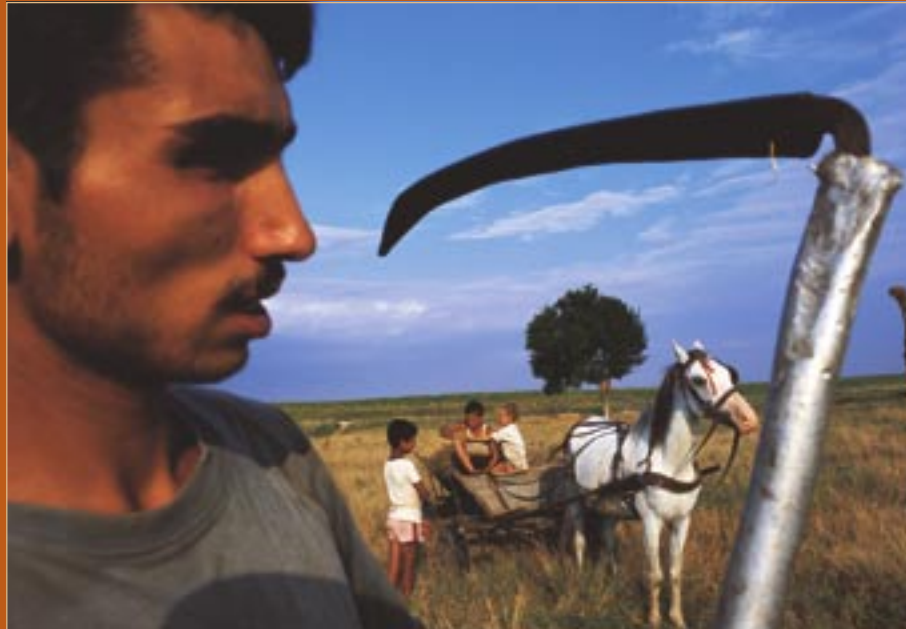




*European Union*

support for Roma communities  
in Central and Eastern Europe







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## 1 | Roma communities in Central and Eastern Europe

It is estimated that over 12 million Roma<sup>1</sup> live in the world today. Roma originally came to Europe from India after the 10th century AD and have been living in various parts of the continent ever since. Their number in Europe is estimated to be at least eight million, with the majority, almost six million, living in Central and Eastern Europe.

There are major Roma communities in most of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe who have applied to join the European Union, known as the 'candidate countries' of Central and Eastern Europe.<sup>2</sup>

Country	Estimated number of Roma <sup>3</sup>
Bulgaria	700,000 – 800,000 <sup>4</sup>
Czech Republic	250,000 – 300,000
Hungary	550,000 – 600,000
Latvia	8,200 <sup>5</sup>
Poland	50,000 – 60,000
Romania	1,800,000 – 2,500,000 <sup>6</sup>
Slovakia	480,000 – 520,000 <sup>7</sup>
Slovenia	6,500 – 10,000

Despite many common traditions, the Roma communities today are made up of diverse branches, with many different cultures, dialects and languages between them. As a minority group, they have had difficulties in establishing and defending their basic human rights. Roma communities suffer from social and cultural exclusion in most European countries.

The problems of marginalisation are particularly severe in the central and eastern parts of Europe, where Roma have suffered in the transition of the countries towards market economies. The problems most commonly faced by Roma populations are racism and discrimination, low levels of education, high unemployment (50-90%), health standards well below those of the mainstream population, and very poor housing conditions.

## 2 | Preparing European Union accession

### 2.1 The Copenhagen Criteria

In 1993, the European Union's Heads of State and Government gathered in Copenhagen for the European Council and agreed upon a set of criteria for countries wishing to join the EU. These are referred to as the 'Copenhagen criteria' and state the following:

"Membership requires that the candidate country has achieved stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities; the existence of a functioning market economy, as well as the capacity to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the Union; and the ability to take on the obligations of membership, including adherence to the aims of political, economic and monetary union."

The situation of minorities such as the Roma is therefore being taken into consideration in assessing the capacity of candidate countries to become members of the European Union.

### 2.2 Europe Agreements

Starting from 1991, Europe Agreements<sup>8</sup> were concluded with each of the candidate countries. These form the legal framework for association between the EU and the candidate countries with a view to their gradual integration into the European Community. Article 6 of the Agreements stipulates the "respect for the democratic principles and human rights established by the Helsinki Final Act and the Charter of Paris for a new Europe".

### 2.3 Agenda 2000 and the Opinions

In July 1997, the European Commission published Agenda 2000 to look at the future of the main areas of Community policy, the European Union's financial perspectives for the period 2000-2006, and the Union's enlargement. On the subject of respect for minorities, Agenda 2000 pointed out that the integration of minorities in the societies of candidate countries was, in general, satisfactory "except for the situation of the Roma minority in a number of applicant[s] [countries], which gives cause for concern".

As part of Agenda 2000, Opinions on the application for membership of the Union for each of the ten candidate countries of Central and Eastern Europe were adopted. The aim of these was to spell out how each candidate country was fulfilling the Copenhagen criteria, including the protection of minorities and, where relevant, of the Roma.

The Opinions on Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia note that the Roma minorities in these countries suffer from discrimination and social hardship, and highlight the particular problems in each of them.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The term Roma is used as a generally accepted generic name for the group of people who speak a Romani tongue and/or share a common ethnic identity, culture and history. The term Gypsy and several variants of Tsigani are considered by many to be pejorative.

<sup>2</sup> Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

<sup>3</sup> Source: Liegeois, Jean-Pierre and Nicolae Gheorghe, *Roma/Gypsies: A European Minority*, London: Minority Rights Group 1995. In some cases estimates are considerably higher than official figures, due at least partly to the reluctance of some Roma to identify themselves as such.

<sup>4</sup> Estimates for Bulgaria range from 3 – 10% of the population. According to the latest official census of 2001 4.6% of the population identified themselves as Roma.

<sup>5</sup> Official figure.

<sup>6</sup> Official figure for 1997: 400,000.

<sup>7</sup> Official figure for 2001: 90,000.

<sup>8</sup> The full text of the Europe Agreements is available on the following web page: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/pas/europe\\_agr.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/pas/europe_agr.htm)

<sup>9</sup> The full text of Agenda 2000 and the European Commission's opinions are the following web page: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/intro/ag2000\\_opinions.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/intro/ag2000_opinions.htm)

## 2.4 Regular Reports

The European Council meeting in Luxembourg in 1997 invited the Commission to draw up Regular Reports on the progress made towards accession by each of the candidate countries, in light of the Copenhagen criteria. The reports therefore follow the same objective criteria for evaluation as those that were applied in the Opinions the previous year.

The Commission's reports are designed to serve as a basis for taking, in the Council context, the necessary decisions on the conduct of the accession negotiations or their extension to other candidate countries.

In November 1998, the European Commission issued the first of these Regular Reports for each candidate country. These reports were updated for the first time in October 1999.

