



## EU 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 Roma communities in seven of the ten countries of central and eastern Europe who have applied to join the European Union, known as '*candidate countries*'.

Country	Estimated number of Roma ( <sup>2</sup> )
Bulgaria	700,000 – 800,000
Czech Republic	250,000 – 300,000
Hungary	550,000 – 600,000
Poland	50,000 – 60,000
Romania	1,800,000 – 2,500,000
Slovakia	480,000 – 520,000
Slovenia	8,000 – 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. Due to their nomadic way of life, they have had difficulties in establishing and defending their basic human rights. As a minority group, 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.

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<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 *Tsigan* are considered by many to be pejorative.

<sup>(2)</sup> source: René Descartes University, Paris, 1994.



## 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

Following the Copenhagen Summit, **Europe Agreements** 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 applicant 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 were 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 (street children in Bulgaria, discrimination through the operation of the citizenship law in the Czech Republic, etc).



## 2.4 Accession Partnerships and opening of 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.

On 31 March 1998, accession negotiations were opened with the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia (and Cyprus).

## 2.5 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 the 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 applicant countries.

In November 1998, the European Commission issued the first of these regular reports for each candidate country, as well as a '**composite paper**' containing a synthesis of the analysis in each of the reports along with a series of recommendations. The composite paper concludes that: "the situation of the Roma continues to be problematic as the candidate countries concerned have made little progress in addressing the issue. Although their legal status and rights remain stable, the Roma suffer discrimination and social exclusion, in particular in Hungary, Slovakia, Bulgaria and the Czech Republic. Home to several million Roma, Romania needs to step up its efforts to improve the situation of this minority".

In October 1999, the European Commission published updated Regular Reports for each candidate country. It concluded that "deep-rooted prejudice in many of the candidate countries continues to result in discrimination against the Roma in social and economic life. There has been an increasing incidence of racially motivated violence against the Roma which has not received the unequivocal response from the authorities which it demands. Roma communities suffer unemployment, slum-like living conditions, poor health and education and increasing dependence on social welfare (where it exists). Roma children are segregated in some schools systems and many are street children. While there have been encouraging developments in some of the candidate countries with the adoption and specific programmes aimed at improving the situation of the Roma, a concerted effort is still required to ensure that these programmes are actually implemented."

The European Commission therefore proposed to the Council that the updated 1999 Accession partnerships for Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia make the improvement of the situation of the Roma in these countries both a short and a medium term priority to meet the Copenhagen political criteria.

## 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 for 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 the Enlargement DG.

The Phare programme was set up in 1989 to initially support the sweeping reforms behind economic and political transition in the region, and the development of a larger democratic family of nations within a prosperous and stable Europe. 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 will increase to € 1.5 billion<sup>3</sup> per year during the period 2000-2006.

Phare's assistance takes the form of grants rather than loans, and its work has grown to encompass a wide range of activities. During 1990-1993, Phare concentrated its efforts on those sectors that contributed directly to the transition to a market economy. Since 1994, the programme has been characterised by a large increase in support for the adaptation of the legislative framework and the reinforcement of administrative structures, as well as for projects promoting democratisation and civil society, and for investment in infrastructure, including cross-border co-operation.

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 in the following pages.

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<sup>(3)</sup> In 1997 prices.

### **3.1.1 Phare National Programmes**

Every year, each candidate country is given a 'national allocation' under the Phare programme. Projects which are granted financing under these allocations are defined by the beneficiary countries in collaboration with the European Commission, and are approved by the EU Member States. 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.

Up until the redesign of the Phare national programmes in 1998, 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 set up to reinforce the non-profit sector and more generally civil society. Part of their activities consist of 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.

Since the publication of the Accession Partnerships, which make the further integration of Roma a medium-term political priority for Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Romania, these countries as well as Slovakia<sup>4</sup> have devoted part of their 1998 and 1999 budgets from Phare national programmes to financing large projects for Roma communities.

### **3.1.2 Phare 1998**

In Slovakia, the 1998 Phare programme contributes € 450,000 to a joint project with the Dutch and Slovak governments totalling € 2.4 million, which aims 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 is allocated to a Phare project aimed at helping the government set up a strategy to improve the situation of the Roma by the year 2000. The project will also finance a number of activities and projects to test and implement the policy.

In the Czech Republic, a total of € 0.9 million will be granted to local NGOs in developing projects to improve the integration of the Roma community (via education and training activities, legal and advisory support, public awareness and communal tolerance actions).

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<sup>4</sup> The Accession Partnership for Slovakia makes "fostering and strengthening the policies and institutions protecting the rights of minorities" a medium-term political priority.



