



DECADE OF
ROMA
INCLUSION
2005 - 2015

PROGRESS REPORT 2010

KINGDOM OF SPAIN

June 2011



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1. BASIC INFORMATION ON THE SITUATION OF THE ROMA MINORITY

Regarding the statistical data on socio-demographic variables on the Spanish Roma population, we would like to note an issue of particular importance: the data set belonging to a group about race, ethnicity, sex, religion or other economic or social circumstances, are considered as protected data, so these variables do not appear in government statistics of population, employment, education, social protection, households. There is not an official census with data regarding ethnic origin.

The main consequence of this is that the existing information on these matters is obtained through research and sociological studies conducted in different territorial areas, with content, authors and methodology different from each other, which does not permit its standardization. Population data offered are therefore, statistical estimations.

Spanish Roma population in general

The Spanish Roma population is mostly sedentary and is unequally distributed throughout the Spanish territory. The higher number of Roma population is concentrated in the Autonomous Communities of Andalusia (45%), Valencia and Catalonia and in big cities like Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Granada, Valencia, Zaragoza and Murcia.

The Spanish Roma population is estimated to be at a figure between 650,000 and 700,000, and it would represent approximately 1.6% of the total Spanish population.

The Spanish Roma population is not homogeneous as a distinct cultural group, being formed by communities and families with diverse characteristics who have common cultural traits, family structure, value system, social organization and language (even though Spanish is the spread mother tongue, there is a specific language, caló, derived from the Romany language).

The Spanish Roma family is the foundation of its social structure and has an important role in the areas of education, work and social issues, being its size bigger compared to the non Roma families.

The Roma community has higher birth rates and a lower life expectancy than the rest of the population, so it's a young population. About 40% can be considered as active population, (in employment terms).

2. INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION AND EVALUATION OF ROMA INTEGRATION POLICY

Activities during 2010

During 2010, a number of events and activities that took place affected the situation of the Roma in Spain. The most important one was the approval of the Action Plan for the Development of the Roma Population 2010-2012 (Agreement of the Council of Ministers of April 9, 2010), which is a landmark in the policies developed by the Government in relation to the Roma in Spain. The Plan is divided in eight areas of action. These areas are: citizenship, equal treatment and non-discrimination, education, employment and economic activities, social action, health, housing, culture and the Roma population in the European political agenda.

Its guiding principles are equality, citizenship and participation, social inclusion and institutional cooperation.

Regarding its implementation, we shall emphasize the active participation in it of the State Council of the Roma People (CEPG) not only in its drafting, in which it had a leading role, but also in the monitoring and evaluation of the measures outlined in the Action Plan. As for the evaluation of the plan, despite the difficulty due to lack of data disaggregated by reason of race, (which makes it difficult to accurately measure the impact of policies developed in different areas), we shall highlight the effort developed, both through the State Council working groups and the ad hoc working group responsible for the drafting of precise indicators to carry out the assessment of the Plan and whose work is near completion, (this document containing the main indicators to evaluate the Plan was presented early this year 2011 to the Roma State Council in its plenary meeting in February, and shall be published in the following months; an initial evaluation of the Plan, containing the measures and programs undertaken in the different ministries so as to implement the Plan, was also presented and approved by the Roma Council).

The State Council of the Roma People is an inter-collegiate, consultative and advisory body attached to the Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality that was created in 2005. 20 organizations of Roma associations are part of the Council, with equal representation of the state administration. The mandate of the organizations representing the Roma associations is renewed every four years through public competition. It will be renewed in 2011.

Through the Council an institutional collaboration and cooperation with Roma associations and the State General Administration for the development of social welfare policies is granted, so as to allow the integral promotion of the Roma population. Roma State Council operates through:

- Plenary Sessions: at least twice a year.
- Standing Committee: Acts as the executive of the Council and shall hold at least two regular meetings per year.
- The Working Groups: The State Council of the Roma can set up committees and working groups to advance the progress of its goals and objectives. Currently there are five different workgroups within the Council State of Roma people (Housing, Culture, Health, Education and Employment, Social Action, Non Discrimination and International Participation).

