

Informazioni sui seguiti dati alle decisioni del CEDS relativi ai seguenti reclami collettivi contro l'Italia

Reclamo collettivo n. 27/2004 European Rome Rights Centre v. Italy

Reclamo collettivo n. 58/2009 Centre on Housing Rights Centre (COHRE) v. Italy

Il reclamo n. **27/2004**, registrato il 28 giugno 2004, è stato sollevato in relazione all'art. **31** (diritto all'alloggio), da solo o congiuntamente all'art. E della Carta Sociale Europea riveduta (non discriminazione), in merito alle seguenti specifiche problematiche:

- *Insufficienza ed inadeguatezza dei campi Rom;*
- *Sgomberi forzati dai siti e dalle abitazioni;*
- *Carenza di costruzioni fisse in condizioni accettabili.*

Il reclamo n. **58/2009** Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE) v. Italy, registrato il 29 maggio 2009, denuncia la violazione dei seguenti articoli, soli o congiuntamente all'art. E della Carta riveduta:

- artt. **16** (*diritto della famiglia ad una tutela sociale giuridica ed economica*) e **31** (*diritto all'alloggio*), in quanto le recenti misure di sicurezza, cosiddette “d'urgenza”, unitamente a discorsi razzisti e xenofobi sui Rom e Sinti, si sono tradotte in una serie di operazioni illegali di sgomberi forzati ed espulsioni di Rom e Sinti dai loro alloggi, riducendoli allo stato di “senza tetto”.
- A ciò si aggiunge che l'Italia non ha dato seguito alle Conclusioni formulate nel reclamo collettivo n. 27/2004;
- art. **19** (*diritto dei lavoratori migranti e delle loro famiglie alla protezione ed all'assistenza*) - in particolare i commi 1, 4c e 8 - in quanto l'Italia non offre assistenza né protezione nel contesto degli alloggi, né contro la propaganda razzista e xenofoba e inoltre non viene garantito alcun strumento adeguato (es. *adire le vie legali*), in caso di espulsione;
- art. **30** (*diritto alla protezione contro la povertà e l'esclusione sociale*), in ragione delle politiche di segregazione e di emarginazione sociale verso i Rom e Sinti, nonché del rifiuto di concedere loro uno stato giuridico e protezione sociale.

Risposta

In relazione ai reclami oggetto del presente rapporto, in aggiornamento di quanto illustrato nel precedente rapporto del Governo italiano, richiesto nell'anno 2014 (in versione semplificata), si riportano le informazioni sui seguiti dati dal Governo, attraverso gli Organismi istituzionalmente preposti, alle misure di attuazione della Strategia nazionale di inclusione dei Rom, Sinti e Camminanti, già riportata in allegato.

Come noto, per l'implementazione della Strategia - approvata nel 2012, successivamente alla Comunicazione della Commissione Europea¹ - è stato individuato, come **Punto di Contatto Nazionale** per l'Italia, l'Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni Razziali - UNAR, responsabile del coordinamento delle azioni previste dalla Strategia.

¹ La Commissione Europea con la Comunicazione n.173 del 4 aprile 2011, “*Un quadro dell'Unione europea per le strategie nazionali di integrazione dei Rom fino al 2020*” ha sollecitato gli Stati membri all’elaborazione di strategie nazionali di inclusione dei Rom o all’adozione di misure di intervento nell’ambito delle politiche più generali di inclusione sociale per il miglioramento delle condizioni di vita di questa popolazione.

Il documento in cui essa è contenuta stabilisce, infatti, un continuo e necessario rapporto sinergico e collaborativo con le amministrazioni centrali, regionali e locali, nonché con la società civile.

L'UNAR, in qualità di Punto di Contatto Nazionale (di seguito PCN), nello svolgimento del ruolo di coordinamento ad esso attribuito, opera per incoraggiare la partecipazione di quelle amministrazioni pubbliche, coinvolte nel raggiungimento degli obiettivi della Strategia, nonché delle associazioni impegnate nell'attività di contrasto alle discriminazioni, perpetrata, in particolare, contro le persone RSC.

La Strategia, come già precedentemente sottolineato, presta particolare attenzione al tema dell'abitazione, prevedendo la possibilità di una serie di possibili soluzioni per l'accesso alla casa per le persone Rom, Sinte e Caminanti (di seguito RSC), con un processo partecipativo al fine di superare definitivamente l'approccio emergenziale e i grandi insediamenti mono-etnici, prestando la dovuta attenzione ai ricongiungimenti familiari.

A tale riguardo, occorre preliminarmente segnalare che, a seguito della pronuncia della Corte di Cassazione, n. 9687/2013, che ha sancito definitivamente l'illegittimità dello stato di emergenza e delle relative ordinanze di attuazione emesse, unicamente, in relazione all'esistenza di comunità nomadi presenti nei territori delle regioni Lombardia, Lazio e Campania, si è definitivamente chiusa la "fase emergenziale", con il conseguente rientro al regime ordinario.

Ciò ha comportato, relativamente all'utilizzo dei fondi assegnati e non ancora utilizzati nell'ambito della gestione ex emergenza nomadi, il passaggio di competenze alle Amministrazioni comunali, titolate per legge all'attuazione di politiche sociali e di inclusione, unitamente alle regioni. Molte di queste hanno, infatti, legiferato provvedendo non solo a riconoscere diritti, ma anche a predisporre appositi impegni finanziari.

Inoltre, come già precedentemente riferito, sono state avviate e compiute procedure di assegnazione di alloggi popolari ed effettuati interventi per la ristrutturazione di aree di sosta o per la realizzazione di nuove aree, nonché per il sostegno a progetti di autorecupero o autocostruzione di immobili.

Queste attività e progettazioni hanno, altresì, riguardato: interventi diretti all'inserimento scolastico dei minori rom e alla formazione professionale (*servizio di trasporto per bambini da e per le scuole, educatori professionali con compiti di mediatore culturale, borse di studio finalizzate, progetti di sostegno scolastico, ecc*); sostegno al credito e all'accesso ai mutui per l'acquisto di microaree di proprietà privata; ricorso all'attività di mediatori culturali e realizzazione di borse di lavoro e tirocini formativi tramite mediatori culturali; aiuto alla costruzione di cooperative gestite da rom.

Premesso quanto sopra, occorre ricordare che la tematica dei Rom rimane costantemente al centro di ampi dibattiti, in sede istituzionale, tanto da essere inserita e discussa all'interno di un Tavolo istituito *ad hoc* – *Qualità della vita e Inclusione sociale* – sede del confronto per la definizione dell'Accordo di partenariato per la programmazione 2014- 2020².

Al Tavolo hanno partecipato numerosi soggetti istituzionali, a livello sia nazionale che locale (Ministeri, Regioni, Province, Comuni), parti sociali, associazioni del terzo settore e beneficiari, che, partendo dall'analisi dei dati di contesto, hanno condiviso scelte strategiche, dibattuto sui risultati attesi, individuato le categorie di beneficiari che necessitano di interventi prioritari.

Il documento conclusivo del Tavolo ha identificato un obiettivo generale che ha, come beneficiaria, la comunità Rom: *"Promuovere l'integrazione delle comunità a rischio di emarginazione e contrastare la marginalità estrema al fine di incrementare i livelli di istruzione, delle condizioni di salute e della partecipazione sociale e lavorativa delle popolazioni Rom, Sinte e Caminanti, in*

²L'utilizzo dei Fondi comunitari per la coesione nel periodo 2014 - 2020 e del relativo cofinanziamento nazionale avviene sulla base di un "Accordo di partenariato" e di "Programmi Operativi" concordati con la Commissione Europea nel contesto del Quadro Strategico Comune (CSF Common Strategic Framework 2014 - 2020).

L'Accordo di Partenariato è il documento fondamentale previsto dal Regolamento (UE) N. 1303/2013 del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio recante disposizioni comuni sui Fondi Strutturali e di investimento europei, con cui ogni Stato membro definisce la propria strategia, le priorità e le modalità di impiego dei fondi strutturali europei per il periodo 2014-2020.

L'Accordo, inviato alla Commissione europea il 22 aprile 2014, è il frutto di un processo di consultazione allargata a Ministeri, Regioni, Enti locali e partenariato economico sociale e dell'interlocuzione informale avviata con la Commissione.

collegamento con la Strategia nazionale di integrazione dei rom”. Mentre, come obiettivo specifico, ha previsto di facilitare l’accesso ai servizi da parte dei ROM (Istruzione, Lavoro, Salute, Alloggio) e migliorare la loro partecipazione sociale e istituzionale, cercando di promuovere non solo l’inclusione sociale effettiva della Comunità Rom, Sinti e Camminanti, ma anche la loro piena capacità di esercitare i diritti fondamentali.

Per quanto concerne, specificamente, l’attività svolta dal Punto di Contatto Nazionale-UNAR, si segnala, innanzitutto, la linea di intervento che l’Ufficio ha, di recente, predisposto, a seguito delle censure, sollevate nei confronti del Governo italiano, sulla questione relativa al mancato superamento dei campi.

Si illustrano, di seguito, le azioni e gli interventi che compongono tale linea, segnatamente, in relazione all’asse abitazione, con il coinvolgimento delle principali amministrazioni interessate a tale tematica, di particolare rilievo rispetto ai reclami in esame.

ASSE ABITAZIONE

In occasione della Giornata Internazionale dei Rom e Sinti (8 aprile 2016), l’UNAR, in qualità di PCN per la realizzazione della Strategia, ha convocato un Gruppo di lavoro inter-istituzionale, costituito da: amministrazioni centrali (Ministero dell’Interno, Ministero del Lavoro e delle Politiche Sociali, Ministero dell’Istruzione, Ministero della Salute, Ministero per i Trasporti e le Infrastrutture), ANCI (Associazione Nazionale Comuni Italiani), ISTAT (Istituto nazionale di statistica) e rappresentanti delle città metropolitane³ di Milano, Napoli e Roma.

L’evento dell’8 aprile 2016 è stato anche occasione per comunicare pubblicamente il lancio della **Piattaforma Nazionale per i Rom**, creata per favorire il dialogo tra le istituzioni e le comunità Rom, Sinti e Caminanti, come auspicato dalla Commissione europea.

La Piattaforma Nazionale Rom (PNR) è uno strumento operativo di dialogo tra l’UNAR, quale PCN per la Strategia Nazionale per l’Inclusione delle Comunità Roma e Sinti, l’Organizzazione non Governativa (ONG) Rom, Sinti e Caminanti e le associazioni attive nel settore.

L’obiettivo principale della Piattaforma è quello di stimolare la cooperazione tra istituzioni e organizzazioni che rappresentano i Rom e le associazioni operanti nel settore, con particolare riguardo ai giovani rom. Per questo motivo, durante le riunioni e durante tutto il periodo di attività, saranno coinvolte le amministrazioni nazionali, locali e regionali, interessate a promuovere il dialogo con le precipitate associazioni.

L’obiettivo secondario è quello di facilitare la creazione di reti e promuovere l’istituzione di reti tra ONG e le associazioni di rom.

La precipitata riunione, orientata a risultati concreti, è stata organizzata per definire un quadro chiaro di azioni rilevanti, con particolare attenzione a quelle che mirano al superamento dei cd. “campi rom”, conformemente alle indicazioni della Strategia.

Tra le questioni principali discusse al tavolo:

³ Le città metropolitane sono quattordici “enti territoriali di area vasta” che hanno sostituito le province omonime.

La Legge 7 aprile 2014 n.56 (*Legge Delrio* disciplina le dieci città metropolitane delle regioni a statuto ordinario, i cui territori coincidono con quelli delle preesistenti province: Roma Capitale, Torino, Milano, Venezia, Genova, Bologna, Firenze, Bari, Napoli e Reggio Calabria).

A queste si aggiungono le quattro città metropolitane delle regioni a statuto speciale: Cagliari, Catania, Messina, Palermo.

Le città metropolitane, come le Province italiane, sono enti di secondo livello governati da organi eletti tra i sindaci ed i consiglieri dei comuni ricompresi nella città metropolitana stessa.

1. *Rafforzamento del ruolo dell'UNAR con riguardo alla sua attività di coordinamento delle attività della Strategia (con riguardo ai quattro assi: istruzione, lavoro, salute, e abitazione);*
2. *Riconoscimento dell'effettivo superamento del sistema dei cd. "campi rom", quale obiettivo prioritario per ogni azione e misura;*
3. *Impegno per assicurare la complementarità nell'uso dei fondi nazionali, regionali, locali, tenendo presente le indicazioni dei Programmi Operativi europei (PON Inclusione, PON Città Metropolitane cd. PON Metro, PON istruzione).*

Durante l'incontro è stata presentata un'indagine sugli insediamenti spontanei e autorizzati presenti in Italia delle popolazioni Rom, Sinti e Caminanti", sviluppata dall'UNAR con l'ANCI e l'ISTAT.

L'indagine ha, come scopo principale, quello di offrire alle autorità nazionali, regionali e locali, così come ai responsabili politici, uno strumento significativo per sostenere l'elaborazione di quelle politiche che mirano al superamento degli insediamenti mono-etnici.

Si citano, di seguito, le azioni in corso e le misure imminenti:

1. Il PCN continua ad analizzare e rivedere la struttura complessiva riguardo ai fondi europei e nazionali, che mirano alla realizzazione della Strategia (con un specifico focus sull'abitazione);
2. Saranno predisposti i fondi necessari per l'aggiornamento della ricerca sugli insediamenti di cui sopra, realizzando così un sistema di monitoraggio della Strategia.

Per l'inizio della nuova Programmazione europea (2014-2020), innanzi richiamata, verranno, coinvolti vari strumenti, tra i quali si indicano:

- Il Programma "Città Metropolitane", strumento che presta particolare attenzione alla situazione delle comunità emarginate, incluso Rom, Sinti e Caminanti, che vivono nei campi o in altre aree inadeguate.