### **3.1.3 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 will be devoted to increase the access of young Roma to education, to train Roma representatives to work in public administration and to finance a fund for the urban development of Roma areas.

In the Czech Republic, € 500,000 will allow 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 will contribute € 5 million to a larger project co-financed by the Hungarian government totalling € 9.6 million. The project will aim at reducing the primary school drop-out rate of Roma children, strengthening schools engaged in the education of disadvantaged youth (a special focus will be devoted to Roma children) and stimulating the social promotion of talented young Roma.

In Slovakia, Phare 1999 will allocate € 1.8 million to a minority tolerance programme co-financed with the Slovak Government and totalling € 2.3 million. The programme will allow 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 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 will administer grants to Slovak NGOs under a “minority programme” worth € 2 million. Both programmes will have a special focus on Roma minorities.

Details of the national and other Phare programmes for individual candidate countries can be found in the attached annexes or at:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/pas/phare/index.htm>

### **3.1.4 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 citizens' 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, which is now closed, 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.

Under Lien, the approximate amounts available in € 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.

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 and at the following web site:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/phare/programme\\_types/multi\\_country/horizontal/lien/publications/lien\\_publications\\_list.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/phare/programme_types/multi_country/horizontal/lien/publications/lien_publications_list.htm)





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

In addition to the Phare programme, the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights, which is managed by the Directorate General for External Relations, provides support to the Roma in candidate countries, notably through projects presented by NGOs.

### 3.2.1 The European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights

The Phare Democracy programme was launched in 1992 to contribute to the consolidation of pluralist democratic procedures and practices as well as the rule of law, with a view to supporting the overall process of economic and political reform in the countries of central and eastern Europe. In 1998, this programme was integrated into the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights which brings together a series of budget headings specifically dealing with the promotion of human rights worldwide. It, *inter alia*, offers grants to NGOs presenting projects aimed at boosting civic society and democracy.

Until 1997, the Democracy programme supported activities operating in the area of promoting and monitoring human rights, minority rights, equal opportunities and non-discrimination practices. From 1993 to 1996, € 8.4, 5.5, 6.3 and 7.5 million were dedicated to the promotion of democratic objectives, and split between macro<sup>5</sup>, micro<sup>6</sup> and ad-hoc projects in the ratio of 70-10-20% respectively. Approximately € 4.5 million was focused on projects to help the Roma population in the years to 1998. Details on the projects for the Roma which have been financed under the Phare Democracy programme for each candidate country with a Roma population can be found in the attached annexes. Details will also soon be available at:  
[http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/phare/programme\\_types/multi\\_country/horizontaldemocracy/democracy\\_programme.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/phare/programme_types/multi_country/horizontaldemocracy/democracy_programme.htm)

Since 1998, micro projects managed by Commission Delegations in central and eastern Europe have been given greater prominence under the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights. The size of grants ranges from € 3,000 up to a maximum of € 50,000 per project. The aim is to make the resources available under the Initiative more accessible to east European applicants and to target grassroot NGOs.

Moreover, in the framework of joint programmes between the Commission and the Council of Europe concentrating on legal system and local government reform and the setting-up of human rights protection mechanisms, the Commission has supported two programmes on national minorities in countries of central and eastern Europe.

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<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> Projects supported under the micro scheme are intended to contribute in particular to citizens' initiatives and locally-generated activities.

### ***3.3 DG for Education and Culture: the Socrates and Youth for Europe 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 under the **Socrates, Leonardo, Youth for Europe** programmes and the **European Voluntary Service**. Projects for Roma are supported both within the **Socrates** and the **Youth for Europe** programmes.

#### ***3.3.1 Socrates, Comenius Action 2***

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 and forms part of a broader approach to the concept of lifelong learning.

The most important action in regard to the education of Roma children is Action 2 of the COMENIUS chapter of the Socrates programme. Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia are eligible for Action 2 projects (as for all Socrates projects).

COMENIUS Action 2 aims at improving the educational provisions for the children of migrant workers, occupational travellers, gypsies and travellers, and promoting intercultural education.

Transnational projects involving at least six partner institutions from three different countries are financed. Project activities include the joint development and dissemination of pedagogical methods and materials relevant to the special educational needs of Roma, all measures related to teacher training as well as the exchange of experience and discussion of good practice through seminars, conferences and study visits.

In regard to the education of Roma children, particular attention is given to pre-school education, the transition between primary and secondary education, the improvement of school attendance, the training of Roma mediators and teaching assistants and, the involvement of parents and local communities.

Under these thematic priorities for the education of Roma, a total of 46 projects were funded in 1996 and 1997.

