations: Institute of the Association for Transitional Researches and National Education – STINA Institute (lead organization), Roma National Council, and Centre for Peace, Legal Advice and Psychosocial Assistance.

The lead researcher of the coalition is Ljubomir Mikić (Centre for Peace, Legal Advice and Psychosocial Assistance) and the project manager is Stojan Obradović (STINA Institute). The authors of the report are: Ljubomir Mikić and Milena Babić (Centre for Peace, Legal Advice and Psychosocial Assistance) in consultation with Bibijana Papo and David D. Orlović (Roma National Council). The following researchers have been involved in the project: Agron Tahiri, Siniša Senad Musić, Čedo Todorović, Samanta Malkoč Hendeković and Branislav Tekić.

France

The French report was prepared by a civil society coalition comprising the following organizations: *Réseau Action Culture Education Droit – RACED* (lead organization) *Association Romeurope*, *La voix des Roms*, and, from November 2013 to March 2014, *Sang pour Sans*.

The project manager is Samia Hamiche (RACED). The authors of the report are: Saimir Mile (*La voix des Roms*), Samia Hamiche (RACED), Umberto Guerra (*Romeurope*) Evelyne Perrin (*Sang pour sans*). The following researchers have been involved in the project: Mirabela Margelu (*La voix des Roms*), Roland Tchouaga (RACED), Simona Daria (RACED), and Stéphane Brailly (*Sang pour Sans*). Eric Fassin, a professor at Paris 8 University, provided sociological advice during the first stages of our research.

Germany

The German was prepared by a civil society coalition comprising the following organizations: *Amaro Drom* (lead organization), *Amaro Foro*, *Roma Büro Freiburg* and *Sozialfabrik* Research Centre.

The lead researcher of the coalition is Guillermo Ruiz Torres (*Sozialfabrik*) and the project manager is Emran Elmazi (*Amaro Drom*). The authors of the report are: Guillermo Ruiz Torres (*Sozialfabrik/Freie Universität Berlin*), Anna Striethorst (*Sozialfabrik/Freie Universität Berlin*), and Dirk Gebhardt (*Sozialfabrik/GRITIM-Universität Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona*). The following researchers contributed to the report: Diana Botescu, Emran Elmazi, Merdjan Jakupov, Mirja Leibnitz, and Jonathan Mack. The editors of the report are: Guillermo Ruiz Torres and Emran Elmazi.

Italy

The Italian report was prepared by a civil society coalition comprising the following organisations: *Associazione 21 luglio* (Lead organisation, Roma), *Fondazione Giovanni Michelucci – Research and Projects in social spaces* (Fiesole, Firenze) and the *Associazione Amalipé Romanò* (Firenze).

The lead researcher and project manager of the coalition is Simonetta Bormioli (*Associazione 21 luglio*). The authors of the report are: Simonetta Bormioli (*Associazione 21 luglio* – lead researcher, author of Chapter 1, 3, 5), Angela Tullio Cataldo (researcher – *Associazione 21 luglio*, author of Chapter 2, 4), Massimo Colombo (*Fondazione Giovanni Michelucci*, author of Chapter 6), with the scientific supervision of Sabrina Tosi Cambini (*Osservatorio sulla condizione socio-abitativa dei Rom e Sinti in Toscana – Fondazione Giovanni Michelucci; Università degli Studi di Verona*). The following researchers and monitors have been involved: Antonio Ciniero, Federica Floridi, Roberta Greco, Demir Mustafà, Ivana Nikolic, Daniele Panaroni, Fabio Provenzano.

Montenegro

The Montenegrin report was prepared by a civil society coalition comprising the following organisations: Association of Egyptians, Centre for Roma Initiatives, Civic Alliance (lead organization), Forum MNE, NGO "RUZA".

The authors of the report are: Ajša Hadžibegović (Program Director, Civic Alliance); Fatima Naza (program assistant, Centre for Roma Initiatives); Marija Vuksanović (Project Manager, CEDEM), Milan Radović (Human Rights Program Coordinator, Civic Alliance). The following researchers have been involved in the project: Brahimi Džafer, Đorđe Trajčevski, Edin Koljenović, Eldina Kastrat, Elvira Hadžibegović Bubanja, Enis Emirović, Fatima Naza, Milan Radović, Milena Čarapić, Miljajem Delija, Tamara Čirgić, Zana Dubović.

Serbia

The Serbian report was prepared by a civil society coalition comprising the following organisations: Standing Conference of the Roma Associations of the Citizens – the League of Roma (Belgrade) – Yurom Centre (Niš), Roma Women's Centre "Bibija" (Belgrade), Minority Rights Centre (Belgrade), Educational Centre of Roma (Subotica) and Association of Roma Students (Novi Sad).

The lead researcher of the coalition is Nenad Vladislavljev and the project manager is Sandra Abramović. The authors of the report are: Osman Balić (Yurom Centre), Đurđica Ergić (Roma Women's Centre "Bibija"), Stevan Nikolić (Educational Centre of Roma), Đokica Jovanović (Belgrade University, Faculty of Philosophy and University of Novi Pazar) and Slavica Vasić (Roma Women's Centre "Bibija"). The following researchers have been involved in the project: Džanatan Koko and Božidar Jovanović.

United Kingdom

The UK report was prepared by the National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Groups. Membership of the NFGLG is made up of 15 member groups across England, Scotland, and Wales. The NFGLG is also grateful for input into the report by a number of other civil society organisations – the Traveller Movement, London Gypsy and Traveller Unit, Roma Support Group, Roma Community Care, Advisory Council for the Education of Romanies and Travellers, National Association of Teachers of Travellers, and An Munia Tober.

The authors of the report are: Andrew Ryder (Corvinus University Budapest, Third Sector Research Centre – University of Birmingham) and Sarah Cemlyn (The Centre for Poverty and Social Justice, University of Bristol). The Project managers are Siobhan Spencer MBE and Adrian Jones NFGLG Policy officer. The following researchers have been involved in the project: Helena Kiely, Johanna Price, Assen Slavchev, Janie Codona, Przemek Kierpacz, Michael Daduč, Valerie Elliot, Tom McCready, Muzelley McCready and Article 12, a youth and equality group in Scotland; in Wales, Isaac Blake, Brigitta Balogh (The Romani Cultural and Arts Company); in Northern Ireland the Traveller organisation An Munia Tober worked with Belfast Health and Social Care. The Multi-Faith Centre at the University of Derby and Roma Community Care helped collect detailed data on Roma communities in Derby.

Civilo Dostimasko Monitoring

Pe o Ĉaĉvaripe

E Themutne Rromane Integraciake Strategiango
taj e Dekadake Akciake Planongo ando 2012 taj 2013

JEKHARIMASKO RAPORTO

Koordinuime khatar

i Dekada e Rromenge Integraciaki Viramlinaki Fundacia
ande buĉi khetane e 'Ker e maj but anda' EU Fundura e Rromane Programonge' ando Phuterde Dostimaske Fundacie

Editime khatar

Ádám Kullmann, Robert Kushen, Márton Rövid, Orsolya Szendrey, taj Violetta Zentai

ANGLUNI VORBA

Kaj te del pe palpale e Evropake Komisiake Ramake Themutne Rromane Integraciake Strategiange so sas adoptime ando 2011, sa e thema ande EU¹ džama'de planura te lačharel pe e ekonomiko taj socialo integracia e rromane themutnengi. E kandidato thema ande EU save len kotor ande Rromane Integraciaki Dekada maj anglal džama'de Rromane Integraciake Strategie taj Dekadake Akciake Planura, taj i Evropaki Komisia akhardas len te nevjaren le pala i Rama.

I EU Rama e Themutne Rromane Integraciake Strategiangi eksplicito akharel e Themen ande EU te kondžaren/getosaren penge/pire Nacionalo/Themutne Rromane Integraciake Strategie (NRIS englezicka) kaj te aven ande lende zurale monitoring mexanizmura.² Paša kado e komunikacia khatar i Evropaki Komisia sigyaravel e Themen ande EU te 'inkren andal e civilo organizacien, maškaral e rromane organizacien, ande e strategiango čačvaripe taj ande lengo monitoring.³

Ando 2012 i Dekada e Rromenge Integraciaki Viramlinaki Fundacia (Dekadaki Viramlin) khetane e Phuterde Dostimaske Fundacienca (OSF englezicka) line te zuraren e civilo dostimaske koalicie ande oxto thema/cara kaj kerde monitoring raportura pala sar čačvaren pe o NRIS taj e Dekadake Akciake Planura. Kado kerdas pe ande Albania, Bulgaria, Čehiko Republika, Ungaria, Macedonia, Rumunia, Slovakia taj Špania. Ando 2013 i Dekadaki Viramlin žutisardas e civilo dostimaske koalician ande oxto thema inke: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kroacia, Franca, Nyamco, Italia, Montenegro, Serbia taj o Unisardo Thagaripe (UK englezicka).

Numaj tang xainga šaj aresle pe, taj o gindo sas te zumaven pe/probin pe kadala neve raportura ande alome thema kajso šaj dikhel pe so mol taj ando avindiipe kade te avela, te arakhen pe maj xor xainga te šaj kerdyon e raportura ande sa e thema kaj but rromane manuš bešena. Ande zumavimaski faza zumadam te dikhas averane buća, sar so averikano si i geografiko regia, so bari si i populacia taj save nivelura e integraciace taj ekskluziake šaj dikhen pe.

Maj anglal kado projekto sas pinžardo informalo sar 'učhalinake raportura' te sikavel pe, ke o civilo dostipe del i informacia kaj te pherel pe vaj te paruvel pe i informacia so e thema dine avri angla lende. Apal ži akana e Thema ande EU či kerde e publiko raportura te monitorin pengo/piro NRIS, taj e Dekadake Thema numaj šerutne raportura kerde pala sar čačvardyile e Dekadake Akciake Planura.

Kajso i EU Rama pala e NRIS taj i Dekada pe Rromengi Integracia te kerdyon baxtale čačimastar, ame patyas ke si angluno e themange te kiden haj te ulaven adatura/podatke pala i etniciteta taj ling (murš vaj žuvli), taj beršestar te raportisaren pala o anglaripe aj e čačvarimaske pharimata, taj vi o civilo dostipe trubul te kerel sa jekh, kajso o them aj o civilo dostipe keren bući khetane te aresel pe i čačikani integracia. Katya vojatar si kerde kadal raportura.

I Dekada pe Rromengi Integracia Viramlinaki Fundacia žutisardas te keren pe kadala raportura jekhetane e Phuterde Dostimaske Fundacienca (OSF englezicka), khote e programosa so bušol'E maj but anda EU Fundura'. I Dekaki Viramlin taj o OSF džamade/getosarde jekh skema e raportongi ande konzultacia e Evropake Komisia taj kerdas vi jekh transnacionalo than e e civilo organizaciange te den duma taj te šaj sićon, haj kade kerde von o rodipe taj getosarde penge/pire raportura.

1 Nadikh e Malta, kaj či bešena rromane manuš.

2 COM(2011) 173.

3 COM(2012) 226.

I Dekadaki Viramlin žutisardas te ramol pe o raporto kaj sar barr te avel konzistento taj kvalitativo. E avinde organizacienca las pe konzultacia anda e raportura: i Divizia e Publiko Politikaki ande Centralo Evropaki Univerziteta, Evroputno Rromane Čaćimatango Centro, Bešimasko Than e Manušenge, Romano Sičarimasko Fundo taj o OSF: E maj but anda EU Fundura pe rromane programura, i Rromane Iniciativangi Viramlin taj o Romano Sastimasko Projekto.

Po agor, e Dekadaki Viramlin taj o OSF kerde kado šerutno raporto te kiden pe e klidune kotora e individualo themutne raportonge. Apal so inkrela pe ande sako jekh raporto, kodo si o godorvalipe e raportorengo taj na sako drom sikavela e Dekadake Viramlinake dikhimata taj e OSF-eskire.

Strukturalo Ažukarimata

Ande Bosna taj Herzeĝovina i Ministeria pala e Manuŝikane Ĉaĉimata taj e Naŝade Manuŝ si kodi agentura e raimastar savo si o maj angluno pala e rromenge integriaciaki buĉi savi kerela pe ande centralo raŝpe. I Rromani Komisia, jekh konzultaciako trupe karing o Konsilo e Ministerengo, voj si i godorvali te monitoril pe o ĉaĉvaripe e Rromane Akciake Planongo. Ande Ministeria pala e Manuŝikane Ĉaĉimata taj e Naŝade Manuŝ, e 19 dženengi Divizia pala e Manuŝikane Ĉaĉimata si i angluni pala e rromenge integriaciake puĉhimata. Ande kadi divizia naj rromane buĉarra.

I Ministeria pala e Manuŝikane Ĉaĉimata taj e Naŝade Manuŝ si la sa i zor te koordinuil e politika ande sa e BiH ministerie save keren buĉi pe averane rromane puĉhimata, apal vi pe teluno nivelo e raimasko perdal sa e ministerie: Federacia BiH (FBIH), Republika e Serbiaki (RS) taj Brko Distrikt. E civilo organizacie jekhetane e raimaske reprezentantonca pe sa e nivelura ramosarde/lekhaĉde taj monitoruisarde o NRIS, taj line kotor ande projektura poĉinde khatar e Unisarde Naciango Džamavimasko Programo (UNDP) BiH, EU Delegacia, Care International taj Lumaki/svetoski/ sumnaleskiri Vizia BiH. E rromane organizacienca jekhetane sas džamado taj monitoruime o Akciako Plano ando 2013.

Integrativo kerel pe i politika taj ĉaĉvarel pe ando partneripe e BiH Rromane Komisiasa. Ande kado trupo kovle kapacitatura si taj naj les mandato te diskutisarel o budžeto vaj te del propozicie karing o NRIS. I koordinacia maŝkar e raimaske averane nivelura save ĉaĉvarena o NRIS generalo ŝaj phenel pe ke si kovli, lokhes džal taj naj sistematiko. I Ministeria pala e Manuŝikane Ĉaĉimata taj e Naŝade Manuŝ naj len adekvato mexanizmura te monitoruin taj te kuĉaren i politika so kerena e civilo organizacie, publiko institucie vaj relevanto ministerie karing o NRIS ando BiH. I Ministeria si ande durust e Rromane Komisiasa te kerel o monitoring ando 2014. I decizia ŝaj laĉharel e NRIS-esko ĉaĉvaripe ando BiH.

I Evropa 2020 Ramako Pakto naj sa ĉaĉvardo ando BiH, taj ando 2013 ĉi jekh kadale projektondar, save si lovjarde khatar i Evropa 2020, ĉi jekh nas lendar pala rromenge puĉhimata. Kaj te garantuil pe, ke kerdyona raportura pala i rromengi socio-ekonomiko integracia ande Evropa 2020, jekh adekvato strategia trubul specifikuime, kaj sa e rigangi rola taj vi lenge godorvalimata/reponsibiliteta arakhen pe. O BiH raŝpe ulavel rigate 1512 miliono Euro sako berŝ pe Akciake Planoske aktivimata apal e siĉarimasko sektoro naj andal, ke kodo ĉhindyol tala Kantonalo kompetencia ande FBIH taj Entitetaki kompetencia ando RS. E raimaske aver nivelura, nadikh i Tuzla Kantona, ĉi ulade love pe rromengi integracia, vi kana si phandlo lenge kado godorvalipe zakonostar.

O ulavipe e budžetoske lovenge karing e rromenge problemura džala pala e themeski struktura taj i durust maŝkar e politikalo partura ando BiH, taj naj les territorialo aspekto. Kadala ulavimata aŝundyon ande media sar publiko akharipe, taj sa e themutnen si len egalo ŝansa te len pe taj te roden love vaj sevimata te paruvengen pe problemura save si len pala o beŝutnipe, siĉaripe, sastipe vaj buĉaripe.

Ažukarel pe, ke e EU fundura ande 2014–2020 perioda poĉinen pe avri pe averane buĉa. I Ministeria pala Manuŝikane Ĉaĉimata taj e Naŝade Manuŝ numaj tang ŝaj areŝel vorta paŝa EU fundura. Ando 2013, o Instrumento e Pre-Aresimaske Ažutimasko (IPA) Projekto 5 miliono Euronca sas adoptime te ĉaĉvaren pe socialo khera 150 rromane familiange ande 14 mujalimata. Ando BiH sa maj cerra/po xari takso ŝaj kidel pe, taj kodolestar maj cerra si e love so ŝaj areŝen pe kaj te ĉaĉvardyol o NRIS. Jekh seriozo pharipe angla BiH si phandlo kaj i decizia e Manuŝikane Ĉaĉimatangi Evropaki Kriselin ando Strasbourg pala e Sejdić-Finci suro, so naj ĉaĉvardo. Kodolestar o BiH naj les o ĉaĉipe te areŝel paŝa baro kotor e EU fundongo.

Mamuj-Diskriminacia

Ando BiH themeske institucia naj formalo iniciativura te garantuin egalo aresipe paša e publiko sevimata, apal arakhen pe vi individual pozitivo surura, sar i 'Tire ćaćimata' organizacia savi kerel bući te registruin pe e ćhavorra e rajende pala so biandyona. O BiH raibe naj les strategia te marel pe mamuj e rromengi diskriminacia taj rasizmo. Ćaćimastar orsavo programo savo marel pe e rromenge diskriminaciasa vaj rasizmosa avela khatar varesavi rromani vaj aver civilo organizacia taj internacionalo organizacia. E raimaske institucie ċi kerde khanći ando 2013 te pinžaraven vaj maj but džene ande publiko te šaj haćaren/halyon sostar e rromengi integracia si profito sa e dostimask; numaj civilo organizacie kerde kado kampanyonca, projektonca taj mediasa.

E uće niveloske funkcionarra ando BiH svagdar 'den duma' pala e rromane populaciake ćaćimatango pinžaravipe, ande praktika kadala funkcionarra ċi sikaven sar si te respektin e rromen. Jekh tipikalo misal/ekzemplo si, ke ċi kamen te ćaćvaren i decizia e Manušikane Ćaćimatangi Evropake Kriselinaki anda Strasbourg pala o Sejdić-Finci suro.

O mamuj-diskriminaciako zakono ando BiH radila khatar o berś 2009 aj kado zakono del drom e dženenge dukhange haj vi e informalo grupange, taj vi kollektivo dukhange. I rromani populacia aresel paša publiko sevimata, sarso vi e BiH themutne aresena, kodolestar i institucionalo diskriminacia naj evidento, apal inke but diskriminacia šaj arakhel pe ande individualo interakcia.

Dekana o NRIS sas adoptuime naj sistematiko pasura line ando BiH kaj te garantuin pe e rromane ćhavorronge fundamentalo ćaćimata. O laćharipe kaj e ćhavorronge ćaćimata garantuisajle kodo e civilo programongo rezultato si, save kerdile ande sićarimasko taj sastimasko grizimasko sektoro. But laćhardyile e xurdelina, taj kajso trubul, but rromane ćhavorra phirena ande angla-školake programura ande kreša/xurdelina.

O BiH raibe ċi kerela ċisavo sistematiko programo te paruvle e gramada diskriminacia so kerel pe e rromane žuvlanca. Numaj e civilo organizacie, specifiko e rromane žuvlane organizacie len akcie te peraven i diskriminacia so perel pe rromane žuvla. Ando 2013 e rromane žuvlange projektura ande na-raimasko sektoro zuraes vazdyile ando sektoro e sastimasko (apal vi akana si inke but suro e diskriminaciako registruime ande kado sektoro) taj e politikalo participaciako.

I prevencia e manušenje bićinimaski ando BiH si tala i kompetenca e Sekretetake Ministeriaki ande Bosnia taj Herzegovina taj sa e formalo politika so si pala o bićinipe e manušengo ċi inkrel e rromen ulades khatar e aver viktimura e manušenje bićinimask.

Jekh but cinno kotor e rromane migrantengo ando BiH (emigrantura anda Kosovo) line than ande Azilantongo Centro ando Sarajevo, apal but anda i rromani populacia mukel o BiH taj džal ande EU thema. E rroma kana teljarena ċi phenen e rajenge so kamen te keren, kodolestar e raimatan naj len ekzakt informacia pala sode rroma mukle o them taj gele ande EU thema. Kajso but rroma roden azilo ande EU bi te avel len formal trebalipe/potreba, bute ženen irinen/traden palpale ando BiH.

Sićaripe

I segregacia ande e Bosnia taj Hercegovinake škole maškar e ćhavorronge duj grupura arakhen pe. Jekh grupa si e ćhavorra save bešen ande kommune ulade politikatar, taj kodola bušona 'duj škole tala jekh šundra/koperiš/krovo/tetevo/daxo' kaj e bosnake taj e horvaticka ćhavorra ulades sićona. I dujto grupa si e rromane ćhavorra save bešen ande intrego/celo Bosnia taj Hercegovina taj phiren ande angluni taj maškaruni škole, taj vi ande angla-školake programura. Ando 2013 areslas pe progresso kajso peradas pe e rromane ćhavorrengi segregacia ande škole, majanglal kodolestar, ke e ćhavorra registruisajle ande anglune taj maškarune škole. I peradi segregacia šaj dikhel pe bipharimasko, ke sa maj cerra ćhavorra mukena e anglune taj e maškarune škole, taj kado si o formalo adato/podatka khatar i Ministeria e Manušikane Ćaćimatangi taj e Našade Manušengi (MHRR englezicka) taj khatar e civilo organizacie. Ando 2013 e civilo organizacen sas len importante buća so von kerde, kajso e ćhavorra e raklorrenca line kotor khetane, pro-

gramura so žutisarde e rromane čhavorränge te scion, taj nesave organizacie save žutin e rromane čhavorränge taj lenge dadenge aj dejange vi von te aven sičarde.

Dži kaj areslas pe progresso ande desegregacia ande škole, apal butivar perel pe, ke e rromane čhavorra či žan ande škola bi te avel len lači kauza, taj ande uni lokalo kommune e sičara e rromane čhavorrénca nasules/čorres len pe, asana lendar taj čingarden le.

Na pala o Akciako Plano e Rromenge Sičarimasko kerde e relevante kancellarie, kajso či ulade love te ažutin i školaki registracia, o phiripe ande škola taj o agordipe e školako. Kodolestar e projektura save čáčvaren pe ando BiH sarso e programura si ramome ande akciako plano, kodola či parujen e čhavorrengi desegregacia ande škole. Jekh importante motivacia e čhavorränge te phiren ande škola šaj avel te dikhena sičarde taj zorline dženen maškar e rrom – manuša, kaj lengi personalo misal/ekzemplo sikavel, ke e rrom šaj aven sičarde aj šaj avel len kvalitativo trajo maškar pende.

Pala o rodipe so kerdas o MHRR taj i BiH Agentura pala Statistika, i figura e rromane čhavorränge save phiren ande angluni škola si 69.3% ande Bosnia taj Hercegovina. Čáčimastar 40% e rromane čhavorränge či den gata i angluni škola ando BiH. E relevante Ministerie taj institucie naj len strategija te preventisaren, ke te peren khatar i škola maj sigo/posigo; apal von line te keren kadi strategija ando 2013.

Romanes na siklarel pes taj na vakerel pes andre BiH škole taj naj či lila pe rromani čhib. Či na naj literature pe i rromani čhib, taj si zurales but čhavorra maškar e rromane manuš save či žanen te den duma rromanes čisar khanči (62.43%).

O sičaripe e palpaldengo ando BiH inkrel duj forme e čhavorränge sičarimaski save si palpalde: si klasura e čhavorränge save si palpalde ande e škole (specialo klasura) vaj sa i škola si dedikuime numar e čhavorränge save si palpalde.

Ando BiH arakhena pe 55 škole e palpalde čhavorränge, apal naj informacia so phenela, ke sode/kobor kodolendar si rromane čhavorra. Si evidenca, ke e rromane čhavorra phirena ande specialo sičarimaske klasura aj škole taj na ke phares šaj sičon. O zakono/i thami ando BiH pala o musajuno phiripe ande xurdelin angla škola phenel, ke jekh berš (150 marde/časura/ora) musaj te phiren, angla so registruin pe ande angluni škola. Si uni kommune (Bijeljine misalake/ekzemplo) kajso i propozicia si te getol pe jekh angla-školako sičaripe e rromane xurdenge apal kodo avela segregacia ke ulavel e čhavorren e raklorrendar. Apal čáčimastar pale naj manuš aj naj le so trubul te phutren pe e xurdelina či angla rromane xurdorra, či angla raklorra.

E formalo institucien taj školan ando BiH naj len sistematiko programura ando 2013 to pinžaraven o NRIS, apal sa uni individualo projektura. Maj butivar e škole line te keren aktivimata te pinžaraven o NRIS, taj butivar e škole čáčvarde e projektura khetane a civilo organizacienca.

Bučaripe

Pala e adatura so aven khatar i BiH Agentura anda Statistika, 689 270 džene si bučako taj 553,762 manuš pale naj bučako (e bibučarimasko gin si karing 45%) ando them/cara/phuv. I Agentura či kidel etnikalo adato, kodolestar naj formalo informacia pala sode rromane manuš si bučako. E buča kaj vi e rrom šaj len pe si zurales tang – von keren publiko užarimaske buča, kiden khetane e gunuja, sezonalno buča ande agrikultura, bičinen po thanesko foro/bazarri taj kodolendar. E rromenge phenen te astaren buči, apal e rezultatura sikaven, ke kadale zordimatango efekto si but tang taj baro numero e rromengo inke naj len či phagerde taj či pherde časongi buči.

Naj modelo pe rromengo bučaripe ando BiH, kaj e sičarimaske programura šaj te den kodo so rodela pe e firmandar po bučako piaco (či sičaren pe vaj naj treningo pe kasave buča so rodela pe ando BiH). Pe avere vasteste naj či socialo šeftarimasko/tergovimasko modelo so delas buči e rromen. E bučarimaske programure kerde e rromenge ando 2012 taj 2013 – kado sas jekhardo khatar I Bučarimaski Kancellaria ande Federacia BiH, RS Bučarimaski Kancellaria taj Brčko Distriktoski Bučarimaski Kancellaria – kaj e pro-

gramonca denas motivacia te phutren/pravden šefto/tergovja e rroma, sakhetane dine pe 446000 Euro 212 rromenge save line penge buči po agor ando 2013. Sako nivelo e raimasko getsardas penge bučari-maske strategiake dokumentura apal daba/hari dikhel pe i rromani populacia.