Il Programma, nel pieno rispetto dei principi della Strategia, mira a promuovere azioni integrate, dirette a superare la situazione dei campi, al fine di favorire l'inclusione delle persone e delle famiglie Rom con la popolazione residente.

L'UNAR sostiene tale Programma con i fondi previsti nel Programma Operativo Nazionale (PON) Inclusione e, in particolare, nell'obiettivo 9.5⁴, che mira all'inclusione e all'integrazione dei Rom.

Con il PON Inclusione 2014-2020, cofinanziato dal Fondo Sociale Europeo, per la prima volta, i fondi strutturali intervengono a supporto delle politiche di inclusione sociale. Con tale strumento, si intende contribuire al processo diretto a definire i livelli minimi di alcune prestazioni sociali, affinché queste siano garantite in modo uniforme in tutte le regioni italiane, superando l'attuale disomogeneità territoriale.

Il PON Inclusione si raccorda, peraltro, con i Programmi Operativi (PO) regionali, con il PON Città Metropolitane, nonché con il FEAD (Fondo di aiuti europei agli indigenti).

Inoltre si segnala che il PON Inclusione si rivolge anche all'integrazione scolastica dei minori Rom, finanziando direttamente il **Progetto per l'inclusione di bambini e adolescenti RSC** (obiettivo 9.5.1), di cui si forniscono alcuni elementi.

⁴ 9ii – L'integrazione socioeconomica delle comunità emarginate, quali i Rom.

9.5 – Riduzione della marginalità estrema e interventi di inclusione a favore delle persone senza dimora e delle popolazioni Rom, Sinti e Camminanti, in coerenza con la Strategia nazionale di inclusione.

Il Progetto, promosso dal Ministero del Lavoro e delle Politiche Sociali, in collaborazione con il Ministero dell’Istruzione, dell’Università, della Ricerca e con il supporto tecnico dell’Istituto degli Innocenti⁵, si inserisce in una cornice istituzionalmente condivisa, costituita dal *Quarto Piano Biennale Nazionale di Azioni e di Interventi per la Tutela dei Diritti e lo Sviluppo dei Soggetti in Età Evolutiva* e dalla *Convenzione Onu sui diritti del fanciullo* e, soprattutto, dalla *Strategia Nazionale d’Inclusione dei Rom, Sinti e Caminanti 2012-2020*.

La finalità generale dell'iniziativa è quella di favorire processi di inclusione dei bambini e adolescenti RSC, promuovere la disseminazione di buone prassi di lavoro e di conoscenze e costruire una rete di collaborazione tra le città riservatarie che aderiscono alla sperimentazione.

Il progetto si pone l'obiettivo di lavorare attraverso attività che coinvolgano i due principali ambiti di vita dei bambini e adolescenti RSC: la scuola e il contesto abitativo.

Nell’ambito della scuola, il progetto ha come obiettivo di offrire strumenti, affinché questa diventi ancora più capace di sostenere le scelte delle famiglie RSC di investire in istruzione, di essere più inclusiva per tutti e di essere luogo di partecipazione effettiva di tutti gli alunni e delle loro famiglie, nello specifico degli alunni e delle famiglie RSC.

Una particolare attenzione è data al miglioramento del clima scolastico, nelle sue due componenti legate all’interazione fra soggetti diversi e a elementi di tipo organizzativo e gestionale della classe, puntando su strumenti quali il *cooperative learning*, il *learning by doing* e le *attività di laboratorio*. La specificità del progetto è stata quella di lavorare con tutti i bambini delle classi coinvolte, al fine di favorire ampi processi di inclusione e non stigmatizzanti.

Il lavoro nei contesti abitativi dei bambini è stato finalizzato ad integrare gli obiettivi di successo scolastico con quelli volti alla promozione del benessere complessivo del bambino, nel proprio contesto familiare. Le attività hanno cercato quindi di rafforzare il lavoro realizzato a scuola, ma anche di favorire l’accesso ai servizi locali delle famiglie coinvolte e promuovere percorsi di tutela della salute.

La costruzione della rete locale, inoltre, è da considerarsi strategica e fondamentale nella necessità di stabilizzare i meccanismi di gestione degli interventi sociali e socioeducativi.

Il progetto è stato, inoltre, oggetto di un costante monitoraggio che ha consentito anche una valutazione finale attraverso l’uso di strumenti standardizzati (*questionario sociometrico, index of inclusion, ecc.*).

Il Progetto per l’inclusione di bambini e adolescenti RSC ha implementato, per il 2015/2016, la terza annualità del percorso sperimentale avviato nel 2013 assieme alle Città Riservatarie (ex lege 285/97) di Bari, Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Firenze, Genova, Napoli, Palermo, Reggio Calabria, Roma, Torino e Venezia. Nel 2013/14 ha partecipato anche la città di Milano.

Il numero dei soggetti coinvolti dal Progetto è in costante aumento dal primo anno della sperimentazione.

Rispetto alla prima annualità, le scuole partecipanti sono state più del doppio e le classi e i bambini RSC coinvolti sono state circa il triplo.

Dall’analisi complessiva delle tre annualità del Progetto (report di valutazione 2015/16), emergono numerosi riscontri e dati positivi in relazione agli obiettivi di inclusione e integrazione scolastica e sul territorio.

I bambini coinvolti nella terza annualità vivono nel **40%** dei casi in alloggi residenziali o di edilizia popolare, mentre nella scorsa annualità questa percentuale si attestava intorno al **26%**, con un netto miglioramento del 14%.

Con riferimento alla frequenza scolastica, si registra un miglioramento del 30% in media, passando cioè dal 43% di assenze sui giorni scolastici totali al 30% circa. Anche sul rapporto con le istituzioni scolastiche, il progetto ha consentito di raggiungere risultati positivi in particolare nell’interazione

⁵ L’Istituto degli Innocenti di Firenze è una delle più antiche istituzioni italiane dedicate alla tutela dell’infanzia. L’Istituto promuove i diritti attivi dell’infanzia e dell’adolescenza così come sanciti dalla Convenzione sui diritti del fanciullo, adottata a New York il 20 novembre 1989 e resa esecutiva in Italia con la legge 27 maggio 1991, n. 176. Collabora con UNICEF- Innocenti Research Centre che ha sede in Istituto così come previsto dall’Accordo tra il Governo della Repubblica Italiana e il Fondo delle Nazioni Unite per l’Infanzia, firmato a New York il 23 settembre 1986.

famiglia-insegnanti.

Gli indicatori usati per la valutazione del progetto in merito alle aree della scuola, del rapporto con i servizi sanitari e del rapporto con il territorio risultano tutti in miglioramento rispetto alle precedenti annualità.

Va precisato, comunque, che si tratta di dati provvisori, passibili di scostamenti percentuali, in particolare quelli sulla frequenza scolastica, poiché aggiornati, nella maggior parte dei casi, al mese di marzo di quest'anno.

- Il Fondo Asilo, Migrazione e Integrazione (FAMI) rappresenta un altro strumento, che contribuisce, efficacemente, al raggiungimento dell'obiettivo di "promuovere la gestione efficiente di flussi migratori e favorire la realizzazione, il rafforzamento e lo sviluppo di un sistema comune ai Paesi dell'Unione per le politiche di asilo e immigrazione", nel pieno rispetto dei diritti e dei principi stabiliti nella Carta dei diritti fondamentali dell'Unione europea.

Anche tale fondo può offrire risorse utili per l'adozione di misure, finalizzate all'inclusione sociale della popolazione Rom o di cittadini di Paesi non UE.

Il PCN, inoltre, può contare sulle attività del monitoraggio, eseguite dall'Osservatorio Media e Internet (di cui si parlerà in seguito), analizzando, in particolare, la dinamica degli sgomberi di persone RSC, eseguite nel territorio italiano, specialmente nelle città metropolitane e nelle aree urbane principali.

Prendendo atto della complessità del fenomeno, l'UNAR sta mettendo a punto delle "Linee guida" per le autorità locali, nelle quali evidenziare, chiaramente, le modalità con cui eseguire in modo legittimo le procedure di sgombero degli insediamenti (autorizzati, non autorizzati e spontanei) e come garantire il ricollocamento delle persone, nel pieno rispetto dei diritti umani fondamentali e delle direttive internazionali.

Le linee guida, una volta definite, potranno essere usate come uno strumento di *soft law* o di sensibilizzazione, completando e rafforzando il monitoraggio delle situazioni più critiche riguardo agli sgomberi di RSC e ai loro trasferimenti nei campi, nei confronti delle amministrazioni locali interessate a queste problematiche e proponendo loro soluzioni e procedure, in linea con le raccomandazioni internazionali e nel rispetto dei diritti umani.

All'interno della nuova pianificazione dei fondi strutturali e con riferimento allo specifico Programma PON Metro, l'UNAR valuta l'opportunità di intraprendere alcune fondamentali iniziative per superare i cd. "campi rom".

Con l'avvio del 2017, l'UNAR, in virtù della attività di *accountability* verso la Commissione europea, ha promosso un coordinamento con l'Agenzia per la Coesione Territoriale e le Città Metropolitane (rispettivamente Autorità di Gestione e Organismi Intermedi del PON Metro) per garantire:

- *un corretto impiego delle risorse per gli interventi sviluppati per tutte le tipologie di strumento finanziario (PON Inclusione; PON Metro; PO Regionali);*
- *il principio di complementarità che deve regolare gli interventi;*
- *il monitoraggio delle attività proposte in linea con la Strategia RSC.*

Tale attività di coordinamento è confluita in un incontro nazionale, tenutosi nel febbraio 2017, finalizzato a ricevere indicazioni circa i fabbisogni dei Comuni in vista degli interventi in fase di avvio da parte di UNAR, in coerenza con le azioni previste nel PON Inclusione, in complementarità con il PON Metro.

L'UNAR, in qualità di PCN, monitora, inoltre, direttamente lo sviluppo delle azioni previste dai documenti strategici del PON Metro, al fine di assicurare che queste risultino in linea con la Strategia.

Stato giuridico e protezione sociale

Con riferimento alla dibattuta questione relativa al riconoscimento di uno “*status giuridico*” delle minoranze RSC, occorre segnalare che, sempre, nell’ambito della Strategia Nazionale d’inclusione dei RSC, è stato costituito un apposito gruppo di lavoro congiunto, con il coinvolgimento della *Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri - Dipartimento Pari opportunità, del Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale, dell'Alto Commissariato delle Nazioni Unite per i Rifugiati (UNHCR), delle ONG e delle Associazioni rappresentative dei RSC*, con il compito di esaminare le problematiche inerenti lo status giuridico dei Rom provenienti dalla ex Jugoslavia e per la definizione di possibili percorsi e soluzioni di natura amministrativa e diplomatica atti a consentire il superamento della c.d. “apolidia di fatto”.

Durante i lavori del Tavolo Interministeriale Giuridico, si è rilevato che la strada più idonea risulta essere quella normativa (ma di difficile attuazione), atteso che possibili misure amministrative potrebbero dare luogo a forme parziali di “copertura” delle varie problematiche, con possibili discriminazioni anche in seno alla stessa famiglia, dal momento che ciascun rom, sia per provenienza/origine, sia per nascita, può ricadere in una situazione giuridica specifica. In questo contesto, verranno valutate soluzioni di ordine normativo e, a più breve termine, facilitazioni, tramite correttivi a livello amministrativo.

Si è riconosciuta, più in generale, l'esigenza di procedere ad una ricognizione delle disposizioni comunitarie in materia di minoranze e di considerare la possibilità di altri percorsi di natura giuridica, tenuto conto delle raccomandazioni e di alcune condanne internazionali subite in merito.

Questione relativa al fenomeno discriminatorio e alla propaganda razzista xenofoba, nei confronti di Rom, Sinti e Camminanti.

La stigmatizzazione di alcuni gruppi etnici o sociali, da sempre, ha costituito fonte di preoccupazione per il Governo centrale e per le Autorità locali in Italia.

Il legislatore italiano, nell’ambito delle iniziative (normative) di contrasto alle forme di discriminazione o intolleranza, si è preoccupato di offrire una corsia preferenziale al cittadino straniero, vittima di discriminazione.

Come già riferito nel precedente rapporto, per garantire la protezione e la promozione dei diritti fondamentali di tutte le persone che vivono in Italia e contrastare atti discriminatori, è stato istituito nel settembre 2010, presso il Ministero dell'interno (Dipartimento della Pubblica Sicurezza), l'Osservatorio per la sicurezza contro gli atti discriminatori (OSCAD), composto da autorevoli rappresentanti della Polizia di Stato e dell'Arma dei Carabinieri.

Si tratta di un organismo interforze, creato per agevolare le persone, vittime di reati a sfondo discriminatorio (*hate crimes* o crimini d'odio), nel concreto godimento del diritto all'uguaglianza dinanzi alla legge e per proteggerle contro le discriminazioni. Opera, coordinando le attività svolte dalla Polizia di Stato e dall'Arma dei Carabinieri.

Nell’ambito del quadro generale delle discriminazioni etnico-razziali, occorre segnalare che particolare rilievo assumono quelle commesse nei confronti delle persone Rom, Sinte e Camminanti, anche attraverso i mezzi informatici.

Di conseguenza, al fine di arginare il dilagare del fenomeno discriminatorio, favorito dagli strumenti mediatici, accanto l'OSCAD, è stato istituito, alcuni anni dopo, l'**Osservatorio Nazionale contro le Discriminazioni nei media e internet (Osservatorio Media e Internet)**, mediante il quale l'UNAR-PCN è particolarmente attivo nel campo del contrasto al cosiddetto “*hate speech*” online.