In November 2000, the newly updated Regular Reports underlined the need to improve the situation of the Roma population in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia. The Enlargement Strategy Paper, which reviews progress on enlargement, indicates: "The Roma continue to face widespread discrimination and difficulties in social and economic life, as underlined in last year's reports. In most countries where this situation occurs, measures and programmes have been adopted, supported by Phare funding and, in some cases, national budgetary resources. These programmes, which need to be supported by budgetary means in all countries, should be implemented in a more sustained manner, in close co-operation with Roma representatives".<sup>10</sup>

In November 2001, the Commission concludes in the Enlargement Strategy Paper<sup>10</sup> that: "in all countries with sizeable Roma communities national action plans are now in place to tackle discrimination, which remains widespread, and to improve living conditions that continue to be extremely difficult. In most cases, implementation of these action plans is underway and, in some countries, national budgetary resources have been reinforced. Phare funding continues to be made available to support these actions. Further efforts are required to ensure that the various programmes are implemented in a sustained manner, in close co-operation with Roma representatives, and that appropriate budgetary support is made available in all countries."<sup>11</sup>

## 2.5 Accession Partnerships and accession negotiations

In March 1998, the European Commission produced Accession Partnerships for the ten candidate countries of Central and Eastern Europe. These are roadmaps designed to help prepare these countries to fully meet the membership criteria. Under the Accession Partnerships, EU assistance will be conditional on respect of commitments under the Europe Agreements, further steps towards satisfying the Copenhagen criteria and progress in implementing the Accession Partnerships. Failure to respect these general conditions could lead to a decision to suspend financial assistance.

The 1998 Accession Partnerships for Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Romania make the further integration of Roma a medium-term political priority, while Slovakia is encouraged to foster and strengthen the policies and institutions protecting the rights of minorities as a medium-term political priority.

In light of the Commission's Regular Reports, the Accession Partnerships were revised in December 1999 and December 2001. The updated 2001 Accession Partnerships make further progress regarding the situation of Roma through the implementation of the national action or framework programmes a political priority in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia.<sup>12</sup>

On 31 March 1998, accession negotiations were opened with the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia (and Cyprus). On 10 December 1999, the Council decided to follow the Commission's recommendation to open negotiations with Romania, Slovakia, Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria (and Malta).

## 2.6 Anti-discrimination Directive

Since the entry into force of the Amsterdam Treaty in May 1999, a new article<sup>13</sup> empowers the European Community<sup>14</sup> to take appropriate action to combat discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation. On the basis of this new article 13, the Council adopted a Directive implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin on 29 June 2000. The aim of the Directive is to combat discrimination on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin in the public and private sectors.

<sup>10</sup> The Enlargement Strategy Paper summarises the findings of the Regular Reports for all candidate countries.

<sup>11</sup> The full text of the 2001 Regular Reports and the Enlargement Strategy Paper is available on the following web page: <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/report2001/index.htm>

<sup>12</sup> The full text of the 2001 Accession Partnerships is available on the following web page: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/report2001/acc\\_partn.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/report2001/acc_partn.htm)

<sup>13</sup> Article 13 of the Treaty establishing the European Community.

<sup>14</sup> More precisely the Council, acting unanimously on a proposal from the Commission and after consulting the European Parliament.

It has a wide scope, including employment, training, social protection including social security and healthcare, social advantages, education, and access to goods and services including housing. Member States must designate a body for the promotion of equal treatment irrespective of racial or ethnic origin, which will, among other things, provide assistance to victims of discrimination in pursuing their complaints.<sup>15</sup>

Member States have until 19 July 2003 to implement this Directive. It is part of the Community acquis<sup>16</sup> and, as such, is included in the accession negotiations (Chapter 13) with the candidate countries. Candidate countries will need to implement it by the date of their accession to the European Union.

### 3 | Support for the Roma

The Phare Programme is the main channel of EU support for Roma populations in the candidate countries. However, there are Roma communities in EU Member States as well, and the EU has developed programmes to improve the situation - particularly in the educational field, and in combating racism and discrimination. Some of these programmes are open to participation of Roma from Central and Eastern Europe. Inside the European Commission, these programmes are managed by different departments (Directorates General, or DGs).

#### 3.1 DG Enlargement: the Phare Programme

The EU helps the candidate countries to prepare for membership by granting them financial and technical support. The main instrument through which this is currently done is the Phare Programme. This programme is the responsibility of DG Enlargement.

The Phare Programme has been providing support to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe since 1989, helping them through a period of massive economic restructuring and political change. Following the 1993 Copenhagen Council's invitation to central European countries to apply for membership, Phare support was reoriented, including a marked expansion in support to infrastructure investment.

In response to the 1997 Luxembourg European Council's launching of the present enlargement process, Phare's total "pre-accession" focus was put in place. Phare funds now focus entirely on the pre-accession priorities high-

lighted in each country's Accession Partnership. The Phare allocation was originally € 4.2 billion for the 1990-1994 period, but increased to almost € 6.7 billion for 1995-1999. The allocation has increased to € 1.5 billion<sup>17</sup> per year during the period 2000-2006. Phare's assistance takes the form of grants rather than loans. Within the Phare programme, financing of activities for the improvement of the living conditions of the Roma population is being granted in several ways, as described on the following pages.

#### 3.1.1 Phare National Programmes

Every year, each candidate country is given a 'national allocation' under the Phare Programme. The national authorities of the candidate countries are in charge of project identification and development, in collaboration with the European Commission. The Phare Management Committee, consisting of representatives of the EU Member States, is consulted on all projects to be implemented in the candidate countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Following the policy of decentralisation, project tendering, contracting as well as financial and administrative management is taken care of by the national implementing structure of the candidate countries under supervision of the Commission and its Delegations.

Candidate countries are encouraged to earmark support to Roma communities as well as to increase the participation of NGOs in programming. Funding priorities are discussed in the context of the frequent contacts the European Commission maintains with numerous Roma organisations. To the extent possible, Roma are consulted during the programming process. Experiences from lead projects financed by other donors are also taken into account. Depending on the country, Roma advisers in the national administrations and governmental structures in charge of Roma or minority issues are regularly contacted with regard to Phare programming in favour of the Roma. In some countries, representatives of Roma organisations also participate in tender evaluation committees. A frequent problem, however, is the identification of the relevant interlocutors from the Roma communities.

Through a system of interim evaluations, that are carried out independently, the on-going programmes in each candidate country are assessed annually by sector. Joint Monitoring Committees between the candidate countries' authorities and the European Commission review the financial and technical progress of the

<sup>15</sup> The full text of the directive is available on the following web page: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/employment\\_social/fundamri/legln\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/fundamri/legln_en.htm)

<sup>16</sup> The Community acquis or *acquis communautaire* is the body of common rights and obligations which bind all the Member States together in the European Union.