I Publiko Sevimatangi Agentura si godorvali te avel buči ando publiko sektoro ando BiH. I Agentura tradel avri bučake thana ande duj kategorije e kandidatonge: internura taj praktičarra ande BiH kancellarie, taj pherde časonge buča. Apal ande v'el duj šansa vazde pe phare kriterie taj e rrom naštig aresen le. E džene save dine palpale hačaren, ke ando 2013 maj but rromen dine buči ande o publiko sektoro, apal formalo adatura/podatke naštig resen pe. Sa e bučarra ando publiko sektoro, kade vi e rromen, si len sakodola/vipal čaćimata te xuden/kapin/primin ažutipe (vi ekspertizango taj materialengo ažutipe) taj trening. Či phendas pe, ašundas pe te sas varesavo rromano bučarri ko čiči reslas čiči jekh ažutipe so o zakono dela. Ande themeske kancellarie o buča den pe e manušenge kaj te avel balansuime reprezentacia maškar e trin šerutne etnikalo grupura. E rromen naj len šerutno than ande čiči jekh regia ande BiH. Neve bučarrimaske programura čiči tel-jardyile ande Bosnia taj Herzegovina ando 2013.

Baro numero e rromengo čiči kondžardas/getsardas čiči i angluni škola, taj kodo na numaj phandel len khatar e bučako piaco, apal lengo bučarripe ando negativo drom dikhel pe, taj kodo xorarel o socialo phandavipe. Naj specifiko definuime programura ande nisave strategiako dokumento, save šaj peravenas e pharimata karing e bučako piaco, apal kodola kerdyon šerutno kotora e rromenge pharimaski te aresen ande buči.

E civilo organizacie but žutisarde/pomožisarde, kaj pinžaravade vi e rromenca taj vi e na rromane themut-nenca so si o profito/hazna e rromenge integraciaki vi ando dostipe haj vi ando šefto, so kerde ande rromane informaciake centrura taj aver kancellarie save si aktivo te ferin e minoritetange taj e žuvlange čaćimata. O socialo šeftarripe/tergovipe si jekh palpaldo sektoro ando BiH. Numaj civilo organizacie keren kodo so lovjarel pe e donorendar. Jekh anda e bare xarakterata e bučake piacosse ando BiH si, ke si but tang than te miškil pe e bučaki zor, haj kado si vi e rromenca.

Ando 2013 taj vi ande berša maj anglal, e rromani populacia kerelas šeftura/tergovja, sar čidenas phurane materialura, kerde vastenge buča, bičinde pe forura taj kerde buči pe phuva ande agrikultura. E agrikul-turalo taj e na agrikulturalo sektora arakhle pe ke lenca šaj del pe palpale pe rromengo bučarripe, taj kodo avela o temato ande Akciake Planoski revizia, so dikhela sar džamadile e manualo buča taj vi aver šajimata te šaj keren penge love.

Sastimasko Grižajvipe

E rromane populacia si la šerutne gindura te aresen pengo/piro čaćipe karing e sastimaski insuranca. Kodo si, ke e rroma bibučake naj registruime kaj e bučarimaski agentura taj automatiko phanden pe avri kha-tar e sastimaski insuranca/sigurarripe/bistošitaši. Kadalestar xasarena penga/piro čaćipe paša e sasimaski insuranca, vi penge/pire rromnyango taj e xurde čavorrengo – jekh rodipe so inke nas trado avri aj sas kerdo khatar i Euro Rom organizacia, maj but sar 60% e rromengo ando BiH naj len sastimaski insuranca. E sastimaske grižimasko problemo aresel vi e rromen save biandyile ande strene thema taj deportuisajle palpale ando BiH, taj vi e našade rromen save aresle anda' strene thema. E socialo sekuritetake programura, sastimasko grižipe naj dosta peraven kado problem baro.

I legalo sistema ando BiH čiči mukel e themutnenge te hasnin publiko sevimata (maškaral čiči e sevimata e sas-timaske grižimaske džengengete) bi te avel len personalo identifikaciake lila, taj vorta kade len pe vi e rromane manuš. Kana naj len valido lil identifikaciako taj aver važno/vasne lila, kodo si pharripe angla lende te resen kar-ing e sastimaske grižimaske sevimata, taj vi te len ande vast penge čaćimata. E programura te bilaren pe kada-la problemura si e kampanyura savenca šaj len personalo identifikaciake lila, taj šaj len vi žutipe te len len/olen.

Phares šaj phenel pe ke so bari si i diskriminacia kerdi mamuj/protiv/sembe e rrom ande sastimaske grižimasko sektoro, ke kovle si e rodimatake rezultatura. Sako jekh situacia si individual, kajso e bučarra den e sastimaske grižimaske sevimata karing e rromane manuš. Si situacia kaj čorrivanes taj na ande pro-fesionalo drom grižin e rromen, apal čiči dikhel pe but lendar. Pe avere vasteste numaj uni programura si kaj

pinžaraven sar len pe e sastimaske bućarra e rromenca sar e pozitivo artiklura vaj raportažura ande media so šaj denas dumo te paruvel pe o dikhipe karing e rromane manuś.

E maj but themutne ando BiH ći pinžaren e mexanizmura kaj te traden penge dukhavimata, ći e rrom ći žanen. I evidenca sikavel, ke e komentara taj e dukhavimata numaj univar sas kerde rromendar, but cerra numero lendar avile, taj pharo sas te arakhel pe lengo ćaćikanipe ke sako jekh suro sas aver. O ćaćvaripe e zakonosko naj monitoruime, apal e themutne šaj traden pengo dukhavipe averćhendes. E bućarra ande sastimasko sektoro pinžarel kado zakoni/kadi thami, taj lenge menedžment strukture dine len i informacia.

E rezultatura jekhe publiko dikhimaske surveyeske kerdo khatar o CCI (Centrura e Civilo Iniciativange) maśkar o berś 2013 sikavena, ke o sektoro e sastimaske grizimasko, paša o sektoro e policiako taj e sićari-masko, si kodo, kaj i korrupcia maj butivar šaj arakhel pe ando BiH. E mamuj-korrupciake programongo monitoring generalo sikadas, ke e maj resade cancellarie ande publiko sastimaske grizimasko sektoro numaj cerra/hari kerde te preventisarel pe i korrupcia, vi kana von astaren sa, vi e xurdi informacia pala e Akciake Planoske musajune programura, save si kotora ande e Mamuj-Korrupciaki Strategia. Ando BiH, ando sastimasko sektoro i korrupcia si, kaj e privato seviterra kales poćinen pe anda' kontraktura, e publiko xainga banges boldena karing pende/peste, nesave menedžmentoske bućarra poćinde pe 'tela i mesalya/skafedi/sinia' kaj maj sigo te dikhen e pacienton, te grizin len maj šukares vaj numaj te den varekas bući.

Ando 2013 ando BiH e integraciako aspekto ći laćhardyilas ande sastimasko sektoro te dikhena pe e rrom. Numaj ande individualo projektura areclas pe progresso, misalake, e ćhavorengi imunizacia taj aver preventivo sastimaske projektura (TBC, HIV, pharipe/khamnipe).

Beśutnipe

Numaj e lokalo raimata taj e civilo organizacie kerde promociake aktivimata, aver specifiko programo ando BiH te pinžaravel pe i na-diskriminacia nas kerde nisave. Rodelas pe save musajunimata si e rromen ando 2010, pala kodo vazde pe kasave krujalimata/kondicie, kaj maj realistiko sas o plano e beśutnimaske. Dži kaj kado adato naj pherdo, sakhetane 4406 rromane xulajimata sas registruime sar musajune intervenciake ando BiH. Ande e mujalimata e beśutnimaski strategia inkrel but problemura e rromenge, kaj naj reśime o theripe e kherengo taj ći e phuvango, naj fundamentalo infrastruktura taj naj thana kaj šaj vazdenas pe neve khera, telune kvalitetako si i konstrukciaki bući (lezno/eftino taj telune kvalitetake materialonca kere-na bući) taj ći kerel pe komunikacia e rromane manuśenge reprezentantonca.

Ando BiH ći arakhen pe adatura/podatke pala e rromengo numero save beśena ande segreguime vaj marginalizuime krujalimata, apal e maj but rromane xulajimata ćaćimastar beśena ande marginalizuime thana vaj si segreguime. Generalo štar žene si ande jekh familia, šaj phenel pe ke 18000 rrom beśena ande marginalizuime thana.

O raipe tradela e rromen pe kasave thanende, kaj e rroma tradicionalo beśena vaj pe kasavende, kaj e mujalimatange divizie alosaren o than so šaj avel laćho te vazden pe khera e rromenge. Ande sako jekh mujalipe ando BiH si averani politika. Jekh ekzemplo si sar so alosaren pe e manuś kaske ažitun. Vi i organizacia, savi si godorvali pala e kheresko vazdipe šaj rodel peske kher. Apal sa kodi organizacia šaj decizil kaske te del pe kher taj kaske na, kana idealo kodo godorvalipe trubulas te aćhol ande socialo centronge vast.

Kajso e foronge mujalimata ando BiH si e godorvale te ćaćvaren o ažitipe e kherenca e rromenge, but lendar kerena komiteta te grizin kadala pharimata. O rezultato si, ke e komitetura planuin te vazden vaj te nevjaren khera, apal anglunes dikhel pe save si e urbanizaciake planura ande sako jekh mujalipe. Ande thana kajso e rroma beśena, e infrastrukturake problemura naj sa reśime. Butivar ći na naj len infrastruktura, vaj univar e rromenge khera ći na naj phandle pe e infrastruktura. Ande sako regia si aversar, apal phenela pe, ke ande 10–43% e kherango naj elektrika/struja, taj 16–45% naj len paji.

O NRIS ći inkerdas ći jekh specifiko programo te laćharel i kvaliteta e socialo beśutnimaski, kaj e rrom šaj aresen paša lende taj vi te šaj poćinen len ando BiH.

I Evropaki Komisia ando 2013 kerdas bući ande socialo bešutnipe taj bešutnimaske programura jekhetane maj bute grantonca so sas dine khatar "Hilfswerk Austria International" civilo organiziacia (sakhetane 3 036 856 euro) taj khatar e raimaske kancellarie. E grantura line te činen e kherange materialura taj te počinel pe i bući, apal e media raportuisardas maj but misala kaj telune kvalitetaki sas i bući sarso vazde e khera, taj žungale thana mukle pala pende e bućarra. E mujalimatangi bući si maj anglal te garantuil than bešimasko (te planuil, lovjarel taj te monitoruil), vi e maj uće nivelonge kancellariengi bući si, apal e mujalimatenca khetane, lenge žutimasa taj participiasa. E civilo organizacie taj e šerutne ande rromane kommune naj adekvato reprezentime ande e bešutnimaski angluni faza taj ande socialo bešutnimaske programura; te si len vareso, kodo godorvalipe si normal ande monitoring faza.

Strukturalo Ažukarimata

E Kroaciako raŭpe adoptisardas i Nacionalo Strategia pe Rromengi Integracia 2013–2020 (NRIS) ando novembro 2012 taj o Akciako Plano pala o ĉaĉvaripe ande perioda 2013–2015 ando aprilo 2013. E Raimaski Kancellaria pala e Manuŝikane Ĉaĉimata taj e Ĉaĉimata e Nacionalo Minoritetange (GOHRRNM anglezicka) si o centralo trupo pe rromengi integracia so biandyilas ando Aprilo 2012 taj si maj anglal godorvalo pala i koordinacia, monitoring taj raportuisaripe pa o sasto progreso. E GOHRRNM-es naj les adekvato organizacionalo, finansialo taj manuŝikane xainga kaj efektivo te kerel peske buĉa sar nacionalo kontakt punkto. E Kancellaria naj la zordipe vorta te paruvet i buĉi e relevanto ministeriangi save len kotor ande o NRIS ĉaĉvaripe, apal lengi buĉi sit e kerel koordinacia taj monitoring maŝkat e averane sektoronge trupura.

O maj importante maŝkar sektoralo koordinaciako trupo si o Monitoring Komisiako arakhadyipe ande Juli 2013 so sas ŝerardo khatar o teluno prezidento e Horvaticko raimasko. E deŝuŝtar dĝene e Komisiake si alome sar reprezentantura: ŝov reprezentin e relevanto ministerie, jekh reprezentil e GOHRRNM-es taj eŝta reprezentin e romani minoriteta. (Trin e reprezentantondar si ĵuvla). E rromane dĝene e Komisiake sas alome pala jekh publiko akharipe kaj rodenas pe kandidatura taj kodo sas krujardo zurales bulhes maŝkar e rromane manuŝ interesime.

Dĝi kaj laĉhardyilas pala vareso vrama, i participacia taj i kontribucia e lokalo taj e regionalo kancelariange ande o ĉaĉvaripe taj o monitoring e strategiko integraciake programongo aĉhilas po relativo teluno nivelo. Kaj te zurarel pe kado kovlipe, jekh integraciako planisarimasko proceso teljardyilas ando 2011 te sigurarel pe i participacia e lokalo taj e regionalo kancelariangi, e rromane organizaciange taj vi e gadĝikanengiri ande relevanto diskusia, buĉaki grupa taj regionalo publiko diskusie kana getolas pe o NRIS. I transparencia taj integracia tromavelas pe e-konzultaciasa pala i ivandi strategia, apal numaj uni socialo partneron ŝaj inkerdas. Trandatajtrin lokalo taj regional raimata sas dine i buĉi te adoptisaren e lokalo taj regionalo akciake planura ando 2013 so inkrelas sa e dĝenen po lokalo nivelo, so inkrelas e rromane minoritetake konsilon, e rromane organizacien taj e lokalo kommunake dĝenen. Numaj e informacia si arakhel pe si, ke numaj ŝtar regionalo raimata adoptisarde penge akciake planura po agor e 2013 berŝesko. Dĝi akana e rromane organizaciange taj e regionalo minoritetake konsilonge ĉaĉvarimaski rola sas limitime te reprezentin e Nacionalo Strategiako Monitoring Komisia. E rromane organizaciengo aresipe karing e EU fundura phararel pe, ke e grantura roden bare kriterie taj naj len i kapaciteta te dĝamaven dosta zurale aplikacie taj naŝtig ĉaĉvaren miŝto e projektura. Duj grant programura lovjarde khatar o Evropako Socialo Fundo ĵutisarde te zurajvel e rromane organizaciengi kapaciteta ando 2013.

Generalo i politika e gadĝengi taj e rromengi diĉol ke si ande harmonia. Numaj si averimata save diĉon ande e resade beŝutnimaske intervencie taj kana planuil pe i politika pala e segreguime rromane mahala. E gadĝikane intervencie trubul te pheren e mamuj-diskriminaciake kriteria, taj trubul te lel maj feder sama, ke durutnimaske rezultatura trubul te aresen e rromenge.

E Akciako Plano ande i perioda 2013–2015 sikavel e rezultatonge adekvato indikatora, adatonge xainga taj e metodengo kidipe, informacia taj agorimaske datumura. Apal na dikh o formalo arakhadyipe e Monitoring Komisiako, nas progreso areslo pala so jekh integrativo monitoring Sistema kerdyilas ando 2013.

O 2013–2015 Akciako Plano dikhelas te avel les karing 6 milliono euro khatar e themesko budĝeto (apal kodo ĉi del specifiko referencia pala EU fundura). Love pe rromengi integracia sas ulade kaj sako jekh rel-

evanto ministeria taj aver themeske kancellarie ande pengo budžeto kaj te ĉaĉvarel pe i politika taj e programura ando NRIS. O maj angluno pharipe angla o laĉho ĉaĉvaripe sas, ke nas dine e xainga taj e ekzakt love klaro so trubusardas paša e buĉango getosaripe po regional taj vi po lokalo nivelura.

Mamuj-Diskriminacia

E rromenge legalo statusoske problemura (o themutnipe taj o savaxtuno/permanento beŝutnipe) sas line tala mobilo grupange phike so kerdyile pala 2013 NRIS so sas žutime khatar but civilo organizacie, o UN-HCR taj o Ombudsman. O NRIS 2013–2020 zurarel o problemo e legalo statusosko taj e celura kaj te pherel o processo (100% agorimasa) e themutnimaske regulaciasa vaj permanento rezidencake statusosa sarso kodo vi inkrel pe ande relevanto legalo rama sa e rromenge kas zuralo phandlipe karing e Kroaciaki Republika dži kaj 2020.

Vi kana o raipe kerdas buĉi te pinžaravel e publikosa i diskriminacia taj e mexanizmura e brakhimaske, i rasikani taj etnikalo origina sas i maj khetanutni baza e diskriminaciaki pa soste e themutne, specifiko e rrom taj e sirbura, trade pengo dukhavipe karing o Ombudsman ando 2012. Jekh misal e Ombudsmanoske interenciaki sas pala jekh specialo kris so sas aŝundi pala jekhe romeski diskriminacia. I Kris ĉinadas ke kodo sas jekh suro e diskriminaciako taj krisardas kompenzacia e rromane viktimonge.

Maj dur line te ĉaĉvaren e resade programura, kaj te peradyol i institucionalo diskriminacia mamuj e rrom anda i rama e Dekada Rromane Akciake Planoski (DRAP) ande 2011 taj 2012 ande v'el ŝtar prioritete umale e akciake. Paša kado I Kancellaria e Ombudsmanoski taj o GOHRRNM kerde programura te zurajvel e mamuj-diskriminaciaki Sistema taj te pinžaravel la e publiko buĉarranca taj funkcionarrenca. Kerdas pe jekh bulhi Sistema te monitoril pe i diskriminacia anda i rama jekhe IPA lovjarde projektoski.

O raipe raportuisardas maj but generalo programon so kerdas kaj te pasuil paša e 2007ango krisipe khatar i Evropaki Kriselin pala e Manuŝikane Ĉaĉmata kajso phagerdyilas o ĉaĉipe te brakhel/feril/ohranil pe jekh rrom khatar i tortura vaj bimanuŝikano vaj degraduimasko grižipe taj diskriminacia. O rezultato sas, ke jekh nevi Kriminalo Thami kerdyilas po 1to januaro ando 2013 so phenel, ke e xolyaki krima si jekh krima so kerel pe misto i rasikani origina, rang/farba, paĉaŝipe, nacionalo vaj etnikalo origina, palpaldiŝipe, ling, seksualo orientacia vaj lingaki identiteta jekhe avere manuŝeski taj ke i motivacia kodolendar, kana i Thami ĉi del specifiko jekh maj zuralo punisaripe, dikhel pe sar jekh phararimasko krujalipe ande o dukhavipe so sas kerdo. Phenel vi kodo, ke o dukhavipe te xolyaren pe manuŝ kaj te keren sila taj xolaripe si specifiko kriminalo dukhavipe mamuj e publikoski paĉa. I konkluzia khatar e Evropaki Komisia Mamuj Rasizmo taj Intoleranca (ECRI anglezicka) ando berŝ 2012 sas, ke i sila kerdi mamuj e rrom rasikane motivaciasa si gindo vi maj dur, taj o but cikno numero e raportuime dukhavimatango so kerde pe anda i xoli mamuj e rrom, si te arakhel pe.

E strategikalo cilura taj programura save kamen te reŝin e manuŝengo biĉinipe inkerdyona ando 2012 Nacionalo Plano te Marel pe e Manuŝenge Biĉinimasa 2012–2015. I Andralune Puĉimatangi Ministeria ĉidel taj prezentisarel e statistika berŝestar pala o numero e viktimongo pala i nacionaliteta apal na pala etniciteta taj kade sikavel ke trubulas te ĉidel adato vi pala etniciteta.

Dži akana nas specifiko diskriminaciako suro pala i nacionaliteta e EU themutnengi (ĉi e rromendar save si EU themutne ande aver them ande EU) maŝkar kodola žene kaj si len o ĉaĉipe ke slobodo te phiren garan-tuime khatar e EU taj e themeske zakonura.

Siĉaripe

Dži kaj uni programura te vazdyol e registracia e rromane ĉavorrenge si laĉhe (sar ko-finansiupe e dadenca taj dejanca ande xurdelinange programura), e maj but desegregaciake programura ĉi aresle praktikalo rezultatura. Sas džene interjuime khatar e Međimurje regiake kancellarie, save phende, ke o numero e klasango numaj rromane siklenca sa maj but kerdyol taj akana maj baro si sarso sar ando 2010 kana sas

o krisipe khatar i Evropaki Kriselin pala Manušíkane Čačimata pala o suro *Oršos taj avera v. Kroacia* – kado trendo šaj ingrel karing e segreguime rromane školango biandipe.

Inke naj akreditime e rromane čhibaki kurrikula taj kultura e sikleng e ande i angluni škola taj naj o čačipe te sičos pe varesavi minoritetaki čhip (sar e Rromani) pinžardo ande i Kroacia. Zurales phares šaj arakhel pe vareso materiali pa e rromengi historia taj kultura.

Kajso naj formal adato/podatke, kodo preventisarel o čačikano kučaripe e rromane čhavorrenge registra-ciako ande specialo sičaripe, apal e adatura anda 2013/2014 khatar o Centro anda Čakovec Edukacia, jekh specialo škola e anglune školake studentonge sikavela, ke e rromane čhavorra 41.12% si e 197 siklengo, so zurales bari reprezentacia si e rromane studentongi ande specialo škole ande Međimurje regia.

Dži kaj o numero e rromane elementaro školake studentongo vazdyilas maj but sar panžvar ande palune oxto berša, but lendar mukena i škola 15enge angla so pheren sa o sičarimasko ciklo e musajune oxto beršengo. Kajso nas strategiko dokumentura so specifiko šaj paruven, ke sigo muken i škola ande Kroacia, but programu-ra kerdyile te ažutin e rromane sikleng e, kaj te pheren o musajuno sičaripe kajso kodo čačvardo si tala e rama e NRIS-eski. Kaj te dikhel pe o progreso ande musajuni edukacia, i Ministeria e Džantrimaski, Sičarimaski taj Sportongi las te čidel taj te del avri mjazimaske/mezimaske adatura/podatke pa o numero e rromane siklengo ande anglune škole, e sikle save muken i škola, save irinen k-e škola, sikle kaske del pe sičarimasko ažutipe pe horvaticko čhib taj e sikle save len kotor ande e bulharde dyesesko programo.

O NRIS 2013–2020 kamel te džamavel mexanizmura te vazdel e rromane čhavorrenge integracia v'el duje lingangi ande xurdelina minimum jekh berš (pandž časura dyesestar tela jekh akademiko berš), apal idealno minimum duj berša dži k-o berš 2020. Jokharsa e programura save kerdyile pala so o 2013 NRIS sas adoptime dine vast te lačhardyol e rromane čhavorrenge integracia ande e xurdelina, dži kaj e integraciake adatura/podatke naj konzistentno ande intrego/celo them/phuv.

E rromenge averane ažutimaske programonca kamenas te den vast ande i maškaruni škola (sar stipendia/bursa, than bešimaske taj lovengo ažutipe te aresen e musajune sevimata taj o phiripe ande škola) taj pala o maškaruno sičaripe (bursa). E Horvaticko Bučarimaski Kancellaria čačvardas programura te ko-finansuil taj te lovjarel e rromengo sičaripe ande profesionalo treningura taj treningo pe buči, sakhetane 21 džene line kotor ando 2012 taj 15 džene ando 2013.

Bučaripe

Ando 2012 taj 2013 but NRIS programura zumavenas te zuraren o bučajvipe e rromengo kajso kodol sas čačvarde tela i rama e Nacionalo Bučarimaske Promociake Planoski, apal kadala aktivo bučake piacosse programura numaj cinno procento e potencialo dženengo areslas. Paša e themutne politikako programo, sas vi but lokalo projektura so kamenas te peraven e pharimata angla e na-sičarde dženengi taj e rromengi integracia pe bučako piaco, taj kodol sas čačvardo ando 2012 taj 2013 tela IPA IV – Manušíkane Xaingango Džamavipe.

E resade aktivo bučake piacosse programura dine motivacia kajso phirelas paše lovengo žutipe – specifiko e terne rromenge taj kodolenge save kondžarde pengo sičaripe (maj cerra sar 40% e rromengo bibučako si formalo sičarde) taj si phirade te keren buči. Ando 2012 taj 2013 sakhetane 27 rrom (10 žuvla) line profito anda' kado programo taj inke efa džene (duj žuvla) line žutipe khatar šeftaripe/tergovja ando 2013.

E terne manušíngi taj e žuvlangi participacia ande profesionalo trening taj trening bučako sas pinžardi, apal numaj 37 džene line kotor ande e duj berša. Šaj dikhel pe, ke e programura, save kerdyile te ažutin sar te arakhen buči taj te den profesionalo trening taj trening bučako, trubun te aven maj personalo taj pašal phandade socialo grizimasa. E motivaciake programura pala o šeftarripe taj tergovipe trubul te avel džamado taj pinžarado maj dur kaj te peravel e informalno bučarimasko numero maškar e rrom.

E zordimata te peradyon e pharimata e bučarimaske taj te pinžaraven taj te vazdyol o publiko hačaripe pa e rromenge integraciake profitura ande e bučako piaco sas te len vizita po than kaj potencialo bučarne, te den resadi informacia so ulavel pe e bučake centroske bučarendar, averane programura inter-etnikalo dimenziasa taj resade mamuj-diskriminaciake intervencie taj kampanyura.

E themestar lovjarde publiko bučake programura so inkren pe dži pe šov čhon beršestar inkerde baro numero e rromengo (1350 džene ande duj berš, jekh tri'to lendar sas žuvla) ande trin regie taj ando Zagred specifiko. O raporto generalo arakhlas, ke e publiko bučake programura numaj jekh skurtone vramako bilaripe/solucia/rešenya šaj den te peraven o bibučaripe maškar e rrom, taj cerra šansa ačhol lenge te zuraren pengi profesionalo kompetencia taj bučaki kvalifikacia. E džene ande rromani kommuna sikade ke či čalile lenge e publiko bučake programura, kajso bute rromen nas len i šansa te len kotor, o processo e alosarimasko nas transparento taj e bučarimaske šanse trubulas te inkren pe maj cerra 12 čhon kaj te dičol ke vareso rezultato si te lačharel pe i pozicia e rromengi.

Innovativo aspektura taj neve programura modelime pala e akanutne publiko bučake programura si e propozicia e anglarimaski. Maškar kadala šaj inkerdyol šansa te džamaven penge šajunimata taj te len penge neve kvalifikacie, taj vi te durol o bučaripe. Trubul te jekh maj bulhardo aspekto te žutin/pomožin e rromenge kas naj e anglune vaj e maškarune školako sičaripe kaj te šaj barol lengo bučajvipe.