During 2010, several activities have been carried out through this Council, for instance:

- Day of Information and Debate on "The Present and Future of Street Trade (Peddling)" held on July 6, 2010 at the proposal of the Working Group on Employment and Social Action of the State Council of the Roma. This Meeting was attended by Roma association's organizations, governments, professionals and experts in the sector.
- On November 17th ,a seminar was held to monitor the actions contemplated in the Plan of Action for the Development of Roma 2008-2012 ", analyzing the progress carried out mainly in three of the Plan Thematic areas: Citizenship , Equal treatment and non-discrimination, employment and economic activity, and Social Action, with presentations by experts in those areas and authorities coming from regional and local governments, along with other institutions such as the judicatory , and with the participation of representatives of the State Council of the Roma People.

Other important institutional element that has had a main role in Roma issues is the Roma Development Program. This Program was created through a non-legislative proposal in October 3, 1985, by the Congress of Deputies, and it still running.

The Government allocates a specific budget implementation in the State Budget, since 1989, for the implementation of the Plan and created, in 1988, an administrative unit within the Ministry with the leading competences in this area, (nowadays, the Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality), called Roma Development Program.

At present, this Administrative Unit is attached to the general Direction of Social Policy, Families and Childhood that depends on the Ministry of Health, Social policy and Equality.

Its main objectives are:

- To improve the quality of live of the Roma population, giving effect to the equal opportunities principle in the access of social protection systems.
- Strengthen Roma Associations
- Encourage their participation in social and public life.

The basic lines of action of the Program are the following ones:

- Collaboration with the Autonomous Communities, and, through them, with local corporations.

The collaboration is implemented through co-financing of the Ministry and the Autonomous Communities, and through them, with the municipalities and other local entities, to carry out comprehensive social intervention projects for care, prevention of exclusion and achievement of inclusion of the Roma population. For the year 2011 this programme has a credit of 1.065.160,00 €, with the autonomous communities financing at least two thirds of the money allocated by the State.

1. Financial and technical cooperation with nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) working with the Roma population.

Financial support comes from grants regulated annually by the Ministry:

- Call in the Social Services Area.
- Grant call from the 0,7% of Income Tax of Individuals (Income tax IRPF)- for the last call which was 2010, it had a credit of 7.104.650 €.
- During this year, 2010, Spain took the rotating presidency of the European Union.

Spain organized the Second European Roma Summit held in Cordoba on 8 and 9 April with the theme "Promoting policies for the Roma population." It was a high-level event, not only because of the people involved, but the profile of attendees, topics discussed and the impact it may have on the Roma policies in Member States and the European Union. We have to highlight the presentation of a joint declaration of the Trio (Spain, Belgium, and Hungary) as part of that Summit.

On the other hand, we should highlight the presentation by the Spanish presidency of draft conclusions of the Ministerial Council for Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs (EPSCO) on furthering the integration of the Roma population, which was finally approved on 7 June.

Similarly, the Spanish government promoted the work of the Integrated European Platform for Roma Inclusion, understanding that the Platform is a valid instrument to advance the coordination of the affairs of the Roma community at European level and to foster a more tailored consultation to ensure the quality and impact of policies related to this population.

In this regard, the Government intended to set such work based on the Ten Common Principles as adopted by the realization of thematic axes, the prioritization of issues and details of a plan of work. For this reason, the 17th of June the Spanish Presidency of the European Union hosted the third meeting of the Platform in the framework of which has defined a road map to medium term for the Platform.

3. SITUATION OF ROMA IN THE AREA OF EDUCATION

Regarding the level of education achieved by the Roma population, it should be noted that over 70% of Roma people over 15 years of age are illiterate, absolute or functional, so that the weight of illiterate people is 4.6 times higher than in the case of total Spanish population.

However, it should be noted that the level of education of the Roma population has improved substantially in the past recent years. In this context, significant achievements have been reached as regards the levels of infant and primary education. However, the education of Roma students in secondary education remains limited and observed high rates of absenteeism (truancy) and dropouts.