Attraverso tale Osservatorio, l'UNAR, a partire dal 2016, ha ampliato le attività di monitoraggio già presenti sui media tradizionali, ponendosi l'obiettivo di ricercare, monitorare ed analizzare quotidianamente i contenuti potenzialmente discriminatori provenienti dai principali social network (ad es. *Facebook*, *Twitter*, *GooglePlus* e *Youtube*), e dai social media (articoli di giornale, blog e relativi commenti, siti di «*fake news*»).

L'Osservatorio adotta una strategia interdisciplinare che combina la *sentiment analysis*⁶, il monitoraggio e la tutela delle vittime con lo studio, la ricerca e l'ideazione di campagne ed iniziative, tese alla sensibilizzazione degli utenti di internet in materia di lotta all'odio, all'intolleranza e alla violenza on line. In questo senso, il coinvolgimento delle principali ONG, attive in questo settore, riveste un ruolo di particolare rilevanza, anche al fine di individuare obiettivi comuni in base ai quali programmare le azioni future.

Scopo di tale strategia è quello di aumentare il livello di consapevolezza del fenomeno, la sua portata, le sue possibili conseguenze e sviluppare strumenti e meccanismi per il contrasto della discriminazione e della violenza online (azioni di *counter speech* o contro-narrativa).

La mole di contenuti intercettati dall'Osservatorio – in media circa 7.000 al giorno – richiede un continuo lavoro di analisi.

I contenuti di *hate speech* in rete, oltre a fornire un quadro chiaro di comprensione e lettura del fenomeno discriminatorio, espongono ad una sfida costante: stabilire se determinati post di *Facebook*, alcuni *tweet* o un commento ad un articolo di giornale possano rappresentare un incitamento alla violenza, un'offesa oppure rientrino nella libera manifestazione del pensiero, è un'azione che richiede un costante approfondimento giuridico, semantico e concettuale.

In linea generale, in assenza di una definizione univoca di *hate speech* a livello nazionale ed internazionale ed in considerazione della attuale normativa, l'Osservatorio valuta e seleziona, decidendo di segnalare all'autorità giudiziaria quelli che palesemente incitano alla violenza, richiedendone, contestualmente, la rimozione ai social network o all'amministratore del sito che ospita il contenuto discriminatorio.

Il resto dei contenuti potenzialmente discriminatori vengono catalogati nei report mensili dell'osservatorio per consentire una lettura complessiva del fenomeno dell'*hate speech* online.

Dalle rilevazioni effettuate, risulta che il 90% circa dei contenuti offensivi risulta pubblicata sui Social Network (*Twitter*, *Facebook*, *YouTube*, *Instagram*) e il restante 10 sui Social Media (Blog, Forum, Quotidiani Online e relativi commenti).

Altro strumento cui occorre fare riferimento, in tale contesto, è il **Fondo di solidarietà per la tutela giurisdizionale delle vittime di discriminazione**, nato con l'obiettivo di promuovere l'integrazione sociale e combattere le discriminazioni di qualsiasi natura (razza od origine etnica, religione, convinzioni personali, età, disabilità, orientamento sessuale e identità di genere).

E' stato istituito, nel 2014, ad opera del Dipartimento delle Pari Opportunità della Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri e gestito, in collaborazione, dal Consiglio Nazionale Forense e dall'UNAR.

Il Fondo consente alla vittime di discriminazione di accedere alla tutela giurisdizionale grazie all'anticipazione delle spese legali, che vengono restituite, attraverso un meccanismo di rotazione, in caso di sentenza favorevole.

L'istituzione del Fondo rappresenta un significativo passo in avanti verso una tutela più effettiva delle vittime della discriminazione.

⁶ L'Analisi del sentiment o Sentiment analysis (ma anche opinion mining) si riferisce all'uso dell'elaborazione del linguaggio naturale, dell'analisi testuale e della linguistica computazionale, per identificare ed estrarre informazioni soggettive da diverse fonti.

L'analisi del sentiment è ampiamente applicata per analizzare *social media* per una varietà di applicazioni, dal marketing al servizio clienti.

Al 31 dicembre 2016 (dato più aggiornato), le domande presentate al Fondo risultano essere 40.

Attività internazionale dell'UNAR- PCN

L'attività del Governo, nelle questioni in esame, si esplica, tramite l'UNAR, in qualità di PCN, anche sul fronte internazionale, con la partecipazione attiva alle iniziative proposte dagli Organismi Internazionali, (COE, CE, OSCE), sia intervenendo in meeting, incontri ed eventi (Cahrom, European Platform, visite tematiche, convegni), sia collaborando direttamente alla realizzazione di eventi, nonché fornendo riscontro alle informazioni richieste (questionari, *need assessment*) e alle proposte avanzate.

Presso il Consiglio d'Europa, lo Stato italiano, rappresentato dall'UNAR, è membro del CAHROM⁷.

Nello specifico, il Comitato, come noto, si occupa di studi, ricerche e valutazioni sulle politiche e sulle prassi adottate dagli Stati membri del Consiglio, in merito alle tematiche di integrazione delle comunità Rom.

Tra i compiti principali, oltre a quello della raccolta, sistematizzazione, diffusione e promozione delle buone prassi ritenute in linea con gli standard del Consiglio, vi è quello di elaborare pareri e raccomandazioni da sottoporre al Comitato dei Ministri.

Si ritiene opportuno segnalare che, presso la Commissione Europea, vengono organizzati, periodicamente, degli incontri tra i National Roma Contact Point dei vari Stati membri, con l'obiettivo di fornire informazioni sullo stato di attuazione delle Strategie Nazionali di Inclusione RSC.

A tale proposito, si rimanda, per ulteriori approfondimenti sulle questioni in esame, ai reports 2015 e 2016, trasmessi all'Unione Europea, in particolare, ad alcuni estratti (in lingua inglese), di seguito, riportati come parte integrante del presente rapporto, contenenti informazioni sulle misure adottate e sulle attività svolte dall'Italia, sia a livello nazionale che locale, per l'implementazione della Strategia Nazionale.

UNAR REPORT 2015

Forward

1. With care to comply with EC Communication, No. 173/2011 et ff., as well as with the December 2013 EU Council Recommendation, on “Effective Roma integration measures in the Member States” (and the other recommendations issued over the past years at the international level, i.e. UN CERD Committee’s Conclusions (2012), UN CEDAW Committee Conclusions (2011), UN Human Rights Committee (CCPR) Conclusions (2005), UN Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) Conclusions (2015)), the Italian Authorities have decided to submit - in addition to the EC Template - a narrative report on relevant measures adopted and/or implemented in the course of 2015.
2. The year 2015 marked the transition from the European Funds Planning, 2007-2013, to the new European Funds Planning, 2014-2020. Within this framework, UNAR (standing for National

⁷Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Roma Issue. Comitato ad hoc di esperti istituito dal Comitato dei Ministri nell’ambito dell’Articolo 17 dello Statuto del Consiglio d’Europa e in accordo con la Risoluzione CM/RES(2011)24 sui comitati intergovernativi.

Office Against Racial Discrimination) as the National Roma Contact Point (acronym hereinafter, NRCP) has initiated a revision exercise of the National Roma Inclusion Strategy (acronym hereinafter, NRIS), to make it up-to-date, more result-oriented and in line with the new EU Funds Planning.

General information

3. Following the Italian semester of Presidency of the Council of the EU-2014 (and in view of the new EU Funds Planning 2014-2020), in the course of 2015, UNAR as the NRCP decided to work mainly on two work-streams: 1. the new EU Funds Planning, 2014-2020 - since the year 2015 marked the completion of many projects undertaken at all levels of the domestic system, under the previous EU Funds Planning, 2007-2013; 2. the re-designing and update of projects, actions and measures falling within the NRIS, 2012-2020, in order to be more result-oriented.

4. From a normative standpoint, with regard to better defining the legal status of, among others, Roma, Sinti and Caminanti (hereinafter, RSC) communities, by Act No. 162/2015 Italy ratified, on September 29, 2015, the UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961).

5. As far as "Housing" and "Local action" sections are concerned, the housing-related mapping exercise carried out by ANCI (standing for National Association of Italian Municipalities) with UNAR's support came to an end in late 2015 (the same applies for the additional work-stream of that specific pilot-project carried out by the National Office of Statistics (acronym in Italian, ISTAT) - as discussed with, among others: FRA in Vienna; the V Meeting of the NRCPs held in Rome, during the Italian Presidency of the EU (November 2014), and in further detail below under Sections devoted to Employment and Housing.

6. From the above mapping exercise, aimed at Municipalities with over 15,000 inhabitants, it has emerged as follows: 738 Municipalities (= 59% of the Italian population) out of approx. 8,000 Italian Municipalities participated in this exercise; and 606 Municipalities specifically replied to the questionnaire submitted by ANCI. 206 Municipalities confirmed the presence of Roma, Sinti and Caminanti on their territories and do implement specific measures, as follows: 55% of the Municipalities concerned finances and/or manages targeted school-related measures for Roma and Sinti people living in settlements; 30% confirmed the supply of other school-related services, such as school buses for Roma children; 62% confirmed specific social services for Roma in settlements; 26% confirmed the establishment of specific socio-health desks within relevant settlements; 12% launched literacy courses for adults; 19% has activated vocational trainings for vulnerable groups, including Roma, with the aim of facilitating their job access; and 26% has launched socio-economic inclusion pathways.

7. As for the above Sections, of the utmost relevance and importance is the synergy with and role played by ANCI (standing for the National Association of Italian Municipalities) in: facilitating implementation, and monitoring the measures and projects under reference (In its capacity, ANCI is re-doubling its efforts to match the instances of local Authorities and the Central Administration (Ministry of Interior) with the aim to help overcome Roma settlements. To this end, negotiations are ongoing to elaborate a specific sectoral Plan of Action.

8. As for the section devoted to "The protection of children and women", Italy reiterates that it has introduced and envisages the principles of: human rights-based approach, a gender perspective and human rights as cross-cutting throughout the National Roma Inclusion Strategy. The principles under reference are to be considered in the various measures, including within the Partnership

Agreement relating to the new EU Funds Planning, 2014-2020. On a more specific note, a gender perspective is included in all measures; and focus on children and youngsters is expressly considered under the sections on Education, Health and Labor, respectively.

9. In terms of "Monitoring and evaluating the policies", all initiatives are monitored by the respective Managing Bodies and self-evaluation exercises are always carried out, accordingly. However, an increasing monitoring role has been played by UNAR Roma Team of Experts under Action 6, Ob.4.2., Axis D, PON GAS 2007-2013.

10. At the organizational level, within UNAR-NRCP, the mandate of both the UNAR Roma Team of Experts and DG came to an end in late June and late September 2015, respectively. In early 2016, the new UNAR DG has been appointed; and the re-organization of the Office is ongoing.

Introduction

11. With the aim of expeditiously implementing the above EC Communication, the National Office Against Racial Discrimination (UNARⁱ) was designated as the National (Roma) Contact Point (NCP) for Roma Integration Strategies, up to 2020.

12. Under the aegis of the then Minister for Integration, Mr. A. Riccardi, the mandate of whom (subsequently entrusted to Hon. Ms. C. Kyenge) is currently covered by Hon. F. Biondelli, Undersecretary of State to the Ministry of Labor and Social Policiesⁱⁱ, by an inclusive integrated inter-ministerial approach, UNAR launched a specific drafting exercise.

13. With the aim of adopting a comprehensive “National Strategy for the Inclusion of Roma, Sinti and Caminanti Communities in Italy, 2012-2020”, our National Strategy is inspired by a human rights-based approach, a gender perspective, and human rights education and training.

- With specific regard to gender perspective, as a way to fight multiple forms of discrimination Roma women’s empowerment inspires most projects and all measures. Over the last two years, UNAR has been participating and supports relevant international campaigns and/or events (i.e. Penelipeh).
- Among relevant activities, UNAR promoted a study on Roma women which was published in 2013 (AAVV Donne Rom, Collana Rom e Sinti, UNAR-ISTISSL, 2014) and contributed to CAHROM’s studies-2015 on: Child, Early and/or Forced Marriages (CEFM); Trafficking in Human Beings, especially women and children (THB); and Roma women’s empowerment.

14. As known, Italy’s National Strategy focuses on the four main EC’s thematic priorities (Labor, Housing, Health, and Education), to which we have also added human rights education and training (HRE).

15. In terms of governance, a complex system - which reflects the devolution characterizing the relations between central and regional Authorities in Italy – has been put in place. However, over the last two years, efforts have been doubled to increase and enhance regional and local capacities with the aim of strengthening “Local action”.

- Since 2012,ⁱⁱⁱ UNAR has been engaged in promoting the establishment of both national and regional Working Groups along with capacity-building, informational and

promotional activities, aimed, mainly, at both training and raising awareness of the local Plans of social inclusion.

16. At the top of this system, mention has to be made of the so-called political control room, made up of relevant Ministers and Undersecretaries of State and set up in January 2012. Upon request by Hon. Poletti, Minister on Labour and Social Policies, this control room (*Cabina di Regia Politica*) did gather on December 2, 2014, and confirmed its support for UNAR-NRCP work, including its focus on NGOs participation.

17. As for the latter, in the course of 2015 UNAR has kept working with NGOs, including Roma and Sinti Federations – as admitted to take part in relevant Working Groups, following an ad hoc public notice made by UNAR in December 2011- February 2012^{iv}.

- With regard to the above-mentioned public notice,^v National Associations and Federations have been involved mainly in the work of the national thematic WGs (Plus, on July 30, 2013 an invitation was also extended to them, on the occasion of the ad hoc National Meeting convened by the then Minister for Integration, UNAR and the then Vice-Minister on Labor, Social Policies and Equal Opportunities, in order to present the draft National Plan of Action Against all Forms of Racial Discrimination, as (later) adopted by Ministerial Decree in August 2015).
- With the aim of strengthening relevant synergies, in the course of 2015, UNAR worked to update the list of interested NGOs, to be formally published in early 2016.