Sastimasko Grižajvipe

I problema ke naj sastimaski insuranca maškar e rromani populacia si baro pharipe e rromenge te resen e sastimaske sevimata. O NRIS 2013–2020 šol o naj pe e na-rešime legalo statusosko problemo (naj personalo dokumentura) so phararel e rromenge te arenen paša sastimaski insuranca. Jekh aver problema si, ke kodo-la save agorden van peren avri khatar i škola si kodola džene, kasko bučaripe del gata, taj či registruil pe kaj o Instituto vaš Sastimaski Insuranca. O 2011 UNDP-Lumaki/Sundaleski Banka-Evropake Komisiako Regionalo Romano Survey sikavela, ke 82% e rromendar kaj si 16enge vaj maj butenge astarena pengo čačipe karing e sastyarimaski insuranca, dži kaj 92% lendar arenen karing e sastimaske sevimata kana trubul. Sa kado pučhimari phenel, ke 97% taj 98% sa e na-rromane populaciako si kodola save astaren pengo čačipe.

E DRAP 2005–2015 programura ande i umal e sastimaske brakhimaski, maškaral kaj te šaj arenen karing e sastimasko griži, resade averane rromane kommunan (foronge, gavenge, segreguime tmd.) taj sas čačvarde vaj ande sastyarimasko thana, van ande aver publiko institucie, vaj (mobile grupanca) ande mahala. Apal e formalo adatura/podatke pala o numero taj e forma e aktivimatange save sas kerde, e džene kaj astarde o profit anda e programura taj pala e rezultatura so aresle pe naj sistematiko, či jekharde naj, taj naj sa pherde či po themesko či po lokalo nivelo. O rezultato si, ke e adatura so čide pe formal generalo naštig den jekh zurali baza pe soste šaj dikhel pe so baro efekto si khatar o NRIS taj aver strategikane intervencie ande i umal e rromenge sastimaske brakhimaski.

O NRIS 2013–2020 phenel ke e anglikrisimata taj i diskriminacia mamuj e rrom generalo si problema na numaj maškar e sastarimaske bučara so tangyarel e rromengo aresipe karing e sastyaripe, apal sikavel, ki naj ekzakt adatura. Kodolestar šaj del pe i konkluzia, ke arakhel pe e diskriminaciaki vurma taj e rromenge čaćimatange phagerimata ande e sastyarimaski Sistema, apal lengi frekvencia official či registruil pe.

I Strategia e Themeske Sastimaske Grižimaski 2012-2020 phenel, ke e 2004 Zakoneski adopcia pala e Pacientonge Čaćimatango Brakhipe/Ferisaripe/Ohrana či žutisarde but te brakhen pe e pacientonge čaćimata. Kado si maj anglal, ke naj institucionalo kapaciteta taj politikalo kamipe, taj ke e pacientura či pinžaren mišto penge čaćimata. O rezultato si ke trubul te džamavel pe jekh sistema so monitoruil jekhe dženesko šajunipe te astarel peske čaćimata.

E nacionalo taj regionalo kancellarie taj e sastimaske grižimaske institucie raportuisarde, ke e informaciake taj sičarimaske programura bute rromen aresle. O maj pinžardo progreso sas te vazdel pe o numero e rromane čavorrengo ande xurdelina taj škola kaj line imunizacia/vakcinacia. Sas gava kaj 100% e dženenge sas vakcinirime, vorta sarso si vi maškar e raklorra Te dikhela pe o numero e rromane čavorrengo kaj si

immunizirime, o 2011 UNDP-Lumaki Banka-Evropake Komisiako Regionalo Rromano Pučhimari sikavel, ke 97% areslas pe ande xurdelina maškar e čhavorra save si 6e beršendar maj terne, taj 96% si kodo maškar e 6e beršenge školake čhavorra.

Bešutnipe

Dži kaj kodo si pala e principiura 'de-stigmatizacia, de-segregacia, de-gettoizacia' ande e rromenge bešutnimaski umal, o NRIS 2013-2020 či del klaro taj sistematiko planura vaj programura te pinžaraven pe i rezidenčialo de-segregacia e segreguime rromane mahalangi. Maj feder fokusarel peske cilura taj programura te rodel pe i organizacia e rromane mahalangi, o fizikalo planuisaripe taj e krujalimasko brakhipe. I legalizacia taj te vazdel pe o standard taj i adekvacia e rromane kherange ande e segreguime lokalo rromane mahala si jekh aver gindo lipardo. Pharo si te phenel pe o ekzakt numero e rromengo save bešen ande mahala, maj anglal kodoleshtar si pharo, ke but anda e segreguime 'rromane mahala' naj formalo registruime ande lokalo taj či ande e regionalo kancellarie, taj či arakhen pe či ande lenge planura e phuvanca so kamen te keren.

O čacvaripe e fizikalo planuimaske politikako ando NRIS taj i legalizacia e rromane bešutnimaski taj e mahalangi dikhen pe sar e legalo taj texnikalo trebalimata te džamavel pe e publiko utilita/usluqe taj e socialo sevimaski infrastruktura andal taj krujal e segreguime rromane mahala taj vi ačhile bare prioriteta ando berš 2012 taj ando 2013. O paluno datum te traden pe e aplikacie, kaj te legaliziril pe e khera so sas vazde ilegalno sas o 30to Juni ando berš 2013. Paša o proceso e legalizaciako trubun love taj e rromen butivar naj len, taj e kancellarie dine love kaj te legalizuin pe maj but desat 350 rromane khera ando 2013.

E kancellarie raportuisaren, ke maj but intervencie sas kerde te džamavel pe i utilita/usloqe taj e socialo sevimaski infrastruktura andal taj krujal e segreguime rromane mahala ando 2012 taj 2013, kajso kerde droma te phiren k-o kher, pajengi mreža/drahhin taj i rekonstrukcia e kherangi ande Varaždín, Međimurje, Sisak-Moslavina taj Osijek-Baranja regie.

I maj bari investicia ande e rromane mahalange infrastrukturako lačharipe sas ando 2012 taj 2013, so sas kučardo maj but sar 1.9 milionno euro, haj kodo sas čacvardo ande jekh IPA 2008ongo 'Rromano Ažutimas-ko Projekto – Faza III: Infrastrukturalo lačharimata ande e rromane mahala ande Orehovica taj Sitnice ande Međimurje regie. O projekto kamelas te vazdel e kommunalo infrastruktura, kade droma taj paji taj rundžetongi/strujangi sistema. E bešenca ande informalno segreguime rromane mahala ande Slavonski Brod taj Sisak kasa kerdas pe interju misto rodipe, so sikadas, ke o paji, i struja taj e kanalizacia či lačharde lengo trajno, ke o legalo aresipe karing e akanutne drahhina/mreža umbladyol khatar o legalo status e kheresko.

Naj ulade regulacie pala e themesko trebalipe/musajunipe ande i umal e bešutnimaski e socialo kovlarde populaciengne, kade či e rromenge. E specifiko programura e socialo bešutnimaske maj butivar uni lokalo raimata čacvaren le. Apal o NRIS 2013–2020 phenel, ke trubul te keren vi socialo programura te garantuin bešutnipe e rromane familiange taj dženenge kana taj kaj trubul. Apal phenel vi kodo, ke e khera save naštig legalizirin pe trubun parude vaj trubul lenge nevo kher vazdo sarso kodo phenel pe ande Thami pala e Umala e Specifiko Themeske Grižimaske.

O NRIS 2013–2020 del i konkluzia, ke o bešutnipe trubul te kerdyol jekh integralo kotor e maj nacionalo strategiango taj programongo taj si jekh problema so astarela sa e šerutne sektora, taj e aktivimata save phandadyon paša bešutnipe trubul te aven kotora jekhe integrume aspektosko, ande soste arakhen pe manuškane čacimata, sičaripe, sastimasko grižipe, socialo pučimata, bučaripe, publiko siguriteta taj de-segregacia. Apal nas maj signifikanto vaj maj vizibilo lačharimata te bulharen e bešutnimaski intervencia, e forongo planuisaripe taj e gavengo džamavipe, vaj te keren lent e aven kotora jekhe maj bulhe aspektosko so aresel krujal e intregi/sa e sektora.

Strukturalo Ažukarimata

O maj baro pharipe ande i adopcia e NRIS-eski sas, ke i Franca ĉi formalo ĉi resavel peski politika karing etnikane grupura. Pala e strategiako planuisaripe ŝaj phenel pe, ke i konzultacia lini e rromane manuŝenge reprezentantonca taj e civilo organizacienca sas but tang. Tela o akanutno NRIS, i resadi grupa buŝol *"gens du voyage"*. (e Francake rrom akharen pe "phirutne" pala o zakono/thami ande Franca) taj e "migranto Rroma" (e rrom save aven strene themestar taj save naj themutne ande Franca). O maj resado mexanizmo e francuzicko raimaske politikako si i forma e beŝutnimaski (sar caravan vaj illegal than beŝimasko). E resade programura fokusaren pe e illegal thana kaj karing 17000 migranto rroma beŝena. Kado subjektivo dikhipe e rromengo si i xaing e socialo problemongi taj e duŝmanimaski so resel e rromen e gadžendar, taj kodo pale aĉhavel o ĉaĉvaripe e pozitivo iniciativengo po lokalo nivelo. Kado aspekto pale phandavela avri e maj buten anda rromane manuŝ, ke sa khetane, e phirutne taj e beŝne e illegal thanenge numaj jekh cinno kotor e rromengo reprezentisaren ande Franca. E maj but rrom beŝen ande khera (misalake e Gitanos anda Perpignan ande Mizmeriguni Franca) apal vi akana xana dukh anda diksriminacia.

Pala o lovjaripe e NRIS-esko, 4 miliono euro berŝestar si ulade dži k-o berŝ 2017, taj pe kodi vrama neve prezidencialo taj legislativo alosarimata avena ande i Franca. Kado budžeto si dino numaj e programonge save phiren pala i evikia e "illegalo thanengi" so sas planuime khatar jekh maŝkar-ministerialo beŝipe po 26 avgusto 2012. E Evropake Puĉhimatangi Generalo Viramlin, jekh agentura e Primo Ministroski so si godorvali pala i NRIS koordinacia. Apal i Maŝkar-Ministerialo Delegacia pala Beŝutnipe taj Resipe Karing Than Beŝimasko (DIHAL englezicka) si la jekh centralo rola ande o ĉaĉvaripe/implementacia, ke o NRIS kerel koncentracia numaj pe e illegalo thanenge beŝne. I DIHAL si godorvali pala e o ĉaĉvaripe misto i 2012engi decizia, voj ĉidel informacia taj koordinuil e akcie po themesko nivelo. I DIHAL vazdas buĉelina taj jekh nacionalo ŝerutni komisia kaj beŝena džene khatar o civilo dostipe taj lokalo raimata kaj te ĉaĉvarel pe i decizia. I DIHAL krujarel e love so den pe pe projektura ĉaĉvarde e prefekturedar, butivar ande partneriato e lokalo raimatenca. Dži kaj i DIHAL si jekh maŝkar-ministerialo trupo tala o vorta kontrolo e Primo Ministrosko, leske propozicie naj legalo musajune taj e prefektura butivar ĉi phiren pala lende, taj von ĉaĉvaren i politika so kadi decizia biandas.

Naj laĉhi koordinacia maŝkar e averane kotora e rajarimaske kana dikhel pe o ĉaĉvaripe e NRIS-esko. Na numaj cerra/hari laĉhe projektura ŝaj arakhen pe, apal butivar phagerkerdyon khatar e aver kancelariange decizie. Jekh misal vorta pe kado si o projekto ande Bobigny. Dži kaj o mujalipe kerdas sa so ŝaj, internacional si pinžardo kaj žutisarel i integracia karing ŝele žene rromenge anda Rumunia, save sas naŝade khatar i prefektura ande Franca.

Dži akana naj informacia so publiko ŝaj aresel pe pala o monitoring mexanizmo e NRIS-esko. Jekh kuĉaripe sas kerdo khatar i Generalo Inspekcia e Administraciaki, so si e themeski agentura savo tradas avri pesko raporto ando Majo 2013. O kuĉaripe si but kritikalo ande klidune punktura/virama taj inkrel relevanto propozicie. Pe avere vasteste kado ĉi andas khanĉi paruvipe ando e raimaski politika inke/vadže. Kaj te garantuil pe adekvato monitoring taj raporting, trubul te lev vi e civilo organizacien. Kaj te garantuil pe adekvato monitoring taj raporting, trubun e civilo organizacie paŝe. Kadi participacia te kerel pe, trubul te žutin kadale organizacienge kaj te zuraren penge kapacitetura, ke e maj but lendar bilovengo keren buĉi ande mahala.

O zuraripe e rromane organizacieng e kapacitetako si jekh aver prioriteta ande Evropaki Rama vaŝ o NRIS. Arakhel pe jekh drakhin e phirutne organizaciengi, apal maj butivar na rrom si anglal, taj generalo ĉi lenge

bučarra naj rromane manuś. O pharipe kaj te bararen i kapaciteta e civilo organizaciengi na miśto sas lino. E procedura te astaren pe taj te grižin pe e EU fundura so kompleks taj e civilo organizacie numaj phares šaj resen le. Dži akana nas specifiko patum/paso lino kaj te šaj lovjaren pe cinne projektura khatar e EU fundura, vaj te žutin e civilo organizaciange kas naj dosta love paše te avel len o šajipe te lovjaren e kotora kaj ažukaren e love te počinen pe palpale.

Mamuj-Diskriminacia

E Francaki Konstitucia či mukel i diskriminacia taj rodel egalo/jekhuno resipe karing e manuśikane čaćimata taj e publiko sevimata savorrenge. I Francaki Punisarimaski Thami/Zakono (art. 225-1) kriminalizuil but forme e diskriminaciake save si kerde pe i baza e rasaki vaj etnicitetaki, vaj avera.

I ekzistenca jekhe specifiko legalo režimosko e *gens du voyage*-enge si diskriminativo. Dži kaj varesave diskriminativo kotora e zakonoske khosadyile pala vareso vaxt/vrama, e avera ačhile, sar o musajipe te phiravel peste sako jekh *'livret de circulation'* so normal si musajuno sako phirutne šeftarrenge/tergovconge taj trubul štemplime jekhva ando berś. E nacionalo identitetaki karča e gens du voyage-enge inkrel i formalo adresa e foroski, taj kade sako ko dikhel les džanela ke o manuś sir rom. Pe jekhe vasteste apal i thami so mukelas te aven 'ačhavimaske thana' e gens de voyage-enge ande mujalimata maj but sar 5000 dženenca či adyes naj čaćvardi 24 berś pala so sas adoptuime.

E migranto rroma si *de facto* diskriminuime ande but sektora. Apal te dikhela pe lengo numero, nai specifiko baro (formalo maj cerra/pohari sar 17000 rrom) taj si vorta sar o numero e imigraciako anda' lengo them, taj vi atunči von si o temato ande politika taj ande media taj si pe lende zurales intenzivo negative fokus. Si phandade (dži akana vi e zakonostar/thamjatar sas) vi khatar e buča taj vi khatar i socialo Sistema, keren vareso informalo buči e manreske. O rezultato si ke lenge bučake aktivimata si zurales tang, taj Univar keren vi kriminalizacia.

I politika kaj agresivo čhuden len taj našaven e migranto rromen, ačhol i regula ande Franca. O phurano raibe kamelas te del palpale e Evropake Komisiake anda i dar kaj phagerde i regula, taj adoptisardas varesave kozmetikake paruvimata karing e zakonura so čaćvaren i EU 'slobodo miśkipe' direktiva jekhe vasteste garantuisarde, ke e raimaski politika pala evikcia taj deportacia či parudyilas khanči. Dži kaj i 2012 decizia sas te avel biando kaj te grižin pe e rromane migrantura maj manuśikanes, majbutivar e oprime kamponge bešen traden avri bi te kučaren len maj anglal ando socialo dromtaj bi te den vareso aver alternativa sovimaske, školake taj sastyarimaske. O fakto, ke o numero e manuśengo save sas čhude e kampostar maj učo sas sar e manuśengo save bešen khote, del i konkluzia ke pašte sako rrom kon bešel ande krujalimata kodolendar sas deportuime ande Rumunia minimum jekhvar.

E šerutne čaćimata taj o aresipe karing e Francaki socialo sistema, taj vi karing but publiko sevimata, si phandlo k-e *domiciliation* (adresa registruime) vaj kaj jekh poštaki adresa. Te dikhena pe e *gens du voyage*, kodo generalo naj pharipe, ke tipikalo si len administrative adresa registruime. Apal e 'migranto Rromenge' e kancellarie vazden burokratiko pharimata, te trubul vi e rumunonge taj e bulgaronge kas či trubulas khanči žutipe, taj kade vi e romenge maj pharo sit e aresen i dokumentacia so trubul len kaj te šaj stabiluin pengos status.

I diskriminacia žal maj dur ande maj but forme: o anti-ciganizmo butivar legitimuil kana jekh uče niveloske francikano funkcionari del rasisto komentara. Jekh akanutni decizia e Konstitucionalo Konsileski khoslas e trine beršenge rezidencako musajipe maj anglal e gens du voyage šaj votosarenas. Numaj o numero e gens du voyage-engo save šaj bešen ande jekh foro vi akana si e zakonostar limitime pe 3% sa e populaciako. Kadi regula, sarso sa e aver kotora e zakonoske/thamjake anda 1969 pala e *'gens du voyage'*, ačhol pe zor. Jekh zakonosko plano sikadyilas ande francuzicko parlamento to khosel o intrego zakono/thami, apal lesko avindi pe naštig žanel pe.

Dži kaj o maj lačo interes e čhavorresko trubulas te tradel sa e čhavorrenge socialo decizie, o anglirisipe zurales paruvle o brakhipe/ferisaripe e rromane čhavorrenge, so agordel ande sičarimasko ačhavipe taj e familiango ulavipe.

Sićaripe

O sićaripe e čhavorrengo ćaćepe si ande Franca khatar o 19to śeliberś, kaj i angluni škola e čhovorrage taj e čhavenge khatar e 6 k-o 16 berśa musajuni sas. I publiko škola si lumaki, bilovengo si taj musajuni. Duj kategorije e čhavorrengo si specifiko interesanto: 'phirutne čhavorra' taj e čhavorra e rromane migrantonge, specifiko anda Rumunia taj Bulgaria. V'el duj kategorije e čhavorrengo resadyon pharimatenca ande škola pala penge familiango legalo status.

Naj musajuni vaj komprehenzivo xurdelin kaj śaj phirenas e phirutne taj ći e migranto rrom ći dićon kaj rodена xurdelinange opcie.

Jekh specifiko politika taj sićarimaski Sistema kerdas pe e phirutne čhavorrengo; kadi kamel te integruil len ande normalo škola. Apal ande praktika numaj uni čhavorra keren kodo. E džamavipe e programosko kaj e 'phirutne čhavorra' dural sićon, si pozitivo. O numero e siklengo so kade/avka areslas pe si karing 10000 ando berś 2014–2015, apal inke but dur si khatar o musajipe so inke trubul te resen, kajso e numero e phirutne čhavorrengo phenel pe, ke si karing 100000, taj jekh trito kodolendar phirena po drom normalo tela školaki perioda. Naj sajekh ande savo than beśimasko beśena, ke e sićarimaske instrumentura so kerde pe e phirutne čhavorrengo (mobilo škola taj UPE2A, klasa e na frankofononge) naj dosta kvalitetake taj kvantitetake, maj cerra del pe lenge sarso trubul.

Specialo klasura e na frankofono čhavorrengo si kodola so keren pe e rromane manuśenge, apal si maj but administrative pharimata taj vi i stigmatizacia so phararen i registracia taj o baxtyaripe kadale klasango. E Gens du Voyage čhavorrengo phenel pet e khuyen pe ande kadala klasura e migranto čhavorrenca khe-tane. Apal kadala klasura kerdyon Univar i forma e diskriminaciaki.

E maśkar-ministerialo decizia lini po 26 Avgusto 2012 sikavel, ke trubul te inkrel pe o durutnipe e sića-rimasko angla so čhuden pe khatar o kampo. Apal ande praktika e čhudimata e kherestar aćhavel o sićaripe but migranto rromane čhavorrengo. E čhavorra kaski familia pe sila trubul sa te miśkil pe khatar jekh than kaj aver, lenge si but pharo te phiren ande škola normalo. E familie saven naj len legalo rezidenca butivar phandadyona vi khatar o sastyaripe. E čhavorra butivar si vakcinirime khere ande penge thema, apal naj len sar te sikaven kodo, taj kodolestar naśtig registruin pe ande škola.

Jekh bari doś e sićarimaski karing e migranto rrom si, kaj naśtig aresen karing profesionalo treningo. Dži ko 2014 e terne manuś anda Rumunia taj Bulgaria sas legal oprime te resen karing e profesionalo treningo ande penge/pire specializuime strukture.

Jekh telefonoski patforma (115) grižil e emergenciako beśimasko than taj žutil/požil, ke so maj but čhavorra te peradyon khatar i škola, kajso traden e familien ande socialo hotelura pe skurto perioda, butivar dur khatar e forura/dizja, kajso beśenas.

Po agor, univar e lokalo raimata vorta segreguima klasura vazden e rromane čhavorrengo kana but džene chordyon ande jekh škola.

Bućaripe

Naj specifiko bućarimaske politikura vaj programura save specifiko kamenas te resen e rromen po themesko nivelo, ke kodo avelas mamuj i thami/zakono ande Franca. E themeske aktivaciake programura e bućarnenge (e firme save den bući) e 'themestar lovjarde kontraktura' dena lenge taj ći uni taksura naj te počinen, kana jekh firma lel pe bući kodola kategorije e marginalizuime dženenge, save rodена bući, aj maśkar lende si te aven vi but rrom. Apal kado programo naj dosta miśto ćaćvardo, taj sas uni rrom save dine raporto, ke na egaloo/jekhhunes grižisajle sarso rodenas bući.

Si uni programura so numaj specifiko e rromen resen po lokalo nivelo, cinne kotora si kerde, apal ći resen buten naj paśa jekhabereste pasuime. Si duślo/klaro, ke o numero e dženengo save len kotor ande kadala

projektura si but cinno, numaj trivar štarvar deš žene ande sasto them/phuv. Paša kado te dikhen, ke pala e projektura e rrom numaj telune kvalifikaciake pozicie šaj astaren, maj butivar kaj firma so užarel/čistarel vaj šukararel e parkura. Kadala firme butivar si len etnikalo averane bučarra taj e publiko kancelarie dena len love.

Uni pozitivno projektura kerdyile ande i umal e bučarimaski e *gens du voyage*-enge. Maškar lende si o “kar-avano vaš bučaripe” so ande Norduni Franca kerelas pe ando 2013. Ande kado programo bešimata kerde pe maškar e bučarimaski agentura/jobcentro, organizacie, e kommunake džene taj e bučarne (save den buči) kaj te keren buči khetane taj te maren pe mamuj o anglikrisipe. Pala kado projekto maj but sar 20 žene arakhle buči, maj but lendar kontraktionca save e themestar si počinde.

Ando 2012 i organizacia “Les enfants du Canal” so e čorrenge žutil/pomožil, las te kerel jekh konzultacia e lokalo organizacionca taj e grupanca te den dumo e migranto rromenge, taj te čiden 24 ženem po civilo se-vipe. Kado generalo civilo sevimasko programo ande Franca kamel del vast e terne manušenge te žamaven penge šajimata taj žanipe, te avel len i angluni bučaki eksperienca taj te phuterdyon e piacoske/bazaroske bučake šanse angla lende. But cerra rrom sas civilo voluntara (buči bilovengo) angla kado. Kado programo (bušol RomCivic) das vast 18 terne rromenge anda Rumunia taj Bulgaria taj šov gens de voyage-enge save keren buči migranto rromenca karing o Paris. Sarso o zakono phenel pala o civilo sevice, e džene astaren počin čhonestar taj šaj phiren pe maj but treningura. O resipe karing publiko bučaripe umbladyol khatar e šajimata taj o treningo, apal vi khatar aver administrativo faktora. I adresa e kandidatoski si butivar i baza e diskriminaciaki. Dži kaj naj formalo etnikalo adato/podatke pala francikane ID dokumentura, si jekh specifiko lil e *gens du voyage*-enge. I nacionalo identitetaki kartya inkrel e ženeski adresa, taj kodo si butivar i adresa e mujalimaski vaj e *gens du voyage*-engi varesave organizaciaki.

Pala e rromane migrantongi integracia pe bučako piaco, angla 1to januari 2014, e rumunikane taj e bulgar-ikane rrom sas ande sa jekh situacia sar e ilegalno migrantura pe bučako piaco. Dži kaj kadala tangjarimata khosadyile (taj akana numaj e horvatone themutnen inkren dži kaj juni 2015) but pharimata ačhon angla rrom te resen karing buči. Kado si misto uni praktikura, misalake/ekzemplo/primerake te registruin pe kaj o jobcentro trubul len adresa taj bank konto adatura. Pala zakono sako mujalipe trubul te del than adresako savorre manušenge save bešen pe leski phuv bi te avel len jekh formalo adresa. E mujalimata butivar či žan pala o legalo musajunipe.

Si tradicia e sezonalno bučaki ande agrikultura maškar e gens du voyage. Kodo, ke e rrom miškin pe, butivar si kuči pe kadi umal. E maj but migranto rrom anda Rumunia taj Bulgaria aven e gavendar anda penge thema taj khote kerenas buči pe phuva. Apal ande Franca maj but lendar bešen pas e bare forura taj e čhibako pharipe preventil len te šaj muken e forura taj te len te keren buči pe phuva, vi kana si len šansa pas e. E farmerongi unia pala penge adatura/podatke phenel, ke beršestar 100000 bučara trubunas ande Franca, kodolestar maj efektivo šaj lenas hazna/profit e romen te avel len buči ande kado sektoro.

Sastimasko Grižajvipe

Andal e generalo socialo sekuriteta sistem, si jekh instrumento so kamel te del sastyarimaske sevimata e maj kovlarde grupange, maškare e gens du voyage-enge. Kado instrumento bušol CMU (univerzalo medi-kalo insuranca) taj počinel 70% e sastyarimaske koštongo. E gens du voyage len profit kadalestar, taj vi e aver 30% počinel pe anda CMU-C sistema, kana varekaski počin či resel i lovengi limita so si torgyarel o them.