With regard to the education system, some data are not positive:

- illiteracy rates are much higher compared to the majority population, it should be noted that over 70% of Roma people over 15 are illiterate absolute or functional, so that the weight of illiterate people is 4.6 times higher than in the case of total Spanish population
- Roma population shows a lower school performance compared to the average
- there's an earlier and higher school drop out rate

A recently published study (FSG, 2010) shows important improvements compared to the figures that the ones offered by previous studies (2001 and 1994).

Regarding specifically early child education, we can also offer some positive data, for instance:

- 93.2% of Roma students enroll school at 6 years old, (when the period of compulsory education starts).
- 47.2 % when 3 years old (free education 3-6 years old)

We also have to highlight that most of the Roma children (90.9%) start at the grade corresponding to their age. In the last 15 years, there has been a positive evolution (35%) to do with school attendance. With regard to school performance, 36% of Roma students are average or above average in their class and 64% below or well below their class.

There are also increasing positive figures in what has to do with attitudes towards education, with 89% of families that value education as useful and 88.7% of families that would like their children to finish their secondary education or even higher education.

During the year 2010 several activities have been carried out with the aim of promoting the educational standards of Roma:

- Last year the National Action Plan for the development of Roma population 2010-2012 was approved: Its second action area is dedicated to education, and it foresees the following objectives:
 1. Normalize the enrolment rates of Roma population in pre-school education.
 2. Normalize the enrolment rates of Roma population in primary and secondary education.
 3. Facilitate university entrance and permanence of young Roma.
 4. Carry on with literacy teaching and education of Roma women and men from the age of 16 to the adult age in order to promote the eradication of illiteracy.
 5. Train teachers to develop an intercultural education where the Roma culture is equal to the rest of cultures in Spain.
 6. Encourage the incorporation of a reference to Roma population in the curriculum of Compulsory Primary and Secondary Education.
 7. Continue to promote the knowledge of the situation of the Roma population with regard to education.
- Working group on education, State Roma Council

It is lead by the Ministry of Education several activities with the aim of promoting the educational standards of Roma such as:

- Conclusion of the Technical Seminar "Improvement of Roma Students School Success: Contributions from research", in November 2010, organized by the Ministry of Education. Several studies on Roma education were presented, and among them the aforementioned study about the normalization of Roma pupils in primary education, carried out by the NGO FSG, but also others carried out by FACCA

Through the grants of the Educational Ministry the implementation of actions directed to the attention of students with specific educational needs have been funded.

These are the projects funded in the 2010/2011 school year:

- Socio-education project for children and families in social disadvantage, managed by the FSG, Developed in Castilla and León, C. Valenciana, Galicia, Extremadura, Madrid and Murcia
- Project of educational compensation from the Roma Today Association, developed in Cantabria
- Monitoring and Supporting project to Roma students from the Primary Education stage to the Compulsory Secondary Education Stage, managed by Romani Union Federation developed in Galicia and Andalusia.

During 2010 the Educational Ministry has participated in the preparation of various studies and reports analyzing the situation of Roma in this field. Have submitted the following studies and researches:

- "Roma: from the street markets to school and from the institute to the future"
- "The evaluation of the standards education of Roma students in primary education"
- "Elements to develop an intervention model designed to reduce the drop out rates of Roma students".

Also, the Education Ministry co-finances with the Ministry of Health, Social Affairs and Equality some actions in line with this area:

- The Teaching Unit "Colors of the school," produced by the Foundation Institute Roma Culture (under the Ministry of Culture). This unit is intended for students of second cycle of secondary education, and consists of a book for the student, to be distributed in schools and Roma associations and NGOs involved in education, and seeks to adapt the contents of secondary to the situation of Roma through the introduction of content in the curriculum through its inclusion in textbooks so that students themselves are reflected in their workbooks, as well as spread its culture to the rest of peers/non Roma students generally unknown and therefore do not understand.

Awareness Campaign on Education of the FSG, whose motto is "When I grow up I want to be" This campaign is funded by the Ministry of Public Health, Social Policy and Equality and aims to stress the responsibility of all public institutions and to engage Roma families and youth, to improve

their awareness about the value and importance of education. Through this campaign the promoters want to enter into the world of Roma children's dreams to send a specific message: "Whatever you dream may be, finish Secondary School".