<sup>17</sup> In 1997 prices



programmes on the basis of the evaluation reports. Results of these reports can be disseminated through different channels, including seminars that involve organisations representing stakeholders. Recommendations from the evaluation reports are taken into account in the context of the programming process. Since 1998, the design of the Phare national programmes is driven by the preparation for EU membership and follows the priorities defined in the Accession Partnerships on the basis of gaps identified in the Opinions and the Regular Reports. Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, and Slovakia have devoted part of their budgets from Phare national programmes to financing large projects for Roma communities. The total amount for the financing of projects in favour of Roma has increased substantially during the last few years, from € 11.7 million in 1999 to € 13.65 million in 2000 and € 31.35 million in 2001.<sup>18</sup>

This is a marked increase as compared to the pre-1998 period, when funds in support of the Roma communities were channelled through the Civil Society Development Foundations set up by Phare in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia. These Foundations were created to reinforce the non-profit sector and more generally civil society. A part of their activities consists in financing projects proposed by local non-governmental organisations (NGOs). In each of these countries, an average of € 100,000 has been granted in the years to 1998 to support projects for the Roma in the cultural, educational, media, legal, and human rights fields.

#### 3.1.1.1 Phare 1998

In Slovakia, the 1998 Phare programme contributed € 450,000 to a joint project with the Dutch and Slovak governments totalling € 2.4 million, which aimed at improving the housing standards, the level of education and culture, and the working opportunities of the Roma communities in the Spišská Nová Ves district. In Romania, € 2 million was allocated to a Phare project that helped the government set up a strategy to improve the situation of the Roma by the year 2000. The project also financed a number of activities and projects to test and implement the policy.

In the Czech Republic, the “Dživas Jeketane” programme (‘Living Together’ in the Roma language) has supported 132 projects totalling over € 900,000, many of which have been managed by Roma organisations. The programme aims to strengthen the professional skills of Roma and other NGOs, and to promote partic-

ipation in decision-making processes at regional and local levels. Focussing also on key inclusion policies such as education and employment, the programme was designed in close partnership with an Advisory Group composed of leading Roma representatives from the Czech Republic, many of whom are also members of the Czech Government’s Inter-Ministerial Roma Commission. “Dživas Jeketane” continued to receive funding in the following years, up to a total of € 2.7 million under Phare 2000 and 2001.

#### 3.1.1.2 Phare 1999

Projects for the Roma are also financed under the Phare 1999 national programmes for Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia.

In Bulgaria, € 500,000 was devoted to increase the educational level of the Roma population and to improve living conditions and urban environment in the most disadvantaged Roma quarters. The third objective of this project is to improve public services to the Roma population through increased Roma involvement in the public administration and improved human rights and cultural awareness of relevant institutions. Members of the “National Council on Ethnic and Demographic Issues” (NCEDI), among them Roma, serve as a steering committee for the implementation of this project. The Roma working group of the NCEDI has appointed advisory groups for the different project components.

In the Czech Republic, € 500,000 allowed for the financing of educational activities, the training of Roma assistants and advisors, a research on inter-ethnic relations and the co-financing of a public awareness media campaign.

In Hungary, Phare contributed € 6.9 million to a larger project co-financed by the Hungarian government totalling € 12.5 million. The project aimed at reducing the primary school drop-out rate of Roma children, strengthening schools engaged in the education of disadvantaged youth (with a special focus on Roma children) and stimulating the social promotion of talented young Roma. In Slovakia, Phare 1999 allocated € 1.8 million to a minority tolerance programme co-financed with the Slovak Government and totalling € 2.3 million. The programme allowed for approximately 450 local public administration representatives and opinion-makers from municipalities with a large share of Roma population to be trained on minority issues and conflict resolution, the financing of a

<sup>18</sup> It has to be considered that some projects are not directed *exclusively* at Roma (but also at other ethnic minorities or disadvantaged groups), but have a special focus on support to Roma. In many cases it is not possible to isolate exactly the amount spent for the project component in favour of Roma.

public information campaign on minorities and the up-grading of teacher-training institutions and pilot minority schools. In addition, the Civil Society Development Foundation established by Phare in Slovakia administered grants to Slovak NGOs under a "minority programme" worth € 2 million. Both programmes have a special focus on Roma minorities.

### 3.1.1.3 Phare 2000

In 2000, Phare's financial support for projects in favour of the Roma increased substantially. In Bulgaria, Phare contributes € 3.5 million to a project that aims at assisting – inter alia through a twinning approach<sup>19</sup> – the authorities to improve policies towards socially marginalised children (including a significant number of Roma children), following the adoption of important new legislation in this area in 2000. The project provides support and training to new structures at national and regional levels, to develop alternative forms of child care and to reform the management and care for disabled children in selected homes.

In the Czech Republic, € 1 million contributes to better opportunities for the education of the Roma population, through an adaptation of the primary schools curricula to better suit the needs of Roma children, as well as extending the multi-cultural content of the curricula for all children. A twinning project (€ 500,000) assists the formulation of the anti-discrimination policy and improves the institutional and administrative capacity to tackle discrimination. One of the key aims of this project is to "prepare the way for the implementation of Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000".<sup>20</sup> Phare also contributes € 1.35 million to a Roma integration programme, covering training and education, advocacy and legal aid, and integration activities between Roma and non-Roma populations.

In Hungary, Phare provides € 2.5 million to anti-discrimination actions, capacity building support for the Office for National and Ethnic Minorities, as well as pilot development schemes for development of infrastructures in slum-like segregated Roma neighbourhoods. In Romania, Phare supports capacity building projects to help the sustainability of Roma organisations working to improve the economic and social conditions of the Roma (€ 1 million within a € 5 million civil society project in favour of the NGO sector).

In Slovakia, a Phare project of € 3.8 million includes several components: improvement of communication between Roma and non-Roma in municipalities; better access for young Roma to the labour market through training, work experience, and individual counselling; pre-school education with mothers involvement; special support for children in elementary education; and training for Roma teacher-assistants for elementary and secondary schools.

### 3.1.1.4 Phare 2001

The Phare 2001 financial support for projects in favour of the Roma has again increased substantially. In Bulgaria, Phare allocates € 3.7 million for a programme which fosters the social and economic integration of the Roma and other disadvantaged groups. In the framework of this programme, Roma information and cultural centres and job creation programmes will be developed. € 1.65 million are provided for a Roma population integration programme which aims at an improved school attendance for Roma children, the elaboration of a legal framework for anti-discrimination, the integration of Roma into the public administration and the development of a public awareness strategy. A € 1 million project contributes to improved access to health services for the Roma population.

In the Czech Republic, Phare provides € 3 million for a civil society project that supports the creation of better opportunities for the participation of Roma in consultative and elected positions as well as small-scale requalification and job creation activities. In Hungary, Phare 2001 allocates € 5 million for a social integration programme that puts a particular emphasis on the Roma population. The project foresees the development of an equal opportunities policy to improve access to the labour market. In addition, the programme provides grants to institutions to take up the task of Roma Training and Information Centres, and finance training for Roma mediators. Moreover, one component supports initiatives to redirect children from special schools into regular education.