18. Along the above lines, UNAR has thoroughly worked on designing, together with ANCI (standing for, the National Association of Italian Municipalities), an ad hoc website devoted to the NRIS under which specific areas are devoted to information-sharing between NGOs and local Authorities.

In brief

Following the above meeting of the new political control room, Italian Authorities have agreed upon, *inter alia*, as follows: To re-launch all activities undertaken upon UNAR's initiative at the regional and local levels, so as to further promote the adoption of the Social Inclusion Plans, locally; To meet all those Regions that have already set up a regional Working Group and those other ones whose decisions to this end have not been finalized yet - in order to provide them with adequate guidance; To focus and provide support with regard to and from within EU Structural Funds Planning, 2014-2020; To adequately inform and highlight the potentials of the Strategy within the framework of the new EU Funds Planning, 2014-2020, under which a specific Objective has been devoted to vulnerable groups, including Roma people (Ob. 9.5); and finally, To review the National Strategy to make it more result-oriented and in line with the new European Funds Planning.

19. From a chronological standpoint, following approval of this Strategy by the European Commission (EC Communication Memo., No. 226 of 21 May 2012), UNAR immediately launched – and keeps doing so - bilateral and multilateral talks and consultations with both regional and local Authorities, to make sure that the above governance system could be implemented. Since early

November 2012, this Office has been strengthening its commitment towards the implementation of the National Strategy at the national, regional and local levels – in line with the EC motto launched in April 2014 by the EC, “Go to local”.

20. Following the establishment of the National thematic Working Groups (please refer to previous reports), in the course of 2015, their workings have changed: in some cases, in line with a more informal approach (WG on legal status); in some other cases, the work has been focused on specific activities (WG on Education and WG on Health); and finally, with regard to housing and labor, WGs did not gather but the work has been carried out on specific work-streams, such as the joint elaboration of a draft plan on housing by ANCI and Ministry of Interior, or the implementation of ACCEDER and of the national Programme for Roma students in accordance with Act No. 285/97 (please refer to infos. under the specific sections below).

21. More specifically, mention has to be made of the following:

- i. The Working Group on Roma Legal Status (*Tavolo giuridico*) (gathered between January 30, 2013 and June 2014, approx. on a monthly basis). In the course of 2015, it held mainly technical meetings aimed at better understanding the problems that birth registry offices face and how to facilitate contacts between Ministry of Interior relevant Offices and Roma communities – needless to say, attention has been paid to the ratification process of the 1961 UN Convention on Statelessness Reduction;
- ii. The Working Group on Health (*Tavolo Salute*) (gathered from February 6, 2013 onwards several times, formally and informally, to elaborate the first sectoral plan of action to tackle the health of all members of these communities. This Plan was presented to the political control room on December 2, 2014. Entitled “Plan of Action for and with the Roma, Sinti and Caminanti Communities”, it focuses on three main areas: ad hoc training for socio-health care workers; information and access to services for RSC; prevention, diagnosis and care. Specific attention is paid to women and children in line with the specific Objective (out of 13) indicated in the National Strategy (Ob. 3.1). Further various actions have been designed to promote women’s empowerment as way to place them at the core of Roma communities. In terms of timing, this Plan was finalized in May 2015, transmitted for implementation to relevant regional Authorities on December 31, 2015 and introduced by Minister of Health in a public meeting (with WG, NGO, UNAR,) on February 8, 2016;
- iii. The Working Group on Education (*Tavolo Istruzione*) (formally gathered on February 11, 2013 and on February 24, 2014). Within this framework, a subsidiary working group was set up and worked to launch a specific pilot-project for both students and teachers on Roma History/Porrajmos and human rights. This work culminated in a ceremony, held on April 8, 2015 at the Presidency of the Ministers’ Council and organized by UNAR jointly with the Ministry of Education, various schools principals and students from the Municipality of Rome, Roma representatives and NGOs;
- iv. The Working Group on Labor and Social Policies (*Tavolo Lavoro e Politiche Sociali*), formally gathered on February 1, 2013 and January 30, 2014, was superseded by specific projects implemented at a local level;
- v. Lastly, the Working Group on Housing (*Tavolo Politiche Abitative*), which formally gathered on November 18, 2013, was superseded by more recent development such as the reports carried out by ANCI and ISTAT with UNAR support as well as by the current working on a specific Action Plan by ANCI and the Ministry of Interior. Within

this framework, the Ministry for Transportations and Infrastructures published on its website a review of relevant regional legislation on social housing (<http://www.mit.gov.it/mit/site.php?p=cm&o=vd&id=3250>).

vi. Equally important is the Statistical Task Force, involving the Italian National Statistical Institute (ISTAT) and the National Association of Italian Municipalities (ANCI), as established by UNAR in order to monitor the state of play of the Italian Strategy at the regional level, through two pilot projects.

- Specifically, in June 2012, UNAR joined the European Working Party for the monitoring of MSs Strategies, established by the European Commission's Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA). Within this framework, we actively participated in all the meetings aimed at elaborating the relevant FRA set of indicators in line with the EU Council's Recommendation, dated December 9, 2013. During the NRCP meeting held in Rome (November 2014), we stressed our support for the FRA Working Party and presented a preliminary report containing initial results of the above domestic projects (Please refer to the section on Housing).

vii. With specific regard to the Regional Working Groups, it is worth-recalling that UNAR held an initial meeting with the State-Regions Conference on December 3, 2012. In terms of follow-up, the latter requested all Italian Regions to proceed with the establishment of regional WGs/“Tables” in their respective Regions, by February 28, 2013.

- Ten Regions (Emilia Romagna, Liguria, Tuscany, Lazio, Molise, Marche, Campania, Umbria, Piedmont, and Calabria) did so; and other intend to do likewise. Most regional Working Groups - coordinated by the competent Authority (*ratione materiae*), generally covered by their regional social policy departments - consist of the competent council members and administrative bodies, local representatives of the Central Administration, such as *Prefets*, as well as those ones of the Provinces and Municipalities concerned. They also involve local NGOs and members of the Roma communities. These regional Working Groups aim at raising awareness of the National Strategy and the relevant recommendations thereto, at the provincial and local levels, besides monitoring the state of play of the Strategy under reference, locally.
- Within this framework, UNAR held result-oriented meetings with the following Regional and Local Authorities: Piedmont, Liguria, Tuscany, Emilia Romagna, Sardinia, Latium, Campania, Apulia, Veneto, Sicily, Genoa, Milan, Rovigo, Bologna, Turin, Bari, Palermo, Catania, Rome and Naples.
- In the course of 2015, Emilia-Romagna Region passed a specific new law (Act No.11/2015, passed on July 16, 2015) on Roma inclusion in line with the NRIS (Document No.1 - herewith attached).^{vi}

22. Needless to say, in parallel with the above activities – considering UNAR's institutional mission - this Office has kept moving forward and/or enhancing previous relevant actions. Thus, as a

way of example UNAR has strengthened its Contact Centre. It keeps promoting, *inter alia*, awareness-raising, dissemination, and training activities, aimed at ensuring the effective integration of these Communities by supporting several initiatives, such as Council of Europe's campaigns, twinning, transnational cooperation, as well as initiatives linked to Shoah/Porrajmos, the International Roma Day, the week against violence, the week against racism, CAHROM, FRA, EuRoma, and so forth.

4. ACCESS TO HOUSING (EU COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION PARA.1.6)

56. Numerous efforts to overcome the “camps-system” have been made over the years in various areas of the Country, following differing experiences and proposals aimed at providing adequate housing solutions, in line with the needs of the beneficiaries, including their cultural needs, opportunities offered by the territories, and so forth.

- The NRCP is of the opinion that individual preferences must be always balanced and matched with the principles of fair distribution, prevention of any spatial segregation, and overall urban social planning.

57. As mentioned in the previous report, in the four Objective Convergence Regions – Campania, Apulia, Sicily, and Calabria – the Security PON (*Pon Sicurezza*), 2007 – 2013, allocated significant resources for integration purposes. Projects have been launched mainly by municipal Authorities that stress problems, such as the fair distribution of relevant settlements within the urban territory under reference. More specifically, the interventions financed by the *Pon Sicurezza* (National Operational Programme “Security”) for the period 2007-2013 for the integration of Roma communities have been very important, notably those made in the municipality of Naples for the renovation of a former school at Soccavo area, to be used for social and integration activities and for accommodation purposes for Romanian Roma; those made in the municipality of Bari to provide temporary accommodation for integration and social inclusion of a Roma community; those made in the municipality of Lamezia Terme (CZ) for social and employment integration of Roma; those made in the municipality of Catanzaro, by renovating- *Aranceto*, a social community centre.

- Two main criteria have guided relevant interventions: the assessment of the main concerns, carried out jointly with the populations concerned - with the aim of concretely solving their priority problems; and temporary social housing solutions - given the non-feasibility for this PON to realize dedicated facilities, on a permanent basis. The above interventions have been financed within the Operational Objective 2.6, entitled “Limiting the effects of any manifestation of deviance” and promote the integration of the Roma communities, through the realization of infra-structural facilities for the initial and transitional reception, as well as for the supply of the main social, job, school integration-related services, in addition to the organization of educational modules for the differing care providers and for local institutions, with the aim at enhancing awareness.

58. Positive experiences must be reported with regard to several municipalities, including, among others, Bologna, Padua, Turin, Messina, Genoa, Florence, Pistoia, Venice and Lucca.

- From the local practice, it emerges that various financial formulas apply to each and every case. For instance, the Municipality of Turin has been resorting to the national funding from the so-called Ex Nomads Emergency. Other Municipalities (Bari, Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Florence, Genoa, Messina, Milan, Naples, Palermo, Reggio Calabria, Rome, Turin, Venice) have been involved in PON METRO projects financed by the EU, with the aim of

facilitating Roma access to social housing (elaboration stage ongoing under the new EU Funds Planning, 2014-2020). However, most Municipalities still resort to local funding.

59. In light of the above, the National Association of Italian Municipalities is closely working with the Ministry of Interior to elaborate and launch an ad hoc sectoral Action Plan.

60. The search for appropriate and integrated responses to reduce the chronic shortage of affordable housing is therefore a crucial issue for the most disadvantaged, including Roma people, as stressed in the National Strategy. The re-thinking of the “camps system” in the usual and customary meaning of large, heterogeneous and changing settlement at the margins of urban centers is one of the key issues considered by the National Roma Inclusion Strategy.

61. This Strategy indicates a wide range of possible housing options to be adopted by Municipalities, such as: social housing; support for the purchase of ordinary private dwellings; support for the rent of ordinary private dwellings; renting of publicly owned houses/farms; areas for travelers; regularization of caravans in agricultural areas, owned by RSC people. Consequently, the specific objectives that the National Strategy seeks to promote in this field are the following: “Promoting integrated policies for inter-institutional cooperation in the field of housing supply for RSC people”; “Promoting housing solutions which meet the requirements and specific needs of RSC families”; “Raising awareness about the economic resources, administrative arrangements available under the housing policies, and the real estate opportunities for RSC families”.

62. Within this framework, two pilot-projects have been carried out - and concluded in 2015 - by ANCI and ISTAT with UNAR’s support. ANCI submitted to the Municipalities with over 15 thousand inhabitants a specific questionnaire. About 606 Municipalities (= 82,1%) have replied, of which 206 confirmed that Roma are based in their areas under various forms of dwellings (163 in authorized and/or spontaneous settlements; 82, also under social housing formulas, in addition to 75 in privately-owned houses) and 400 more municipalities declared not to have any RSC presence on their territory (as for the latter, by crossing data ANCI has detected the presence of RSC in some of them: The explanation is that they are not detected since they already avail themselves of the general services and live in private properties/privately-owned houses).

63. On a more specific note, with regard to the specific ANCI-run project - mentioned under the “General section” concerning the mapping of Roma settlements in the Municipalities with over 15,000 inhabitants -, entitled “First national survey on settlements”, it has emerged as follows: 112 (=55%) out of 206 Municipalities concerned stated that Roma live not only in settlements but do live in private dwellings. In particular, 82 Municipalities report that Roma live in various social housing formula; 75 Municipalities report that Roma live either in rented house or in their own homes; and 163 Municipalities (=79%) report that Roma families live within settlements. Therefore, all the Municipalities concerned state that Roma presence emerges from both settlements and private dwellings - and a relatively high rate of Municipalities (= 33) report the presence of Roma in private dwellings, only. From these data - which cannot be comprehensive due to the privacy-related limits set by legislation on privacy -, it emerges that the Municipalities concerned do provide various and differing support measures for all vulnerable groups, including Roma (and despite the budgetary constraints originating from the so-called Stability Pact).

In brief

The First National Survey on Settlement (ANCI with UNAR-DEO support). DEO-UNAR financed a two-fold aim project, undertaken between 2013-2015, entitled “Pilot informational/monitoring system (for monitoring, mapping and social integration purposes) of authorized and unauthorized

camps where Roma, Sinti and Caminanti people live", to be initially tested and implemented in the four Convergence Objective Regions (namely Campania, Puglia, Calabria, and Sicily). Its two work-streams have been run by ANCI and ISTAT (standing for National Institute of Statistics), respectively.

As for the former, ANCI mandate is to detect both authorized and unauthorized settlements, across the country, with the aim of providing a clear picture of the Roma people's living conditions, especially of those being at risk of social exclusion, in conditions of hardship, and/or material deprivation. This pilot-project, concluded in the second semester of the year 2015, has proven to be very useful, from an objective standpoint. With care to comply with legislation on privacy, we managed to get a clear picture of the housing situation across the country. Soon the outcome of this project will be publicly presented. On its basis, in line with the new EU Funds planning, we intend to elaborate new measure.

With care to comply with legislation on privacy, this specific work-stream of the overall measure has allowed to collect quantitative and qualitative (proxy) data on the settlements across the country, in addition to more and updated information on the supply of socio-health-economic related services for Roma, as made available by Local Authorities.