More details can be found at:

<http://europa.eu.int/en/comml/dg22/socrates/comenius/sitelact-2.html>

### **3.3.2 Youth for Europe**

The Youth programmes of the European Community - Youth for Europe and the European Voluntary Service – aim at contributing to the integration of young people as socially, professionally and politically active European citizens. They provide young people with the possibility to acquire and develop new skills through their participation in activities of high pedagogical value. Both Youth for Europe and the European Voluntary Service support activities involving third countries so that young people's solidarity can be exercised within and beyond the boundaries of the European Union.

Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia participate in Youth for Europe programmes. The participation of candidate countries in the European Voluntary Service is foreseen but has not yet become effective.

Youth for Europe and the European Voluntary Service are open to all young people, regardless of their background - social, economic, geographic or otherwise. Positive action measures are taken within both programmes to ensure 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 marginalized 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 programmes. 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 EC 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;
- ★ Roma youth leader training projects;
- ★ transnational information projects involving Roma youth media and Roma youth workers involved in non-Roma media;
- ★ the first European Congress of Roma Youth (Barcelona, November 1997);
- ★ the creation, in 1998, of the first European platform of Roma Youth Organisations (Eurotinternet).

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



### 3.4 DG for 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 the 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.

A total of € 7 million will be available in 1999 for projects to combat discrimination on grounds of race and ethnic origin, including against people of Roma origin, in particular to prepare for action under Article 13 of the new Amsterdam Treaty. The Amsterdam Treaty, which entered into force in May 1999, will for the first time empower the Council - acting on a proposal from the Commission and after obtaining a favourable opinion from the European Parliament - to take appropriate action to combat discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation (article 13). The Commission intends that any future action under Article 13 to support measures to combat discrimination should be open to participation by the countries of central and eastern Europe.

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

The European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia was established in 1997 by the Community, 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 EU Member States. The Centre will, *inter alia*, focus on the situation of the Roma.

The Monitoring Centre will also set up a documentation centre open to the public and a European racism and xenophobia information network (RAXEN) which will cooperate with national university centres, NGOs and international organisations.

In early 1999, an agreement was signed with the Council of Europe in order to promote close co-operation between the Monitoring Centre and the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) of the Council of Europe. In that context, the Monitoring Centre has proposed a joint project on the situation of the Roma people in Europe, focusing on examples of good practice to support integration and equal treatment.



## 4. For more information

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website: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/enlargement/index.htm> (general information)

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/intro/ag2000\\_opinions.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/intro/ag2000_opinions.htm) (Agenda 2000 & EC's Opinions)

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/negotiations/index.htm#review> procedure - Regular Reports (Regular Reports)

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/pas/aps.htm> (Accession Partnerships)

### Phare and Tacis Information Centre

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email: phare.info@dg1a.cec.be

website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/contacts/info\\_centre.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/contacts/info_centre.htm)

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

Socrates & Youth Technical Assistance Office

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website: <http://europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg22/socrates/comenius/site/intro.html>

<http://europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg22/socrates.html>

### DG for Employment and Social Affairs

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## 5. Annexes

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

YEAR	SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	EC GRANT/EUR
<b>Phare National Programmes</b>			
1999	Education/ Training/urban development	Promoting the integration of the Roma - increased access of young Roma to education; fund for urban development of Roma areas; training for Roma representatives to work in public administration	500,000
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>500,000</b>
<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	Vasslitza	
	Mixed	Institutional Development of URU	



YEAR	SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	EC GRANT/EUR
<b>Phare Civil Society Development Programmes cont.</b>			
1994	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.	
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>99,280</b>
<b>Phare Democracy Programmes</b>			
<i>Macro Projects</i> <sup>1</sup>			
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 Cooperation)	186,800
1994	Education	Interactive Educational Program for Minority Groups in Bulgaria	128,550
<i>Micro Projects</i> <sup>1</sup>			
1996	Mixed	Roma Family Information and Service Centre	5,700
1995	Cultural	Multi-Cultural Museum Exhibition	7,300
<i>Ad Hoc Facility</i>			
1994	Mixed	Roma Regional Programme	350,000
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>828,750</b>
<b>Phare Lien Programmes</b>			
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
1995	Health	AIDS on Wheels	189,700
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>637,410</b>
<b>Total Phare-funded programmes</b>			<b>2,065,540</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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/EUR
<b>Phare National Programmes</b>			
1999	Education/ training/public awareness	Improvement of relations between the Roma and Czech communities	500,000
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>500,000</b>
<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
<b>Phare Civil Society Development Programmes cont.</b>			
1993-1995	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
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>1,018,660</b>

YEAR	SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	EC GRANT/EUR
<b>Phare Democracy Programmes</b>			
<i>Macro Projects</i> <sup>1</sup>			
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
<i>Micro Projects</i> <sup>1</sup>			
1995	Education	Instructional Film	2,300
1994	Democracy	Development of Democratic Relations	1,470
1994	Information	Information Centre Network for Roma	9,970
	Cultural	Historical Correlation of Roma Lives on the European Continent	5,590
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>758,940</b>
<b>Total Phare-funded programmes</b>			<b>2,277,600</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 citizen's initiatives and locally inspired activities.