In Romania, Phare 2001 provides € 7 million for an education project for minority groups, focussing particularly on Roma. This project aims at an increased pre-school education, the prevention of school dropout and second chance education for persons that did not complete their compulsory school education.

<sup>19</sup> *Twinning is one of the principal tools of pre-accession assistance. Twinning projects consist in a co-operation between administrations from EU Member States and candidate countries, which include the secondment of EU civil servants to the partner organisations. They aim to help candidate countries in their development of modern and efficient administrations.*

<sup>20</sup> *Also called "Anti-discrimination directive". See chapter 2.6 for further information.*



In Slovakia, Phare provides for € 10 million for projects that focus on the one hand on education and on the other, infrastructure. The education project will centre on pre-school education, assistant teacher training, integration of socially disadvantaged children in standard primary schools and the establishment of community centres. The infrastructure project will improve the living conditions in Roma settlements (Slovakia East) by upgrading or constructing public utilities (rehabilitation and refurbishment of existing infrastructure facilities in water supplies/sewage systems, roads and communications as well as construction of new infrastructure facilities).

### 3.1.2 The Lien Programme

Numerous projects for the Roma in candidate countries have been financed through the Lien Programme. The Lien Programme provided co-financing grants for projects initiated by NGOs wishing to stimulate citizen's initiatives and to strengthen the capacity of non-governmental and non-profit organisations working in the social sector, in favour of disadvantaged groups of the population.

The Lien Programme has been replaced by the Access Programme (see below). Under Lien, the approximate amounts available progressed from € 4.7 million in 1993, to € 5 million in 1994 and € 10 million per year during the 1995-1997 period. Approximately € 1.9 million focused on projects for the Roma communities between 1995 and 1997. It belonged to the group of Horizontal Phare Programmes, which are open to all candidate countries and complement the national programmes by addressing problems having implications for more than one country and requiring co-operative solutions.<sup>21</sup>

### 3.1.3 The Access Programme

The Access Programme is an institution-building programme that aims at strengthening the Civil Society in the candidate countries from Central and Eastern Europe. A budget of € 20 million has been made available in 1999 and again in 2000, to support macro-projects (projects associating organisations from at least two countries, including one candidate country from Central and Eastern Europe, with a maximum grant of € 200,000), micro-projects (maximum grant of € 50,000) and a networking facility allowing NGOs from candidate countries to participate in Europe-wide events.

The Access Programme supports NGO activities related to the adoption and implementation of the *acquis communautaire* in the fields of environmental protection and socio-economic development, as well as activities in favour of the social reintegration of marginalised groups of the population, including Roma.<sup>22</sup> As from 2001, Access has ceased to exist as a horizontal programme. Similar programmes, however, will be part of the national Phare Programme of several Central and Eastern European candidate countries.

### 3.2 DG External Relations: the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights

The European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights has been providing support for the Roma communities in third countries, including in the candidate countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

The European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights is managed by the Directorate General for External relations (RELEX). With around € 100 million on an annual basis, the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights supports human rights and democratisation activities that are carried out primarily in partnership with NGOs and international organisations around the world.

The European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) was set up in 1994, upon a proposal from the European Parliament to bring together under a single umbrella several Community budget headings dealing with the promotion of Human Rights. The well-known "Phare Democracy" budget line was among those budget headings that was merged into the new "European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights".

In the years to 1998, approximately € 4.5 million was provided for projects directed at the Roma communities of Central and Eastern Europe. In 1999 and 2000, six projects were funded.<sup>23</sup>

A special mention must be made of the EIDHR micro-projects facility that was managed until - and including - the year 2000 by the Commission Delegations in candidate countries of Central and Eastern Europe. This scheme has allowed many grass-roots projects in favour of the Roma minorities to be financed. These useful and mostly successful projects were initiated and implemented by local civil society, including Roma NGOs.

<sup>21</sup> Details on the projects for the Roma, which have been financed under the Lien programme for each candidate country with a Roma population, can be found in the attached annexes.

<sup>22</sup> Information on the Access Programme are available at: <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/pas/phare/programmes/multi-bene/access.htm>

<sup>23</sup> A detailed list is available in the annex. Further information can be found on the following web page: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/ddh\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/ddh_en.htm)

In May 2001, the Commission issued a Communication on the role of the EU in promoting Human Rights in third countries, that highlights the need to increase the coherence between the different EU instruments supporting human rights and democratisation. With the increase of funding opportunities available under the Phare Programme to address issues under the Copenhagen political criteria in candidate countries, which include Roma issues, there is no longer a need for EIDHR to play a complementary role for these communities in Central and Eastern Europe.

The EIDHR is, however, keeping an active supporting role for Roma communities of the countries of South Eastern Europe that are not candidate countries to EU enlargement.

From 2002 to 2004, EIDHR will concentrate its support on a number of focus countries and thematic priorities. The fight against racism and xenophobia and the promotion of people belonging to minorities is one of the priorities identified. Regional projects to this end will be funded in Southern Eastern Europe and the New Independent States (NIS). Within this context, Roma communities will be paid particular attention.

### 3.3 DG Education and Culture: the Socrates and Youth Programmes

The Directorate General for Education and Culture manages programmes for co-operation between EU Member States and candidate countries in the field of education, training and youth. Projects for Roma are supported both within the Socrates and the Youth for Europe Programmes.

#### 3.3.1 The Socrates Programme

Socrates is the European Community action programme for co-operation in the field of education. It aims at developing the European dimension in education and at enhancing its quality, through partnerships across national boundaries. The Socrates programme is the first European initiative covering education at all ages.

Within the Socrates I programme (1995-1999), towards the end of which all candidate countries of Central and Eastern Europe participated, one action of the School education programme was specifically devoted to intercultural education and to addressing the educational needs of migrant workers, Roma and travellers. The principal objective was to promote participation, integration and equality of opportunity

in all school activities for those groups of children that were at particular risk of being marginalised, at school and in society in general. Projects aimed to improve school attendance levels and the quality of education received as well as meeting the children's specific educational needs. Projects developed integrated approaches, combining various forms of intervention for the purpose of combating school failure among these groups within a strategy for promoting a culture of success among all pupils.

The promotion of an intercultural dimension of education is one of the general objectives of Socrates II (2000-2006), in which 30 European countries are currently participating, including all candidate countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The education of children of occupational travellers and Roma remains a priority for projects in school and pre-school education, under the "Comenius" Action of the Socrates programme, including the training of school education staff.

Moreover, intercultural education and the combating of racism and xenophobia is a permanent priority throughout the programme for all actions, and it will be given special prominence in the forthcoming call for proposals for Socrates in 2003.

Under the thematic priorities for the education of Roma, 91 projects were funded between 1996 and 2001, including production of teaching materials, seminars, and training.