As for the latter (the second work-stream of the above measure), ISTAT (standing for the National Office of Statistics) started by considering and working on the lack, on a inter-regional or national scale, of a mapping and "geo-referencing" system, especially of the administrative sources of information of an economic and socio-health care relevance.

64. Pending the formal presentation of results, from the above it is possible to elaborate initial remarks: 1. the variety of housing formulas in the 206 Municipalities that have confirmed the presence of RSC; 2. by crossing data, many of the 163 Municipalities have agreed upon with RSC families on the micro-area solution as a way to meet the needs of their enlarged family groups; 3. among the above 400 Municipalities, many RSC families live in privately-owned houses.

65. In terms of local **good/best practices-2015**, mention has to be made of the following:

- "Possible Cities (*Città possibili*)" project - Municipality of Turin. This project primarily aims at closing down a historic not authorized settlement, entitled "Lungo Stura Lazio" through support actions intended for labor-housing inclusion purposes, to be based upon the so-called "Emersion Pacts (*Patti di emersione*)". Furthermore, by this measure the Municipality of Turin has monitored and undertaken a similar action, with regard to the following settlements: *Germagnano Aeroporto*; *Germagnano spontaneo*; *Corso Tazzoli*.

- "Reduction of existing settlements towards relocation to social housing solutions" - Municipality of Genoa. At the Municipality of Genoa, in May 2014 there were about fourteen settlements, of which two authorized camps and twelve more not authorized ones. As for the former settlements, in May 2015 the Via Adamoli settlement resulted to be closed down; and all Roma (about 70 people of whom 40/45 children= 17 Roma families) have been included in social housing solutions. As for the latter, 33 Roma families (with children) have been included either in social housing solutions or in hotels or similar emergency housing solutions (such as gym) - and those in hotel with children have been subsequently relocated into social housing solutions. As for those families with children in hotel, in order to allow their access to social housing, local Authorities have granted "fictitious" fixed abode at the local

Department of Social Policies. With the aim of ensuring an inclusive - and not exclusive - approach, this measure fell within a wider mainstream project for vulnerable groups. However, as for the situation of the settlements in Genoa under consideration, it has to be considered that only Roma and Sinti live in those camps - and not other vulnerable groups. Therefore, relevant actions targeted only them.

- "Cucia (meaning "House", in Serbian)", the Municipality of Genoa has developed socio-educational support measures for Roma families in view of their inclusion in social housing solutions, including a 2-year financial support for house rental.
- "Active Pathways for Roma families Inclusion in Housing Solutions (Support measures for social integration and autonomous living forms). The municipality of Cagliari has developed inclusion pathways in the field of social housing and of other forms of dwellings.
- Intervention programs for improving living conditions in Roma camps (Regional support measures for Municipalities involved in improving the living conditions of Roma and Sinti in settlements). Emilia-Romagna Region has provided regional support measures for Municipalities involved in improving the living conditions of Roma and Sinti in settlement. Even though this program started in 2012 and specific actions were concluded in 2014, Emilia-Romagna Region has allocated - and still does - specific resources for Municipalities. Plus, it is preparing, jointly with Local Authorities, a specific regional plan of action for Roma and Sinti - illustrated during a workshop held in Bologna, on November 13, 2015. On that occasion, this Region also presented its new specific legislation on Roma, as adopted in July 2015 (Act No. 11/2015). By this legislation, Emilia-Region Region envisages various forms of dwellings for Roma and Sinti, including social housing solutions and micro-areas - the latter following a request put forward by Sinti.
- Comprehensive support measure for social housing inclusion and legal status - Since long time, the Municipality of Florence has been covering and taking care of the living conditions of Roma families in Poderaccio settlement. In particular, it provides support for Roma families, including inclusion in various social housing formulas, legal counseling (for regularization/legal status), and access to social services.
- Support for inclusion in ERP (ERP, acronym standing for Public Social Housing) solutions. The Municipality of Palermo has launched this specific measure to promote the inclusion in ERP solutions for those Roma families from La Favorita settlement. In the course of 2015, four Roma families moved to ERP-related houses. Furthermore, this Municipality is planning additional actions to reduce the number of Roma in this settlement.

5. FUNDING (EU COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION PARAS. 1.9 – 1.13)

66. In the course of 2015, UNAR-NRCP has strived for the allocation of resources from within the new EU Funds Planning, 2014 - 2020. Within this framework, 15 million Euros will be managed by UNAR-NRCP; and actions will be inspired by the principles underpinning our NRIS (Non discrimination, a gender perspective, and the HR-based approach).

67. Against this background, it should be borne in mind that many projects falling within the previous EU Funds Planning, 2007 - 2013, came to an end in 2015.

68. Under the latter, Italy developed a mainstreaming approach; and, in some cases, projects dedicated to Roma communities fell within the calls for disadvantaged targets. On a more specific note, as mentioned in the previous report to the EC, the Italian Partnership Agreement includes a specific Objective (No. 9.5) devoted to the National Roma Inclusion Strategy.

69. Considering the ESIF legal framework, this leaves room for the following: urban development; and targeted and integrated social inclusion actions on: housing, employment, health, education.

70. As reported in the previous report, in terms of allocating European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) for Roma inclusion in the 2014-2020 period, the Italian Partnership Agreement for the new programming period ESIF, 2014-2020, includes a specific Objective (No. 9.5) devoted to the National Strategy, including the various thematic priorities, to be achieved across the country. The (multi-Fund) specific Objective of the Italian Partnership Agreement (9.5) will be implemented through various OPs: multi-funds (National OP Metro; Regional OP Calabria); and mono-funds (National OP Social Inclusion ESF, Regional OP Tuscany ERDF; Regional OP Campania ESF), as well as other regional OPs with a non-exclusive approach. So far, as for the Operational Programs relating to "socio-economic inclusion of marginalized communities such as the Roma", mention can be made of the following: National OP "Metropolitan Cities" (ESF, ERDF); Regional OP Tuscany; Regional OP Sicily; Regional OP Campania; Regional OP Calabria.

6. ANTI-DISCRIMINATION (EU COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION PARAS. 2.1. – 2.4)

71. From a normative standpoint, the Government has recently approved the Bill, currently before the Parliament, to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on Cyber-crime.

72. The current juncture has impacted on the rise in discrimination, including anti-gypsyism cases, as evidenced by the increasing number of in-bound phone calls received by UNAR Contact Center – though not formalized through formal complaints. In this regard, also to facilitate the emergence of cases of discrimination UNAR has strengthened its Contact Center.

73. With specific regard to UNAR Contact Centre, in the course of the year 2015, 411 cases were submitted, of which about 78 % referred to hate speech online/Mass Media. Therefore UNAR keeps working with various stakeholders, including *Carta di Roma*. Its Contact Centre keeps promoting seminars to raise awareness, especially among local authorities. Within this framework, UNAR decided to organize an in-house training with the support of Facebook experts in July 2015.

74. More generally, UNAR Contact Centre decided in the course of 2015 to reorganize its working modalities with a view to streamlining its workings while enhancing its capacities, including by Roma experts to be devoted to the immediate analysis of in-bound phone calls.

75. More recently, the Department for Equal Opportunities has established a Solidarity Fund for the legal protection of the victims of discrimination, which enables them to get access to the anticipation of legal fees relating to the relevant judicial proceedings – which in turn will be reimbursed in the event of a positive verdict (a relevant pamphlet under Document No.4 is herewith attached).

76. As for the broader role of the National Office Against Racial Discrimination, in line with its traditional mission, it keeps promoting a wide range of measures to fight against discrimination, including participation in transnational cooperation projects, awareness-raising campaigns and working groups of an international relevance.

77. Studies, pamphlets, thematic journals, events, and various other cultural initiatives, including educational, training-related and information campaigns have been taking place on an expeditiously basis since 2010, i.e. training courses for journalists, tool-kits for schools, commercials in the subways and on the public buses. In August 2015, by Ministerial Decree, has been adopted the National Plan of Action Against all Forms of Racial Discrimination, as elaborated by UNAR with an integrated and inclusive approach.

78. On a more specific note, worthy of mention are all those activities launched within and following programs such as CominRom and the Council of Europe-DOSTA campaign aimed at raising awareness, training, and networking:

- **The Dosta! Campaign** has been transformed into continuous and permanent activities, to be broadly carried out at the territorial level, – started in early 2013 – in close collaboration with the RSC communities, and, where established, through the regional WG relating to the National Strategy. This initiative aims to promote awareness-raising campaigns at: the workplace; media sector; and with regard to the supply of goods and services.
- Similarly, since 2013 the NRCP is being committed to promoting, on the occasion of the Holocaust Memorial Day (January 27), a specific initiative of a national relevance, with regard to the commemoration and the dissemination of information concerning “Porrajmos”.
- Within the traditional **"Week of Actions Against Racism"**, being promoted since 2005, in conjunction with the International Day for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination scheduled by the United Nations for March 21 of each year, UNAR also organizes actions directed to combat "*anti-gypsism*" phenomena.
- More specifically, jointly with the Ministry of Education, and with ANCI support and the involvement of schools and Roma representatives, UNAR has kept expanding relevant initiatives. With specific regard to the XI edition of the National Week Against Racism-2015, UNAR and ANCI have invited all Italian Municipalities to join and associate themselves to the National Campaign, entitled “Light up the brain, blow out the prejudices”, by promoting a structured awareness-raising campaign across the country. From March 16 through March 22, 2015, the aim has been to set up forms of intercultural dialogue, by mainly involving Municipalities and the school system, nationwide. A contest has been thus open to all municipalities that, upon Anci’s request, competed for a prize of ten thousand Euros, to be assigned to the city that would organize the most original initiative, with the aim of stimulating an intercultural approach and reception attitude. Within the framework of the Week’s activities, every City Council - that has joined the campaign, - held ceremonies to grant honorary citizenship to all children born in Italy from Non-Italian citizens, though residing in Italy. As for the edition of the year 2015, Reggio Calabria has been chosen as the Italian capital against racism. With the participation of hundreds of associations - the central event scheduled for March 21 (International Day Against Racism), Giulio Rosk Gebbia, Italian street artist of international prominence presented his *murales* as a permanent work for an intercultural city. Schools participated in the competition "In my shoes", inspired by the game www.giocaneimiepanni.it. On a more general note, the utmost attention has been paid to young people and to the use of new social media in light of the statistical data on discrimination-2014, which show that over 30 percent of 'hate speech cases surf on line: and this is the most difficult context to be confined". Mention has to be made also of the web platform “Unardoc.it”, focusing on movies, accessible to the public. The sport world joined the Campaign through the commitment

of IFA (Italian Footballers' Association), represented by Councillor Simone Perrotta, testimonial of the week, during which some captains of the Leagues A (men's League) and A1 (female League) wore the t-shirt of this year's Week. Over 700 Municipalities participated in this initiative. In Rome, UNAR participated in the Conference on migrant and Roma women in Italy, held at the Rome Province on March 18, 2015. It also participated to the Workshop held in Turin on Roma Housing Inclusion (March 19-20).

79. Among the awareness-raising campaigns, mention has to be made of the initiative organized on the occasion of **the International Roma Day (April 8, 2015)**, to combat prejudice against Roma communities. Similar public initiatives take place also during the October Week Against Violence.

- Information, awareness-raising and training are essential for the purposes of this Council Recommendation. As known, Italy introduced in its NRIS a specific focus on HR Education and Training. In this perspective, all informational activities, including the national week against racism and the commemoration of the International Roma Day are to be intended as instrumental to the above Recommendation. On the occasion of the International Roma Day, UNAR organized a one-day event jointly with MIUR at the Presidency of the Ministers' Council. The event was devoted: to illustrate the initial results of the internship experiences made by Roma youngsters; and to share experiences made within the school system. The title of this event was, "From school to labor market".

80. Furthermore, UNAR signed an MoU with the National Bar Council, to launch periodic training and refresher courses for lawyers, also covering the fight against discrimination, to be eventually extended to officials of the Department of Penitentiary Administration.

- With specific regard to awareness-raising campaigns, in addition to the IREF project, mention has to be made also of the projects launched under Action No.6 – Axis D, by ISTISSL (a research Institutes) devoted to awareness-raising exercises and training of mediators. UNAR and ISTISSL have finalized the translation of the CoE Fact-sheets on the History of Roma, as later disseminated during the December 2014 seminar organized by CoE and the Ministry of Education, in Rome and on the occasion of the International Roma Day-2015. Along these lines, UNAR keeps promoting, *inter alia*, awareness-raising and training activities, aimed at ensuring the effective integration of these Communities, by supporting several initiatives, such as Council of Europe's campaigns, Romed2/Romact.

81. In addition to continuous training courses for journalists, also together with *Carta di Roma* NGO and OSCAD (the Observatory for the protection against discriminatory acts established by the Ministry of the Interior (including the Postal Police), mention has to be made of an ad hoc UNAR Observatory, as recently established.

- The data collected and related to the cases of discrimination recorded by UNAR, over the last five years, provide a clear picture: mass media is the major field where most cases of discrimination emerge. This area shows an impressive rise in offences and messages, with a discriminatory connotation, which are disseminated through new social media. The idea of **a Media and Social Network Observatory** has been conceived by UNAR, on the basis of the analysis of the data collected in 2014 relating to hate speech online. UNAR is aware that an inappropriate language can convey a discriminatory message and it has been for some years now at the forefront of the fight against the Hate-Speech online.