Jekh aver sastyarimaski sistema si e Themesko Medikalo Ažutimos (AME francuzicka). Kado si jekh anda Francake programure te marel pe e manušenge čhudkerimasa. Kado haznil pe pe e kovlarde manuš save si ande phari situacia pala e imigraciake regule, maškaral si e EU themutne, taj vi khate mangel pe e rezidencake musajunimata. Apal i vrama so trubul te astarel pe o lil savesa sikaves, ke si tu, akana maj but lel pe sar jekh čhon, šaj vi trin taj vi maj but. O resipe karing e sastimasko grižipe kade šaj te avel maj palal, šaj avel numaj pala so i AME kartya astardas pe. Pe baxt si nasvalenge khera kaj del pe specifiko sevice e manušenge save sip o riziko, kodo bušol PASS (permanento aresipe karing e sastimasko grižipe) so grižil o maj baro problem numaj te šaj sikavel o nasvalo lil, ke si les adresa. Apal sarso phendam aba pala i mamuj

diskriminacia, vi akana si zurales pharo e ĉorrenge taj e migranto rromenge te astaren vareso lil te sikaven pengi adresa, kodolestar si but pharo lenge te arenen karing vi e bare problemonge sevimata.

Pala o rodipe kerdo andi ual, duj trito e rromane ĉavorrenge ĉi dikhen pe ande e dejimaske taj e ĉavor-rikanimaske sevimata (PMI) taj maj cerra sar 10% lendar si vakcinuime. Dopaŝ e khamne žuvlango ĉi arenel karing nisavo sastimasko grižipe, dži kaj 80% ĉi resel karing i AME, ke phares astarel pe. Kodolestar e 'ĉor-rimaske patologie' sar o tuberculosis taj o votravipe/mirgo arĉiĉestar pale keren pe maŝkar lende, taj vi e psilogikani trauma, kajso maj butivar ĉhude len penge kherestar. Na dih i uni buĉa so kerde sar o PMI, ke naj proaktivo akcia lini e socialo sevimatendar e migranto rromenge kaj te resen karing e sastimasko sevimata. Numaj e civilo organizacieng e ŝaj naisin ke, ŝaj keren kodo.

Žutimasa khatar PMI i *département* kerel vakcinacia e ĉavorrenge save maj terne si sar ŝov taj vi e phare/khamne rromnyange tala khamnipe taj vi pala bianipe. E lokalo PMI-vura taj e ŝkole univar kerde pinžaravi-maske kampanyura pala i vakcinacia, so si i kondicia te registruin pe e ĉavorra ande ŝkola.

E familiake planuisarimaske sevimata phuterde si e konzultaciake, vi kana naj o socialo musajunipe. But rromane žuvla, kajso si informirime e civilo organizaciendar, astaren e sevimata specifiko te keren abortus penge ilestar, te len kontracpecia vaj te grižin pe penge žuvlane nasvalimatenca (uže, baxtale t'aven). Ande praktika e familiake planuisarimaske aktivimata zumaven te pinžaraven o seksualo siĉaripe, te laĉarel pe lengo o resipe karing i informacia pala i kontracpecia taj voluntaro abortus. Karing kado sevice resena maj paŝe e žuvla taj e ĉheja aj ĉhave bare.

Ande but forura e civilo organizacie sar i PU-AMI (Anglune Emergencako – Maŝkarthemutno Sastyarimasko Ažutimos) vaj e *Médecins du Monde* kerena prevenciake kampanyura. E sastyarra, sar save keren buĉi kaj e dejunimasko taj e ĉavorrenge brakhimasko sevice, žan te dikhen e rromen taj diskuting e sastimasko problemura lenca. Den gogyi e kovlarde manuŝenge, garantuin e doktora te dikhen maj dur e khamne/phare žuvlan taj vi e ĉavorren.

Beŝutnipe

E beŝutnimaski politika si kovli, vaj ĉi na naj, taj e gens du voyage-engi si aver sar e rromane migrantongi. Na karing i de-segregacia miŝkisajlas e beŝutnimaski politika e *gens du voyage*-enge, apal vorta zurardas i segregacia ande palune 30 berŝa. Ĉaĉimastar pala jekh legislativo proceso kerdo ando 1990, o raice univar kerelas jekh programo kaj te vazden pe 'thana xulajaraimaske', save si e thana kaj e karavanura ŝaj parkuin taj kodo ŝaj peravel e na-komfortipe so e gadže phenena, ke kerel pe lenge.

Kadala thana xulajarimaske but dural vazdyon e foronge centrondar, aj preventisaren e dyeseksi kommu-nikacia maŝkar e rromane themutne taj sa i aver populacia. Kadi forongi marginalizacia taj e xularajimaske thanengi segregacia si vorta kodolestar ke e beŝne ĉorivanen ŝaj arenen karing i publiko infrastruktura. Butivar kadala thana e xulajarimaske vazden pe paŝa darane/traŝorno foronge thana sar kaj ĉhuden pe e gunuĵa, kaj ulaven pe e gunuĵa, paŝa e cirdeske/trenoske/hajzibandoske droma, motoreng e ŝerutne droma, so negativo paravel kodole dženenge kondicie, save beŝena khote.

Pala jekh raporto so o senator Pierre Hérrison ando 2008 ramosardas, numaj 13583 thana ŝaj arenen e karavan-ura kajso si len i infrastruktura te beŝen khote anda'41840 so anglunes planuisarde. Ando 2010 numaj 42% e plauime thanengo sas kerdo vi kana e Andralune Samangi Ministeria⁴ phenel, ke 66% lendar sas vi lovjarde.

E rromane migrantonge, i beŝutnimaski politika si paŝe paŝa jekh politika so naj, taj i politika lenge ĉu-dimaski taj naŝavimaski sa khosel vi kodola zumavimata, so von keren kaj kado te laĉarel pe. Ando 2013 21537 rrom sas pe sila taj pe zor ĉhudini penge kherestar. Kado numero maj baro si e manuŝengo save ilegalo miŝkin ande ĉorre taj bisterde khera (ando septembro 2013 kado numero 16949 sas, sarso e kancel-

4 <http://place-publique.fr/article/les-roms-exclus-de-l-acces-au>.

larie phenena). Čačo si, ke sa kadala manuś minimum jekhvar sas naśade kherestar ando 2013. Sakhetane i policia čačvardas¹⁶⁵ naśavimata e kherestar, sakhetane 19380 dženen čhude penge kherestar. Kadala adatura/podatke sikaven, ke sa maj bute dženen čhuden pe e kherestar: ando 2012 9404 džene sas čhude e kherestar pe sila pe zor, ando 2011 8455e dženen.

Jekh proklamacia khatar i Ući Komisia pe e Palpalde Manuśengo Beśutnipe⁵ so po 7to juli ando 2014 sika-das pe e publikoske, rodel e raimastar te ačhavel o sistematiko čhučharipe e ilegalno kampongo. I Ući Komisia phenel, ke kadi politika si ilegalno, naj efektivno taj but kośtil.

O nevo zakono si propozuime e phurane Ministrostar pala e Thanengo taj Beśutnimasko Jekhunipe/Egalipe, i ekologisto, Cecile Duflot kerdas konkretno programura kaj te lačhardyol o socialo beśutnipe, kaj te šaj astaren khera, šaj phirel pe khotar taj vi šaj počinel pe. Kana sas inke ministro, i Raji Duflot phendas, ke kamel te teljarel jekh programo kaj khosel sa e mahala, taj i ADOMA, jekh firma e themeski avelas kodo, ko čačvarelas les.

O res/cilo e misiako so si dini karing i ADOMA si, sa te čačvarel pe i decizia lini po 26to avgusto 2012, kaj te keren pe programura ande 'ilegalno kampura' kana čhuden pe e rrom e kherestar. I Generalo Inspekcia e Socialo Pučhimatangi raportuisardas pesko kučaripe so kerde pala e maj bute beršengo plano mamuj o čorripe taj socialo naśavipe, taj kodo sikadas, ke i decizia naj efektivno po lokalo than. E voluntaro divizie –maj anglal i DIHAL arakhlalas le- šaj roden intervencia e ADOMA-tar ande duj umala: anglunes te del pe socialo inžinieripe kaj te ramon pe e instrukcie sa e interesime ženenge, taj dujto te del pe vast e miškimasa, šaj ke ande e operadoreske čače khera, vi šaj po normalo kherango piaco vaj vi ande ad hoc khera, sarso si i vil-lages d'insertion. Kadala neve programura inke či radin taj naj sa klaro so šaj kerdyol lenca kajso i Raji Duflot muklas o raibe. Kade si sarso si, e nakhlutne phiradimata či meken than e optimizmoske. Dži akana kadala programura line i forma e 'insertion villages'-engi. E generalo rezultatura si sunusarimaske, kaj numaj 20% lendar sas baxtagorale.

O raibe phandel o muj maj dur pala sar sas kadala zumavimata počinde. Apal butivar vazdyol o šajipe, kaj šaj roden pe love khatar i Evropa, so butivar vazdyol pe DIHAL beśimata.

5 http://www.hclpd.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Avis_campements.pdf.

Strukturalo Ažukarimata

O nyamcicko raïpe ĉi žamadas jekh specifiko strategia pe e sintengi taj pe e rromengi⁶ integracia. Kodolestar si, ke naj vareso šerutno trupo so ingrelas i koordinacia e integraciake politikangi karing e sintivura taj e rrom ande durustango raïpe. I politika so kerel pe anda' sintivura taj e rrom po themesko nivelo (*Länder*) šaj ulavel ande duj bare umala save si jekhevestar but dural. I angluni naj aver, sar te del i politika palpale e akanutne migraciake khatar i Rumunia taj Bulgaria, kade e rromenge. I dujto kerel pe khatar e mujalimata ande varesave *Länder*, kaj te laĉarel pe o status e autotone nyamcicko sintongo taj e rromengo sar nacionalo minoriteta. Kadala duj forme e politikange zumaven te ĉaĉvardyon averane intenziteta taj politikalo angažumasa maškar e nyamcicko regie, haj kodo umblavel khatar pengo politikalo angažuipe taj so bari si i migracia e rromane migrantongi. Nesave lokalo taj regionalo aktora sas angažume ande politikaki koordinacia taj inovacie sar i regia e Berlineski taj e Norduni-Rajna-Westfalia, taj vi uni forura sar o Munchen taj Duisburg.

I Ministeria e Andralune Samangi vazdas sako jekhe nacionalo minoritetake jekh konzultaciaki komisia, kaj te avel kontakto maškar e minoritetura e raimaske taj o Parlamento. Apal e nyamcicko sintonge taj e rromenge nas konzultaciaki komisia biandi inke. Si varesave koordinaciake taj komunikaciake mexaniz-mura formalo pinžardo maškar o raïpe taj e sintonge aj e rromenge organizacie. Misalake/ekzemplo si, ke kadala organizacie len kotor ande jekhetanutni konferencia e federalo raimaski taj e nyamcicko regiango penge nacionalo minoritetenca, taj kodo kamel te kuĉarel o ĉaĉvaripe e Rama Konvenciaki pala e Nacionalo Minoritetango Brakhipe/Ferisaripe taj i Evropaki Ĉarta pala e Regionalo taj Minoritetake Ĉiba.

I formalo pozicia e nyamcicko themeski si ke i politika generalo ĉi resel e etnikalo taj e nacionalo grupan specifiko, apal si len jekh 'karing e maj but' filozofia. Paša kado e raimasko gindo/misla, ke e nyamcicko sintura taj e rrom si mišto integrume ando dostipe, taj misto kodo phenena, ke ĉi kerdas pe politika karing lende te žutij pe e grupangi integracia. Pe kasavi logika paĉala pe, ke vi e rromane migrantura taj e našalde si sevime šukares khatar e gadžengi integraciaki politika. O formalo racionalo kadale poziciako kamel te krujil i segregacia e minoritetangi taj e migranto dženengi.

E Evropake Socialo Fundonge (ESF) programura den jekh anda'e maj importante xaiŋga e lovenge karing e rromengi integracia ando them. E skurtone vramake taj eksperimentalo xaraktero kadale lovengo apal ĉi pasuil vorta e rromenge integraciasa. Na dikh kodo programo kajso rromane konzultantura sas poĉinde ande Hamburg školaki sistema, ke si cerra/hari evidence kaj den pe love maj butivar pe rromengi integracia. Na bistren, ke e nyamcicko sintikane taj e rromane organizacie numaj tang šaj aresen paša kadala love, apal numaj karing e institucionalo grantoske programura. Ande nevi lovjarimaski perioda e ESF-eski (2014-20) o federalo raïpe phendas, ke nevi struktura kamel te vazdel e nacionalo programonge. O raïpe zurarel i vorba, ke e maj but programura šaj haznin pen pe e averane statusonge grupangi, sar e sintongi taj e rromengi integracia. O raïpe phenel, ke e lokalo taj e regionalo raimata trubul maj zuraes te žutisaren e averane grupan e rromenge ande e phari taj darani situacia e buĉake piacoski, kaj te del karing lende gogyi taj ko-lovjaripe.

6 Ando nyamcicko raporto e averane vorbi 'Sintura taj Rrom' si labjardo ke e Sintura ande historia si e maj bari grupa ando Nyamco. Kade phenel pe vi formalo ande e themeske institucie, ande media, ande civilo organizacie taj vi ande sintikane taj e rromenge organizacie. Ande kado raporto kado averanipe xuĉilela sa e grupan. E nyamcicko sintura taj e rrom, e rromane migrantura taj kodola save si phirutne, rromane našalde, azilantura vaj sans papiers. Kana pomonil pe jekh specifiko grupa, phenel pe specifiko savi grupa pomonil pe misalake e 'Rromane migrantura' vaj 'Rromane našade'.

Mamuj-Diskriminacia

I diskriminacia mamuj e sintura taj e rrom si jekh bulhi fenomena ande Germania, taj paša kado si zurale hačarimata mamujal e rrom khatar e gadže ande germanicko dostipe. E civilo dostimaske organizacie raportuin specifiko pala i diskriminacia kerdi ando sektoro e bešutnimasko, kajso e sintivura taj e rrom si našade sar bešne, taj ando sičaripe taj bučaripe, kajso but averani diskriminacia kerel pe lenca.

Paša o aresaibe e rromengo save roden azilo anda' Bosnia, Macedonia taj Serbia taj paša i migracia e rromengi anda' Bulgaria taj Rumunia ande Germania ande palune panž berša arakhel pe negativo raportazo e sintongo taj e rromengo ande media. E rromane migrantura sikadyon sar manuš kaj avile ande Germania numaj te keren profit anda' socialo sekuritetaki Sistema. E media taj e politikantura maškar lende bare manuš sar o phurano Ministerio e Andralune Samango, čhutas stigmatizacia per rom, kaj so phendas lenge ke von si 'e socialo sekuritetake xoxamne', 'socialo turistura' taj 'čorrimaske migrantura'.

Si but baro o anti-ciganizmo (xoli mamuj e rrom), taj e publiko programura te peraven les nas baxtale dži akana. Naj specifiko raimasko programo so kamel te paruvet o anticiganizmo taj naj či politika ande nyamcicko raibe so kamelas te pinžaravel e čaćimata maškar e rromane manuš. Apal sas line zordimata karing kado drom e themeske agenturandar sar e anti-diskriminaciaki cancellaria (*Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes*) taj regionalo cancellarie sar e anti-diskriminaciaki cancellaria ande Berlin administracia.

Si xiva ande i legislacia pe mamuj-diskriminacia so preventisaren i baxtali prosekucia e diskriminiangi. O Generalo Egalo Grižisajvimasko Zakono, so čaćvarel e EU Rasikane Egalitetake Direktiva, kodo numaj aresel e bučako taj o civilo zakono. Kade a publiko škole či resen tela kadi thami taj naj adekvato mexanizmura e dukhavaimaske vaj legalo protekcia mamuj diskriminacia ande i sičarimaski umal.

O Generalo Egalo Grižisajvimasko Zakono vazdal jekh madikh ande e bešutnimaski umal, so del legalo zor e kherenge xulajenge te diskriminuin e sinton taj e rromen (taj vi aver minoritetan). Pala e nyamcicko legislacia, e organizacie save maren pe mamuj i diskriminacia (sar o Konsilo e Nyamcicko Sintonge aj Rromenge) ačhaven pe, kaj te na vazden kolektivo dukhavimata e viktimondar.

Momentalno e maj but rrom anda' Kosovo arakhen pe legalo statuso so bušol 'toleracia' (*Duldung*). Kodo si, ke lengo rodipe karing azilo peradas pe, taj kodolestar von si ande savxtuno/savramako riziko, ke imedia deportuin pe. O fakto ke numaj phares aresen karing buči, karing bare školi taj kvalifikacia, taj o fakto so si lenge musaj te ačhon ande pengi phuv, *Land* taj vi ande penge rezidencaki regia, taj kodo but negativo paruvet e integraciake krujalimata taj e šanse.

Sičaripe

I Generalo Egalo Grižisajvimasko Zakono či žal pala o publiko sičaripe. Paša kado o publiko sičaripe pala e Nyamcicko Bazikano Zakono perela tala e kompetencia e *Länder*-engi (e regionalo raimata ando Nyamco). Nas *Land* so krujardas e relevanto legislacia so šaj čaćvarelas e musajunimata inkerde ande Rasake Egalitetaki Direktiva. Ande *Länder*-engi legislacia naj eksplicito oprisaripe e diskriminaciako ande škola taj naj adekvato legalo brakhimaske/ferisarimaske mexanizmura. Kado pale phararel o maripe mamuj i diskriminacia, savatar e terne sintura taj e rrom xana dukh ande škola. O Nyamcicko Nacionalo Egalitetako Trupo arakhlas xiva maškar e anti-diskriminaciako zakono, kajso naj regulacia pe i diskriminacia kerdi ande publiko škola taj rodelas pe, ke e *Länder* te banel regulacia kodolatar ande školaki legislacia.

E sinti taj e rromane ternimata sa pheren o speciało sičaripe. Butivar e čhavorra traden pe ande speciało škola taj klasura bi i vorba e čhavorrenge dejangi vaj dadengi taj bi lenge familiangi taj naj mišto informirime pa e negativo konzekvencie pe čhavorra save phiren ande speciało škole vaj klasura. Majbutivar e ternimata, save phiren ande speciało škole so si kerde e čhavorrenge kaj phares sičon, maj palal či traden pe ande normalo škole.

E rromane čhavorra kaj phiren penge familiasa pa jekh vatra pe aver, butivar traden pe ande speciało škole, ke či žanen dosta mišto nyamcicka te de duma so butivar banges hačarel pe sar 'čhibako xasaripe' taj vi sar

‘generalo žamavimasko zibadaripe’. Kana vareko ĉi phirdas e xurdelina kodo šaj haĉarel pe banges sar ‘naŝtig kerel buĉi ande grupa’ taj ‘bi socialo šajunimatango’. Paša kado inke si jekh regula, ke e ĉavorra traden pe ande speciole škole, kana lokhes šaj phiren pala i buĉi e klasaki, specifiko phiraven pe vaj kana disturbin i klasa. Kada-la buŝon ‘e siĉuvmasko problemura’. Maŝkar but siĉara kadala problemura phandadyon karing e ĉavorrenge originake thema. Aŝtarel pe e integraciako koncepto progresivo: jekh gramada ĉavorra kaj si le palpaldima-ta vaj siĉuvmasko pharimata phiren ande normalo škole vaj klasura kaj aŝtarena specifiko aŝutimos. Si te lel pe sama, ke e strene/avere themange ĉavorra univar traden pe ande integraciake klasura.

E sintikane taj rromane ĉavorra, aj vi e rromane migranto ĉavorra resen pe segregaciasa ande škole, kaj ulaven le. E rromane migranto ĉavorra butivar na jekhunes/egalo aresen karing o siĉaripe: naj len e ĉibako šajunipe taj ĉi pinžaren e nyamcicko školaki sistema taj metoda. Jekh regula si, ke e forura kaj but immigrantura džana keren programura e siklenge save akana aresle ando Nyamco ande škole. Dži kaj kodola getosarimasko klasura keren pe khatar e *Länder* taj e foronge raimata save e integraciake laĉhe praktikura si, e siĉarimasko ekspertura taj e sintikane aj e rromane aktivistura den le i kritika, ke kadala praktikura keren segregacia taj diskriminacia. Anda’ lenge jakha, e migranto ĉavorra uladyon e siklendar save phiren ande normalo škole, taj trubulas te žutin len andral e normalo klasura te den le ekstra siĉaripe taj pedagogikalo buĉarra.

Jekh anda e maj efektivo instrumentura te laĉharel pe e sintikane taj e rromane ternengi performance sas o angaŝuipe e školake mediatorongo. E sintura aj e rrom klavifjuisajle sar mediadora, konzultantura vaj siĉareske asistentura khatar o berš 1993. Keren buĉi ande xurdelina, normalo škole taj profesionalo škole, lengo res si te vazden paĉaipe taj te garantuin, ke e sintikane taj e rromane sikle šaj len jekhĉandes drom karing o publiko siĉaripe. Kaj e jekhĉandimasko ŝanse te šaj aresen pe, e siĉarimasko konzultantura na numaj e školake problemonca si angaŝuime, apal vi problemonca avral e škole, sar te del pe mentoring e deĵange taj e dadenge.

Buĉaripe

Dži kaj naj ĉaĉikano adato/podatka pala e sintenge taj e romenge buĉarimaski situacia ando Nyamco, e ekspertura paĉan, ke but sintivura taj rrom naj integriume ande buĉako piaco. Kodo si, ke naj len adekvato formalo kvalifikacie taj misto e diskriminaciake averane forme. Vi kaj si len o legalo status, e rromane migrantura khatar e EU thema butivar xan dukh khatar e ĉorrivane buĉake krujalimata taj ke len pe te keren informalo buĉa. E naŝalden si len legalo pharimata te lend rom karing e buĉako piaco. Bari gramada rrom save naŝenatar khatar e marimata ande Bosnia taj Kosovo beŝen sar azilantura e ‘toleraciake’ statusosa taj dab’a šaj aresen karing buĉi.

E gadžikane buĉake piacosse politikon naj len specifiko instrumentura te laĉharen e sintengo taj e romengo drom karing buĉi, taj sikaven cerra/hari interkulturalo pinžaripe. Na politika kerdi vorta kaj te peraven o anglikrisipe mamuj kadala grupura ande buĉako piaco dži kaj paĉala pe, ke i diskriminacia mamuj lende si intenzivo sar nivar/ŝoha/ĉikana/nigda. Numaj uni ESF programura taj cinne projektura ingerde e civilo organizaciendar zumaven te reŝisaren e buĉarimaski situacia e sintongi taj e romengi. Kodo inke trubul te dikhel pe, ke o federal raibe savo konkreto profit kerela anda’ o nevo Fundo vaŝ e Evropako Aŝutimos e Maj Ĉorrardenge, kaj vi e sintura taj vi e rrom te len hazna/profit, save si phandade e buĉake piacostar.

E sintura taj e rrom save astaren e bibuĉarimasko socialura trubul te aven gata Ete akceptuin treningura so del pe lenge e buĉake agenturatar/jobcentrostar. E žutisarde žene šaj roden than vi ande treningura. Kodolencia šaj laĉharen pengo buĉajvi, kajso scion i ĉhib, firmangi kalkulacia taj komputeroske šajimata. E adatura/podatke save alome sas ĉide kadale raportosse sikavena, ke kadala treningura butivar ĉi resen e trebalimata/musajunimata e rromane migrantonge, naŝaldenge taj azilantonge. Kadala džene beŝenas but berš absolut ulade e dostimasko strukturandar taj naj len e musajune siĉuvmasko instrumentura te phiren pe jekh ĉibako vaj pe profesiako treningo.

Profesiango treningo e sintonge taj e romenge na numaj khatar o ESF poĉinel pe apal vi khatar o them, e *Länder* taj o mujalipe. But lokalo civilo organizacie (sar ando Munich, Frankfurt, Teluni Saksonia) kerena profesiange treningura so traden karing e sintura taj e rrom, specifiko karing e terne manuŝ, sar ĉibako, komputerosko, motiveske tradimasko taj buĉake rodimasko treningo. E žene save astaren kado treningo

si but telal te dikhela pe paša sa e sintongi taj e rromengi populacia. I baxtagor te integrui pe e sintura taj e rrom ande bučako piaco vaj te traden pen pe profesiangi praktika si butesa maj uči maškar e 30nge maj ternendar. Baro numero e sintongo taj e rromengo, specifiko e migrantura taj e azilantura, naj len či e bazikane šajunimata te phiren pe kadala treningura. Kade kadala pilot/zumavimaske civilo programura numaj e maj zuralen resen maškar e maj kovlarde (krem efekto).

E konzervativo politikantura taj e media phenen, ke e migrantura, specifiko khatar i Bulgaria taj Rumunia kaj pačal pe, ke si roma, von len profit khatar e socialongi Sistema. Apal e statistika či konfirmil kadi stigmatizaciaki dialoga. O numero e migrantongo khatar i Bulgaria taj Rumunia save si registruime sar šeftarra/tergovco taj astarelas socialo khatar e bučarimaske cancellaria sas cerra (1500 bučarra ando 2013). Numaj o raibe phendas, ke akana bianel maj zurale musajunimata angla e šeftonge lila/hertia taj ke marela pe intenzivo mamuj o ilegalgo bučaripe taj o 'xoxado' šeftarripe.

Sastimasko Grižipe

E rodimatange arakhimata sikaven, ke e sintura taj e rrom ando Nyamco dikhen pe bare sastimaske rizikonca te dikhena pe paša i gadžikani populacia. Ilenge problemura, astma taj artritis si but žene maškar e sintura taj e rrom, maj but sar maškar e aver populacia. Kadala bare sastimaske rizikura čhindyon khatar o bisteripe e generalo sastimaske pučhimatango taj e sastyarimaske sevimatango maškar e sintura taj e rrom, khatar o phandavipe e gadžendar taj e čorrivane bešutnimaske krujalimata, taj khatar i diskriminacia taj ke či pačan ande medikalo institucie ke maj anglal xoxade le. Baro numero e sintongo taj e rromengo naštig počinen pe sastimaski insuranca taj kodolestar pašon karing e socialo sastyarimaske sevimata.