Early childhood development in the middle-term regional development programs:

- counseling services for families with children

The most recent data that we can provide are those coming from the Study "evaluation of the educational normalization of Roma students in Primary School", which includes a pilot section about pre-school education. This study was carried out by the Fundación Secretariado Gitano, published in 2010, and financed by the Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality and the Ministry of Education. According to this study, in 2009, 87% of Roma children had an early schooling, compared to 13% that first enrolled school at first grade of primary education.

Comparing these data with previous ones (1994), we can see a huge improvement, since in 1994 only 59% of the students enrolled in early childhood education.

This data have been improving significantly in a progressive way: the figure was 74% in 2001 and finally 87% in 2009. The incorporation of Roma women to the labour market and the increased awareness of the Roma families about the importance of the education can explain the raise of this figure.

As regards counseling services for Roma families with children, they are first provided by the Spanish social services system, which constitute the primary care level of basic needs of citizens. They are located in all Spanish cities and aimed to the population as a whole, (universal).

Along with this public social services system, target and compensatory programs are also put in place by the different public administrations. As for the Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Education, targeted measures are financed, specially through the annual calls for grants for Roma (and non Roma) NGO's. In 2010 the total amount of founding was 7.759.880 €. The main programs financed by these calls are unemployment and social insertion of Roma population. Within social insertion one of the priorities are programs to promote early childhood education (0-6 years) and compulsory education (6-16 years) as well as the promotion of social support activities for Roma families.

Innovative and comprehensive programs in education, for the prevention of bigotry and dropout are also a priority.

Evaluation of participation of Roma students in university education, number of Roma students in tertiary education, barriers preventing Roma students from university education.

Regarding the evaluation of participation of Roma students in university education we must point out the lack of reliable data, but the estimations show that Roma people with university degrees are still few in numbers. It is estimated that about 200 Roma have university degrees, (this data is contained in the National Action Plan). The public CIS survey (Spanish centre of sociological researches) on Roma Community, in 2007, shows that only 0,3 % of the Roma population has tertiary education, (after the two level of secondary). The FSG/EDIS survey this figure was a 1.1 %, (when in the whole society this figure is 40 %).

According to figures contained in the Spanish Action Plan for Roma Development 2010-2012, of the 1.462.771 college students in 2004-2005 courses, no more than 1.000 would be Roma, when the figure should be of, (approximate , by estimations of population), 28.648 students. According to the report Roma community and education, by M^a Teresa Andrés (FSG), the figure would be only 250 Roma students currently studying in the University. In any case, we can say that Roma population is under-represented in college.

Secondary school seems to be the maximum academic level, the academic glass ceiling for the Roma community, (though only 22 % of the Roma, according to the CIS survey aforementioned, achieve to finish secondary).

As regards the barriers that prevent Roma students from university education, they are partially coincident with those related to the drop-out in secondary education, as they will be explained afterwards. The main obstacle is the drop-out and underperformance rates in the previous academic years.

In the secondary education, there is a 21.9% drop out rate in Roma children between 13 to 15 years old and the gender differences are quite pronounced, between girls the drop out rate is almost the double than boy's rate. But we have to point out that although girl's drop out rate is higher, if they continue their education they achieve better results than boys.

Continuing with the drop outs rates, we can see that at the age of 16 years old, 62,4% of Roma children don't study anything, percentage that rises to 85.9% at 17 and to 91.9% at the age of 18 years old. From this data we can deduce that most of the Roma young students have left the educational system before 18 years old.

The causes of this high drop out and bigotry rates are different between Roma girls and boys. Factors such as pressure from their community, the negative perception of their families, commitment to housework and looking after brothers and daughters or even and the perception of the role of Roma women, have greater weight among Roma girls while among boys the lack of motivation and exclusive dedication to the paid work are the main factors.

On the other hand, the lack of references of Roma people with studies and with medium and high qualification jobs, the lower level of qualification of their parents, and also the limited economic resources of the Roma families adversely affect their academic continuity.

4. SITUATION OF ROMA IN THE AREA OF EMPLOYMENT

The Action Plan for the Development of the Roma Community 2010-2012 also includes the Employment and Economical Activities Area, in which the ministries involved are the Ministry of Employment and Immigration and the Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality.