82. Concerning the direct involvement against Roma-phobia and anti-gypsyism, it is important to mention, once again, the joint project involving UNAR, IISMAS (International Institute of Anthropological, Social and Medical Sciences), and the Spanish leading partner *Fundación Secretariado Gitano*, as well as partners from Portugal and Romania, entitled “**Net-Kard: Cooperation and Networking between Key Actors against Roma Discrimination**”. The project has been carried out with the financial support of the Fundamental Rights and Citizenship Programme of the European Union. The aim of NET-KARD is to provide resources to key professionals in preventing discrimination against Roma, as well as to foster networking mechanisms and working methodologies. Within this framework, meetings, reports and training courses had been carried out with particular emphasis to media sector and social media.

83. In terms of additional measures, mention has to be made of the following:

- **Diversity on the Job** – by which we have envisaged internships to be made in the Objective Convergence Regions, for Roma girls and boys. Aside from the above specific objective of facilitating access to labor market, the aim is to enhance capacity-building of the NGOs involved. This results to be a brand new project, with regard to: the targeted approach (compared to the mainstream perspective); the necessity of contacts and partnerships with NGOs and recognized bodies by which the former get accreditation for regional projects to be financed by ESF, and the latter can focus on specific target groups being often far from the traditional job inclusion circuits.
- **ACCEDER I and II** – In a broader perspective, the measures mentioned under the Section on Employment such as ACCEDER I and II help raise awareness to prevent and fight against discrimination de jure and de facto.
- **PON METRO** – To ensure adequate central level interventions, with regard to housing, mention has to be made of the “Operational Program for the large urban areas (*Programma Operativo Città Metropolitane*, acronym in Italian, PON METRO)”, which falls within the new European Funds Planning, 2014-2020. In line with the National Strategy, this Program supports integrated actions, aimed at overcoming settlements while facilitating the social inclusion of relevant individuals and the whole family groups. Within PON METRO, a pilot-working group, coordinated by the Economic Development Department, in collaboration with UNAR and ANCI, has been set up with the aim of working on relevant objectives of the afore-mentioned Partnership Agreement for 2014 - 2020. So far, various cities have submitted specific thematic dossiers. Discontinuity with the past is the motto (see infos. provided above under Housing section).
 - Needless to say, as much as possible the above interventions should be integrated with what is ongoing under ordinary funds and POR and PON with regard to labor, education, health, and capacity-building of both NGOs and Institutions. Finally, in terms of approach, it is our intention to facilitate individualized long-standing housing pathways, based upon measures for the entire family group.

Conclusion

120. The year 2015 was peculiar since it marked the transition from the previous EU Funds Planning, 2007 2013, towards the new EU Funds Planning, 2014-2020.

121. More importantly, under the new EU Funds Planning, 2014-2020, a specific Objective (9.5)

has been dedicated to Roma Inclusion. To this end, 15 million Euros are intended for UNAR-DEO.

122. Under the new planning, UNAR intends to: implement and, when feasible, extend relevant measures falling within the four main priority areas of EC Communication No. 173/2011.

ADDITIONAL THEMATIC BEST PRACTICES^{vii}

HOUSING

In terms of multi-dimensional practices:

The Municipality of Settimo Torinese has put in place the project, entitled “Dado”, which results to be the first experience of self-construction/self-renovation for Roma in the Piedmont Region. Launched in 2008, the project envisages the entry to a 675 square meters residential facility for some Roma families that have actively contributed to that. This is a temporary housing solution, with the aim of moving them to a more stable solution once their economic situation improves. These families are accompanied in a process of empowerment which includes: school enrolment for children, job inclusion through vocational trainings, scholarships, internships, and so forth.

In light of the experience in Settimo Torinese, provided that the Municipality of Turin does not intend to set up other camps, the latter has been promoting a project, jointly with the Prefecture, to support Roma and Sinti families living in settlements to search other housing solutions, according to the individual family needs, including the search for private residences, self-renovation of local facilities, and regularisation process for campers on agricultural properties held by the Roma and Sinti families concerned.

The project, entitled “From the camp to the city” falls within a broader framework of measures put in place by the Municipality of Reggio Emilia, aimed at improving living and housing conditions of the Sinti community. Since 2007, the Municipality has been planning the establishment of micro-areas in various districts. The activity under reference has been coupled with measures, including monitoring the living conditions and multi-dimensional support for the families concerned.

To facilitate the inclusion process, the Municipality of Genoa has launched a socio-educational service of accompaniment, based upon the access to ERP solutions. So far, 30 Bosnian and Romanian families, totalling 151 units have benefited from the above.

The municipality of Venice has just one settlement on its territory, consisting of 154 people. The local Services provide support, monitor the situation and help move empowered families towards the ERP housing solutions. This approach dates back to the 1990s when many foreigners fleeing from the Balkans’ conflicts decide to stay in Venice. In a decade, Venice has solved the problems of inadequate situation by providing housing solutions for about 300 Roma and Sinti people.

The Municipality of Latina is characterized by the long-standing presence of Roma and Sinti families living in ERP solutions. In this case, municipal offices help them to fill out relevant applications and they have access to housing solution within 1 year, 1 ½ year. Further the Municipality has supported some Sinti families in urbanising agricultural areas where they were already living either in pre-fab

houses or in their roulettes.

The Municipality of Naples, despite the critical situation on the round mainly due to spontaneous settlements, has launched a pilot-project aimed at supporting various Roma families in renting apartment and getting support through other social inclusion-related measures. This project, financed with the Funds of the Province, aims at testing options others than those relating to ERP.

Since 2010, the Municipality of Messina, thanks to a public notice by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, has put in place a project aimed at moving various Roma families from a unhygienic spontaneous settlement to Municipality-owned houses, so as to avoid ghettoization.

REPORT 2016 - UNAR

General Information

1. Reporting year:

2016

2. Country:

Italy

3. Country specific comments:

During 2016 Unar as a National Contact Point for the implementation of the National Strategy for the Inclusion of the Roma and Sinti Communities 2012-2020 gave a new impetus to the governance system of the Strategy through two lines of action: some of the most important ministries is the institutional and Inter-Ministerial action which resulted in round tables and meetings. The second action line was concentrated on the new European funding programming period aimed to Roma Sinti and Camminanti of which UNAR is beneficiary. In this report we will give the reasons for the specific measures implemented in 2016 to respond to truly critical situations of the National Strategy. With regards to the HOUSING issue and to the “overcoming of Roma settlements” the National Office Against Discrimination (UNAR) provided publicly the data of an important research “First National

Questionnaire on Roma Sinti and Camminanti settlements” carried out in 2015 in cooperation with The National Association of Italian Municipalities (ANCI) and ISTAT (National Institute of Statistic). It was carried out among the Municipalities with over 15,000 inhabitants.

In addition to defining the official statistical sources on this subject from the research on dwellings for Roma resulted that less than 30.000 RSC persons live in the settlements, faced with the most Roma and Sinti population (150.000 as estimated by the Council of Europe) which has always lived in “normal dwellings”. Other significant data which points out a reality which is far from the public's perception of the phenomenon, and which despite the critical framework, makes possible housing interventions in favour of this “minority” which stays in the settlements system. The work of Unar focused on the inclusion projects actions specifically concerning the housing issue in the Pon Metro Project through raising-awareness activities in the cities with the major Roma Sinti and camminanti presence. The second most critical issue which was addressed during 2016 is related to the issue of the

PARTICIPATION OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY to the inclusion process of the RSC Community. This issue has been addressed by UNAR trough the creation of a table in order to promote dialogue between UNAR and the RSC Associations and of the third sector, and the Local and Government Authorities involved in the Strategy. As requested by the European Commission in order to facilitate the participatory project of the communities of every Member State the National Roma Platform was launched after being publicly announced in Italy and in the other countries in 2016. The activities during the first year (2017) consist in various national and local meetings that will take place in the national territory (in the Northern Italy, in the Central Italy and the South Italy including the islands) which will be open to Associations that entered the UNAR Registry for the associations at a Regional level. The first preparatory meeting of the Roma Platform held on 17 th of October 2016 at the UNAR Office and was entirely dedicated to involve 35 young Roma Sinti and Camminanti artists who came from various Italian cities in the training concerning the use of Structural Funds and in the fight against anti-Gypsyism. In order to share the concept of the Roma Platform with the associations Unar created on the last 6th of April – also on the occasion of celebration of the International Roma Day – the first national meeting with the Civil Society associations who were concerned with the issue of the inclusion of the Roma Sinti and Camminanti Communities. More than 40 participated to the meeting.

In order to give impetus to UNAR's mission as a National contact point and in order to make the governance of the Strategy more effective, an important task is given to the political control room (Cabina di regia). When the meeting will be re-convened (as already announced during the 6 th of April meeting) the relaunch of Inter-Ministerial working tables will take place in order to verify and to implement the activities of the Strategy and also in order to relaunch the activities in cooperation with the ministries which has already been launched with an interest in various axes (e.q. the implementation of the Healthy Plan already approved , the conclusion of the simplification procedures related to the issue of the legal status and to the implementation of the Guidelines for the protection of RSC individuals who are subject to eviction procedures and relocation). In addition, the control room will have to enhance the administrative and regulatory measures in line with the Strategy at a local level (as an example: the Regional Tables who are absent or collaborate less and the launch of Local Inclusion Plans).

THE FINANCING OF THE STRATEGY – Programming period 2014-2020 During 2015 the European Commission published the third report of the evaluation of the National Strategies of the Member States. With regards to Italy the main positive developments specified by the Commission referred to the programming financing cycle for 2014-2020 and also to the positive influence of the Strategy in the prioritization process.

UNAR Executive Plan of the "Inclusion of Vulnerable People" Project is related to the Convention signed with the Management Authority of the PON Inclusion FSE 2014-2020; with respect to this document, the National Anti-Discrimination Office is beneficiary body of the Program for a financial allocation of Euro 23,400,000.00 to achieve the social inclusion of Roma, Sinti and Travellers and other vulnerable groups.

The Executive Plan was forwarded to the Program Management Authority on 13 October 2016. Within the framework of this plan, for the two-year period 2017-2018 a first set of operations will be implemented, also in terms of direct help to people.

In other words: finally thanks to the strategy and to UNAR's work, in the Commission's view, European funds were allocated for the implementation of the Strategy through a dedicated Thematic Objective (TO) which explicitly provides the "rise in the education levels, the state of health, and social and work participation of the Roma Sinti and Camminanti population in line with the National Strategy for the Inclusion of the Roma and Sinti Communities".

Through the comparison of the regional realities and the intermediate bodies it was possible to insert this objective not only in the National Plans of the PON Inclusion and Pon Metro (Città metropolitane), but also in the actions of the regional operation plans. In this regard, we underline a Summary of actions and the related resources allocated to this issues in the new Agreement on partnership for which, during 2016 UNAR has arranged for the preparation of all the administrative acts necessary for the launch of the related Calls which will be launched from 2017.

=====Housing Axis:

• PON METRO, Action 9.5.7. Accompanying actions aiming to facilitate the access to non segregated housing and the full interaction with the largest community of residents. The Metropolitan Cities are the beneficiary of the funds (18.975,175 million euros). In the new Programming of Structural Funds and with regards to the specific PON METRO Programme, UNAR sees opportunities for undertaking some fundamental initiatives in order to overcome the "Roma settlements".

Since the beginning of 2017 UNAR due to the accountability towards the European Commission has promoted a coordination with the Ministers for Territorial Cohesion and the Metropolitan Cities (respectively the Managing Authority and Intermediate Bodies of PON Metro) in order to ensure:

- a proper use of resources for the operations developed for all the types of financial instruments (PON Inclusion; PON Metro; Regional PO)
- the principle of complementarity that has to regulate actions;
- the monitoring of the proposed activities in line with the RSC Strategy. This coordination activity which started with the establishment of the first Inter-Ministerial Table on the Housing issues (held on 6th of April 2016) concluded with a national meeting (in Naples on the 14th of February 2017) with the Metropolitan Cities, aiming to receive indications on the municipal needs in terms of the measures to be taken by UNAR that are about to start with regards to the Pon Inclusion in complementarity with the Pon Metro.

On the 4 of April of this year also The Technical Secretariat of the Pon Metropolitan Cities (PON METRO) in collaboration with the Cohesion Agency in order to define the actions in line with the rules of the Metropolitan Cities as a complement to the major action of the urban development. UNAR is following closely the development of actions envisaged by the strategic documents of the PON Metro in order to make sure they are in line with the Strategy.

