

COMPILATION OF WRITTEN RECOMMENDATIONS

(Covering Working Sessions 16-17)

This compilation contains recommendations submitted to the HDIM Documentation Centre in accordance with the established procedure. The compilation is organized by Working Sessions and by what was submitted by Delegations / International Organizations / NGOs to participating States and, separately, to OSCE Institutions / Field Missions or other International Organizations. Recommendations are compiled in original language. This compilation contains recommendations from all documents received at the HDIM Documentation Centre by the end of the closing plenary session; documents received after this time will be included later in the Consolidated Summary.

Thursday, 6 October 2011

WORKING SESSION 16: Tolerance and non-discrimination 2

(cont.)

Recommendations to participating States

Delegation of Canada

We wish to offer the following recommendations to the OSCE, ODIHR and participating States:

- We strongly encourage the OSCE and its Member States to work toward the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. We look forward to a better sharing of expertise and best-practices between field missions and across the OSCE region.
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- We encourage the ODIHR to continue its work with participating States to achieve the full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

Delegation of Estonia

Thus, our recommendations with regard to promoting gender equality are:

- Mainstreaming of gender issues in OSCE policies and activities;
- Further involvement of men in gender equality promotion activities;
- Incorporating the commitments of UNSCR 1325, including by adopting action plans for the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

Thursday, 6 October 2011

WORKING SESSION 17: Humanitarian issues and other commitments 2

Recommendations to participating States

Delegation of Switzerland

Trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation is a hidden phenomenon. We therefore recommend that the OSCE participating States, the OSCE Secretariat, Institutions and field operations further strengthen their efforts by:

- Continuing and improving data collection and analysis on labour exploitation in general, and the exploitation of domestic workers in particular

- Upholding the regional exchange on trends and patterns of these forms of trafficking in persons in order to improve measures to combat the crime; and
- Supporting receiving countries in their efforts to enforce the rules and protect the rights of domestic workers in diplomatic households.

European Roma Rights Center (ERRC)

National, regional and local Government actors should:

- Transpose or adopt all relevant international conventions and directives including the EU Directive 2011/36 of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims;
- Amend national laws to conform with international legal standards and effectively implement existing anti-trafficking provisions in all countries;
- Amend national policy to reflect the apparent overrepresentation of Roma among trafficked persons and develop programming targeted at Romani communities;
- Ensure the full and effective participation of Romani organisations in National Referral Mechanisms and other relevant anti-trafficking bodies;
- Increase prevention campaigns and efforts in Romani communities, with a focus on segregated, socially excluded communities; and
- Foster relations among law enforcement authorities, general social service providers and anti-trafficking services and mandate the recruitment of Romani professionals in these services.

On the basis of the findings of this study, the European Roma Rights Centre recommends to the governments of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Romania and Slovakia the following actions:

- Set standards for the collection of comparable data about the number of Romani children in State care; Annually collect comparable data disaggregated by ethnicity, gender, disability and other relevant factors, in the areas of child protection, education, housing, employment and health care, with appropriate measures to protect the personal data of children and families;
- Set policy objectives, benchmarks and indicators, targeted programme plans and monitoring and evaluation systems to prevent the separation of Romani children from their families;
- Develop a set of objective criteria and methodological guidance by which to define and assess child endangerment, accounting for all aspects of parental and familial contribution to the development of the child (not only material concerns), against which adequately trained social and child protection workers, guardians, notaries, judges and other competent authorities can make objective recommendations and decisions regarding the removal of children from their families;
- Provide free legal support to families at risk of child removal, especially those endangered by discrimination and social exclusion;

- Develop measures and target funding to support families who are unable to provide their children with adequate conditions and to prevent the removal of their children on material grounds. Review child protection policies and anti-poverty policies with a view to identifying any gaps and programming needs;
- Implement positive action programmes to support Roma to access employment and quality education in line with the targets established in the Europe 2020 Strategy (75% employment, below 10% school drop-out rate and at least 40% completion of tertiary education) and relevant national policies; and
- Implement positive action programmes to facilitate the employment of Romani professionals in child protection services.

Recommendations to the OSCE

European Roma Rights Center (ERRC)

The European Commission, Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe should:

- Set standards for the collection of internationally comparable data on trafficking, including data disaggregated by ethnicity, gender, disability and other relevant factors, with appropriate measures to protect the personal data of trafficked persons;
- Work with national authorities to develop and improve systems of social support to Romani communities at risk of trafficking as a preventative measure; and
- Promote networking among Romani NGOs, Romani mediators and Romani community representatives and law enforcement and anti-trafficking authorities to combat trafficking in Romani communities.