In the last research about Roma employment situation, (EDIS-FSG research on Roma employment, methodology based in the one used in the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS)), done in 2005, the resulting data indicated that the activity rate in the Roma population (72% for the group between 16 and 65 years old) is slightly higher than the non Roma population and the employment rate (63% for the same age range) is similar to the average. However, the unemployment rate is 4 points higher than average. Unfortunately, we do not have data about the possible impact of the current economic crisis on these figures, since the next survey on employment is planned to be made precisely by the end of 2011.

Self-employed Roma accounts for the 48, 5% while in the non-Roma population it represents the 18, 3%. Street trading or hawking is the main economic activity of Roma people in Spain, which also has been hit recently by a regulatory change that is due to the implementation in Spain of the European Services Directive. Street trading does not provide enough financial capacity to live in most of the cases, is difficult to keep the business in the medium term and having regular contributions to social security. The options for the new generation of Roma to keep themselves in the street trading are quite small.

In general Roma occupation is characterized by high job insecurity compared to the whole population. 42% of the Roma employed persons have part-time jobs while in the overall population this figure is only 8.5%.

24% of Roma people work less than 20 hours, being this not a volunteer decision, as 40% would like to work more hours. Street trading (mostly) and collecting scrap metal are activities where underemployment is extended. Moreover, 71% of Roma have temporary contracts, compared with 31% of the whole population, and likewise, 15% work without a formal contract (but a verbal agreement).

Several researches find that young people, women and people with lower qualifications are the ones who face bigger difficulties in accessing employment; therefore it is necessary to carry out educational and job training programs to facilitate access of Roma people to quality employments.

During 2009, the labor market crisis is having a major impact on many of the Roma population with a 35% reduction in staffing levels, almost twice the incidence of crisis in the rest of Spanish population in the last year.

The Spanish General Administration is co-funding, joint with Secretariado Gitano Foundation (FSG), the Acceder Program, managed by the FSG, whose data for the period 2006 to June 2010 are set out below:

SERVED PEOPLE

	ETHNICITY		AGE						TOTAL
	ROMA	NON ROMA	<24	25-30	31-35	36-45	46-55	>55	
MAN	18774	7793	6765	6869	4378	5589	2334	628	26567
WOMAN	19358	10545	7027	7041	5083	6958	3064	721	29903
									56470

Persons performing insertion individualized itinerary

	ETHNICITY		AGE						TOTAL
	ROMA	NON ROMA	<24	25-30	31-35	36-45	46-55	>55	
MAN	13462	4995	6765	6869	4378	5589	2334	628	18457
WOMAN	13855	7276	7027	7041	5083	6958	3064	721	21131
									39588

Contracts won

	ETHNICITY		AGE						TOTAL
	ROMA	NON ROMA	<24	25-30	31-35	36-45	46-55	>55	
MAN	13915	4502	2649	6431	3738	3886	1455	258	18417
WOMAN	12912	6936	3000	5641	3905	4781	2156	365	19848
									38265

Among other relevant policies and initiatives developed in this field by the DG Social Policy, Families and Children, we can stress the following ones:

"Funding from the 0.7% income tax, of programs run by NGOs that promote the employment of the Roma population through improving the employability and training in specialties tailored towards enhancing public access Roma employment.

Preparation of studies, seminars and conferences on Roma employment, so as to contribute to advance in the knowledge of relevant data and help identify the main challenges, for example:

- Study "The situation and prospects of self-employment among the Roma, especially the hawking ", Ministry of Health and Social Policy, 2009.
- The Information Day and discussion on the present and future of street trading (hawking). 2010.
- Seminar on monitoring and implementation of the Action Plan for the development of the Roma: Second Panel, Employment and Economic Activity.

5. SITUATION FOR ROMA IN THE AREA OF HOUSING

The Action Plan for the Development of the Roma Community 2010-2012 also includes the Housing Area, since it is considered as one of the main fields to improve on the Roma situation.

The possibility of access to housing and a normal environment has meant to the Roma a central aspect in the process of social inclusion. The persistence of slums and substandard housing, the concentration of Roma, and discrimination in access to rental housing, are issues that necessarily must be resolved for Roma, as citizens with full rights, are treated on equal conditions as the rest of the population.