Title of the measure:

"Pilot informational/monitoring system, for monitoring, mapping and Roma social integration purposes (Progettazione di un sistema informativo pilota per il monitoraggio dell'inclusione sociale delle popolazioni Rom, Sinti e Caminanti)"

2. Implemented by:

UNAR/ISTAT

2.1. Organisation type:

National public authority

3. Is the measure part of the implementation plan of...:

NRIS or integrated sets of policy measures on Roma

4. Detailed description of the measure:

ISTAT (UNAR - project owner). Background: Given the lack of reliable comprehensive official data, at the domestic level, it is estimated that in Italy there are between 110,000 and 150,000 persons belonging to the Roma minority, of whom approx. 1/4 lives in camps. • With regard to the number of Roma living in camps, a system of mapping and “geo-referencing”, especially of the administrative sources of information, on a inter-regional or national scale, had been never developed - so as to make impossible to comprehensively “grasp”, from a quantitative and qualitative standpoint, their way of living. Pilot-project: • In this context, given the substantial lack of data and the fragmentary nature of the existing ones, we have been developing the pilot-project, entitled “Pilot informational/monitoring system (for monitoring, mapping and social integration purposes) of authorized and unauthorized camps where Roma, Sinti and Caminanti people live,”, to be initially tested and implemented in the four Convergence Objective Regions, namely Campania, Puglia, Calabria, and Sicily. On the basis of common methods and tools producing indicators as well as monitoring and informational platforms - of a great utility for policy-makers and decision-makers when steering policies at the national, regional and local levels -, the aim is to provide a clear picture of the Roma people’s living conditions, especially of those ones being at risk of social exclusion, in conditions of hardship, and/or material deprivation. • On a more specific note, this project, involving the National Office against Racial Discrimination (UNAR), the National Association of Italian Municipalities (ANCI) and the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), aim at: o 1. Selecting the tools and methodologies for mapping the relevant available administrative data, including the various surveys’ sources (central or local government, academia, etc.); o 2. Elaborating a set of specific indicators (to be possibly harmonized at a European level) in order to monitor Roma integration, also by indicating new or revised sources of information; o 3. Designing a pilot informational/monitoring system of specific geographic areas, with regard to the four main thematic priorities (so-called Axes), as identified under the National Strategy (health, housing, education, employment); o 4. Detecting both authorized and unauthorized settlements, located on the territories of all the municipalities of the four Convergence Regions (as for the latter exercise, the National Institute of Statistics is not involved in). • To this end, a questionnaire - with the aim of mapping the most relevant data and the sources thereof - has been submitted, for testing purposes, to Roma Capitale. Afterwards, it has been sent out to other Municipalities, namely Naples, Catania, Bari, Lamezia Terme. • We have also finalized the list of the so-called “privileged interlocutors”, as identified from within both public bodies (e.g. Birth Registry Offices and social services-related Offices) and the private social organizations sector/CSO (e.g. relevant NGOs), so as to provide a better quality information on this issue. • In the long-run, the submission of the above computer-based questionnaire will enable us to set up an ad hoc database in which the information so collected will pave the way for analyzing the situation on the ground, in a comprehensive and comparable manner. • From a substantial standpoint, after a general introductory section on the main characteristics of the Institution /Association (Name, area of expertise, knowledge of the National Strategy for Inclusion of Roma, Sinti and Caminanti, 2012-2020, list of sources collected and/or used), per each source; information have been collected as follows: 1. the characteristics of the population covered by the data-collection (Territory concerned, ethnic group, socio-demographic characteristics, living conditions, employment status, health status and use of health services, schooling or training, and methods to identify RSC people); 2. the main characteristics of the data (type, level of access, use, and, if the Institution concerned is also responsible for the data so collected, and thus also its reporting methods); 3. the specific information contained in the data: socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, country of birth and citizenship, marital status, regularity of stay as for non-EU nationals or stateless persons); education (recipients

of such an information and focus on: enrollment, attendance, attainment of educational qualifications, drop-out); labor (professional status, job type, sector of employment, amount of salary/income, pension, and ways to collect data); health-related services (First Aid, hospitals, street units, etc.); use of social services (e.g. as for minors under protection, children in foster care Centres, protection interventions for battered women, etc.); housing conditions (authorized and unauthorized camps, spontaneous settlements, social housing, private houses, shelters; and for each of them, the type of housing facilities, services and infrastructure so provided, number of occupants, official and actual, number of rooms, number of square meters); and the economic situation (income's amount and source). • As for the ultimate goal, by the information available on the territories concerned, it is now possible to highlight the differences, both in terms of content and collection's modalities, which characterize the different sources and also affect their comparability (besides paying specific attention to issues, such as the population's coverage, the definitions applied to the available variables, and the quality of the data collected). A list of 235 Institutions has been made, of which 207 local Institutions + 28 stemming from either UNAR's Register of Associations or as indicated during initial interviews with primary relevant Institutions.

5. Is it a mainstream or Roma targeted measure?:

Targeted

7. Please describe the results of this measure:

Its results was presented to civil society and Institutions and published on 6th February 2017 (The ultimate goal is to elaborate measures such as setting baselines or measurable targets or by collecting relevant qualitative or quantitative data on the social and economic effects of such strategies or measures, in line with applicable national and Union law, particularly regarding the protection of personal data).

Title of the measure:

Intervention programs for improving living conditions in Roma camps (Regional support measures for Municipalities involved in improving the living conditions of Roma and Sinti in settlements) - Emilia-Romagna Region

2. Implemented by:

Emilia Romagna Region (Local authority)

2.1. Organisation type:

Regional public authority

3. Is the measure part of the implementation plan of....:

NRIS or integrated sets of policy measures on Roma

4. Detailed description of the measure:

Regional support measures for Municipalities involved in improving the living conditions of Roma and Sinti in settlement.

5. Is it a mainstream or Roma targeted measure?:

Targeted

7. Please describe the results of this measure:

Jointly with Local Authorities, this Region is currying on a specific plan of action for Roma and Sinti and presented its new specific legislation on Roma, as adopted in July 2015 (Act No. 11/2015). By this legislation, Emilia-Region Region envisages various forms of dwellings for Roma and Sinti, including social housing solutions and micro-areas - the latter following a request put forward by Sinti.

8. Please comment on the lessons learned from this measure:

Emilia-Romagna Region has allocated specific resources through a call for tenders for Municipalities in order to reduce the rest areas" (settlements generally inhabited by Sinti). See: <http://bur.regione.emilia-romagna.it/dettaglio-inserzione?i=ead683917e45423f8103dbe1e4fc3a6b>

9. Please select up to 3 areas and sub-areas most related to this measure (in accordance with the 2013 Council Recommendation):

- Housing

10.1. What was the total funding ALLOCATED for the year of reporting?:

National public funding:

1000000€

No

Title of the measure:

Monitoring and support for the victims of discrimination

2. Implemented by:

UNAR

2.1. Organisation type:

National public authority

3. Is the measure part of the implementation plan of...?:

Other – another national level plan

4. Detailed description of the measure:

DEO-UNAR. With specific regard to the Council recommendation under reference, aside from the monitoring role played by UNAR - with the support of NGOs, media and other mechanisms such as ANCI -, mention has to be made of the role of the Constitutional Court as well as of the administrative Courts. More specifically, in accordance with Legislative Decree No. 215/ 2003, its Article 7 sets forth as follows : “1. It is established at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Department for Equal Opportunities, an Office for the promotion of equality and the removal of discriminations, be it based on race or ethnic origin. It is entrusted with the following functions: control and guarantee with regard to equal treatment and the effectiveness of the protection tools. In an autonomous and impartial fashion, it has to promote equality and remove whatsoever forms of discrimination grounded on race or ethnic origin, while considering the different impact of discrimination on women and children, besides considering also those various forms of racism with a cultural and religious feature”. Within the Department for Equal Opportunities (acronym, DEO), the mandate of the National Office against Racial Discrimination (UNAR) has been expanded over the years, especially following Ministerial Directives, dated 2012-2013. - Since 2013, it is responsible for the protection against all forms of discrimination, be it on the ground of race, ethnic origin, religion or belief, age, be it on the ground of sexual orientation or gender identity. - It is specifically engaged in: combating racism; promoting the integration of Roma, Sinti and Caminanti and the most vulnerable groups (such as the elderly and the persons with disabilities); and fighting homophobia and trans-phobia, with particular attention to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. In the year 2016 Contact Center UNAR reported 315 cases of discrimination against Roma/Sinti. 58% of these cases were reported by Hate speech Observatory On a more specific note, unlike Equality Councilors, UNAR is not authorized to take legal action. However, it provides legal support to those NGOs with locus standi and admitted to its Register. In this regard, UNAR systematically issues opinions to victims and associations with relevant locus standi (since 2010). Plus, over the years UNAR has been training relevant associations and local authorities on the importance of the above Register (besides constantly updating the related list of Associations in accordance with Art.5 of Legislative Decree No. 215/2003 – so that as of today, we count approx. 500 Associations). A solidarity fund was established by the Department of Equal Opportunities at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and administered by the National Bar Council and UNAR. The Fund may provide an advance funding for procedural costs that will be reimbursed through a rotation mechanism if the case will be concluded by a favourable judgment of the Court. The establishment of the Solidarity Fund is an important step to

provide an effective support and legal accompaniment to the victims of discrimination including Roma and Sinti communities.

5. Is it a mainstream or Roma targeted measure?:

Mainstream

6. What is the duration of the measure?:

01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016

7. Please describe the results of this measure:

Until 31 of December 2016 there have been 40 legal actions requests administered by the Fund of solidarity

8. Please comment on the lessons learned from this measure:

The importance of the awareness' improvement on tools available for the vulnerable people

Title of the measure:

International Roma Day (April 8, 2016)

2. Implemented by:

Other organisation

2.1. Organisation type:

National public authority

3. Is the measure part of the implementation plan of....:

NRIS or integrated sets of policy measures on Roma

4. Detailed description of the measure:

On the occasion of the International Roma Day, the National Office Against Racial Discrimination (acronym in Italian, UNAR) as National Contact Point for the implementation of the Roma, Sinti and Caminanti Inclusion Strategy, 2012-2020, convened an inter-institutional Working Group, consisting of: central Administrations (Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour and social policies, Ministry of Education, Ministry on Health, Ministry for Transportations and Infrastructures); the National Association of Italian Municipalities (acronym in Italian, ANCI); the National Office of Statistics (acronym in Italian, ISTAT); and representatives from the Municipalities of Milan, Rome, and Naples. This operational and result-oriented meeting was intended for getting a clear picture of relevant actions, especially those measures aimed at overcoming "settlements", carried out in line with the National Strategy, by each and every stakeholder. Three were the main issues at stake and subject to prioritization: 1. Strengthening UNAR's role with regard to coordination of policies to implement the National Strategy (with regard to education, labour, health, and housing); 2. The recognition of the effective overcoming of the "settlements" system, to be intended as a priority objective of each action and measure; 3. The commitment to ensure complementarity between – and in the use of - national, regional, local funding vis-à-vis European Operational Programs (EOP-Inclusion, EOP-Metro, EOP-Schooling). During the above meeting, "The first national survey on settlements" - which UNAR developed (in collaboration with ANCI and ISTAT) - was presented. By this survey, the main purpose is to provide national, regional and local Authorities, as well as policy-makers with a meaningful tool to support the elaboration of those policies aimed at overcoming settlements (to take into account the specific situation of the round of elections in the major cities, this survey is to be presented in the coming days).

5. Is it a mainstream or Roma targeted measure?:

Targeted

6. What is the duration of the measure?:

08/04/2016

7. Please describe the results of this measure:

The interest and involvement of the major cities should produce a positive multiplier/domino effect nationwide

8. Please comment on the lessons learned from this measure:

The Guidelines could be used as a soft law tool for completing and strengthening the monitoring of the most critical situations concerning Roma evictions and the transfers of the camps, proposing to the local administrations concerned with these issues the solutions and the procedures in line with the international recommendations and the human rights

Title of the measure:

Roma National Platform

2.1. Organisation type:

UNAR

3. Is the measure part of the implementation plan of...:

NRIS or integrated sets of policy measures on Roma

4. Detailed description of the measure:

Last April 8, 2016, we publicly communicated the launch of the National Roma Platform, for dialogue purposes between Institutions and Roma, Sinti and Caminanti communities, as indicated by the European Commission. The Roma National Platform (RNP) is an operational tool of dialogue between UNAR as a national contact point for the National Strategy for the Inclusion of the Roma and Sinti Communities, the Roma, Sinti and Travellers NGO and the associations operating in the sector. The main Platform's goal is to stimulate co-operation between institutions and organisations representing the Roma and the associations operating in the sector, with specific regard to the Roma youth. For this reason, during the meetings and during the entire period of activity, national, local and regional administrations which are interested to promote dialogue with the associations, will be involved. Its secondary goal is to facilitate the establishment of networks and to promote networking among NGOs and Roma federations.

5. Is it a mainstream or Roma targeted measure?:

Targeted

6. What is the duration of the measure?:

08/04/2016 to 31/12/2016

7. Please describe the results of this measure:

At present, UNAR is engaged in a preliminary and very sensitive exercise (in consideration of the fragmentation and other divisions within the Roma associations), namely the selection and definition of representativeness-related criteria for Roma, Sinti and Caminanti participation. All the preliminary activities to set up the Platform has been fine-tuned following consultation with all those key stakeholders to be involved: they are about 60 associations which are facilitated by the Office in submitting the registration applications to the UNAR Registry (laid down in Article 6 of the Legislative Decree no.215/2003) placing equal responsibility within the representative associations which are involved in tackling discrimination.

65 NGO involved in the Platform and RSC communities involved in participation process

12. Country specific comments:

An important goal will be the participation of RSC delegation in the official meetings of Monitoring Committee (for National Operational Programme "Inclusione" and "Metro")

13. Is it possible to estimate the number of Roma that would benefit from this measure?:

No

14. Country specific comments on Roma beneficiaries:

For the first time in Italy, a Roma Mediator was hired by UNAR (choosed within the ROMED list) in the framework of the "Roma National Platform" project, with the aim to improve the dialogue between institutions and roma civil society. The contract of the Roma Mediator will continue up to the end of the year 2017.

Title of the measure:

Solidarity fund against discrimination

2.1. Organisation type:

National public authority

3. Is the measure part of the implementation plan of....:

Other – another national level plan

3.1. If other, enter the source:

Unar mandate Act. 215/2003(Prevent and tackle ethnic-racial discrimination)

4. Detailed description of the measure:

Fund for the judicial protection of the victims of discrimination" promoted since 2014 and renovated. This is an important instrument for reinforcing the control and antidiscrimination safeguard mechanisms and facilitating access to justice, has made it possible to UNAR to fund some of the strategic litigations related to some hate speech and Anti-Gypsyism particularly important events .