In addition to the continuing incidence of projects in the school education sector, particular mention should be made of the growing number of initiatives funded under the "Grundtvig" Action, which focuses on "adult education and other educational pathways". This action supports many projects designed to address the educational needs of 'hard-to-reach' social groups including travellers - in order to improve their employability and enhance their capacity to enter or re-enter formal education. Associations and other organisations working with Roma and travellers can and do apply for projects. Grundtvig also provides funding for cooperation between locally-based adult education providers, called Learning Partnerships. One of the first Partnerships launched in 2001 deals specifically with the needs of the Roma population, and a Europe-wide contact seminar was held in February 2002 for organisations wishing to establish new Learning Partnerships addressing Roma issues. It

is probable that a major European network addressing the adult learning needs of Roma groups will be launched in 2002.

The Socrates Programme is managed in co-operation with National Agencies in all participating countries.<sup>24</sup>

### 3.3.2 The Youth Programme

The Youth Programme of the European Community, which supports youth exchanges, initiatives developed by young people and transnational voluntary service, aims at contributing to the integration of young people as socially, professionally and politically active European citizens. It provides young people with the possibility to acquire and develop new skills through their participation in activities of educational value. The Youth Programme may support activities involving non-member countries so that young people's solidarity can be exercised within and beyond the boundaries of the European Union.

The Youth Programme is open to all young people (aged 15 – 25 years), regardless of their background - social, economic, geographic or otherwise. Positive action measures aim at ensuring participation of young people from disadvantaged backgrounds. Although not all Roma can be considered disadvantaged, it is a fact that Roma people have often been marginalised and discriminated against, and are often the victims of racist and xenophobic attitudes.

The European Commission has taken measures to encourage and develop the participation of young Roma in its Youth Programme. The specific objectives of these measures are the following:

- Empowering Roma youth leaders to become actively involved in European youth initiatives;
- Facilitating the understanding of the principles and mechanisms of European Community youth programmes;
- Setting up appropriate European Roma Youth structures to facilitate the interaction of Roma associations at European level, to promote their interaction with European institutions and to facilitate their participation in European projects and initiatives.

In practice, the Commission has supported:

- Youth exchanges involving Roma youth;
- The involvement of Roma youth in music, theatre, painting and other cultural and outdoor events bringing together Roma and non-Roma youth;
- Roma youth leader training projects;

- Electronic networks between Roma communities;
- Transnational information projects involving Roma youth media and Roma youth workers involved in non-Roma media;
- The production of info-material about Roma culture and its distribution in schools;
- The first European Congress of Roma Youth (Barcelona, November 1997);
- The creation, in 1998, of the first European platform of Roma Youth Organisations (Euroternet).

The European Commission maintains constant dialogue with Roma youth leaders from all over Europe and in particular with the representatives of Euroternet whose efforts to stimulate Roma associative life are fully supported by the Commission.

Within the last few years, the Youth Programme contributed to financing multiple projects which were explicitly addressed to, and involving, Roma people. The Youth Programme as a whole has an emphasis on anti-racism and tolerance, aims which are also included as a priority topic in the mainstreaming areas of the European Commission's White Paper "A new impetus for European Youth".<sup>25</sup>

### 3.4 DG Employment & Social Affairs

Although financing is not yet extended to countries of Central and Eastern Europe, it is worth mentioning that the Directorate General for Employment and Social Affairs does undertake activities for Roma in the EU Member States.

Under the 1997 European Year Against Racism, the European Commission, through the DG for Employment and Social Affairs, funded projects presented by Roma associations at the national and local level and projects aimed specifically at the Roma population. In 1998, € 5 million was made available in total and also included projects presented by Roma associations or aimed at the Roma.

On 27 November 2000, the Council has adopted a Community action programme to combat discrimination (2000-2006), with a budget of € 98.4 million. Supported actions include: analysis and evaluation of discrimination; trans-national co-operation and networking at European level; awareness-raising through publications, campaigns and events.<sup>26</sup> Some candidate countries from Central and Eastern Europe have requested to participate in this programme. Their participation will become effective once the rel-

<sup>24</sup> Further details can be found on the following web page: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/socrates.html>

<sup>25</sup> You can find further information on the following web site: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/youth.html>

<sup>26</sup> Please see the following web site for further information: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/employment\\_social/fundamri/prog/index\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/fundamri/prog/index_en.htm)

<sup>27</sup> You can consult the following web site for general information about the candidate countries' participation in Community programmes: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/pas/ocp/ocp\\_index.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/pas/ocp/ocp_index.htm)

evant agreement between the European Commission and the respective country will be concluded.<sup>27</sup>

#### 3.4.1 The European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia

The European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC), based in Vienna, was established in 1997 by the European Union, during the European Year against Racism. The main purpose of the Centre is to provide the European Union and its Member States with objective, reliable and comparable information at European level on racism, xenophobia and anti-semitism, and to draw up proposals for the EU institutions and the Member States. The EUMC promotes examples of good practice in dealing with issues such as racism and the related areas of ethnic diversity and equality. The Centre will, inter alia, focus on the situation of the Roma.

The EUMC has set up a European information network on racism and xenophobia called Raxen. Raxen consists of national focal points in each EU Member State that are co-ordinated by the EUMC in Vienna. Raxen, inter alia, co-operates with academic institutions, NGOs, specialised bodies and international organisations.

The EUMC organises Round Tables in the EU Member States and an annual European Round Table. The Round Tables bring together government policy makers, NGOs, academics, ethnic minority representatives and a variety of experts from fields such as education, employment and the media. The EUMC also hosts expert seminars and conferences. The EUMC publishes an Annual Report on the situation of racism in the Member States, as well as a monthly bulletin "EUMC News" and a quarterly magazine entitled "Equal Voices".

The EUMC has a co-operation agreement with the Council of Europe in order to promote close co-operation with its relevant bodies, in particular the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI). Since 2001 the EUMC is undertaking a project in 15 countries (among them are EU Member States, candidate countries and Eastern European non-candidate countries), together with the Council of Europe and the OSCE, on Roma Women and access to healthcare.