Improving the quality of housing for the Roma community must be considered in the context of general housing policies (mainstream policies) that are framed in turn within the objectives of economic policy and contributes to strengthening social policies. These housing policies are developed from a general legislative framework and support measures for funding through the State Housing Plan.

According to the research "Map on housing and Roma community in Spain 2007" (Secretariado Gitano Foundation, FSG and former Ministry of Housing) 88% of the Roma live in standard houses, but there is still a 12% who live in substandard houses, 4 % in shacks.

Regarding the territorial distribution, 70% of homes inhabited by the Roma population are situated in the Autonomous Communities of Andalucía, Valencia, Madrid and Catalonia.

83% of households are located in neighborhoods more than 15 years old, which shows that the Roma population is mostly sedentary, existing in some areas a high concentration of Roma families.

Despite the improvements achieved in the past 16 years in the inclusion of the Roma in housing issues, the differences are still big with respect to the general population, both in terms of housing quality and as regards to the situation in the neighborhoods where they are concentrated.

Regarding the actions carried out during 2010 in these fields, we have to stress the continuity of the State Plan for Housing and Rehabilitation, highlighting the following actions:

- Promotion of social housing in new construction. During the year 2010 49,701 actions were undertaken in this field, among which 19,333 were outstanding performances of the program to help tenants and 2,623 performances in sheltered accommodation for vulnerable groups and other specific groups.
- -Rehabilitation and urban renewal districts and degraded areas. During the year 2010 more than 67,000 actions have been developed in this area, among which , the ones that stand out are the more than 50,000 performances within the Renovation Grants for the rehabilitation and energy efficiency.
- Grant (cessions) of land for construction of housing.

In this context more than 14,154 performances and 148 actions for the eradication of shanty towns, financed with the Autonomous Communities during 2010 have been carried out During 2010 the development of the work in the drafting of vulnerability map (in housing) has continued, aiming at identifying and understanding the most vulnerable areas in Spain.

6. SITUATION FOR ROMA IN THE AREA OF HEALTH

Evidence shows that belonging to non-majority ethnic groups leads to the occurrence of health inequalities. Health inequalities not only result from socio-economic variables, but also from the barriers in the access to health systems or from an ineffective use thereof because of a lack of adaptation or even because of discrimination. If we consider that there are still sectors among the Roma that are in a situation of exclusion or social vulnerability, we understand that there is still a lack of equity in health.

The publication of the "National Health Survey of the Roma community in Spain, 2006" was a major advance in knowledge on the situation of this community in the field of health. The survey analysis indicates that the Roma community is affected by differences in health status that are unnecessary, avoidable and unfair. On the other hand, the analysis of this survey has indicated as well that the universalization of the health services has improve the access of the Roma population to general health services, hospitalization, emergency and access to medicaments. Survey results also shows the insufficient or inadequate access to

health services when it comes to the ones that are not cover by the health national system or are aimed at prevention.

The National Strategy for Equity in Health addressed to Roma was established in 2003 and it continues to be implemented from the Area for the Promotion of the Health, within the Ministry of health, Social Policy and Equality Ministry, through a Partnership Agreement between the Ministry and the Secretariado Gitano Foundation FSG (2003 - 2008).

The strategy is being developed in collaboration with the working Group on Health of the State Council. The Ministry maintained with the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP) an agreement in order to boost the Spanish Healthy Cities Network (RECS).

7. SITUATION FOR ROMA IN THE AREA OF SECURITY

Due to the Spanish legislation on data protection we do not have official statistic referred to the three areas comprised in this section, neither about the ethnic origin of the criminals nor the victims of crimes. Although, some positive initiatives have been undertaken recently, for instance:

- the creation of specialized Prosecutors in order to deal with hate crimes, for instance the Barcelona Provincial Prosecutor, Service Hate Crimes and Discrimination.
- the work during 2010 of the Council for the Promotion of Equal treatment and non discrimination (created in 2009 and assigned to the Secretary of State for Equality) and the working groups existing within it, in particular, the Working Group for Communications and Outreach, and the ad hoc Working Group on the Roma community in Eastern Europe. This last group has been working on a Recommendation to the political parties and public authorities in the Employment, Health, Housing and Citizen Participation Area of the Roma Eastern community. This recommendation, aimed at public bodies and political parties, was approved in may 2011. An specific recommendation aimed at the political parties, having in mind the regional and local elections of May 2011, was launched by the Council, mainly to raise awareness about the need to adopt inclusive political discourses and to make political personalities conscious of the importance of avoiding racist or xenophobic discourses.
- The Council for the Promotion of Equal Treatment and Non Discrimination of People by race or ethnic origin has created in 2010 a Network of centers to assist victims of discrimination on racial or ethnic origin. This network of centers has been created in order to serve people who believe are victims of discrimination on racial or ethnic in order to consult a professional in the field of equal treatment and be advised and guided.

- The council of ministers has passed, (26th of May), the draft bill on equal treatment, which will also affect the Roma.

The Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality finance the production of publications related to the fight against discrimination of Roma:

- Annual Report on Discrimination and the Roma Community (FSG), which reflects among others, cases of discrimination against Roma in the media.
- Journalists against Racism (Romani Union) which analyzes information related to the Roma people published during the year in various media.
- Practical Guide to editors: Equal treatment, media and Roma (FSG)

8. DEVELOPMENT OF ROMA CULTURE AND LANGUAGE

In this area, the ministry concerned is the Ministry of Public Culture, through the Directorate General of Policy and Cultural Industries.

The Objectives set out in this area are:

1. Disseminate the values of Roma culture and its contribution to the common cultural heritage.
2. Develop collaboration and coordination with the Foundation of the Institute of Roma Culture.
3. Apply rules and laws in favor of the cultural rights of Roma.
4. Design proposals for youth and women to increase their participation in society to discuss issues about the Roma culture.

In fulfilling these objectives have been carried out a series of performances through the Foundation Roma Cultural Institute, which receives funding from the Ministry of Public Culture, by a grant annual payroll, which is assigned to the Institute since its creation in 2007, for operating expenses and cultural activities of the Roma Cultural Institute Foundation.

During the year 2010 several activities have been carried out in order to promote the knowledge about the Roma culture and, among them:

- Roma Culture Awards April 8 (within II European Roma Summit).
- Dikhipen Roma in the film. Spanish Film Archive. The Roma Cultural Institute in collaboration with the Spanish Film and cinema Doré-O has scheduled this cycle Dikhipen ("look" in Romany), which reaches its third edition.

During 2010 the Roma Cultural Institute has continued the work of spreading the Roma culture through various publications:

- Journal-Roma- six months periodicity- published in the year 2010 their numbers 6 and 7.
- Sar san? / How are you? Romany standard learning method, is designed according the criteria of the "Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: learning, teaching, assessment". During the year 2010 continued with the work of illustration and layout of the A1-A2 levels, which includes the Student's Book, "a CD and a" Workbook. "

The method comprises:

- A Student's Book, "Siklövnenqi Pustik."
- A Workbook, "Butăqe Lila."
- A Practical Guide for Teacher "Siklavnenqi Pustik."
- A Cd-Rom, "Te şunas aj te dikhas

9. CONCLUSIONS AND MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS TOWARD IMPROVING THE SITUATION OF THE ROMA MINORITY ON NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVEL

It is essential that public authorities are able to ensure the welfare of all citizens, eliminating inequality and discrimination and promoting participation in public life of all people on equal conditions.

To this end, public authorities must intervene with policies that usually try to overcome the effects of exclusion, discrimination and inequalities among the population.

In recent years we have been conducting activities to promote the development and promotion of the Roma population and the results obtained in these years of implementation, have achieved positive results.

All these developments are contributing to improve the social situation of the Roma and their living conditions, but it is necessary to promote new actions to correct the imbalances and advocate for new forms of participation and social development, so the commitment by the Government in the establishment and implementation of the Plan of Action for the Development of Roma, will be essential for full integration.

Despite the great progress that has been made in Roma issues in all the main Areas during 2010, it's necessary to continue working in the same fields, with the tools, bodies and programs that are already created, considering Roma as a priority issue both national and international level. However, the lack of available data sometimes makes it difficult to measure progress.