E romane migrantura ando Nyamco specifiko xan i dukh, ke naj len sajekh šansa karing o sastyaripe sar e na-romen. But averane pharimata phanden o drom angla migrantura karing e nyamcicko sastyarimaski Sistema, so ingerdas kaj o lungjaripe e cikne nasvalimatango, taj e migrantura butivar či astaren e musajune medikalo kontrolura taj vakcinacie. Pala zakono bute našaldenge či phiren e sastyarimaske sevimata numaj pe emergencija taj jekh socialo bučari trubul te akceptuil angla so šaj roden medikalo žutipe. E EU themutne xan bari dukh khatar e lovenge taj e administraciake pharimata kana kamen te resen karing e permanent nyamcicko sastyarimaski insuranca.

E sintikane taj e romane organizacie den individualo konzultacia taj boldimaske sevimata, ingren e pacienton kaj medikalo cancellarie taj davaven len i kliduni vakcinacia taj keren pinžaravimaske aktivimata. E informaciake aktivimata sas but baxtagorale kajso maj but romane migrantura anda EU thema šaj phiren te sastyaraven pe. Voluntare doktorongi drakhin/mreža keren medikalo konzultacia bilovengo e manušenje, kas naj insuranca taj butivar naj len lila. Apal vi e sintikane taj vi e romane informaciake centrura taj medikalo drakhina si kroniko telal finansuime e themestar. Sar barr si, ke naštig kompenzuin von penge sevimatenca, ke naj sastyarimasko grižipe.

E sintikane taj e romane organizacie raportuin diskriminacia and'al e sastyarimaski Sistema, sar e sintura taj e rrom čhuden pe palpale sar nasvale vaj roden lendar love angla so grižin len. Uni civilo organizacie dine kritika karing e lokalo adiministracie, kajso publiko resade e sinton taj e romen ande penge programura sar e pinžaravimaske vazdimasko kampanyo, vakcinacie taj lovjaripe pe medikalo grižipe. And'a lenge jakha kasavi perspektiva šaj zurarel i xoli karing lende taj kodolestar trubun bisterde, apal te den sa e bešnen dosta lače sastyarimaske programura.

Si evidentno, ke naj publiko informacia pa e sintonge taj e romenge sastimaski situacia ande Nyamco. Maj but rodimata trubunas te keren pe kaj kučaren pe e specifiko sastyarimaske rizikura.

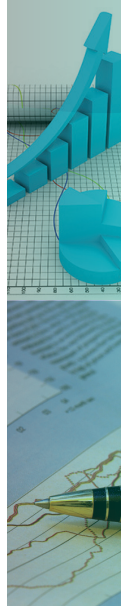
Beŝutnipe

O nyamcicko raŭpe das numaj but cerra/hari zor dŭi akana, kaj te zumavel te haĉarel e beŝutnimaski situacia e sintongi taj e rromengi. Kado si reflektuime ande but kovlo raporto tela i EU rama. Cerra evidenco sas ĉidi ande e rodimata taj e raportura so kerde e roditora taj e civilo organizacie, apal kado sikavel, ke so kovli beŝutnimaski pozicia si bute sinton taj rromen ande Nyamco. Kado si o rezultato e diskriminativo phiradimatango maŝkar e gadŭengo dostipe, e miŝkimasko mamuj e rrom ande thana kaj sintura taj rrom beŝena, e rasisto atakongo karing e sintonge taj e rromenge khera, taj o rezultato jekhe kovle socio-ekonomiko poziciako taj naj politikako programo so laĉarel i situacia.

E naŝalde taj e immigranto rromenge e beŝutnimaski situacia si maj ĉorrivani sar e nyamcicko sintongi taj rromengi, kajso tang drom si len numaj karing penge socialo taj beŝutnimaske ĉaĉimata. Apal nesave maj integrative lokalo taj regional misala sikavena, ke kadi situacia butesa umbladyol pe e publiko raimatango angaŭiŭpe sar pe legislativo rama. Kado si ĉaĉo vi pala o beŝutnipe e toleruime naŝaldengo taj vi pe o maripe mamuj e ĉorrimaske beŝutnimaske krujalimata. Ande akanutni beŝutnimaski kriza e kovlarde migrantonge anda Bulgaria taj Rumunia, o federal raŭpe dŭi akana sikadas numaj cerra kamipe te del motivacia e lokalo taj e regionalo raimatan vaj te ŭutin lent e den vast kadale grupake, vaj te krujin lengi marginalizacia ande beŝutnimasko piaco.

Dŭi kaj naj adato/podatke pa sa o them/cara, ŝaj phenel pe, ke e sintura taj e rrom, sar vi aver minoritetake grupura beŝena ulades varesar. E situaciako rinĉhibjaripe apal trubul te avel diferime, ke naj sa jekh, ke i segregacia kerel pes anda' zor (misalake misto e beŝutnimaske piacosse mexanizmura vaj misto zakono, sar so si kodo vie e 'toleruime' naŝaldenca) vaj voluntaro (ilestar), taj ke e mahala kajso maj but sintura taj rrom beŝena te aĉhone ulade vaj integriuin pe ande o baro taj socialo poxtan. Uni participativo beŝutnimaske projektura e sintonca taj e rromenca taj vi e participativo regeneraciake projektura ande Soziale Stadt programo sa sikade, ke e cikne nivelongi segregacia na sakovar agordel ande phandavipe.

Akana kajso ande palpale jekh ŝerutno federal kotor, o Socialo Foro (Soziale Stadt) programo ŝaj te avel jekh importante labno/instrument e integraciake programonge ande i umal e beŝutnimaski, anda soste vi e sintura taj vi e rrom lena profit. Akana apal naŝtig kuĉarel pe savo profit len e sintura taj e rrom anda programo, taj numaj ande uni surura si kodola sikavkerde. Avela ŝukar te ĉidel pe khetane maj but evidenco pa o efekto e Soziale Stadt programosko pe e sintonge taj e rromenge beŝutnimaske taj trajoske/dŭivipnaske krujalimata.



Strukturalo Ažukarimata

E romengi populacia phenele pe ke si maŝkar 110000 taj 170000. Kodo si jekh averani kommuna, te dikhe-la pe khatar aven, kana aresle, o nivelo lenge integraciako, legalo status, kulturalo, etnikalo taj linvistiko xarakter. Pa e rrom normal pačala pe, ke beŝen po ekstremno margina e dostimaski ande ulade mahala vaj illegalo kampura. Numaj 60–80% lendar pačala pe, ke trajin ande khera taj karing 40000 ande 'nomado kampura' maj but lendar si koncentruime pe bare foronge agora. Ĉi žanelas pe khaŋči pa nomadizmo, taj nas politikalo kamipe te keren integracia, kadala sas e themeske programura ande 1980 berŝa taj kadala buŝonas e 'e rromane kampongi politika'. Ando anav e publiko pačako taj e sigurimasko o raipe deklaruisardas 'emergenciaki situacia ande nomado kampura' ande trin regie ando majo 2008, taj jekh berŝ pala kodo ande aver duj.

Ando februari 2012 o italikano raipe akceptuisardas i 'Nacionalo Strategia vaŝ e Rromengi, Sintongi taj e Caminantiengi Integracia (NSIR italianicka). I UNAR getsardas la (i Kancellaria vaŝ e egalo grižajvimasko pinžaravipe taj e diskriminaciako khosipe pe i baza e rasaki taj etnikalo originaki). I NSIR sas baxtyardi e civilo organiendar taj e internacionalo organizaciendar, ke khoslas i nakhlutne politikake aspektura. Muklas o koncepto e emergenciako/nomadizmosko/ kampongo, taj adaptuisardas o aspekto e čačimatango taj e Evropake fundura. Kado si angluno drom, ke jekh na dilemmako nacionalo strategiaki rama sas adoptuime pe e rromengi integracia, jekh so garantisarel i konvergencia e politikako čačvarimaski ande e Italiake regie taj mujalimata. Dži kaj e planuisarimasko processosko aspekto sas te phirel opral dži tele ande peski konzultacia e regionalo taj e lokalo kancellarianca taj e civilo dostimaske aktorona, e rromane organizacie pale akharde si te len kotor ande monitoringosko čačvaripe.

Ŝtar proceduralo intervencie sas definuime ande i strategia te zurajvel o romano civilo dostipe, te pinžarivel pe e drakhinangi integruipe Sistema taj e regionalo centrura mamuj diskriminacia, te teljarel pe jekh komunikaciaki strategia te marel pe mamuj stereotipura taj anglikrisimata; taj te žamavel pe jekh participaciako modelo e romenge ande lokalo taj nacionalo deciziange procesura. Kadala sistematiko intervencie si te žutin e aktivimata ande ŝtar sektora: sičaripe, bučaripe, sičaripe taj beŝutnipe. E ŝerutne organizaciake kotora ande NSIR si: jekh Maŝkar-Ministerialo Kontrol Forum so kerel i koordinacia taj politikalo ŝerutnipe; jekh Kontrol Forum e Regianca taj e Lokalo Kancellarianca; e Rromengi, Sintongo, Caminanto Komunango Forum (interface funkcia) so inke naj kerdo; Nacionalo Tematiko Mesali vaŝ e ŝtar prioritete umala koordinuime e Ministeriandar; ad hoc bučake grupura (pe e rromengo legalo status, i statistikalo xiv e Evropake fundongi; taj e Regionalo/Lokalo Mesali, e regionalo kancellariange participaciasa, administracia e Provincangi taj e Mujalimatangi, taj o civilo dostipe.

I UNAR sas alome sar o Nacionalo Fokalo Punkto te koordinuil taj te del texnikalo žutimos pe e NSIR-ako čačvaripe/implementacia. Apal e decizie so von anena, naj te inkren zor kana čačvaren pe. E manuŝikane xainga taj e lovjarimaske ŝanse naj dosta. Pala so načile tar 24 čhona/maseka pala o teljaripe e NSIR-esko, inke sa maj but vrama/ciros/vaxt trubul/kampel e relevanto trupon taj e čačvarimaske procedure. E Regionalo Mesali si len baro ŝerutnipe ando NSIR dži ko 4 aprilo 2014, apal e Mesali formalo numaj ande 20 regie vazdyile. E administrativo taj organizacionalo pharimata keren i koordinacia maŝkar e averane nivelura e NSIR rajarimaske problematiko. E organizaciengo zurajvipe taj e kapacitetako vazdipte so žutil e romenge te jekhajven kaj maj efektivo te ŝaj phiraven penge/pire interesura, te ŝaj brakhen/ferin penge čačimata taj te resen karing e Evropake fundura, kodola si ŝerutne buča, kaj te lačharen, specifiko ande Mizmeriguni Italia.



Generalo e gadžengi politika sikavel cerra/hari dukhavipe karing e rromengi integracia, kajso či kerel pe administrative taj legislativo decentralizacia, e lokalo kancellarie šaj aguin biumbado taj šaj keren zurali lokalo politika so vazdyol po NSIR, specifiko anda bešutnipe taj sastyaripe.

I NSIR či arakhlas e mexanizma taj instrumentura vaš o monitoring taj vaš e politikake čaćvarimasko kučaripe. E NSIR xainga aven maj anglal e themester taj khatar e EU, apal e ekzakto love taj kalkulacie či sikade pe xurdikanes.

Mamuj-Diksriminacia

But strene themenge rromengo problemo si, ke naj len lila/dokumentura, taj vi sa e *de facto* bithemeske rromengo si, kasko/koneskiro bithemutnipe nas pinžardo e italikane themestar. Dži kaj či arakhel pe čaćikano adato/podatke pa o numero e bithemeske rromengo, vaj save si po riziko te ačhon bithemesko, lengo legalo pinžaripe si prioriteta ande NSIR. Apal i legislatacia so sas te del palpale pe kado pučhipe vi akana si ačhadi.

E programura so kerde pe te maren pe mamuj rasizmo kerdo mamuj e roma fokusarenas maj anglal te vazden o pinžaravipe pa e rromengo taj e sintongo samudaripe ande Dujto Lumako/Sundalesko maripe taj krujaren pe pamfletura informacijsa so trubul e rromenge. Apal o Nacionalo Fokus Punkto kerel komunikacia e UNAR-esa, taj kodo musajunipe phenel pe ando artiklo 2 e Legislativo Dekretosko numero 215 po 9to juli 2003 'Čaćvaripe e Direktivako 2000/43/CE pa o egalo grížajvipe e manušengo na dikh lengi rasikani vaj etnikalo origina', dži akana či dine legalo žutipe e rasikane diskiminaciake viktimonge ande strukurime drom. Po 16 januari 2014 o *Memorandum e Hačarimasko* sas semnatime e UNAR-atar taj o Nacionalo Bar Konsilo kaj te grizin o fundo savesa šaj del pe čaćunimasko legalo žutipe e diskriminaciake viktimonge. Kadale fundostar del pe jekh legalo sevice bilovengo angla milaj ando 2014.

Ande Italia e krisimata khatar e Evropaki Kriselin pala e manušikane čaćimatango phageripe, sarso kodo musajunipe phenel pe ande e Evropake Konvencia pe e Manušikane Čaćimata, si numaj cerra kerde anda' rrom. Numaj šov situacie si, kaj e Evropaki Kriselin pe Manušikane Čaćimata rajardas mamuj i Italia. Jekh importante paruvipe sas ando ande Legislativo Dekreto no. 215/2003, ke muklas e organizaciengne taj e instituciengne te anen kolektivo diskriminaciake dukhavimata angla e e themeske kriselina.

E romane čavorra si specifiko darade, ke miškin le khatar penge čaće familie taj ande Italia si pra zurales pherde raklorrendar e čorrenge khera. Kaj te del pe palpale pe kado problem, o nacionalo projekto P.I.P.P.I. (Plano e Akciako anda e Prevencia e Institucionalizaciaki) sas adoptime ando 2010 khatar e Ministeria e Bučangi taj e Socialo Politikaki. Maškar e romane čavorra, save bešen ande informalo mahala si vi maj kov-larde; generalo e kancellarie či dikhen so džal, naj len adato/podatke, taj či žanen khanči pa e čavorrenge situacia ande e informalo kampura. Dži kaj o problemo lingange perspektivako sas maj butivar pinžardo ande NSIR, apal nas programura čaćvarde save specifiko kamenas te bularen e žuvlangi diskriminacia taj či dikhen pe lačharimata ande o trajo e romane žuvlango.

Pa o slobodo/mesto miškipe, pala nesave interjuime advokatura, maj šajuno si, ke e romane ženengi rezidenca save si vi e EU themutne pala trin čhon pučhel pe– kana naj len registracia, počin vaj buči, sar so si kodo phendo ando Legislativo Dekreto – sarso si vi e avere themutnenge.

Misto jekh zuralo themutnimasko zakono, but romane manuš naj registruime sar Italikane themutne, vi kana kodo manuš sas biando ande Italia taj bešlas maj but peske trajostar ando them. Ande praktika e rodinata pe e rezidenciaki registracia butivar čhuden pe palpale ilegalno. Kana naj registracia, naštig resen karing i Nacionalo Sastimaski Sistema (nadikh o angluno ažutimos), karing socialo grížipe, karing e bučako piaco, karing e bithemutnimasko pinžaripe, taj o čaćipe te votosaren. E roma save našenas khatar o konflikto ande phurani Jugoslavia ande 1990enge berš nas dine gogyi te roden azilo, kana sas len o čaćipe legalno te keren kodo, apal e 'nomadicko kampura' dine pe lenge.

Sićaripe

Ande Italia e rromane čhavorra naj bićaćimasa reprezentime ande specioalo sićaripe. Ando 2012/2013 11481 rromane sikle sas registruime ande škola anda' 30000 rromane čhavorra ande berša e musajune sićarimaske. E ulade kampura save arakhen pe dural khatar e transportaciake drakhina/mrežia, preventin e čhavorren taj e ternen te phiren ande škola korko pendar. E rromane čhavorra save či bešen ande infrastrukturime kampura apal ande informalo mahala, i situacia inke maj čorrivani si, ke e čhudimata e kherestar so nonstop kerel pe ačhavel o drom e sićarimasko so line te keren taj preventil len khatar i participacia ande sićarimaske aktivimata. Kaj te resel pe e NSIR školaki objektiva, I Nacionalo Mesala e Sićarimaski aktivisardas duj akanutne eksperimentalo programura, savenge rezultatura trubul te bianen replikuimaske modelura: o Projekto anda' Rromane, Sintikane taj Caminantikane (RSC englezicka) Čhavorrenge Inkeripe aj lengi Integracia (kerdo khatar e Ministeria e Bućangi taj Socialo Pućhimatangi, khetane e Sićarimaske Ministeriasa ande Firenze *Istituto degli Innocenti*) taj o Programo Baruv Koheziasa (teljardi ando 2012 khatar i Ministeria e Sićarimaski) te maren pe mamuj e peravipe rano školatar, kajso kerdyile platformura maškar e škole taj e civilo organizacie. Paša kadala programura si inke akanutne intervencie vi katka vi kutka so kamen te vazden o sićaripe taj save si pinžaravade vorta e lokalo cancellariendar taj organizaciendar taj save kamen te resen karing e rrom ande mahala taj line maj dur te keren intervencie save sas ande berša angla i Strategia.

E rromane čhavorra butivar si marginalizuime ande škole, specifiko kana bešen ande 'kampura'. Si len pharipe te phiren ande škola taj khotar khere taj e raklorra taj e sićara semnon len sar 'averane'. E rromane čhavorra pale save akana aresle ando them, si len pharipe te haćaren taj šukares te den duma i čhib angla lenge sićarimasko duraripe. I NSIR či kamel te rešisarel kadala problemura. Ande palune duj berša i Ministeria e Sićarimaski manglas, ke sa e škole integrui materialo pala o *Pharaimos* ande e generalo klasura pala i genocida taj von kerde kodo, kajso dine e sićaren e specioalo kurrikulumoske materialura po Internet. Paša kado naj aver specifiko programura so ekzistuin savenca šaj tromaven pe e rromane sikle te traden pengi škola maj dur. Sa kade, i NSIR či arakhlas akcie pe e xurdelina vaj e rano xurdikanimasko sićaripe taj grižiipe. Intervencie sas kerde, te pinžaraven pe e sićarimaske kućimata e rromenca. Tela i rama e duj ramake programonge maj anglal liparde keren pe e šerutne aktivimata pala e sićarengo treningo taj e školaki mediacia.

Adato pala e profesionalo kvalifikacie taj participacia ande trening aktivimata e rromenge či rakhen pe, apal pala i rama e Evropake Socialo Fundoski, i Ministeria e Bućangi taj Socialo Politikaki kerdas jekh 'Komisia anda' e rromengi socialo taj bućangi integracia' ando 2008. E treningoske aktivimata savenca kamenas te ingren e ženene karing bućaripe sas kerde ande na sistematiko drom, taj numaj pe provincako nivelo, kaj pinžaravade e Evropake Socialo Fundoske bućako treningo, pašile i škola taj i bući, taj dine pe averane ažutimata karing e bućangi integracia. Numaj e reprezentantura e Bućange taj e Socialo Politikake Ministeriake taj o Instituto e Profesionalo Trening Žamavimasko e Bućarengo či žanen te sas vareso bare rezultatenge intervencie ande kadala umala.

Bućaripe

Po themesko nivelo e resade programura so kamen te grižin e rromengi integracia pe bućako piaco inke či kerde pe, dži kaj maj but projektura sas aba teljarde save si phuterde e rromenge kaj si len streno origina. Dekhatar i adopcia e NSIR-aki, e Ministeria e Bućangi taj e Socialo Politikaki kerdas duj programura karing sa o dostipe so žutil e migranto čhavorrenge tha žuvlange te šaj resen karing e bućako piaco taj te maren pe mamuj socialo phanavipe (januari-septemberi 2014). Dži ko april 2013, i Nacionalo Mesala pe Bućaripe predloguisardas uni relevanto programo tela e *Nacionalo Operativo Programaske Rajarimaske taj Sistemake Akcie*: jekh eksperimentalo programo kaj te pinžaravel pe o bućaripe e palpaldengo taj e diksriminuime ženengo (80 rrom taj 80 LGBT manuš) perdal trening aktivimata taj integraciake projektura kerde civilo organizaciendar, adoptuisajlas o španikano ACCEDER programo, anglunes ande uni regie taj pala kodo ande intrego/sasto them.

Naj ekzakt informacia pala e rromengo kotorlipe ande e maj butenge bućake piacoski integraciaki politika. Kodolestar si, ke o fakto si, ke ande Italia i etniciteta si senzitivo temato, kodolestar naštig arakhen pe adatura so čiden pe pala e etniciteta ande i Italia. O numero e rromengo ande gadžikane programura, e

ekspertura phenen, ke sas telal. Apal e duj šerutne projektura trubun te aven liparde kajso pinžaraven o šeftaripe/tergovica: o *Start it Up* (de les starto) projekto e immigrantonge taj o *Patronengo Fundo* so ando 2011 sas ćaćvardo taj ando 2012. Po nacionalo nivelo nas specifiko projektura kerde kaj e rromnya te šaj len bućaki eksperienca taj te maren pe e pharimatenca. E Italiaki participacia ande *EUROMA* drakhin khatar 2008 sa raportuime sar jekh laćhi instrumento te ulavel o žanipe pa o maripe mamuj e bućake piacosse participaciake pharimata angla rrom. O Instituto e Profesiange Trening Žamavimasko vaš e Bućara (ISFOL anglicka) pinžaravadas o vazdipe e nacionalo drakhinako vaš e rromengi integracia vi ando dostipe taj vi ande bućako piaco, so sas phandlo averane lokalo taj centralo administraciendar. O res kadale drakhinako sit e ulavel o žanipe pa i strategia te žanel pe so anda rromengi integracia kerdyilas ande sa i Italia.

Akana e politika vaš i integracia ande i bući dikhel pe sar phandadi angla e projektura e individualo foronge, specifiko ande Lombardia, Marche, Puglia, Campani taj Tuscany regie. Jekh baxtagoralo projekto raportu-isardas ke o 'WE CAN' projekto sas kerdo ando 2012 ando Turin e Turinake Provinciatar taj civilo organiza-ciendar. 74 rromenge žutisarde te dobin e lila sa so trubusardas le kaj te arakhen bući (resume, lovengo zakono, registracia kaj bućake centrura) taj jekh štarto lendar line kotor pe treningura. Jekhvar o treningo das pe gata, uni e rromendar line normalo bućako kontrakto, šaj sado zumavimatenca apal ći trubusardas le paše kvalifikacia.

Ande Italia dopaš sa e bućarde rromengo keren vareso biumbładi bući, 50% lendar kerel kodo informalo. Maj but lendar ćiden e sastra taj miškimaske tergovura/šeftura, kaj maj anglal e terne rrom keren bući. Misto i nevi legislacia pala e gunujengo grižipe ando 2011, e manuš akana žan pe kriminalo krisimata kana ekonomiko aktivipe kerel pe e sastrange ćidimasa. Dekhatar kodi vrama numaj duj provincie adoptisarde rezolucie te del formalo registracia e rromenge save ćiden e sastra kaj te legitimizuin pe lenge aktivimata.

E profesiange trening programura trubul te resen e trebalimata e lokalo bućake piacosse taj te činen pe kaj te pasuin paša i ćaćikani kapaciteta taj aspiracia e rromengi. Trubun e bućarra ande bućake agentura te aven trenuime; kaj maj feder te roden bući taj te šaj vazden i kapaciteta e rromengi. Kaj te marel pe mamuj diskriminacia, organizacie ande bućako piaco, kana arakhel pe jekh diskriminaciaki praktika, trubulas te del pe kolektivo kompenzacia taj e rromes te den than bućako.

Sastimasko Grižajvipe

Texnikalo apal, sa e rroma šaj te len medikalo taj sastyarimaske sevimata, i legilsacia taj e administrativo procedure so kasavo kompleks, ke e maj but rrom ći haćaren sar te resen o sevice. Paša kado, kodola manuš save bešen ande informalo mahala butivar naj len informacia taj ći pinžaren penge ćaćimata.

Ando 2010, nais e intervenciange ande informalo mahala ande Milan, i NAGA arakhlas, ke 94% e nasvalen-go save sas vizitime taj ažutime nas lend rom karing sastyaripe. Pala jekh rodipe kerdo 2012 ande i Lazio regia palaso sas dini i propozicia e Italikane Dostimaske pe Medicina e Migraciake (SIMM) pala e rromengo drom karing e sastyarimaske sevimata ande mahala ande Roma; duj faktora parujen o nivelo e žanimasko e sastyarengo: so integruipe si i mahala krujal lestar e foronge poxtanesa) taj so dur bešena khote.

Si pharipe so naj le dokumentura apal o fakto si ramome po lil ke sako jekhes si les drom karing sastyaripe. Paša e problemura sa aba si pinžarde pala o drom karing e sastimaske sevimata, si vo kodola save si paša averane regule taj godorvalimata maškar o Them taj e Regie. Apal e Themeski rola sit e inkrel ekviteta maškar e sastyarimaski umal, e 21 Regionalo Sastimaske Sistemura keren bući ande jekh drom so si konzistento jekh-jekhveresa taj butivar si kontradikciake, specifiko kana avel i vorba pala e maj kovlarde grupura sar e immigrantura taj e rroma.

Milaje ando 2013 ande i Rama e NSIR-aki, o INMP (Instituto Nacionalo e Sastyarimasko, Migraciako taj Čor-rimasko) sas teljardo ando Trovarsi projekto – Vakcinacia e Rromenge taj Sintonge ande Italia – so kamel te del informacia taj te pinžaravel, te del vakcinacie ande lokalo sastyarimaske kancellarie taj romane kampu-ra, te žamaven pe instrumentura e informaciake paruvimaske po internet taj te keren pe treningura dural e sastyarimaske operatoronge.

Te pinžaravel pe o drom karing e sastimasko grižipe, i NSIR fokusarel pe i rola e rromane mediatorongi. But ande kadi umal pačana, ke bilengo naštig avelas drom karing e sastimaske sevimate, taj akana keren pe eksperimentura ande kado drom. Apal o drom karing e sastimasko grižipe pharardo si e vorta taj na vorta diskriminaciar, e rrom či raportuin dukhavimate vaj roden programura savenca šaj ferinas penge ćaćimate.

Pa i legislacia e nasvalenge ćaćimatangi taj lenge ćaćvarimask i Čarta e Nasvalenge Čaćimatangi ando 1980 sas tradini avri, pala soste maj but šela Lokalo taj Regionalo Čarta e Nasvalenge Čaćimatangi sas tradine avri. E ćaćimate save inkerde pe ande sako jekh ćarta sas pinžarde taj inkerde ande e Themeske Zakonura taj ande Regionalo Thami. Vi e Ministeria e Sastimaski taj e Sastimaske Divizie (e Regionalo instituciange organura) keren e inspekcije taj monitorin e ćaćimatango efektivno ćaćvaripe. Ande palune berša specifiko importance sas dini pe e ćaćimatange aplikaciako monitoring ande regionalo teritorie; bare averimate arakhle pe ando drom karing e socialura, maškaral sas i diskriminacia kaj naj le drom karing e sevimate taj kuć si te resen le.