## 4 | For more information

### DG Enlargement

Rue de la Loi 170 • B – 1049 Brussels • Belgium  
Tel: +32-2-295.51.76 • Fax: +32-2-299.17.77  
website: <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/>

### Enlargement Information Centre

Rue Montoyer 19 • B – 1000 Brussels • Belgium  
Tel: +32-2-545.90.10 • Fax: +32-2-545.90.11  
email: [enlargement@cec.eu.int](mailto:enlargement@cec.eu.int)  
website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/contacts/info\\_centre.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/contacts/info_centre.htm)

### DG Education and Culture - Socrates & Youth programmes

Website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/index\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/index_en.html)

### Socrates & Youth Technical Assistance Office

Rue de Trèves 59-61 • B – 1000 Brussels • Belgium  
Tel: +32-2-233.01.11 • Fax: +32-2-233.01.50

### DG Employment and Social Affairs

B- 1049 Brussels • Belgium  
website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/employment\\_social/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/employment_social/index_en.htm)

### Delegations of the European Commission in candidate countries

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 website: www.nros.cz  
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 Ms Madeleine Kelly-Tychtl, Information Officer  
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Office for National and Ethnic Minorities  
 Pozsonyi ut 56 • H-1133 Budapest  
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 website: www.changenet.sk/npoa  
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 E-mail: information@eumc.eu.int  
 Website: http://eumc.eu.int

## 5 | Annexes

## 5.1 Phare-funded Programmes for the Roma in Bulgaria

YEAR	SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	EC GRANT (in €)
<b>Phare National Programmes</b>			
2001	Education / Employment	Social inclusion	3,700,000
	Mixed	Roma population integration	1,650,000
	Health	Ensuring minority access to health:	1,000,000
2000	Social policy	Child Welfare Reform	3,500,000
1999	Education / Training / Urban development	Promoting the integration of the Roma	500,000
<i>Sub-total</i>			10,350,000
<b>Phare Civil Society Development Programmes (funded under the Phare National Programme)</b>			
1996	Cultural	Celebrate 8 April – International Day of the Roma People	950
	Education	Basic Legal Education for Young People from the minorities and the marginal groups	2,480
	Education	A School for Children and Parents	5,000
	Information	Establishing an Office for Consultations and Information for the Roma Minority of Blagoevgrad	5,290
	Mixed	The Roma People from the town of the Apostle	5,700
	Mixed	Mother and Baby	2,730
	Social	Social Protection Club	7,370
	Social	Employment for better houses and infrastructure in Roma Suburbs in the town of Plovdiv	6,890
	Social	Assistance for Survival of the Roma population	14,580
	Social	Children – Mothers	7,260
	Social	“Call for help”	6,400
	Training	Children in the Street	3,180
1994	Cultural	Popularisation of the Plovdiv Model of Ethnic and Religious Understanding in the Present World	31,450
	Democracy	RUSD - Region Montana for Integration of the Roma people in the Civil Society	
	Gender	Women Programme for “Faculteta Residential Area”	
	Health	Support for Anaemia Sick Children in the “Stolipinovo” Residential Area - Plovdiv	
	Information	Informative and consulting office, municipal information network, diagnostics and regulation of Slivenb Roma Children’s Misconduct	
	Media	Vasslitzza	
	Mixed	Institutional Development of URU	
	Social	Roma Civil Initiative “New area for the Construction of houses for the families from the “Stolipinovo” Ghetto – Plovdiv	
	Social	Institutional development	
	Training	Roma People and the Mass Privatisation in Bulgaria	
	Training	Youth Programme for “Faculteta” Residential Area	
	Training	The role of the Roma people in the Shumen Region in the development of Civil Society. Technical and Institutional Support for the foundation	
<i>Sub-total</i>			99,280

**Phare Democracy Programmes****Macro Projects \***

1996	Cultural	Elaborating Methods of Communication between Minority Groups and Civil Society in Bulgaria	150,400
	Education	RomaNet Training Project INTRINSIC (Individual and networked Training for Roma in National Settings and International Co-operation)	186,800
	Education	Interactive Educational Program for Minority Groups in Bulgaria	128,550

**Micro Projects \*\***

1996	Mixed	Roma Family Information and Service Centre	5,700
1995	Cultural	Multi-Cultural Museum Exhibition	7,300

**Ad Hoc Facility**

1994	Mixed	Roma Regional Programme	350,000
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*Sub-total* 828,750

**Phare Lien Programmes**

1996	Health	Local Health Centre - Rakitovo	63,730
	Health	Contraceptive and health choices or the marginalised Roma people of Bulgaria	199,380
1995	Education	Stolipinovo Self-Help Bureau	184,600
	Health	AIDS on Wheels	189,700

*Sub-total* 637,410

**Total Phare-funded programmes****11,915,440**

\* Macro projects are large partnership projects intended to promote sustained activities for up to 24 months and which may well continue after the EU grant has ended.  
\*\* Micro projects are intended to contribute in particular to citizens' initiatives and locally inspired activities.

## 5.2 Phare-funded Programmes for the Roma in the Czech Republic

YEAR	SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	EC GRANT (in €)
<b>Phare National Programmes</b>			
2001	Mixed	Strengthening of civil society organisations in the Czech Republic	3,000,000
2000	Education	Support to Roma integration / Multi-cultural education reform	1,000,000
	Anti-discrimination	Promotion of racial and ethnic equality	500,000
	Mixed	Civil Society Development / Support to Roma integration initiatives (1,350,000 specifically for Roma projects)	3,000,000
1999	Education / Training / Public awareness	Improvement of relations between the Roma and Czech communities	500,000
<i>Sub-total</i>			<i>6,350,000</i>
<b>Phare Civil Society Development Programmes (funded under the Phare National Programme)</b>			
1998	Education / Training; legal / Advisory support; integration	Improvement of the integration of the Roma community into Czech society (through funding of local NGOs projects)	900,000
1996	Publication	Translation of book "Gypsies of the World" into Czech	820
	Publication	Conference catalogue "The Life and Culture of Ethnic Minorities and Small Social Groups"	2,110
	Training	ROMSTAR - training of Romany youth in civil awareness, prevention of conflict, resolution of educational problems	5,620
	Culture	Historical relations of the lives of Romanies in a European Context	5,390
	Social	Regional Co-operation between Romany organisations	12,100
	Culture / Education	Course in Romany language for children and youth with use of free time	5,450
	Culture	Strengthening of the ethnic identity of Romanies creation of positive co-existence between Romanies and non-Romanies in Prague 5 and 13	10,600
	Culture	Understanding between people through culture	
	Education	Education of Romany Children	2,670
	Education / Social	Street Children II - assistance to Romany children through education, resolving problems between the Romany and non-Romany population	4,090
1993-95	Education / Information	Establishment of a consulting, information and educational centre for Romany organisations	6,810
	Publication	Publication of the magazine "Romano Dzaniben"	12,530
	Minorities	Support for the Romany mission centre	4,090
	Publication	Publication of "A Guide to the Rights of Minorities"	4,920
	Publication	Publication of the information bulletin Romano Dzaniben	11,990
	Publication	Publication Activities	2,180
	Education / Training	Creation of a centre for education and training of Romany children and young people	8,170
	Media	Analysis of media coverage of Romany issues	1,070
	Training	Training for employees of Romany Organisations	9,840
	Media	Development of methodologies for analysing media coverage of Roma issues	460
	Publication	Publication of Romano Dzaniben magazine	5,450
	Cultural / Education	Courses in the Romany language	1,260
	Education / Social	Course on bureaucratic and social contacts for Romanies	1,040
<i>Sub-total</i>			<i>1,018,660</i>



**Phare Democracy Programmes****Macro Projects \***

1997	Education	Central European Romani Education Program (CEREP)	141,850
	Legal	Legal Counselling for refugees	112,920
1996	Information	Infocentrum – Demokracia	97,030
	Education	RomaNet Training Project INTRINSIC (Individual and networked Training for Roma in National Settings and International Cooperation)	186,810
	Human Rights	Central and Eastern European Centre for Roma	121,020
	Legal	Strengthening Legal Representation and Tolerance in the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary	79,980

**Micro Projects \*\***

1995	Education	Instructional Film	2,300
1994	Democracy	Development of Democratic Relations	1,470
	Information	Information Centre Network for Roma	9,970
	Cultural	Historical Correlation of Roma Lives on the European Continent	5,590

*Sub-total* 758,940

**Total Phare-funded programmes** **8,127,600**

\* Macro projects are large partnership projects intended to promote sustained activities for up to 24 months and which may well continue after the EU grant has ended.  
\*\* Micro projects are intended to contribute in particular to citizens' initiatives and locally inspired activities.