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

YEAR	SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	EC GRANT/EUR
<b>Phare National Programmes</b>			
1999	Education	Social integration of disadvantaged youth with particular emphasis on the Roma minority (reduction of primary school drop-out rate; secondary education with supportive schooling; social promotion and integration of the Roma)	5,000,000
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>5,000,000</b>
<b>Phare Democracy Programmes</b>			
<i>Macro Projects</i> <sup>1</sup>			
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
<i>Micro Projects</i> <sup>1</sup>			
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 Kaposvar 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
<i>Ad Hoc Facility</i>			
1994	Mixed	Roma Regional Programme (self-help projects)	350,000
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>1,334,100</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 citizen's initiatives and locally inspired activities.

YEAR	SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	EC GRANT/EUR
<b>Phare LIEN Programme</b>			
<i>Macro Projects</i> <sup>1</sup>			
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
<i>Micro Projects</i> <sup>1</sup>			
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
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>584,540</b>
<b>Total Phare-funded projects</b>			<b>6,918,640</b>

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

YEAR	SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	EC GRANT/EUR
<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
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>12,440</b>
<b>Phare Democracy Programmes</b>			
<i>Macro Projects</i> <sup>1</sup>			
1998	Training	Confidence Building in the Carpathian Basin	79,260
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>79,260</b>
<b>Total Phare-funded projects</b>			<b>91,700</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 citizen's initiatives and locally inspired activities.



## 5.5 Phare funded Programmes for the Roma in Romania

YEAR	SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	EC GRANT/EUR
<b>Phare National Programmes</b>			
1988	Cross-sector	Improvement of the Roma situation – setting up of a government strategy, establishment of a public foundation to allocate partnership grants	2,000,000
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>2,000,000</b>
<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
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>69,670</b>

YEAR	SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	EC GRANT/EUR
<b>Phare Democracy Programmes</b>			
<i>Macro Projects <sup>1</sup></i>			
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
<i>Micro Projects <sup>1</sup></i>			
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
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>328,780</b>
<b>Phare Lien Programmes</b>			
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
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>262,900</b>
<b>Total Phare-funded programmes</b>			<b>2,661,350</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 citizen's initiatives and locally inspired activities.

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

YEAR	SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	EC GRANT/EUR
<b>Phare National Programmes</b>			
1999	Training/ public awareness	Minority tolerance programme – with a special focus on Roma (training of local authorities and opinion makers; public information campaign on minorities; upgrading teacher training and pilot minority schools; developing an alternative and supplementary education for the Roma)	1,800,000
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>1,800,000</b>
<b>Phare Civil Society Development Programmes (funded under the Phare National Programme)</b>			
	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
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>78,170</b>
<b>Pre-Ins (catch-up) Facility Fund</b>			
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
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>2,450,000</b>



YEAR	SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	EC GRANT/EUR
<b>Phare Democracy Programmes</b>			
<i>Macro Projects <sup>1</sup></i>			
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
<i>Micro Projects <sup>1</sup></i>			
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
<i>Ad Hoc Facility</i>			
1994	Mixed	Roma Regional Programme	350,000
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>1,053,270</b>
<b>Phare LIEN Programmes</b>			
<i>Macro Projects <sup>1</sup></i>			
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
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>353,219</b>
<b>Total Phare-funded programmes</b>			<b>5,734,659</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 citizen's initiatives and locally inspired activities.





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

YEAR	SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	EC GRANT/EUR
<b>Phare Democracy Programmes</b>			
<i>Macro Projects</i> <sup>1</sup>			
1998	Legal	Legal Counseling for Refugees	112,920
<i>Micro Projects</i> <sup>1</sup>			
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
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>132,920</b>
<b>Phare Lien Programmes</b>			
<i>Micro Projects</i> <sup>1</sup>			
1996	Social/integration	Association Roma-Novo Mesto	9,500
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>9,500</b>
<b>Total Phare-funded programmes</b>			<b>142,420</b>

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