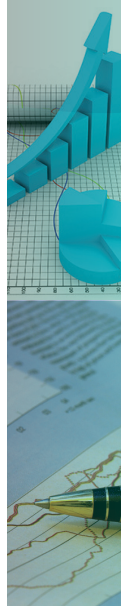
Bešutnipe

Dži kaj e pharimate pala o bešutnipe e rromengo ande Italia sas xurdikanes analizuime ande raportura, rodimate taj xor investigacie so sas kerde ande palune uni berša, taj vi kana si baro registro sa e propoziciango khatar e themutne taj maškarthemutne trupura so seravenas e Italia te respektin taj te brakhen e minoritetange ćaćimate, taj vi kana sas maj but ekperimentalno programura kerde ande maj but lokalo administracie, save sikaven, ke šaj avel ženem vi aver trajoski situacia, i Italia aćhol te avel jekh 'kampongi phuv' maj dur. Karing 40000 manuś – 25% sa e rromane populaciako – bešen ande kampura. Kadi anaxronistiko taj segreguimaski Sistema maj dur si e xarakteria bute foronge geografiake.

O ćaćipe karing adekvato bešutnipe taj te alol pe varekasko than rezidenciako aćhol jekh anda maj problematiko taj dramatiko aspekto so inkrel vi e rromengi integracia. Čaćimastar andi NSIR, o bešutnipe si jekh šerutno kotor e projektosko so kamel te 'laćharel o drom karing e bulhe spektrumosko bešutnimaski solucije e rromenge. Kado ural andi faca e raportongi dyesestar/divesestar so liparen e 'evikcie' sar o maj butivar astardo instrument ande e rama e sekuritariano aspektoski maj anglal.

O socialo bešutnipe e rromenge sadekh inkerdyol numaj anda publiko rezidencialo khera (ERP). Numaj kajso sa maj cerra than arakhal pe ande khere kodolendar taj ke naj adekvato bešutnimaski politika, o drom karing o publiko bešutnipe si 'našimasko' maškar kodola save bešen ande palpalde krujalimate. Pa o šajunipe te resen karing publiko bešutnipe, maj bare pharimate arakhen pe e rromenge pala lengo legalo status (naj len rezidencaki permisija) taj kajso bešena ande permisime 'kampura' kodo naj pinžardo sar jekh situacia e bešutnimaski palpaldimaski.

Kajso te phandavel pe o dramatiko kotor e 'nomado kampongo' taj te teljarel pe jekh nevi faza ande soste e trajoske stilura taj e mahala, socialo kućimate taj e ćaćimate e averane rromane grupange reprezentin o kropaco e neve mahalange taj e bešutnimaski politikange, e strategije save biandyona trubul te aven kompleks taj averane. Misalake e familiango vorta kotorlipe/participacia ando programo si jekh kondicia ando projekto. Duj berš pala i NSIR naj intervencie kodolendar kerde ande e bešutnimaski politika.



MONTENEGRO

Strukturalo Ažukarimata

O Montenegro kerdas jekh sistema e politikake planuimaske taj ćaćvarimaski pe e rromengi integracia, ande soste si jekh legalo rama taj raimatange trupura save keren o planuipe taj e politikake koordinaciake zumadimata. I Divizia e Anglarimaski taj e Rromenge taj e Egyptano populaciake Ćaćimatange Brakhimaski ss kerd ando 2009 ande i Ministeria e Manušíkane taj Minoritetikane Ćaćimatangi. I Divizia sas dini numaj/samo tang avtoriteta te aguil sar e koordinaciako trupo ande e rromane politikano ćaćvaripe. Dži kaj e Ministeria aćhol ando regularo kontakto e internacionalo durustonge truponca taj inkerdyol ande maj but multisektoralo bućake grupura, i Divizia dabja si inkerdi ande kadala aktivimata. I kooperacia maškar i Divizia taj aver relevanto ministerie naj dosta mišto žamade. Ande kadi divizia ći žanel pe anglezicka, taj naj len dosta manušíkane xainga, aj kodo preventil la te del maj bari presia pe e IPA fundongo planuipe taj poćinimata. Si jekh evidentno musajunipe te vazdel pe e Diviziake politikako ćaćvaripe taj monitoring kapaciteta, kaj te del pe lovjaripe taj manušíkane xainga lenge. Von trubul te bući e rromenge taj e egyptanconge te planuin taj te ćaćvaren pengi politika.

E Montenegroski Konstitucia taj i Thami pe e Minoritetange Ćaćimata taj Slobodia stipulisaren e ćaćimata e nacionalo minoritetikane grupange te len kotor ande decizie, maškaral vi ande e centralo taj e lokalo nive-loske regulacie. I Nacionalo Rromani Integraciaki Strategia 2012–2016 (NRIS) sas žamadi ando drom, kaj te pasuil paša e participaciako principle e EU Ramako vaš e Nacionalo Rromane Strategie dži ko 2020; klidune rromane interesime manuś sas inkerde ando planuipe. O žamavipe e NRIS-ako vazdyilas pe na mišto baza e phurane rezultatske kućarimaski, apal kado maj laćho si e programondar peske averane indikatorenca taj kade šaj dikhel so šaj aresel pe ando avindipe. E Lokalo Akciake Planura adoptime ande efta mujalimata, taj kodo šaj sevel sar jekh importante participaciako than e lokalo rromane kommunange.

O raibe vazdas jekh Komisia pe e NRIS-ake Impementaciako Monitoring Apal jekh anda e maj bare kovlarimata e politikake ćaćvarimaske mexanizmonge si ke naj zuralo monitoring taj kućaripe kerde pe programura. Nai adato/podatke ćide pala i etniciteta taj vi kodo phararel te dikhel pe e kućarimasko anglaripe ande implementacia. Kodolestar o raibe kamel te laćharel i kapaciteta kaj te ćidel pe precizo statistika taj te vazdel pe e administrative adatongo labjaripe. Adekvato ćaćvarimaske taj monitoring mexanizmura e zurale civilo dostimaske participaciasa trubun inke/vadže te aven kerde ande e mujalimata kaj arakhen pe kadala Lokalo Akciake Planura.

E tang budžetikane fundura si jekh anda e šerutne pharimata karing o efektivo ćaćvaripe e rromane integraciake politikange. So baro fundo e lovengo šaj ulavel pe ande e Montenegro themesko budžeto pe e NRIS-ako ćaćvaripe umblavela khatar e xainga so e zakonura ulaven anda'e themesko budžeto taj anda' IPA fundura. Dži kaj kadala statistika naj pinžarde, kodo si pinžardo ke e publiko fundoske love save si ulade pe e akanutne budžetongo ciklo beršestar, kodo naštig mjazarel pe e NRIS objektivonge buhlimasa. Misalake o Nikšić Mujalipe ći uladas fundura pe e Lokalo Akciake Planosko ćaćvaripe ando 2014.

Mamuj-Diskriminacia

Apal si jekh mamuj-diskriminaciaki politikaki rama, lako efektivo ćaćvaripe apal naštig arakhel pe; naj ći jekh krisipe so šaj lelas zor pala varesavo diskriminaciako suro dži akana, taj naj precizo register pa e diskriminaciang surongi registracia. Jekh anda' e šerutne problemura e minoritetange ćaćimatange brakhimaske

si e rromengi politikalo reprezentacia. Naj autentiko reprezentacia e rromengi taj e egyptancondi ando Montenegrosko Parlamento vaj ande lokalo ćidimata. Apal kado ćaćepe si garantuime sa e e aver nacionalo kommunange. Vi kana sas parudo o Zakono pe e Minoritetikane Ćaćimata taj e Mestimata taj i Thami pe e Konsilierengo taj e Parlamentarongo Alope,⁷ i alosarimaski Sistema ċi den drom e rromenge te avel len minoritetikani reprezentacia kaj naj len mandatura garantuime, sar so si kodo vi e horvatone minoritetasa, taj ċi na ċi dej len o šajpe te parujen e legislaciake truponge decizie. E Akciako Plano ando Kotor 23 ċi inkrel specifiko programura pala kado.

Kajso naj registracia taj ċi identitetake lila, kodo vi akana reprezentisarel o problemo bare vashimasko e rromenge taj e egyptanconge save bešen ando Montenegro. E problemura te astarel pe o legalo status si specifiko evidento pala e Rrom Andral Thanarde Manus (IDP anglezicka) save naj registruime pe e biandimasko register trubul te aven registruime, ke e biandimasko registra vaj sas pastime vaj xasarde andeo 1999 konflikto ando Kosovo. Jekh aver problem si, e rromengi taj egyptano ċhavorrengi registracia save nas biande ando Montenegro, vaj avral e sastimasko therimata. E ċhavorra kaske parentura sir rom taj egyptano IDP bi te avel lengo legalo status regulime, taj e ċhavorra save si biande avral e sastimasko institucendar, si tela baro riziko e bithemeskimasko aj te arenen e fundamentalo ćaćimata.

Sićaripe

Evidento progreso sas kerdo ande e rromenge taj e egyptanconge sićarimaski integracia, kajso ċinde pe lila taj transportaciake sevimata e anglune školake siklenge taj das pe stipendia/bursa e maškarune školake taj e uće školake studentonge. O numero e rromane taj e egyptane ċhavorrengo ande xurdelina vazdyilas ande palune berša, ti vi e rromane taj e egyptane studentongo numero pe maj uće nivelura. E aktivimata kaj te geton pe e anglune rromane lavustika/dikcionarura sas tromade kaj maj but rrom te šaj ginen taj te ramon. APal e sićarimasko agordimata v'el rromenge taj e egyptano ċhavorrengi si but telal, specifiko maškar e IDP-ura. I segregacia e rromane siklengi vi akana arakhel pe ande e anglune školako specialo kotor so si organizuime ande IDP mahala ande Podgorica (Konik Kampo).⁸ E ċhavorrengo save phiren ande xurdelina numaj dopaš si a nacionalo generalosko (26.65%). Bilovengo den pe e lila lenge e ċhavorrengi dži ko trito klasa, so paruveta lenge peravimata ande maj uće klasura. Paša kado si zuraes palal aćhilime te den pe kodola lila, si kana vi 20 ċhon si te žukaren. I transportacia so kerel pe bilovengo pale numaj pe duj thana keren pe, ande Podgorica taj Tivat.

Sistematiko solucie te preventisaren e ċhejango peravipe taj garantuil pe lengo phiripe ande musajune školako sićaripe, inke naj. Apal e Komisija te monitoril taj te peravel o xasaripe e rromane taj e našalde ċhavorrengo sas kerdi, pala i iniciativa e civilo organiziaciengi 'Instituto pe Socialo Integracia'. Andā 81 rromane gimnaziake sikle ando 2013/2014 numaj trin žene peradyile ande e beršesko angluno kotor. E rromane mediatora taj e sićarimasko assistantura inke sa trubul te aven integruipe pe e sićarimasko sistemake nivelura. Naj akanutne regulacie save phenenas o numero e ženengo pala e pozitivno diskriminaciake principlosa. Kado berš e bursange programura e rromane taj e egyptane studentone ćaćvardyona žutimasa khatar o Rromano Sićarimasko Fundo (REF) so dela fundura taj mentoring e studentonge, kaj te preventil pe o peravipe andā škola taj te dikhel so maj feder agordimata astaren.

7 Thami pe e Konsilierengo taj Parlamentarongo Alope (Formalo Gazetta e Montenegroski, No 46/11), reguliril e politikalo participacia e minoritetangi taj e minoritetikane entikalo kommunangi ande reprezentativo trupura sas adoptime po 8 september 2011 taj uštadas ande zor po 24 september 2011, apal ċi vazdas e rromengo phiravipe. Artiklo 79 ande Konstitucia garantuil o ćaćepe karing ćaćikani reprezentacia ando Parlamento e Montenegrosko taj e parlamentura e lokalo raimatange ande soste e minoritetura si jekh vasno kotor ande e populacia so žal pala e pozitivno diksriminaciako koncepto. O ćaćepe karing ćaćikani reprezentacia e minoritetangi si specifikuime ande Thami pe e Konsilierengo taj Parlamentarongo Alope ando artiklo 94.

8 O Konik Kampo si e maj bari rromani mahala ande Raćune Balkan regia. Arakhel pe paše e Podgorica karing 1500 rrom taj aškalie, taj e maj but lendar miškisajle te bešen ando Konik Kampo pala o maripe ando Kosovo ando 1999.

Bučaripe

Pala e bute beršenge zumadimata te integriuin pe e rrom ande e sičarimaski sistema, inke nai jekh nevi generacia dosta sičardi e rromendar ando them. Apal e bučake piacoski integracia vi akana ačhol but phari. Kadi generacia resel pe mjazutne problemonca sar lenge parentura kerde kodo biš berš palpale: stigma, diskriminacia taj nas len personalo lila taj e themutnimasko status si e maj bare pharimata angla e rromani taj e egyptani populacia save (pale)uštaven ande bučako piaco. Kodo phenela, ke kodola save agorden i maškaruni škola maj butivar astaren buči kaj Publiko Kommunalno Sevimata, so si but telal lenge kvalifikacie.

Kajso naj entikalo čidino adato/podatke ande e formalo statistika, kodo vazdel pharimata kaj te geton pe taj te kučaren pe e programura specifiko kerde pe rromengi taj egyptanongi integracia. Pe i baza e vol-untaro self-identifikaciaki, o Register e Bučake Agenturako phenel, ke trivar maj but sarso von si ande sa i populacia. Misto pengo generalo status, i diskriminacia taj o nivelo e sičarimasko, e Bučarimaski Agentura phenela, ke e žene anda e rromane taj e egyptane kommune 'phares keren buči'taj kodo si e maj telune bučangi kategorija. Pala o adato e Themeske Bučarimaske Agenturako ando decembro 2013 numaj 5% e registruime bibučakire rromengo taj egyptancongo sas bučako pe jekh fiks termina maj anglal taj numaj 10% lendar registruime si inkerde ande aktivo bučarimaske politikake programura. O maj paluno adato sikavel bari fluktuacia pa jekh berš po kaver.

Ando 2013 e Bučarimaski Agentura šaj arakhlas buči 5% e registruime rromengo taj egyptancongo kaj naj le buči. E projekoske ažutimasa so bušol 'Te kerel pe jekhčhando drom karing e bučake pozicie anda' rromani taj i egyptani populacia', so ando 2010/2011 sas kerdo ando 2010/2011 55 ženenge, 48 žene agordine e profesiake treningo sar užarra, higenistura, publiko utilitetake higenistura, keramistura taj ažutimaske bučara e frutenca taj vitikultura. 18 žene lendar astarde buči. Vi kana sas baxtalo anglunes e maj but treningoske taj reintegraciake programura operuin pe projektongi baza taj lungu pazusa maškar e projektonge ciklura so šaj inkren vi jekh berš, dži kaj neve fundura e donorendar si dine. E maj palutne zumavimaske/pilot programura kerde e civilo organizaciendar, maškar lende vi žuvlane organizacie, save naštig durarde penge aktivimata, ke nas len dosta lovengo ažutimos.

Si varesave eksperimentura save kamen te integriuin e rromen taj egyptanon ande publiko buči. Misalake o nacionalo 'Mek avel užo/čisto' projekto, taj o 'Ažutorri ande klasa e rromane čavorrenge' so čačvarel pe ande Podgorica taj Niksic taj inkrel maj but familia rromengi taj egyptanongi. Ando Decembro 2013 Konsilo e Kvalifikaciango adoptisardas duj neve pozicie: Organizatori e Socialo Integraciake Bučango taj Socialo Integraciako Asistanto kaj te šaj arakhen buči e rrom taj e egyptanura. Sas kerde vi neve profesiane trening programura pe kadala pozicie.

E themeski bučajvimaski agentura del ažutimos e bučarnenge mediaciassa, bučake reklamona, ažutimasa e ternimatange te arakhen buči, e šeftarimasko žamavipe, te del pe bučaki licensa e strenenge, te arakhel pe buči e palpale manušenge, taj legalo konzultaciake sevimata. Dži akana e programura save sas kerde te ažutin e cinne taj e maškarune šeftonge/tergovonge ando them nivar či resle či e rromane či e egyptano themutnen.

Sastimasko Grižajvipe

Ande umal e sastimaske grižajvimaski o zakono garantuil, ke e rrom taj e egyptanura, maškar lende e tradine manušen (DP anglicka) taj e IDP-ura, line maj dur te resen karing o inkerdipe e medikalo sevimatango jekhčhanded e Montenegroske themutnenca. Apal preizo adato pa o drom karing e sastimasko grižajvipe naštig arakhel pe, ke e registra naj čidine pala i etniciteta. E sastimaske sistemako reformo sikadas jekh nevi sistema e generalo doktorengi (GP anglicka) – alome doktora e anglune sastimaske grižajvimaske. Sako jekh paciento trubul te alosarel pesko GP. E Sastimaske Insurancako Zakono kamel te del specio brakhipe e socialo kovlarde kategoriange, sar e manušenge bibučako, e čavorrenge, e žuvlange save si khamne/phare (uže, baxtale) taj jekh berš pala so bianen, e maj phurenge sar e 65enge taj e manušenge save xan dukh khatar infekciake nasvalimata (dur amendar). Kadala manuš či trubul te počinen e love po medikalo grižajvipe taj kadala regulacie šaj aplikuin pep e rrom taj pe egyptanura sa kade. Jekh čavorro šaj biandyol ande orsavo nasvalengo kher ando Montenegro. Kodo si bilovengo savorrenge kas si sastimaske insuranca. Andal o Konik

Kampo, si jekh medikalo centro e čhavorrenge taj e dadenge aj dejange khote. Specifiko fokus del pe po reproduktivo sastipe taj e čhavorrenge biandipe, nais e rromane taj e egyptano organizaciange participa-
ciake, maj anglal e rromane networkoske 'PRVA' taj e Centroske pe Rromane Iniciativura (CRI). E rromenge taj e egyptanonge kerel pe sastyarimaske kampanyura taj si baro procento e imunizaciako.

Pa o socialo grižajvipe, kodo, ke naj statistaklo xurdimata pa i etniciteta, maj dur ćorrarel o kućaripe e socialo politikako taj lenge efektongo pe rromengi/egyptanongi integracia. Maj dur, o nevo zakono pe Socialo taj Čhavorrenge Grižajvipe khatar o 2013 sikadas nesave tangjarimaske kriteria karing e socialo sevimata taj xulajimata. Inke rano sit e phenel pe o efekto kadale Zakonosko pe Rromane taj Egyptane xulajimata, šaj perel pe, ke but rrom taj egyptanura kaj si len rezidenca či den pe drom karing e socialo benefitura, ke si bari limita e therimaski taj naj len informacia taj vramaki limita (o socialongo počinipe pe 9 čhona/maseka si tangjardo). Paša kado e zakonoski aplikacia naj efektivno inke, ke naj maškaruni legislacia (šov krujal e zakonostar trubun te aven adoptime so maj sigo kaj pašal te reguliril pe o drom karing e socialo sevimata taj motivacie). Dži kaj kado Zakono si pinžardo, anglunivar, i kategorija e IDP-ongi taj e DP-ongi sar manuś šaj resen kadala socialura, apal e rromane taj egyptane IDPura, kajso naj len legalo statuso, naštig len hazna khatar kadala zakonura.

Bešutnipe

Uni romen taj egyptanon si lend rom karing sanitacia taj adekvato bešutnipe. Vi kana o Zakono pe Socialo Bešutnipe pinžarel e romen taj e egyptanon sar jekh anda' peske prioritetaso resadi grupa, leski aplikacia šaj pućhel pe, kajso naj nisar lovenge xainga taj kapaciteta e lokalo kabineton te ćaćvaren socialo bešut-
nimaske programura. Dži kaj o Zakono pinžarel a bikherenge manuśen sar jekh anda' e resadi grupa, či phenel, ke si musajuno te keren pe programura so preventin o bikherutnipe, kaj kerde pe laće receptiacke centrura. O Zakono pe e Legalizacia e Informalo Kherangi so delas than te legalizuin pe e informalo bešut-
nimaske šajimata, save maj anglal si beše rromendar, inke nas adoptuime.

E krujalimata te bilaren pe e rezidencialo problemura e tradine manuśenge save aćhon ande kolektivo centrura kerde pe andal o Regionalo Bešutnimasko Programo (Sarajevo proceso), kajdo ćinde pe thana te vazden pe rezidencialo zgradura, khera ande o Nikšić, Pljevlja, Berane, Herceg Novi taj Podgorica mu-
jalimata. O lokalo parlamento e šerutne forosko – Podgorica adoptuisardas jekh generalo taj xurdikano forosko plano, 'Koni – Vrela Ribnička II', savesa kerde pe kondicie e projektoske ćaćvarimaske 'Arakhipe e durutnimaske soluciango e IDPonde, a themeste andral tradine manuśenge taj bešnenge ando Konik kam-
po – Faza I.'

SERBIA

Strukturalo Ažukarimata

O rezultato e savaxtune presiako kerdi khatar i Dekada pe Rromengi Integracia taj i Evropaki Unia, e rromengi integracia ĉhutas pes pe bari politikalo agenda ande Serbia. Akana dab'a si strategiko dokumento, ĉi po themesko, ĉi po lokalo nivelo, so ĉi ĉi anavarelas e rromen sar e maj kovlardi socialo grupa taj so ĉi delas nesave programon savenca kamela pe laĉharen i situacia e rromane komunaki. Pe bibaxt, e programongo zordipe ĉi vazdyilas jekhvareste/jokharsa.

Po themesko nivelo o kliduno publiko administraciako instituto so si godorvalo pala i koordinacia e Nacionalo Rromane Integraciake Strategiaki (NRIS) busŝol I Kancellaria pala e Manuŝikane taj Minoritetikane Ĉaĉimata (OHMR) taj maj specifiko i Grupa kaj te laĉharel pe o statuso e rromengo taj aŝutomis e migrantongo (Grupa). Akana trin manuŝ ando OHMR si rromane profesionalura. O kliduno forum pe koordinacia si o Konsilo te laĉharel pe o statuso e rromenge taj o ĉaĉvaripe e Dekadako pe Rromengi Inregracia (Konsilo). O Konsilo ĉidela e relevanto ministerial, o civilo dostipe maŝkar lende e rromane organizacien (perdal o NCRNM, dikh telal) taj maj but lokalo raimata. Khatar o 2014 o Konsilo ŝerardo e Buĉange Ministrostar, aj kado paruvipe sas tromado vi e civilo dostimaske reprezentantondar (maj anglal jekh rromano parlamentari ŝerarelas les, kas nas zor pe i buĉi e ministeriangi).

Ande Autonomo Provinca e Vojvodinaki, o instituto so si godorvalo pala i koordinacia e phandle buĉangi si i Kancellaria pe Rromengi Integracia. Lesko direktoro taj e maj but anda'e buĉarra si rromane profesionalura.

Po lokalo nivelo, karing 50 lokalo raimata den buĉi e lokalo rromane koordinatorenge. Pala o Ombudsman, lengi pozicia taj buĉarimasko status si but kovlo; ŝaj zurajvelas pet e regulirinas e buĉange lekhimata/ramoma/iskirimata, e alosarimaske kriteria, tmd. E drakhinako zuraripe taj bukharipe si jekh programo so kamel te kerel i NRIS. Khatar 2014 jekh foro ande Centralo Serbia, Kraljevo, si vi len jekh Lokalo Rromano Konsilo, so anela khetane sa e interesome ŝenen khatar o lokalo raŝpe taj o civilo dostipe (jekh potencialno laĉhi praktika).

O formalo trupo e rromane civilo dostimasko si o Nacionalo Konsilo pe Rromani Nacionalo Minoriteta (NCRNM), 35e ŝenenca, maŝkar lende 11 ŝuvla.

E civilo dostimaske kotorlipe, maŝkar lende e rromane civilo organizie (perdal o NCRNM), kaj te geton pe strategia pe rromengi integracia si intenzivo. O kotorlipe e civilo organizaciengo te geton pe programura si sporadiko. Kovlo partneripe pe programura agordel ande xasarimata pe v'el duj riga: e publiko administraciake institucie ĉi scion anda'e civilo organizaciange phiradimata line po than; taj e civilura ĉ'astaren informacia pa e avinde programura.

Pa o lovjaripe ando 2014 nas specifiko budŝetonge ulavimata pe e NRIS-ako ĉaĉvaripe. E maj but programura si lovjarde e internaciano donondar, maj anglal khatar e EU. E ŝerutne e Evropake Komisiake dine i deklaracia, ke lengo angaŝuŝpe tradel maj dur te del specialo fokuso pe i situacia e rromane komunangi taj te ulavel paŝe vi lovenge xainga.

Pa o monitoring taj o kuĉaripe, o OHMR getosarel anglarimaske raportura, numaj ĉi den drom te ŝaj dikhen pe e rezultatura taj e efektura e programonge. O OHMR aŝutimasa khatar o OSCE last e ĉidel informacia khatar e lokalo raimata, taj kodo inke trubul te dikhel pe, ke kodo so laĉhipe anela. O kovlipe e monitoring mexanizmongo si generalo problemo ande Serbia, na specifiko ande NRIS.

Mamuj-Diskriminacia

E rroma ande Serbia formalo si len o statuso sar nacionalo minoriteta so garantuil len, vi kana numaj formalo, vi individualo taj vi kolektivo ĉaĉimata sarso phenel pe kodo ande Serbikani Konstitucia taj ande maŝkarthemutne taj themutne manuŝikane taj minoritetikane ĉaĉimatange standardura.

Ande Serbia adyes si maj ŝamade legalo taj institucionalo mamuj-diskriminaciaki rama, so oprisar-el e diskriminaciake sa e forme te keren pe mamuj individualura taj grupura, sarso si phendo ande EU mamuj-diskriminaciake regulacie. O but vrama aŝukardo Zakono pe o Oprisaripe e Diskriminaciako ('LPD' anglicka) po agor sas adoptime ando 2009 taj las zor ando januaro 2010. Kado umbrella/kiŝobrano zakono si komplementime specifiko mamuj diskriminaciake zakononca sar o zakono pe lingangi egaliteta⁹ taj jekh pe i prevencia e manuŝenge diskriminaciaki save si palpalde,¹⁰ taj vi eksplicito mamuj-diskriminaciake regule so inkerdyon ande but averane zakonura. O Serbikano Kriminalo Kodo penalizisarel o kriminalo phiradipe kana si les dikriminativo kotor and'al. E 2012 parudimata e Kriminalo Zakonoske sikade jekh 'xolako motivo' sar jekh zurarimasko krujalipe kaj e krisarimaski faza.