### 5.3 Phare-funded Programmes for the Roma in Hungary

YEAR	SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	EC GRANT (in €)
2001	Mixed	Promoting social integration of disadvantaged groups with Particular Emphasis on the Roma minority	5,000,000
2000	Mixed	Roma social integration programme	2,500,000
<b>Phare National Programmes</b>			
1999	Education	Social integration of disadvantaged youth with particular emphasis on the Roma minority	6,900,000
<i>Sub-total</i>			<i>14,400,000</i>
<b>Phare Democracy Programmes</b>			
<b>Macro Projects *</b>			
1998	Education	Central European Romani Education Program (CEREP)	141,850
	Legal	Legal Counselling for Refugees	112,920
	Conflict Resolution	Confidence Building in the Carpathian Basin (between the ethnic minority and majority national groups)	79,260
1993	Legal	Legal Defence Bureau for National and Ethnic Minorities	105,000
	Legal	Strengthening Legal Representation and Tolerance in the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary	79,980
<b>Micro Projects **</b>			
1997	Training	Training for the Association of Roma Women	6,000
	Democracy	Developing Democracy at Community Level in Trans-Danubia	6,500
	Gender	Participation of Roma Women in Public Life	4,000
	Media	Roma Press Centre	9,940
	Democracy	Amaro Drom	10,000
	Mixed	Problem Solving Assistance to Roma in Kaposovar and Somogy County	5,000
	Training	Strengthening PHRALIPE's Interest Representation	6,650
	Democracy	53 Grassroots Projects	400,000
1995	Cultural	Romany Days in the Koppány Region	4,500
1994	Education	Education on Minority Values in Hungarian Schools	7,500
	Legal	Legal Assistance and Interest Representation for Gypsies	5,000
<b>Ad Hoc Facility</b>			
1994	Mixed	Roma Regional Programme (self-help projects)	350,000
<i>Sub-total</i>			<i>1,334,100</i>

**Phare LIEN Programme****Macro Projects \***

1996	Education / Employment	Basic Adult Education as a Path Back into Society	158,600
1995	Employment / Social	Global Integration centre – General Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged and Unemployed in Josephstadt	44,960
	Education / Employment	New Opportunities in the Sagortajan Area	150,000
1994	Environment / Employment	Gypsies as Land Managers	207,600

**Micro Projects \*\***

1997	Social	Establishing a Club for Young Mothers	4,500
	Education	Helping the admission of young Roma people into higher education institutes	10,000
	Social	Lifestyle development programme for the Roma population in Nagykanizsa	8,880

*Sub-total* 584,540

**Total Phare-funded projects 16,318,640**

\* Macro projects are large partnership projects intended to promote sustained activities for up to 24 months and which may well continue after the EU grant has ended.  
\*\* Micro projects are intended to contribute in particular to citizens' initiatives and locally inspired activities.

#### 5.4 Phare-funded Programmes for the Roma in Poland

YEAR	SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	EC GRANT (in €)
<b>Civil Society Development Programmes (funded under the Phare National Programme)</b>			
1994	Social	Purchasing a computer to edit a Roma periodical PROM PO DROM	1,870
1993	Mixed	Organise the centre PUTERDO for assistance and promotion of the Roma/Gypsy minority	10,570
<i>Sub-total</i>			12,440
<b>Phare Democracy Programmes</b>			
<b>Macro Projects *</b>			
1998	Training	Confidence Building in the Carpathian Basin	79,260
<i>Sub-total</i>			79,260
<b>Total Phare-funded projects</b>			<b>91,700</b>

#### 5.5 Phare funded Programmes for the Roma in Romania

YEAR	SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	EC GRANT (in €)
2001	Education	Access to education for disadvantaged groups with a special focus on Roma	7,000,000
2000	Mixed	Civil Society: Capacity building projects with Roma organisations with impact on economic and social conditions of the Roma, to help NGOs to become sustainable (within a 5 million Civil society project to reinforce the sustainability of the NGO sector)	1,000,000
<b>Phare National Programmes</b>			
1998	Mixed	Improvement of the Roma situation	2,000,000
<i>Sub-total</i>			10,000,000
<b>Phare Civil Society Development Programmes (funded under the Phare National Programme)</b>			
	Training	How to use a computer	3,240
	Education	Prevention of inter-ethnic conflicts by multi-cultural learning of Transylvanian ethnic minorities	7,090
	Economic	Partnership of Roma organisations. A stable co-operation between Roma organisations in order to sustain local development	8,850
	Information	Minorities - towards information and emancipation	6,440
	Democracy	Democracy, human rights	1,000
	Training	Training of trainers. National contest on physics	1,000
	Education	National school for young Roma. Confidence building	6,760
	Publication	Bi-annual newsletter	1,000
	Publication	Publishing the history of Gypsies and the grammar of their language	6,700
	Information	Amare Phrala - a chance for those without chance	1,350
	Education / Social	We also ask for a place	5,810
	Information	General Assembly	950
	Education	SYKAREL - education for Roma	1,000
	Social	Family consulting	1,000

Social	Sectoral forum - equal opportunities for all	4,990
Cultural	International seminar on Roma children in Europe	12,490
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>69,670</i>

### **Phare Democracy Programmes**

#### **Macro Projects \***

1998	Training	Confidence Building in the Carpathian Basin	79,260
1996	Education	RomaNet Training Project INTRINSIC (Individual and networked Training for Roma in National Settings and International Cooperation)	186,820

#### **Micro Projects \*\***

1997	Training	Human rights and civic education for Roma communities in Timisoara	5,800
	Education	Roma between prejudice and ignorance	10,000
	Education	Video Pontes Foundation, Cluj	10,000
1995	Democracy	Strengthening Cooperation capacity between Roma and non-Roma groups in democratic life and the local community	8,900
1994	Legal	Prevention of Violence in Communities and areas inhabited by Roma people	9,000
	Information	Friendly Officer	9,000
	Democracy	A pan-European partner for international organisations	10,000

*Sub-total* 328,780

### **Phare Lien Programmes**

1997	Health	Health education for Roma	10,000
	Health	Medical and social education for the Roma community in Domnesti (Bistrita county)	9,170
	Health	Social and medical integration and medical support for the Roma community	9,500
	Health	Training for Roma in family planning	8,230
	Health	Assistance for disadvantaged children, including Roma in rural areas (Racaciuni Bacau)	8,810
	Health	The Consortium for local development Arges	8,160
1996	Education	Additional training in Practical Experience Teaching methods in Romania	40,240
	Education	Alphabet – teaching Roma children to read and write	8,790
1995	Training	Training Centre for socially handicapped youngsters	160,000

*Sub-total* 262,900

### **Total Phare-funded programmes**

**10,661,350**

\* Macro projects are large partnership projects intended to promote sustained activities for up to 24 months and which may well continue after the EU grant has ended.  
 \*\* Micro projects are intended to contribute in particular to citizens' initiatives and locally inspired activities.

