

**ODIHR Human Dimension Implementation Meeting  
Warsaw, Poland  
2-11 October 2006  
Questions for the session 15**

**Tolerance and non discrimination II  
Roma/Sinti; Implementation of the OSCE Action Plan for Roma and Sinti Issues**

**Romani CRISS address the following questions to the Romanian, Macedonian and Bulgarian Delegations:**

Following the statement of Mr. Asmet Elezovski (Roma National Centre, Kumanovo, Macedonia), addressed to the Delegations at the Working Session no 6: Rule of Law on 6<sup>th</sup> of October, and which underlines recent cases of police abuse in Romania and Macedonia,

Considering the article no 33 of the OSCE Action Plan on improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti in the OSCE area (The Strategic Police Matters Unit in the Secretariat and the ODIHR will assist participating States in developing programs and confidence-building measures — such as community policing — to improve the relations between Roma and Sinti people and the police, particularly at the local level),

**Question: Kindly provide information if Romanian, Macedonian and Bulgarian Governments consider inviting the OSCE relevant institution (Strategic Police Matters Unit, HCNM and CPRSI) to assist them undertaking effective analyses and investigation for most recent cases of police abuse in mentioned countries.**

**“AMALIPE” - Centre for Interethnic Dialogue and Tolerance, Bulgaria and  
“IMPREUNA” – Agency for Community Development, Romania - address the questions to the Bulgarian, Romanian and Macedonian government**

Romani women are presented ‘*rather nominally than practically*’ in the Framework program for equal integration of Roma into Bulgarian society and within the Romanian Strategy for Improving the Situation of Roma.

The Decade National Action Plans does not envisage a single measure targeting the problems of Romani women in education, health, employment and the other spheres. No gender perspective is regarded in the reports and the monitoring methodology concerning the implementation of the Action Plans. Apart from health, in all other actions directed to Roma women are not envisaged. At the same time the measures and actions in these spheres do not take into account the specific ways for reaching Roma women.

Question:

Is the Government of Bulgaria and Romani willing to incorporate indicators for monitoring activities aimed at overcoming the backward situation of Romani women within both, Roma related activities and within the gender section of the operational programs of the Government?

### **“AMALIPE” CENTER FOR INTERETHNIC DIALOGUE AND TOLERANCE**

On Anti trafficking

A straightforward policy should be developed at the national and international level taking into consideration the cultural and social profile of the most vulnerable groups subject to trafficking. This means de-segregating data to show who is most vulnerable to trafficking.

A set of measures should be developed at the national level to foster the adequate re-integration of children and women victims to trafficking. Social services in countries of origin, like Bulgaria, need to become more inclusive towards Roma communities.

Programs and projects should include Roma experts as equal partners with organizations working in the field.

Tougher measures (including legislation) should be developed at the national level in both countries of origin and destination. In addition, those responsible in countries of destination for fueling the demand for trafficking of babies should face criminal prosecution.