Si karing 30000 manuŝ ande Serbia bi personalo lilango, sadekh/paste si sa rrom. Karing 6500 lendar naj len biandimaski registracia. Naj le lila so phararel vaj vorta lel lendar o drom karing e bazikane manuŝikane ĉaĉimata, sar karing o ĉaĉipe e ŝicarimasko, sastimasko, adekvato standardonge beŝutnimasko, socialo sekuriteto taj politikalo participaciako. Misto i presia kerdi e civilo organizaciendar taj khatar e Evropaki Komisia pala soste jekh formalo initiative das pe ande khatar e Ombudsmanoski cancellaria rano 2012, e zakonoske reformura nakhle kaj maj lokho t'avel te asteren pe e personalo lila. Apal arakhen pe problemura kadale reformonge ĉaĉvarimasa so trubul t'avel monitorime ando avindi.

Ande pesko 2013 progresongo raporto, i Evropaki Komisia zurardas i vorba, ke e rrom si e maj diskriminuime grupa, specifiko kana dikhel pe lengo drom karing socialo brakhipe, sastipe, buĉajvipe taj adekvato beŝutnipe. Numaj naj sistematiko taj koordinuime zordimata te peraven pe diskriminativo phiradimata maŝkar e publiko cancellarie taj sevitora, kodo nas lipardo. Misto kado e themeski akcia sas tangjardi te bilarel numaj specifiko surura sar khatar o Komisari pala o Brakhipe e Egalitetako vaj khatar o Ombudsman.

O Komisari vaŝ o Brakhipe e Egalitetako ('o Komisari') si jekh biumblado nationalo trupo specializime ande i prevencia taj o maripe mamuj i diskriminacia. Vi kana sas jekhetanutne zordimata e Komisarestar taj nesave civilo dostimaske organizaciendar te pinŝaren pe e mamuj diskriminaciake regule, o pinŝaravipe maŝkar e rromane manuŝ si telal. Ando 2013 numaj 5% (34) sa e dukhavimatango sas pala i diskriminacia pe rromane originaki baza. Vi kana o Komisari tradas avri but importante propozicie pe i diskriminacia mamuj e rrom ando 2012 taj 2013, taj las te kerel bida taj civilo krisarimata, taj maj but kodole akciendar sas astarde *ex officio* vaj khatar averane civilo organizacie e rromenge rigatar, apal na vorta rromendar. Vi Komisari las kotor ande konzultacie pala i adopcia e neve akciake planoski vaŝ o ĉaĉvaripe e NRISako pe i periodo 2012–2014.

E Ombudsanos si les maj bulhi rola sar e Komisaros ando monitoring ke e publiko administraciako taj publiko sevimatango phiradipe ĉi phagrel e themutnenge ĉaĉimata, i zor e zakonoski vaj e laĉhe rajarimaski. O Ombudsman vazdel zurali vorba pe rromane integraciake programura (vaj kana naj kodola) po lokalo nivelo. O Ombudsman teljardas jekh projekto paŝal te monitoruil o ĉaĉvaripe e propoziciango pe rromane puĉhimata so kerel e lokalo taj e nacionalo cancellariange. Paŝa o nacionalo Ombudsman, o Ombudsman e Autonomo Provincako ande Vojvodina sas les jekh bari kontribucia paŝa o monitoring, pinŝaravipe taj zuraripe e rromenge integraciako ande regia e Vojvodinaki.

9 Thami pe Lingango Jekhĉhandipe, Formalo Gazetta ande RS", No. 104/2009.

10 Thami pe i Prevencia e Palpalde Manuŝenge Diskriminaciaki, "Formalo Gazetta ande RS", No. 33/2006.

Sićaripe

I Republika e Serbiaki si la but laće zakonura so den laćho than e rromane ćhavorrege integraciake ando sićaripe. I Legislacia pe e Fundacia e Edukaciaki (LFES) pinžarel o ćaćepe sako jekhesko karing o sićaripe bidiskriminaciako taj zurarel o ekonomiko, socialo taj kulturalo kotor e ćaćimasko karing sićaripe.

O ćaćepe karing sićaripe šaj ćačvadyol e romendar taj averendar bi te kerel pe orsavo dokumento. O zakono bianel o musajunipe e školake te registruil sako jekhe ćhavorres savo bešel paša e škola, apal vi khatar aver thana, sarso kodo rodela pe e dejandar taj e dadendar, taj sarso kodo mekel pe e školake kapacitetatar. O zakono del e ćhavorren save aven khatar e kovlarde socialo grupura e šansa te registruin pe ande škola bi te avel len evidenca pe adresa, dej aj dad, vaj aver lila so rodenas pe.

O Zakono pe Xurdenlinangi Edukacia del registraciaki prioriteta e ćhavorrege khatar e kovlarde grupura (Artiklo 13 taj 14) taj del than lenge registraciake vi kana naj len evidence pe adresa bešimaski taj identitetake lila. Školake lila bilovengo šaj len pe e siklenge ando 1–4 gradura, taj si len programura kerde vi pala škola. Apal vi ande kadi integraciaki politika e dejange taj e dadenge trubul te ćiden sa e musajune lila so roden pep o agor e školuumasko, averćhandes o ćhavorro naštig lel peski diploma.

O 'Zakono pe o Brakhipe e Ćaćimatango taj e Slobodia e Nacionalo Minoritetangi' vazdel o ćaćepe karing e xurdelina, angluno taj maškaruno sićaripe ande dejutni ćhib taj adekvato sićaritorencia. Ande praktika o sićaripe e rromane ćhibako tradelas pe lokhes avri ando 2013, kotalal misto kodo, ke e parenci ći rodenas kodo. Maj bulhto krujaripe ažukerel pe ando 2014–2015.

O Akciako Plano vaš Sićaripe lekhel e programura so si te aven ćačvarde kaj te resen pe e štar resa:

1. Integracia e romengi ande e sićarimaski Sistema taj te garantuil pe, ke sićon maj dur;
2. te del pe kvalitativo sićaripe;
3. paćiv karing averikanipe taj žamavipe e multikulturalo kućimatango;
4. e kulturalo identitetako inkeripe.

O Akciako Plano si importante te laćharel pe i implementacia e rromane populaciake statusoski, apal e maj kovle linkura e Akciake Planoske si e indikatora save naštig monitorin pe. Kajso naj efektivo kućarimaski Sistema ande Akciako Plano, o monitoring si maj pharo. Jekh anda e programura so sas les baro vasio baxtagor ando monitoring sa e pozitivno diskriminacia te kerel pe registracia ande maškarune škole taj univerziteta. Kadala programura monitoruin o numero e registruime ćhavorrengo, taj ći monitoruil e sićarimaski kvaliteta.

Jekh sićarimaske ažutoreski pozicia sas biandi te del pe ažutimos/pomož taj ekstra supporto e ćhavorrege taj e studentonge pala penge musajimata taj te žutil pe e sićarege, sikavnenge taj e ažutorege te keren bući e ćhavorenca saven trubul ekstra ažutimos ando sićaripe. I Serbia si o angluno them ande i regia kaj kadala sićarimaske asistantura si šerutno kotor ande sićarimaski Sistema taj kaj e sićarimaske ažutimasko trening programo kerel bući ande praktika. Numaj o numero e sićarimaske asistantongo naj dosta te resel o musajunipe, taj si line pe bući pe jekhe beršeske nevjarimaske kontraktura, taj kade naj len stabiliteta ande i sistemako durutnipe.

Vi kana sas hazna/profit anda romenge dromengo garantisaripe karing o sićaripe, i školaki segregacia vi akana si problemo. E rromane sikle maj dur si zurales reprezentime ande 'specialo škole' vi kana o absolute numero e ćhavorrengo ande kadala škole peradyol. Inke si misala e segreguime školange taj klasake livnange ando sasto them.

I pozitivno akcia, maškaral e bursangi regula taj o mentoring dino e rromane studentonge ande maškaruni škola vazde e romengi registracia; i pozitivno diskriminacia žutisardas te vazdel i registracia vi po trito nivelo.

Bučaripe

Pala o akanutno adato/podatke khatar e Unisarde Naciengo Džamavimasko Programo (UNDP) o bibučajvimasko numero maškar e rromane manuś si karing 20–30%-onca maj but, taj e bučajvimasko numero maškar e rromane manuś si 15%-onca maj tele sar e gadžengo ande sa jekh gav aj foro. O informalo bučajvipe e rromane manuśengo ande Serbia (karing 75%) si jekh anda e maj uće ande i regia, butesa maj ući sar ande EU thema. E median počinimata čhonestar e rromane manuśenge te dikhena pe paša e gadžengire ande jekh than (karing 35/45%) si jekh anda e maj telune ande regia.

I šerutni umal e informalo bučajvimaski maškar e rromane manuś ande Serbia si čidipe e čorrivane ivande materialongo.

But negativo konzekvencie čhindyon khatar maj but informalo buća. Paša e mišto pinžarde konzekvencie sar teluni počin taj ke si bi socialo sekuritetako, jekh maj univar lipardi konzekvencia si, ke e čhavorra butivar inkerdyon ande kadala aktivimata. Kana e čhavorra len vrama pe kadala buća taj na te phiren ande škola, kodo del negativo konzekvencie pe lengo trajo pe lungo vrama.

Dži kaj e bučajvimaski situacia e rromane manuśengi si maj čorrivani generalo, e bučajvimaski situacia e rromane manuśengi tradine khatar o Kosovo si inke maj čorri.

Pala e Evropaki vorba, o raibe adoptuisardas i Nacionalo Bučajvimaski Strategia ande 2011–2020 (i Strategia). I Strategia kamel te marel pe mamuj diskriminacia taj te vazdel zuraes o formalo bučaripe, taj arakhel e rromane manuśen maškar e šerutne resade grupura (paša e manuś kas si palpaldimata taj e manuś tradine khatar Kosovo).

Sa maj but rrom registruin pe sar bibučake manuś kaj o Nacionalo Bučajvimasko Sevice (si karing 10% sako berś), apal vi kade maj cerra/po hari si o numero e rromengo registruime bibučako desar e na-rromengo. Pe bibaxt kado si pe jekh rig i konzekvencia kodolestar, ke e rromane manuśen naj len lače phiradimata, kana line pe registruin e Nacionalo Bučajvimasko Sevimasa.

E aktivo bućake piacoski politika sas dikhle khatar i Strategia, apal naj but programura save sas čaćvarde, ken as lovenge xainga ulade, taj kodola save sas čaćvarde, si len krujalimata save či keren e rromengi participaci šajuni. E love so den pe e firmange te bućaren e palpalde ženem vaj e rromane manuśen naj dosta atraktivo. E love dine e themestar po šeftaripe rodela pe paše bare love garanciake so naštig kerel pe e palpaldonca taj či e rromane manuśenca. E publiko bućake programura so inkren e rromen, si cerra/hari, taj naj len rezultato pe lungone vramako bučaripe e manuśenca.

E rromane profesionalcongo bučajvipe ande centralo taj lokalo publiko administracia si kovlo. Kadi umal trubul te lačharel pe na numaj, ke trubul te del bućaki šansa e romenge, apal vi ke si te del e publiko administraciake institutonge jekh maj lačo hačaripe e pharimatango karing e rromane kommune, te lačharen pe kaj te pasuin lengi politika te provokuin kadala pharimata taj te ažutin te krujin pe diskriminativo akcia taj vakerimata kodolendar.

E rromane civilo organizacie žutimasa khatar internacionalo donora, čaćvaren but projektura te vazden o formalo bučajvipe e rromengo.

Sastimasko Grižajvipe

But raportura phutraven e jakha po fakto, ke e sastimasko status e rromane manuśengo si butesa tela e Evropako socialo medianako: deše berśenca maj cerra/po hari train/dživen e rrom sarso e maj but ande populacia; e rromane žuvla butesa maj cerra/po hari traisarena sar e murś maškar e rromane manuś taj vi te dikhela pe paša e žuvla maškar e gadžengi populacia; maj but čhavorra meren maškar lende (O Del te rakhel); maj but žene peren nasvale khatar e bešutnimaske krujalimata; taj si bare pharimata ande i imunizacia taj nutricia e rromane čhavorrengi.

E socialo integraciako zordipe taj e rromengi integracia ande e serbicko dostipe trubul te avel gindisardo/mislime mišto, te del pe drom karing uće kvalitetake taj aresimaske sastyarimaske sevimata. Kajso naj len identitetake lila taj registruime rezidenca, but rrom naj len vaj si len numaj tang grom karing kvalitetako medikalo grižajvi. E IDPura khatar o Kosovo, e rezidentura e informalo mahalango, sezonal bučara taj rromane families as deportuime khatar e Račune Evropake thema tela e durust maškar e thema te traden le palpale, das len ande kovlardi pozicia. E administrative pharimata, kajso či pačan ande institucie, o čorripe taj i diskriminacia se maj bare pharimata angla drom karing e sastimaske grižajvimasko sevimata. Maškar e rromane manuś e khamne žuvla taj čhavorra si specifiko kovlarde; vi kana si tela o Zakono e Sastyarimasko sar speciało kategoria.

Misto e pozitivno diskriminaciake programongo vazdipe taj e administrative problemongo peravipe save pecisajle ande praktika tela kadala programongo čačvaripe, o numero e rromengo e sastimaske insuranca sa maj baro vazdyilas.

Kajso line pe rromane sastimaske mediatora pe buči, e anglune (lokalo) sastyarimaske institucie maj paše resle e rromenge sarso sas panž berś palpale. Apal o aresipe karing o maškaruno taj trito sastyarimasko centro (špitalura taj klinikura) inke si tang. O phiradipe taj e rodimata sikaven, nadikh kana e sastimaski insuranca phirel pe, e maj but rrom naštig te resen griži pe vaj recepta drabengi. But projektura sas kaj pinžaravade i imunizacia e dadenca taj dejanca save čiden e sastra aj gunujange buča, taj o rezultato sikadas lenge save traša arakhen pe ande lengi buči, taj ke trubul len adekvato sastimasko grižajvi. O drom karing e dandenge sevimata si tang.

Arakhen pe semnura, ke i diskriminacia e rromengi ando sastimasko grižajvi si, apal naj dosta raportura astarde, ke butivar naštig anavarel i diskriminacia, naj informacia pala kaske taj sar te raportuil pe, taj naj pačaipe ande institucie.

Bešutnipe

Si jekh vasio averipe ande e bešutnimasko krujalimata e rromenge taj e gadžikane populaciake ande Serbia. Ande but informalo mahala čhude pe but žene pe sila, pe zor penge kherendar. Ande kadala mahala bešen rrom save irisajle ande Serbia tela e Khere Tradimatangi Durust, taj vi IDPura save nas dine than ande kolektivo centrura taj či line či ažutimos khatar o them. O maj seriozo problem, so sikavel o phiradipe e politikalo elitako ande Serbia, si ke kružil pe e legalizacia e maj but šele phurane rromane mahalangi save arakhen pe aba 50 berś. E socialo bešutnimaski kapaciteta si but tang ande Serbia taj kodo kerel maj cerra sar 2% e bešutnimasko fundosko. Nesave mujalimata naj len e šajimata te den socialo khera. Ande kodola mujalimata save den, butivar kodola naštig arenen pe e rromendar.

Dab'a sas vareso konkreto programura kerde e ministeriatar savi si godorvali te vazden pe khera taj pala e forosko planuisaripe, kaj te lačajven e bešutnimasko krujalimata maškar e rrom. Numaj trin mujalimata resle e administrative ažukarimata kaj te legalizuin pe e akanutne rromane mahala. E lokalo raimata numaj sporadiko khuvde pe ande Rromane Dekadako projekto tja lengi aktivo participacia ande programura zumadas te lačharel e bešutnimasko krujalimata ande rromane mahala, ke von naj but motivirime taj ke von či žanen so vasto si e lačharimata.

Naj adekvato legalo ram ate čhuden pe e kherestar; o serbikano zakono taj praktika či pasuin paša e intercionalo zakonura. Khatar 2099 ko november 2013 19 bare zorake čhudimata kerde pe ando Belgrad kaj maj but sar 2800 rromane manuś čhude pe. E maj but čhudimata kerde pe kaj či dine adekvato alternative than sovimaske e manuśenge. Kaske pale dine pe alternative than sovimaske, kodo nas adekvato: e romen čhute ande sastrune kontenera po agor e forosko. O Komisari pe o Brakhipe e Egalitetako tradas avri pesko dikhipe ando 2012 ke e rrom save bešen ande kontener mahala si diksriminuime e Belgrad foroske raimatandar.

Sas 593 rromane mahala sakhetane karing 270 000 ženenca ande Serbia ando 2002 (o paluno berś pe soste sas adato/podatke). Karing 300 kadale mahalandar sas ande forura/dizja, taj e maj but avera pale pe i periferia vaj gavenge thana. I konstrukcia sas dino drom ande 70% e mahalango taj provizorialo permisia sas

dini ande karing 14% e mahalango. Ande 16%, maj but forura/dizja, e konstrukcia oprime sas. Jleftavardeš procento e mahalango nas len regulirime theripe taj legalo status; karing 30% e mahalendar nas len paji/pani, dži kaj 40% nas len či sanitaciaki Sistema. E rromane mahala arakhen pe ande sa e kotora e Serbiake.

E rrom, vi kodola ande forura taj ando them bešen ande but ćorre bešutnimaske krujalimata. E mahala ande soste bešena si len e avinde xaktera: legalo na regulirime status, na adekvato infrastruktura, pra bari populacia taj ćorrivane krujalimata taj durutnipe khatar e bazikane socialo aktivimata taj sevimata. Paša kado e rromen naj len e laće dokumentura te sikaven theripe penge kherengo taj phuvango. Nesave bešen ande vareko averesko kher vaj theripe so angla kodo butivar sas o theripe e themesko.

E bešutnimaski situacia e rromengi save sas tradine Kosovatar taj e irime ženengi anda EU thema si e maj phari ke paša kado kodo si inke pharardo e na regulirime problemonca e rezidencake, akceptaciasa taj legalo integraciasa. E ćhudimata kerde silatar aj zoratar taj o mujaldipe e ilegalno rromane kherango taj mahalango maj butivar phandadyon karing e na regulirime status e therimasko karing jekh phuv vaj jekh kher. Pala e žene save ćhuden pe e kherestar vaj phuvatar, o akanutno zakono či del brakhipe vaj garancia e manušenje save ilegalno line te bešen khote, maj butivar kadala manuša aćhon korkorri ande kadala situacie.

Strukturalo Ažukarimata

E UK Ministeriaki Bučelin so astarel sa o raipe pala e Rromenge taj e Phirutnenge Najekhunimata (CMWG) sas mangle te lačharen e EU Rama pe e Nacionalo Rromane Integraciake Strategiake ažukarimata ande UK¹¹. Ĉi getosajle po datum dino khatar e EU, kaj te traden pengi NRIS apal maj palal tradas avri jekh lista 28 'propozime angažumatenca'. Kadala angažumata apal dičol, ke naj len eksplicito programura so e EU Rama kamelas te vazdel. O anglaripe pe e rromengi integracia ande UK džal specifiko lokhes taj butivar ĉi na naj ande but politikake umala. E komentara taj e inakcia e vorbaki dini palpale karing e Evropake Komisiako kučaripe e propozuime angažumatango sikavel, ke naj vizia taj innovacia pe e raimaski rig. Jekh xurdikani integraciaki strategia but programonca trubul sigo kerdo kaj te adresuin pe eksplicito trubulimata e Angliake rromenge, amare rromenge taj e phirutnenge (specifiko e žuvlange taj e čavorrenge). I strategia trubul te inkrel jekh akciako plano, so kana kerel pe taj e xainga.

Ande Anglia i Divizia anda'e Kommune taj e Lokalo Raipe (DCLG) si o nacionalo kontakt punkto taj kerdas i koordinacia maškar e averane divizie. Kodo si i viramlin/sekretarieteta karing o CMWG. Trubul te aven dedi-kuime civilo sevimaske kotora so fokusarel pe e Angliake rrom, pe phirutne taj pe amare rrom ande v'el štar UK administracie, so keren koordinacia ande sa divizie, taj zurales phandel pe karing e kommune, aktivo keren buči e kommunake šerutnimaske grupasa taj inkrel len ande getosaripe, monitoring taj kučaripe e Nacionalo Angliake Rromenge, e Phirutnenge taj e Rromenge Integraciaki Strategia.

Kajso naj e rrom integruipe ande e akanutne konzultaciake mexanizmura po nacionalo nivelo kodo trubul te avel sastyardo so maj sigo. E rasikani egaliteta trubulas t'avel o maj baro zurarupe ande e raimaske structure taj politika ande e štar administracia. Etnikalo adato pa e angliake rrom, phirutne aj amare rrom si ulado kategorija taj trubul mumaj te kučarel pe o efekto e raimaske politikaki pala penge kommune. Ande i diskusia te anavaren pe e rromane taj e phirutne kommune e žene xan pe kajso si but averane kommune taj averane definicie si train and'al i egaliteta, bešutnipe taj legislaciako getosaripe.

Pa e participaciake texnikura taj e kommunako angažuipe e Rromane/Phirutnenge Nacionalo Strategiake Interesome Ženengi Grupa ande Skotland si potencialo paso/patum angle karing i strategia e EU Ramaki. E nacionalo konzultativo trupura kodolendar trubun ande Anglia, Wales, taj Norduno Irlando.

Resado lovjaripe trubul te vazdel pe i kapaciteta taj te inkren pe taj te bulharen pe e rromane taj e phirutnenge civilo organizacie kaj te žutin e rromenge te avel len jekhčhando drom karing e sevimata. Lovjaripe trubul inke pe rodimata ta arakhen pe taj te krujaren pe lačhe misala.

Mamuj-Diskriminacia

E Gypsy-ura, e travelera/phirutne taj e rromane manuš (GTR) si pinžarde ando UK zakono sar individualo entikalo grupura taj legalo brakhle khatar i diskriminacia. Vi kana si kado de jure brakhipe, seriozo nivelo e diskriminaciako tradel maj dur maškar e Gypsy-ura, Travelera taj e Rromane manuš ande sa e UK. E UK Egal-

11 E UK džipsivura kamen te akharen pe džipsivura vaj rromane džipsivura. E irikane phirutne si jekh uladi etnikalo grupa zurale phirutnimaske tradiciasa. E rromengi populacia sa maj bari si ande UK save maj but džene aresle anda' Centralo Disjuni Evropa.

itetaki taj e Manušíkane Čacímatangi Komisia (EHRC anglicka) das kritika ando 2012 karing o UK raípe kaj mujaldas te dikhel sar e politika efektuil e egalitetaki agenda ande pesko kućaripe taj daradas, ke o raípe na 'sa ćambadas so trubun ande publiko sektoroske egalitetake musajunimata' taj ke e politikake kumulativo efektura pa e kovlarde grupura nas dikhle ande jekh 'mandaimasko taj komprehenzivo drom'. E EHRC-eske sas les lesko budćeto taj e bućarra dopařarde. I peradi zor e EHRC-aki del negativo efekto pe e rromane taj phirutne kommune. E EHRC trubul te lel o mandato taj e adekvato love kaj maj feder te reřisarel e lokalo kancelariange peradimata kaj te resen pe e beřutnimaske musajunimata taj te ulavel pe phuv e angliake rromenge taj e phirutnenge vurdononge kaj te garantuil pe ke e lokalo raimata keren so phenel pe ande Beřutnimasko Zakono taj ande e Egalitetake Zakonoske musajunimata. Apal iva arakhen pe e relevanto zakonura, naj jekh trupo kodolestar so řaj del zor te keren pe so phenel pe ande lende.

O UK raípe tradas avri jekh akciako plano te marel pe mamuj e xolaki kríma ande Anglia, Wales taj Norduno Irlando so buřol 'Pharrav les, Raportuisar les, Aćhav les' (2012). Kado plano sa e raimasko vazdel kli-dune umala dři ko 2015. O akciako plano phenel, ke řaj si jekh vasno problemo, ke ři raportuil pe e xolaki kríma mařkar e gypsykane, ir phirutnenge taj e rromane kommune.¹² Apal akana naj adato sar ćidel pe e xolaki kríma so kerel pe specifiko mamuj kadala manuř. Si te avel lipardo ke e Britikano Krimango Rodípe numaj phírel ande khera taj na ande treler/caravan thana, taj kade o phíradípe e krimango pe kadala thana naj astarde.

Jekh sa maj baro problemo si eksplicito vazdo khatar e kommunake řene taj avera so e politikantura butivar den bař e na miřto informirime taj anglikisarde sentimentonge ande e publiko arena, so tradel maj dur o anglikisípe taj i diskriminacia mamuj e gypsyura, e phirutne taj e rromane manuř. E media si le jekh promíento rola te vazden o anglikisípe kodolestar. O skotlandiako raípe akceptuisardas e propozicia e skolandi-ake parlamentoski so sip e egalo řansake komisiako phiko te teljarel jekh nacionalo publiko pinřaramivasko kampanyi so kamel te peravel e diskriminacia taj o rasizmo mamuj e rrom taj e phirutne.

E gypsykane, phirutne taj e rromane grupura si len jekh kuć rola te maren pe mamuj e lingangi diskriminacia andal penge ćaće kommune taj sa maj but řuvla si so line opre řerutnimaski rola taj mujalde e tradicion-alo ařukarimata e rromnyandar. Von kerdyile rolake modelura, neves den gogyi pa o status taj pa o than e řuvlange mařkar e rromane manuř. E kommunake grupura sas prominentote keren ternenge bućake programura so den vast te zurajven e terne gypsyura, travelera taj rrom, te avel len vasno řajípe e trajoste, taj kade řaj naviguin e pharimata e diskriminaciatar taj e anglikisimatendar taj vazden e konfidenca taj o barimangípe mařkar penge kultura. Artistikane projektura mařkar e gypsyura, phirutne taj rromane manuř taj e maj anglal biando nacionalo Gypsy, Rromano taj Travellerengo Historiako Čhon nas kućímaske te peravel o anglikisípe taj diskriminacia.