### 5.6 Phare-funded Programmes for the Roma in Slovakia

YEAR	SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	EC GRANT (in €)
2001	Education	Support to the Roma minority in the educational field	1,700,000
	Infrastructure	Infrastructure in Roma settlements	8,300,000
2000	Mixed	Improvement of the situation of the Roma in the Slovak Republic	3,800,000

#### **Phare National Programmes**

1999	Mixed	Minority tolerance programme	1,800,000
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*Sub-total* 15,600,000

#### **Phare Civil Society Development Programmes (funded under the Phare National Programme)**

Cultural / Economic	Centre for Traditional Crafts	6,580
Cultural	Lets Gets to Know Each Other	6,500
Cultural / Economic	Resocialisation in the settlement Krasnohorske Podhradie	3,160
Cultural / Economic	Educational and Recreational Stay for Socially Most Deprived Roma Children	680
Training	Training Course	3,790
Democracy	Support for Democratic Union of Romanies' activities	5,000
Cultural	Return to Traditional Romany Crafts	1,320
Cultural	Support to the Foundation for the Protection and Development of Traditional Romany crafts	1,160
Cultural	Together we will succeed	7,110
Cultural	Exhibition of Traditional Romany Crafts	1,310
Media	Virgin Cinka	7,890
Democracy	A Citizens' Discussion Forum on the Romany Topic	6,580
Media	Tutoring project	3,150
Media	Children's Journal "Luludi" and the Cultural-Social Journal "Roma"	12,210
Legal	Office for the Legal Protection of Ethnic Minorities in Slovakia	6,580
Social	Romany Youth in Europe	2,520
Social / Cultural	Support of Activity of the Union of Romany Youth and Children in Kosice, Slovakia	2,630

*Sub-total* 78,170

#### **Pre-Ins (catch-up) Facility Fund**

1999	Mixed	Minority programme – with a special focus on Roma (funding of Slovak NGOs projects aiming at fostering respect of minority rights, supporting cultural and educational efforts of minorities, promoting inter-ethnic relations, supporting an overall integration of Roma minority)	2,000,000
1998	Housing / Education / Employment	Improving the position of Romanies in the Spišská Nová Ves Region (upgrading housing standards; improving cultural and educational levels of adults and children; increasing employment levels through creation of new job opportunities)	450,000

*Sub-total* 2,450,000

**Phare Democracy Programmes****Macro Projects \***

1998	Education	Central European Romani Education Program (CEREP)	141,850
	Training	Confidence Building in the Carpathian Basin (between ethnic minority and majority national groups)	79,260
	Legal	Legal Counselling for Refugees	112,920
1996	Education	RomaNet Training Project INTRINSIC (Individual and Networked Training for Roma in National Settings and International Cooperation)	186,820
	Democracy	Promoting Tolerance and Monitoring Attacks on Roma and Others in Slovakia	69,700
1994	Legal	Strengthening Legal Representation and Tolerance in the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary	79,980

**Micro Projects \*\***

1995	Media	Publishing of Roma Magazine	3,000
	Media	Maiden Cinka	7,890
	Training	Training Seminar – 2nd Stage	3,850
1994	Media	Children's Journal "Luludi" and the Cultural-Social Monthly Journal "Roma"	9,000
	Democracy	Support for Democratic Union of Romanies' Activities	5,000
	Training	Training Course of Cultural Education and Social Staff for Romany	4,000

**Ad Hoc Facility**

1994	Mixed	Roma Regional Programme	350,000
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*Sub-total* 1,053,270

**Phare LIEN Programmes****Macro Projects \***

1996	Social	Slovakia, breaking isolation and misfortune	123,927
	Training / Economic	Aid in job finding for the unemployed in Slovakia, training in setting up companies and in jobs in the craft industry	123,692
1995	Social	Rom Rakusy	105,600

*Sub-total* 353,219

**Total Phare-funded programmes****19,534,659**

\* Macro projects are large partnership projects intended to promote sustained activities for up to 24 months and which may well continue after the EU grant has ended.  
 \*\* Micro projects are intended to contribute in particular to citizens' initiatives and locally inspired activities.

## 5.7 Phare-funded Programmes for the Roma in Slovenia

YEAR	SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	EC GRANT (in €)
<b>Phare Democracy Programmes</b>			
<b>Macro Projects*</b>			
1998	Legal	Legal Counseling for Refugees	112,920
<b>Micro Projects**</b>			
1996	Education	Education of Romany parents	10,000
1995	Information	Public Round Table Discussions About Discrimination (against women, foreign workers, the disabled, Roma etc)	10,000
<i>Sub-total</i>			<i>132,920</i>
<b>Phare Lien Programmes</b>			
<b>Micro Projects**</b>			
1996	Social / Integration	Association Roma-Novo Mesto	9,500
<i>Sub-total</i>			<i>9,500</i>
<b>Total Phare-funded programmes</b>			<b>142,420</b>

\* Macro projects are large partnership projects intended to promote sustained activities for up to 24 months and which may well continue after the EU grant has ended.  
 \*\* Micro projects are intended to contribute in particular to citizens' initiatives and locally inspired activities.





### 5.8 European Initiative of Democracy and Human Rights – Programmes for the Roma

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES</b>	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>EC GRANT (in €)</b>
2000	Bosnia-Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Czech Republic; FRY; FYROM; Romania.	Mainstreaming, empowering and networking Roma as full participants in post-crisis management; good governance and the development of a sustainable civil society in south eastern Europe.	250,000
2000	Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina; Croatia; FYROM; Slovenia	Policy development on Roma issues: fostering a comprehensive approach to Roma affairs at national and regional level	248,000
1999	Slovakia, Czech Republic, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria	Legal Training and Education for the Defence of Roma Rights	500,000
1999	Czech Republic	SPOLU Network for Local Community Development	149,026
1999	Romania, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Hungary	Prevention of Ethnic Conflicts and Promotion of Tolerance and Democracy, Transnational Model Project in Special Selected Regions	215,000
1999	Czech Republic	Integration of Minorities and Migrants in the Czech Republic: A Practical Approach within the Context of Local Government	562,000





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