5. Is it a mainstream or Roma targeted measure?:

Mainstream

5.1. If mainstream, does the measure have explicit safeguards to secure equal access of various vulnerable people (including vulnerable Roma) to mainstreamed measures and prevent indirect discrimination?:

No

6. What is the duration of the measure?:

01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016

7. Please describe the results of this measure:

QUANTI ACCESSI NEL 2016

9. Please select up to 3 areas and sub-areas most related to this measure (in accordance with the 2013 Council Recommendation):

- Anti-discrimination
- By legal means
- a) ensure the effective practical enforcement of Directive 2000/43/EC

10. Is funding envisaged for the measure?:

Yes

10.1. What was the total funding ALLOCATED for the year of reporting?:

National public funding:

200000€

Title of the measure:

Hate Speech Observatory

2.1. Organisation type:

National public authority

3. Is the measure part of the implementation plan of....:

Other – another national level plan

4. Detailed description of the measure:

The overcoming of cultural prejudice and stereotypical concepts referred to Roma and Sinti people is a main goal for UNAR. In this regard we have set up a new specific monitoring system on the internet content, specifically known as "hate speech". The monitoring of the negative content concerning Roma therefore constitutes an important instrument in better understanding of all aspects of the phenomenon of discrimination providing in real time all the elements necessary for promoting

effective awareness-raising and information campaigns. That being said UNAR has strengthened its Contact Center establishing the “Media and Internet Observatory” through which it works every day to identify the possible hate speech cases. During 2016, 181.245 content has been founded inciting hate xenophobic or hatred. 63,1% (114.282) of the contents was posted on Social Networks (Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Instagram), the remaining 36,9% (69.693) on Social Media (Blog, Forum, etc). In the "Roma/Sinti" Topic Profile were found 9.221 conversations/post on Social Network and 1.285 on Social Media.

5. Is it a mainstream or Roma targeted measure?:

Mainstream

5.1. If mainstream, does the measure have explicit safeguards to secure equal access of various vulnerable people (including vulnerable Roma) to mainstreamed measures and prevent indirect discrimination?:

Yes

5.1.1 If yes, what are those safeguards? Please describe in more details? What is the budget allocated for these safeguards?:

There is a specific ground dedicated to Roma and Sinti

6. What is the duration of the measure?:

01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016

7. Please describe the results of this measure:

Since 2016 it has expanded its activities already existing in the traditional Media through the Media & Internet Observatory aiming to monitoring the potentially harmful content on the main Social Networks (such as Facebook, Twitter, Google Plus and YouTube) and on the Social Media (newspaper articles, blogs, related comments and fake news websites).

8. Please comment on the lessons learned from this measure:

The keywords analysis showed that many conversations on the web are focused on stereotypes and prejudices on the Roma Community.

9. Please select up to 3 areas and sub-areas most related to this measure (in accordance with the 2013 Council Recommendation):

- Anti-discrimination
- By legal means
- c) Combat anti-Roma rhetoric and hate speech

15. Can you provide any other information on output / result indicators? Please chose the most relevant (up to 3) from the list and estimate their value or add any new indicator.:

To understand the size of the problem, it is sufficient to report that in a single month, analysis and monitoring of hate speech contents showed that in the topic “Roma” 779 conversations/posts were detected in Social Networks and 93 in Social Media. 89.3% of offensive contents is posted on Social Networks (Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Instagram) and the remaining 10.7% on Social Media (Blogs, Forums, Online Dailies and related comments). The hate words most used in the posts show a few trends – in the web the use of the term Gypsy, in a negative sense, prevails to address Roma/Sinti persons. The analysis of keywords shows that many users, in the web, fuel the negative stereotype according to which the image of Roma is connected to all forms of criminality, particularly theft (it is the most present keyword in a group of about 7,000 conversations referring to Roma).

Title of the measure:

Local Measures (Housing)

2.1. Organisation type:

Local public authority

3. Is the measure part of the implementation plan of....:

NRIS or integrated sets of policy measures on Roma

4. Detailed description of the measure:

Various local experiments of access to housing on the national territory : Lucca, Alghero, Faenza, Cagliari, Firenze, Palermo, Messina, Napoli Deledda, S. Nicolò d'Arcidano, Parma, Laterza, Bologna, Pisa, Massa, Oristano, Padova Bassette, Imola, Saronno, Vallo della Lucania, Legnano, Pavia. see files attached

5. Is it a mainstream or Roma targeted measure?:

Targeted

9. Please select up to 3 areas and sub-areas most related to this measure (in accordance with the 2013 Council Recommendation):

- Housing
- a) eliminate any spatial segregation and promoting desegregation

Housing**1. Which was the most important success? What were the factors contributing to this achievement?:**

During 2016 the survey “First National survey on the settlements” was presented, produced by UNAR, ANCI (national association of municipalities) and ISTAT (nation institute for Statistics). This survey, submitted to metropolitan cities on the occasion of meeting of housing national working group, held on 8 april 2016, is a very important tool in order to be able to accurately establish the entity of Roma people problems about the settlements. The main purpose is to offer to national, regional and local authorities, as well as policy makers, an important tool to support the elaboration of policies aimed at overcoming mono-ethnic settlements Furthermore, it will be the tool to be able to compare future researches and to evaluate the impact of policies that will be implemented in relation to the subject (both by local authorities with PON Metro funding and by the National Contact Point with the projects included in the PON Inclusion).

2. Which was the most important challenge? What were the factors contributing to it?:

An important challenge for the Office was to conclude all the documents concerning PON Inclusion Fund and to contact PON Metro beneficiaries in order to reach a complementary use of funding funds. During 2016 activities were started (the 8 april was a meeting where the issue was addressed) in order to make the interventions (of the municipalities and of the UNAR) complementary to aim concrete objectives.

3. What is the basis of your assessment?:

The survey “First National survey on the settlements”, produced by UNAR, ANCI (national association of municipalities) and ISTAT (nation institute for Statistics) is a documents to this assessment. Furthermore, the metropolitan cities strategic documents of PON Metro fund are a valid support as well.

4. How would you assess the situation in this thematic area?:

Improved

5. Is funding envisaged?:

Yes

5.1. Total funding ALLOCATED for this thematic area for the year of reporting:

Total amount:

16000000€

National public funding:

8000000€

ESIFs European Structural and Investment Funds (e.g. ESF, ERDF, EARDF):

8000000€

Anti-discrimination

1. Which was the most important success? What were the factors contributing to this achievement?:

A good result was achieved with the adoption by AgCom (Authority for Communications) of Resolution no. 424/16/CONS on "Acts on respect for human worth and the principle of non-discrimination about information and entertainment programs" (see Annex). With this act, audiovisual and radio media service providers are called upon to ensure the strictest respect, in the context of the information and entertainment programs, of the fundamentals guaranteed by users, with regard to persons at risk of discrimination in order to ensure respect for the dignity of the person and the principle of non-discrimination.

2. Which was the most important challenge? What were the factors contributing to it?:

The establishment of a National Observatory on Discrimination in the Media and the Internet (Media and Internet Observatory) within UNAR with the objective of researching, monitoring and analyzing potentially discriminatory content from major social networks (eg Facebook, Twitter, GooglePlus and Youtube), and social media as well (newspaper articles, blogs and related comments, fake news sites). With this tool opens the challenge to monitoring and contrasting the hate speech phenomenon.

3. What is the basis of your assessment?:

The phenomenon of hate speech is a recent problem regarding racism and discrimination.

4. How would you assess the situation in this thematic area?:

Improved

5. Is funding envisaged?:

Yes

5.1. Total funding ALLOCATED for this thematic area for the year of reporting:

Total amount:

200000€

National public funding:

100000€

ESIFs European Structural and Investment Funds (e.g. ESF, ERDF, EARDF):

100000€

Local action

1. Which was the most important success? What were the factors contributing to this achievement?:

The Emilia-Romagna Region, following the adoption of the "Regional Strategy for the Inclusion of Roma and Sinti" by Regional Law no. 11/2015 promoted a one-million-euro call for municipalities in 2016 to promote new housing solutions for RSC. The region has funded 7 of the 9 projects submitted. The factor contributing to this result was the activities that the National Contact Point has played over the years in Emilia and the sensibility of Regional Administrative and politics Authorities as well.

2. Which was the most important challenge? What were the factors contributing to it?:

The direct or indirect participation of public policy-makers is now a certain fact, assumed in Italy and recommended by Europe for their good success.

3. What is the basis of your assessment?:

Relevant information is provided under the section devoted to NRCPs.

4. How would you assess the situation in this thematic area?:

Improved

5. Is funding envisaged?:

Yes

5.1. Total funding ALLOCATED for this thematic area for the year of reporting:

Total amount:

580000€

National public funding:

290000€

ESIFs European Structural and Investment Funds (e.g. ESF, ERDF, EARDF):

290000€

3.1. Specific comments on the role of the UNAR-NRCP in cross sectoral coordination:

Besides elaborating the NRIS (National Roma Italian Strategy), it has been supporting the relevant governance system, from the control room to capacity-building, guidance and advisory service for local Authorities. More specifically, under this Section, mention should be made of: Action 6, entitled "Governance promotion of policies and measures for Roma, Sinti and Caminanti communities, aimed at their social inclusion and the fight against discrimination" - Ob. 4.2 - Axis D, entitled Equal Opportunities and Non Discrimination, falling within PON GAS 2007 - 2013. Under the above Action, the Roma Team has been working on models and actions aimed at promoting Roma participation through the governance system envisaged by the NRIS (control room, national WG, regional WG, local plans of social inclusions, by an inclusive, interministerial, integrated and not exclusive approach, inspired by the principles underpinning). As a way of example, the following actions are worthy of mention: - best practices replication overall at a local level, such as the Spanish ACCEDER programme; - definition of a monitoring system of territorial situation through the pilot-project implemented with ANCI and ISTAT - which led to the ad hoc project implemented by ITALIA Lavoro (See section devoted to Employment); - consultations and support for Local Authorities, Third Sector, social parts, employers associations, and NGOs, with the aim of elaborating actions in the Objective Convergence Regions, in synergy with local Roma communities, also under PORs. In terms of positive results, including WG elaborating social inclusion plans, are to be mentioned with regard to, among others: Palermo, Catania, Catanzaro, Bari, Lecce and Napoli. On a positive note, the above actions have been taken into consideration by other Regions while evidencing the importance of working with Municipalities, including through ANCI. Additional interventions aimed at A. Strengthening a coordinated and integrated approach, in light, inter alia, of the results from the CominRom project carried out by the Ministry of Interior; B. Awareness-raising among local Authorities, especially with regard to the Structural Funds, including by promoting permanent WGs, training and thematic studies (e.g. on Roma women); C. information-sharing under POR, including by thematic meetings in collaboration with Euroma project and the issuance of a Text on Roma Inclusion Policies under the new EU Funds Planning, 2014-2020; D. Training for local authorities to overcome emergency-inspired approaches, only; E. Support for the Municipalities in the project managing pathways, aimed at Roma socio-economic inclusion; F. Valuing best practices and projects of job active promotion carried out in the Objective Convergence Regions; G. Involving all those stakeholders relevant to the access to both the labour market and goods supply; H. Support for local communication strategies to eradicate stereotypes (e.g. Dosta, Romed, Romact); I. HRE for media professionals; L. Facilitating the involvement of NGOs and Roma representatives (See Romnia onlus, the preparation with ANCI of a website devoted to the NRIS, and a domestic Roma Platform - the last two were subject to specific elaboration in the course of 2015, including with ANCI support). Under Action 6, among the most committed and involved Municipalities, mention has to be made of the following: Napoli, Bari, Lecce, Catanzaro, Palermo and Catania. In terms of governance, mention has to be made of the following: (Regions) Piemonte, Liguria, Toscana, Emilia Romagna and Campania; (Municipalities) Genoa, Milan, Bologna, Turin, Rome, Rovigo, Bari, Palermo, Catania, Lecce, and Naples. With regard to support for local governance-related actions, attention has been

paid to the need of complementarity with other EU Funds, such as ESFR (with regard to infrastructures) and Progress.

Participation and involvement and involvement of Roma civil society

Since the beginning, NGOs have been involved through public. In the course of 2015, UNAR-DEO as NRCP has been working on the 94-NGOs list to update it, in view, *inter alia*, of an exercise to be launched in the course of 2016, namely a National Roma Platform to be fed with national resources. The crucial issue of the PARTICIPATION OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY to the inclusion process of the RSC Community has been addressed by UNAR through the creation of a table in order to promote dialogue between UNAR and the RSC Associations and of the third sector, and the Local and Government Authorities involved in the Strategy. As requested by the European Commission in order to facilitate the participatory project of the communities of every Member State the National Roma Platform was launched after being publicly announced in Italy and in the other countries in 2016. The activities during the first year (2017) consist in various national and local meetings that will take place in the national territory (in the Northern Italy, in the Central Italy and the South Italy including the islands) which will be open to Associations that entered the UNAR Registry for the associations at a Regional level. The first preparatory meeting of the Roma Platform held on 17th of October 2016 at the UNAR Office and was entirely dedicated to involve 35 young Roma Sinti and Camminanti artists who came from various Italian cities in the training concerning the use of Structural Funds and in the fight against anti-Gypsyism. In order to share the concept of the Roma Platform with the associations Unar created on the last 6th of April – also on the occasion of celebration of the International Roma Day – the first national meeting with the Civil Society associations who were concerned with the issue of the inclusion of the Roma Sinti and Camminanti Communities. More than 40 participated to the meeting.

Concluding remarks

1. Please enter comments that did not fit into the other parts of the reporting tool:

The year 2016 has been characterized mainly for the strengthening of the national contact point and for the adoption of all the administrative documents required for the launch of the new concrete of EU Funds Planning, 2014-2020. As is widely known under the new EU Funds Planning, 2014-2020, a specific Objective (9.5) has been dedicated to Roma Inclusion. To this end, 15 million Euros are intended for UNAR-DEO. Special attention has been devoted to the theme of the integration of national and Community funds with specific actions (tested for the first time) of joint intervention between metropolitan cities and UNAR. Such joint interventions will focus during 2017 especially in the "housing" through the integration of Community programmes of Pon Inclusion and Metro and in the field of access to the labour market, through nationwide testing of European best practices "Acceder".

Furthermore, it will be undertaken to review the National Strategy in the near future; this document, adopted in 2012, will be updated also in light of more accurate data in order to achieve the objectives and measurable results.