Sićaripe

I Kancellaria e Nacionalo Statistikangi (2014) sikadas, ke mařkar sa e etnikalo grupura, e gypsyura taj ir phirutne si kodola kaj si e maj but řene bi kvalifikaciako (60%), so seriozo grířípe vazdel pa e sićarimasko resípe taj pa e integracia kadala kommunangi.

E tangjarímaske programura zuralas kovlarde e Angliako řajípe te řutin e integrativo sićarímaske programonge, te garantuin pherdi sićarímaski participacia khatar o ćhavorřikanípe dři ko baripe taj te vazden pe zurale phandlimata mařkar familie. Si miřto te phenel pe, ke jekh laćhi misal vaj jekh strategiko aspekto lov-jardo khatar o Norduno Irlando taj o Wels, taj akana dikhel pe, ke avel kodo ando Skotlando. Si daravimata, ke e rrom maj dosta miřto inkerde ande e sićarímaski politika ande sa e UK. Del trař te dikhela pe, ke e sa maj bare anglikisímata mamuj e GTR agorden ande e sićarímaske segregaciake forme taj dři kaj specifiko trebalímata ři haznin pe sar instrumento e segregaciako taj dři kaj specifiko trubulimatangi regula ři haznil pe sar instrumento e segregaciako (sarso kodo butivar kerel ande Centralo aj Disjutni Evropa, e ćhínímata khate si, ke e GTR síkle save phares řaj scion numaj ři astaren e love so sas te phírel len.

12 HM Raípe (2012) *Pharrav les, Raportuisar les, Aćhav les: o Plano e Raimasko te peravel e xolyangi kríma*.

Anglia: Naj themeske projektura ande Anglia te pinžaraven e integraciako sičaripe specifiko e rromenge taj e phirutne čavorrenga. Kajso arakhle pe lači praktika, kodo vi akana si čampionime khatar e Traveler-enge Edukaciake Žutimaske Sevimata (TESS anglicka) (vaj žene so keren buči pe rromenge taj phirutnenge pučhimata) andal e averane lokalo kancellarie. E šerutne čhinimata e lokalo raimaske budžetoske sas len negativo efekto po baro numero e phirutnenge sičarimaske sevimatango taj čindas lengi buči. E Siklengo Premium ande Anglia vazdel pe pala o numero e siklengo kaske phiren xabe bilovengo ande škola (FSM anglicka) taj sikavel vi o budžeto ande'kh xulajipe taj o nivelo e čorrimasko. Dži kaj na sa rromane taj phirutne čavorra astaren o FSM, lenge musajunimata či bilyon pe vaj si žutime misto e Siklengo¹³ Premiumoske getosarimaske tangjarimata. Kado maj seriozo efekto del karing e rromane migranto čavorra kaj lengi familia šaj len socialo numaj kana keren buči aj užo imigraciako status.

Skotlando: E Škociake Phirutnenge Sičarimasko Projekto sikadas ke si but trašimata pala e baxtagorale agordimata ando sičaripe rromane taj e phirutne siklengo sa aba but berš naj dino palpale.

Wels: Ando Wels e politikake dokumentura, *‘Te tradel pe karing jekh maj lači tehara (2011)’* taj e *Phirutnengi Rama vaš Akcia taj Čačvarimasko Plano* (2013) si e politikaki rama e rromenge taj phirutnenge sičarimaski ando Wels. Kate e Phirutnenge Sičarimaske Žutimaske Sevimata (TESS) dičol ke kerdas maj lači buči sar lenge kolegura ande Anglia kana dikhel pe lengi regula so kamel te žutil e rromane siklengo, e gypsionge taj e phirutnenge (dži kaj e rrom nas inkerde ande Wels strategija).

Norduno Irlando: I Divizia e Sičarimaski na dulmut/čirla tradas avri e Phirutne Čavorrenge Sičarimaski Akciaki Rama (2013). I propozicia si, ke jekh biumblado Monitoring taj Kučarimaski Grupa vazdel pe, te monitoruil pe e Akciaki Rama taj lengi grupa raportuil vorta karing o Ministro. (E rrom naj inkerde ande Rama).

Bučaripe

E CMWG anglarimasko raporto colaxardas ke i Divizia e Bučangi taj e Penziangi (DWP anglicka) dela e ženen jekh po jekh žutimos maškar e rrom taj phirutne e Bučake Programosa taj e rrom aj phirutne trubul te resen paša adekvato šajimatango žamavipe taj ke dikhen pe sar uladi monitoring kategorija. Paša kado o raipe čindas i vorba, ke lačharela o andraluno dromsikavipe taj e bučarengo pinžaravipe e rromenge taj phirutnenge etnikalo grupanca, te arakhen pe informativo situacie taj misala e maj lače praktikonge, te dikhen pe taj te žanaven pe e akanutne droksikavimata karing e buči e rromenca taj phirutnenca taj te tromavel pe programura te lačarel pe lenge lovjarimaski integracia. Si bari dar ke e neve objektivura te sičaren penge bučaren taj te den maj fleksibilo žutipe seriozo peravela pe khatar e čhinimata ando DWP.

I analiza kerdi khatar i Viramlin e Nacionalo Statistikangi ando 2014 sikadas ke e angliake rrom taj ir phirutne sas kodi etnikalo grupa, kaj sas o maj teluno numero e respondiengo save sas ekonomiko aktivo (47% mamuj 63% ande Anglia taj Wels jekhetane). Lende sas o maj baro numero e šeftarengo/tergovcongo. E angliake rromenge taj phirutnenge šeftaren butivar nas len o žutimos taj konzultacia so trubusardas le zuraren penge ekonomiko aktivimata. Tela o phurano raipe, e Biznis Link konzultantura line te den varesave resade pomožimata e den dumo e angliake rromenge, e phirutnenge aj e rromenge ande penge šeftura/tergovja apal o khosipe e Biznis Linkosko sas baro paso palpale khatar o lačharipe e interakciako maškar e biznisoske ažutimaske sevimata taj e kommune.

E Sastreng e Šeftarongo Zakono (SMDA) sas bari dar e angliake rromenge taj e phirutne kommunange save phenenas, ke avela zuraes pharo e rromenge taj e phirutnenge te keren šefto sastrenca maj dur. Darana, ke kadala programura dena but čorrivano efekto pe i tradicionalo ‘Travelerengi Ekonomia’ taj šaj te tangjarel o recycling so keren e angliake rrom taj a phirutne manuša.

E Etnikalo Minoritetake Konzultaciaki Grupa (EMAG anglicka) and'al e Divizia vaš Biznis taj Šajunimata taj Innovacia akharde jekhe ženes khatar e Ironge Phirutnengo Miškipe te bešel ande lengi grupa ando 2012

13 E Siklengo Premium si jekh ekstra lovjaripe karing e škole te vazden e palpalde siklengo phiripe taj te tangjaren o averipe maškar lende taj lenge beršenge rakle.

taj spidenas o raipen te žamaven programura so tromaren e angliake rromen, e phirutnen taj e rromen te resen karing profesiano treningo taj/vaj uče sičarimaske šajimata. Pala o reprezentanto e phirutnengo, univar sas pharo te paruvet pe e gogyi e DWP-aki kaj te akceptuin e lačhimata e resade integraciake, apal o phiradipe/eksperienca sikavel, ke e resade taj kulturalo integrativo aspektura, save šaj keren pe maškar e gadže, si e maj efektivo kana dikhela pe lengi participacia taj agordimata.

Trubul te avel efektivo taj specifiko resipe taj žutipe karing e angliake rrom, e phirutne rrom taj amare rrom kaj te keren pe šeftura taj/vaj te resen paša socialo sevimata. Žutipe taj lovjaripe trubun dine resade projektonca so čačvaren pe e angliake rromendar, phirutnendar taj rromane komunake grupandar so šaj keren buči sar konzultaciake centrura, so phanden len karing i Divizia e Bučangi taj e Penziaki taj vi sičaren pe lake bučara.

Maj bare zordimata trubun te pinžaraven pe e EU fundura taj te tromaven pe Lokalo Bizniz Partnerimata kaj proaktivno te kerel pe buči e angliake rromenca, e phirutnenca vaj e rromane grupanca taj te pinžaravet pe o Lokalo Žamavipe ingerdo e Komunatar, vi kodo si propozime.

Sastimasko Grižajvipe

Bare sastimaske averimata arakhen pe maškar e angliake rrom/phirutne taj e generalo populacia ande Anglia taj numaj o themutno rodipe sas kerdo pa lengo sastipe, so arakhlas, ke maškar lende butesa maj but ženem si len lungone vramaki kondicia, xan dukh khaar o maj čorrivano sastipe taj khatar o phiradipe e rano merimatenca (dur amendar) desar maškar e generalo populacia. Cerra rodipe sas kerdo pe rromane manušengo sastipe and'al e UK apal jekh rodipe arakhlas, ke vi e rromani kommuna si la čorrivano fizikalo sastipe, so sas maj čorrivano sar maškar e socialo palpalde taj etnikalo minoritetake populacie ande UK.

Formalo adato pa o sastimasko status e angliake rromengo, phirutnengo taj rromane komunango taj lengo drom karing e sastimaske sevimata maj anglal naj ande nacionalo adatonge garadimata. E neve lokalizmoske agendasa sas NHS reformura kerde (Sastimaske taj Socialo Grižajvimasko Zakono 2012 ande Anglia, Wels taj Norduno Irlando) so agordas ande neve klinikalo grupura (CCGura) save akana si godorvale te jekharen sastimasko grižajvipe kerdo khatar o NHS. E CCGura si godorvale te decizin ko šaj del lokalo sastimaske sevimata kana kodola phutren pe po tender apal si trašimata dine, ke e privato firme save našen te astaren e NHS kontraktura, šaj naštig inkren sevimata e maj kovlarde komunange sar e angliake rromenge, phirutnenge taj rromane komunange (dži kaj vi akana si legalo musajunipe khatar e Thamesko Sekretari te peravel e sastimaske averimata taj te sikavel pesko angažuipe maj dur karing e Egalitetako Zakono [2010]).

Pala pozitivno praktika ando 2013 o Škociako raipen kerdas maj but angažumata te peraven e sastimaske averimata taj biande o NHS Sičaripe Skotlando taj e Škociake Socialo Sevimatango Konsilo te miškin pe angle e bučake žamavimasa ande e sastimaske taj socialo grižimaski umal anda' e grižitora, maškar lende e terne grižitorenge, taj či bisterdyil či pa kodola grupura save phares arenen pe, maškar lenge e angliake rrom/phirutne. Maškar kadala del pe kulturalo kompetenciako dromsikavipe e lokalo raimatange. E skotlandosko raipen del dumo e propoziciake so e aver voluntaro sektoroske organizacie keren ande pengi buči e minoritetake etnikalo grižitora taj e phure manušenge projektosa, taj kamel te vazdel jekh draxhin e ekspertizaki, so šaj del dumo e rromenge/phirutnenge taj e sastimaske taj socialo grižajvimasko bučarenge ande sa e Škocia. Trubul phendo ke e rromane manuš či line kotor zuraes ande kadala diskusie.

Bešutnipe

Naj sar šaj phenel pe dosta butivar so vasno sit e avel kulturalo relevanto thana bešutnimasko so pasuil paša e trajoski kvaliteta e angliake rromengi, phirutnengi taj e rromane manušengi. But rromane aj phirutne manuš vi akana kamen te keren pengi tradicionalo nomadiko trajo apal e phuvange zakonura taj aver politika tangjarel lenge kulturalo tradicie. Tela o Bešutnimasko Zakono ando 2004 e lokalo raimata trubul te

ulaven phuv e rromenge taj e phirutnenge kaj te resen lenge trubulimata apal e maj but kancellarie naŝtig pasuisajle paŝa kado ŝerutno musajipe maŝkar e phirutnengi populacia, vi kana von kodo kerde aba e manuŝenge save beŝen ande khera taj ĉi phiren. Si mamuj o zakono e rromenge taj e phirutnenge te lent e beŝen pe jekh phuv so nas specifiko alome pe kodo, taj ĉi akana naj sar te pasuin pe paŝa kado musajunipe, taj kodo si kliduno faktoro so tradel e na-jekhĉhandimasko phiradipe karing e rromenge taj phirutnenge beŝutnimaske trubulimata, taj kodo si ande sa o Unisardo Thagaripe (UK). E bida ke ĉi pherel pe kado savaxtuno musajunipe na numaj kerel diskriminacia e phirutnenge pala lengo bazikano musajnupe karing thandino beŝutnipe, apal kerel vi vorta konflikto e thandine populaciasa, ke e rrom taj e phirutne ĉi rakhen laĉhi phuv ke nas phuv alome lenge te beŝen.

Paŝa kado karing jekh panĝto kotor e rromenge taj e phirutnenge komunako so beŝel ande karavano naj lend rom karing permisime than (aĉhavamasko than) taj kaj naj len legalo aĉhavaske thana kodo agordel ande na adekvato taj nasvalimatange formalo thana (taj ĉi ulaven pe phuv kaj e rrom taj e phirutne ŝaj keren penge thana) sa mandail, ke but rrom taj phirutne butivar traden pe ande khera aj barrune thana beŝutnimaske. Apal but žene ande kommuna so muken pengo tradicionalo trajo palal miŝkin pe ande konvencionalo beŝutnipe taj kodo ŝaj kerel socialo izolacia taj univar seriozo psikologiko taj psixiatrisko problemura, kajso naj len kulturalo haĉaripe karing kadi forma e beŝutnimaski taj ulaven len khatar pengi familia taj kommuna. Si tang akcia vaŝ e nomadizmosko ŝajaripe, taj paŝa kodo arakhel pe o fakto, ke e Evropaki Unia butivar ĉi lel dosta sama pe e musajunimata e nomadiko rromenge taj phirutnenge.

O vazdipe e raimaske lokalizmoske agendako ingerdas karing e Regionalo Strategiango khosipe taj ke o raipe phendas ande Anglia ke ĉi kamel te kerel monitoring, ke e lokalo raimata dena panže berŝenge beŝutnimaske thana (sarso kodo sas phendo aba ande phurani politika). Paŝa kado o raipe analizuil e thanenge žamavimata vi apala so kodola sas adoptuime khatar e getosarimasko insperktorato. E raimasko kamipe te ĉinel ande e planuisarimaske apikacie so kerde pe e rromendar taj phirutnendar zurales kontrastuin ke ĉ kamen te len nisave pozitivo pasura/patuma te laĉharen pe e thana dine lenge taj/vaj e lokalo raimata te pheren pengi rola dini ando Beŝutnimasko Zakono te ulaven lenge phuv.

Te rodela pe pozitivo praktika, o Welsicko raipe arakhlas save si e kulturalo musajunimata nesave rromane taj phirutne rromenge kaj te ŝaj aĉhon nomadiko taj von sikade pengo ilo kaj kamen te phagren o negativo ciklo e konfliktoŝko taj e phandavimasko so agordas pe, kajso naj dosta thana alome, apal kadi determinacia ĉi arakhel pe ande politika ande Anglia, Ŝkocia taj Nordune Irlando.

Dži kaj si cerra/hari rodimata pala e beŝutnimaske thanenge trebalimata/musajunimata e rromenge, si so sika-vel e zurales phare beŝutnimaske krujalimata bute rromenge ande UK save si beŝarde ande ĉorrivane privato rentimaske khera. Maj but lokalo kancellarie trubul te len pengi zor mamuj e kherenge xulaja/patrona save ĉi keren e laĉharimata vaj azbaven penge beŝnen. But rromane beŝne taj aver palpalde grupura ande privato rentimasko sektoro ŝaj lenas hazna anda' jekh efektivo taj korrekto sistema e rentoske regulaciaki.



E monitoring raportura končajle khatar e avinde civilo dostimasko koalicie:

Bosnia-Herzegovina

O raporto e Bosniako sas getome khatar jekh civilo dostimaski koalicia ande soste kadala organizacie arakhen pe: *Euro Rom* (šerutni organizacia), *BOSPO* organizacia.

O šerutno roditori e koaliciako si Tihomir Knežiček (konzultanto pe institucionalno žamavimaske pučhima-ta karing e civilo organizacie taj o šerutno ando BuH Konsilo vaš Etnikalo Minoritetura). O projektosko menedžero si Amra Čaškić (*Euro Rom*). E lekhavne e raportoske si Tihomir Knežiček, Nedžad Jusić, Boris Pupiće aj Anamarija Mirašćić. E avinde roditorra kerde bući ande kado projekto: Boris Pupiće (eskperto pala e publiko relacie ande BiH Agentura vaš bući taj bućajvipec, dženo po rromano šerutnipec ande BiH Konsilo e Ministerongo); Nedžad Jusić (prezidento e '*Euro Rom*' organizaciako ande Tuzla, ženo ande Konsilo e Etnikalo Minoritetango ando BiH) Amra Čaškić (projekt menedžer k-o *Euro Rom*); Larisa Čorbić (Assistant Projekt Menedžer, taj Finansongo administratoro, *Euro Rom*); Anamarija Mirašćić (Analizako Asistent, BOSPO); Sabina Nadžaković (Rinčhibjari, BOSPO); Nesiba Ahmetović (Finansongo-admin asistent, BOSPO).

Kroacia

E Kroaciako raporto e civilo dostimasko koaliciatar sas ramome taj e avinde organizacie kerde les: Instituto e Organizaciako pala e Tranzicionalo Rodimata taj o Nacionalo Sićaripe – STINA Instituto (šerutni organizacia), Romano Nacionalo Konsilo, o Centro pe Paća, Legalo Konzultacia taj Psyxosocialo Ažutimos.

O šerutno roditori ande koalicia si o Ljubomir Mikić (Centro pe Paća, Legalo Konzultacia taj Psyxosocialo Asistancataj o projekt menedžero si o Stojan Obradović (STINA Instituto). E lekhavne kadale raportoske si: Ljubomir Mikić taj Milena Babić (Centro pe Paća, Legalo Konzultacia taj Psyxosocialo Asistanca) ande konzultacia e Bibijana Paposa taj David D. Orlovićesa (Rromano Nacionalo Konsilo). E avinde roditora sas inkerde ando projekto: Agron Tahiri, Siniša Senad Musić, Čedo Todorović, Samanta Malkoč Hendeković taj Branislav Tekić.

Franca

O francikano raporto e civilo dostimasko koaliciatar sas getome, so e avinde organizacie inkrela: *Réseau Action Culture Education Droit – RACED* (šerutni organizacia) *Association Romeurope, La voix des Roms*, taj khatar November 2013 ko trito čhon 2014, *Sang pour Sans*.

O projekt menedžero si Samia Hamiche (RACED). E raportoske lekhavne si: Saimir Mile (*La voix des Roms*), Samia Hamiche (RACED), Umberto Guerra (*Romeurope*) Evelyne Perrin (*Sang pour sans*). E avinde roditora kerde bući ando projekto: Mirabela Margelu (*La voix des Roms*), Roland Tchouaga (RACED), Simona Daria (RACED), taj Stéphane Brailly (*Sang pour Sans*). Eric Fassin, o profesoro ande Paris 8 Univerziteta, das sociologiko konzultacia ande e anglune faza amare rodimaski.

Germania

O nyamcicko sas getome civilo dostimasko koaliciatar ande savata e avinde organizacie sas: *Amaro Drom* (šerutni organizacia), *Amaro Foro, Roma Büro Freiburg* taj *Sozialfabrik* Rodimatango Centro.

O šerutno roditori ande koalicia si o Guillermo Ruiz Torres (*Sozialfabrik*) taj o projekt menedžero si Emran Elmazi (*Amaro Drom*). E lekhavne e raportoske si: Guillermo Ruiz Torres (*Sozialfabrik/Freie Universität Berlin*), Anna Striethorst (*Sozialfabrik/Freie Universität Berlin*), taj Dirk Gebhardt (*Sozialfabrik/GRITIM-Universität Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona*). E avinde roditora kerde inke buči po raporto: Diana Botescu, Emran Elmazi, Merdjan Jakupov, Mirja Leibnitz, taj Jonathan Mack. E editor e raportoske si: Guillermo Ruiz Torres taj Emran Elmazi.

Italia

E Italiako raporto civilo dostimaske koaliciatar končajli e avinde organizacienca jekhetane: *Associazione 21 luglio* (šerutni organizacia, Roma), *Fondazione Giovanni Michelucci – Rodimata taj Projektura ande socialo thana* (Fiesole, Firenze) taj i *Associazione Amalipé Romanò* (Firenze).

O šerutno roditori taj projekt menedžer ande koalicia sas i Simonetta Bormioli (*Associazione 21 luglio*). E raportoske lekhavne si: Simonetta Bormioli (*Associazione 21 luglio – šerutni roditori, lekhavno e Kotorengo 1, 3, 5*), Angela Tullio Cataldo (roditori – *Associazione 21 luglio, lekhavni e Kotorengo 2, 4*), Massimo Colombo (*Fondazione Giovanni Michelucci, lekhavno e Kotoresko 6*), tela e džantrimaski supervizia khatar i Sabrina Tosi Cambini (*Osservatorio sulla condizione socio-abitativa dei Rom e Sinti in Toscana – Fondazione Giovanni Michelucci; Università degli Studi di Verona*). involved avinde roditorra taj monitora sas inkerde inke: Antonio Ciniero, Federica Floridi, Roberta Greco, Demir Mustafà, Ivana Nikolic, Daniele Panaroni, Fabio Provenzano.

Montenegro

E Montenegrosko raporto končajli žutimasa khatar e civilo dostimaski koalicia e avinde ženenna: Organizacia e Aškaliengi, Centro pe Rromenge Projektura, Civilo Durust (šerutni organizacia), Forum MNE, NGO "RUZA".

E raportoske lekhavne si: Ajša Hadžibegović (Program Direktor, Civilo Durust); Fatima Naza (program asistente, Centro pe rromenge projektura); Marija Vuksanović (Projekt Menedžero, CEDEM), Milan Radović (Manušikane Čaćiatango Program Koordinator, Civilo Durust). E avinde roditora kerde inke buči ande kado projekto: Brahimi Džafer, Đorđe Trajčevski, Edin Koljenović, Eldina Kastrat, Elvira Hadžibegović Bubanja, Enis Eminović, Fatima Naza, Milan Radović, Milena Čarapić, Miljajem Delija, Tamara Čirgić, Zana Dubović.

Serbia

O serbikano raporto e civilo dostimaske koaliciatar sas žamado so inkrela e avinde organizacie: Torgyimaski Konferencia e Rromane Organizaciengi taj Themutnengi – i Liga e Rromengi (Belgrad) – Yurom Centro (Niš), Rromane Žuvlango Centro "Bibija" (Belgrad), Minoritetake Čaćimatango Centro (Belgrad), Sičarimasko Centro e Rromengo (Subotica) taj Organizacia e Rromane Studentongi (Novi Sad).

E koaliciako šerutno roditori si o Nenad Vladislavljev taj po projekt menedžero si i Sandra Abramović. E lekhavne e raportoske si: Osman Balić (Yurom Centro), Đurđica Ergić (Rromane Žuvlango Centro "Bibija"), Stevan Nikolić (Sičarimasko Centro e Rromenge), Đokica Jovanović (Belgrad Univerziteta, Fakulteta e Filozofski taj i Univerziteta e Novi Pazaraki) taj Slavica Vasić (Rromane Žuvlango Centro "Bibija"). E avinde roditora kerde buči ando projekto: Džanatan Koko taj Božidar Jovanović.

Unisardo Thagaripe (UK)

E UK raporto khatar i Nacionalo Federacia e Rromane Konzultaciake Grupangi. 15 grupange žene arakhen pe ando NFGLG ande sa e Anglia, Škocia taj Wels. O NBFGLF si lošako kajso šaj astardas kontribucia khatar maj but civilo dostimaske organizacie – sar e Phirutnengo Miškipe, London Gypsy taj Phirutnengi Divizia, Rromani Ažutimaski Grupa, Rromano Kommunako Grižajvipe, Konzultaciako Konsilo anda e rromengo taj phirutnengo sičaripe, Nacionalo Organizacia e Sičarengi taj Phirutnengi, taj An Munia Tober.

E lekhave e raportoske si: Andrew Ryder (Corvinus Univerziteta Budapest, Trito Sektorosko Rodimatango Centro – Univerziteta ando Birmingham) taj Sarah Cernyn (O Centro pala Čorripe taj Socialo Čaćunipe, Univerziteta ando Bristol). E projekt menedžera sas i Siobhan Spencer MBE taj Adrian Jones NFGLG politikako funkcionari. E avinde roditora sas inkerde ando projekto: Helena Kiely, Johanna Price, Assen Slavchev, Janie Codona, Przemek Kierpacz, Michael Daduč, Valerie Elliot, Tom McCready, Muzelley McCready taj Artiklo 12, jekh ternikani taj egalitetake grupa ando Skotlando; ando Wels, Isaac Blake, Brigitta Balogh (I rromani kulturaki taj artistikaki firma); ando Norduno Irlando e phirutnengo organizacia An Munia Tober kerdas buči e Belfast Sastimaske taj Socialo Grižajvimasa. E Maj Bute Pačaimatango Centro taj i Univerziteta ando Derby taj o Rromane Kommunako Grižajvipe dine dumo te čiden pe adatura/podatke pa e rromane manuś save bešen ando Derby.

The report summarizes the findings of eight civil society monitoring reports on the implementation of National Roma Integration Strategies and Decade Action Plans in 2012 and 2013.

In 2013–2014, the Decade Secretariat has supported reports from civil society coalitions in eight countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, France, Germany, Italy, Montenegro, Serbia, and the United Kingdom. In the pilot year of 2012, reports from the following countries were supported: Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia, and Spain.

The following organizations have been involved in advising on the report: the Decade of Roma Inclusion Secretariat Foundation, the Central European University's Department of Public Policy, the European Roma Rights Centre, Habitat for Humanity, the Roma Education Fund, and from the Open Society Foundations: Making the Most of EU Funds for Roma Program and the Roma Health Project.

In the reports, civil society coalitions supplement or present alternative information to Decade Progress Reports submitted by Participating Governments in the Decade of Roma Inclusion and to any reports submitted by State parties to the European Commission on implementation of their NRIS. These reports are not meant to substitute for quantitative monitoring and evaluation by State authorities but to channel local knowledge into national and European policy processes and reflect on the real social impact of government measures. The civil society reports provide additional data to official ones, proxy data where there is not official data, or alternative interpretation of published data.

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