

Italy

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Roma population	Estimate in the document	approximately 130 000 – 150 000
	<i>Council of Europe estimates</i>	<i>approximately 140 000 i.e. 0.23% of the population</i>
Approach		National strategy

	KEY ELEMENTS	IDENTIFIED GAPS
Education	<p>The strategy includes in particular the following positive elements:</p> <p>Goal to ensure education to all Roma children, promote non-discriminatory access to education and tackle early school leaving of Roma.</p> <p>Incentive (e.g. scholarships) to improve participation of Roma in higher education.</p> <p>Support to cooperation between educational institutions, extra-school services and Roma communities and families.</p> <p>Some measures focused on the education of young mothers (completion of compulsory education).</p>	<p><i>The goals are ambitious and realistic. The proposed measures should be reinforced with precise quantitative targets and identification of the necessary resources.</i></p>
Employment	<p>The strategy includes in particular the following positive elements:</p> <p>Non-discriminatory access to training courses.</p> <p>Develop the micro-credit actions through the use of ESF.</p> <p>Monitor the situation of the undeclared work.</p> <p>Reinforce the efficiency of the local Public Employment Services.</p> <p>Promotion of the self-employment.</p> <p>Support the transition from school to work helping directly Roma families, promote active labour policies to include Roma women in the labour market.</p>	<p><i>The proposed measures are lacking precise quantitative targets and quantification of necessary resources. The lack of figures and indicators will make it difficult to monitor.</i></p>

	KEY ELEMENTS	IDENTIFIED GAPS
Health	<p>The strategy includes in particular the following positive elements:</p> <p>Reinforcement of existing projects aimed to monitor the health situation of Roma.</p> <p>A vaccination campaign will be developed for Roma families. Further and stronger health monitoring for women.</p> <p>Inclusion of qualified Roma in social services and medical programmes.</p>	<p><i>The proposed measures should be reinforced by precise quantitative targets, quantification of necessary resources and setting up concrete timeframes.</i></p>
Housing	<p>The strategy includes in particular the following positive elements:</p> <p>Development of local policies to provide safe housing to Roma communities, build new accommodations for disadvantaged groups, promote micro-credit, monitor social housing measures, etc.</p> <p>The financial framework presented is based on EU structural funds and resources provided at national, regional and local level.</p> <p>Clear and strong position against the “system of camps” (recognised as an unsuitable arrangement in terms of de-segregation and social exclusion).</p>	<p><i>The quantification of financial resources is difficult to determine as there are no quantitative targets for future actions.</i></p>
Structural requirements and funding	<p>The strategy shows efforts to solve the legal status of Roma from the Balkans and to recognise Roma, Sinti and Caminanti as ethnic minorities. Pilot projects have been ongoing in 2012-2013 in some key regions to test the whole new governance system in view of replicating/adapting it in 2014-2020 to other regions.</p> <p>National representatives of Roma communities, the national conference of regions, the national associations of sub-regional authorities (i.e. provinces and municipalities) and a number of relevant ministries participated in the preparation of the strategy.</p>	<p><i>Identification of quantitative targets, indicators, and funding should be further developed. This process is left to working groups that should develop these aspects in 2012-2013.</i></p> <p><i>A robust monitoring and evaluation methodology would further improve the strategy.</i></p>