



The Roma Situation in Republic of Croatia and Comparative Analysis with Republic of Macedonia

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Abstract

The article summarizes the situation of the Roma in the Republic of Croatia, before and after the adoption of the Decade for inclusion of the Roma 2005-2015. As well are listed the taken activities and measures for improvement of the situation of the Roma in the areas of education, health, housing and employment. The article contains a comparative analysis of the realized activities in Republic of Croatia and Republic of Macedonia.

Abstrakt

Artikulli përmbledh situatën e romëve në Republikën e Kroacisë, para dhe pas miratimit të Dekadës për përfshirjen e romëve 2005-2015. Gjithashtu, liston aktivitetet e ndërmarra dhe masat për përmirësimin e situatës së Romëve në fushat e arsimit, shëndetësisë, banimit dhe punësimit. Artikulli përmban një analizë krahasuese të aktiviteteve të realizuara në Republikën e Kroacisë dhe në Republikën e Maqedonisë.

Апстракт

Овој труд дава преглед на состојбата на Ромите во Република Хрватска пред и по усвојувањето на Декадата за вклучување на Ромите 2005-2015. Воедно ги наведува превземените активности и мерки за подобрување на состојбата на Ромите во областите на образование, здравство, домување и вработување. Трудот содржи и компаративна анализа на превземените активности во Република Хрватска и Република Македонија.

The Roma Situation in Republic of Croatia before adoption of the Decade for Roma Inclusion

According to the Census in 2001, in Republic of Croatia there are total 9,462 (0,2%) registered Roma. But, according to the estimates of the Roma non-governmental organizations and the Government of the Republic of Croatia, in the country there are 30,000-40,000 Roma, and they make 1% of the total population. The biggest Roma communities are located in the northern part of Croatia, in Medzimirje live 30% of the total Roma population. Also, Roma live in the town Zagreb and in many counties††††. Generally, in about 25 neighbours in Republic of Croatia, there is Roma population§§§§.

The Roma in Croatia are divided in two lingual communities, Romany community who is speaking the Roma language and Roma who are speaking Bajashi (language that is similar to the old Romanian language). Roma are different also by their religious beliefs, 45,5% are Muslims, 31,1% Catholics, 16,9% Orthodox and 6,8% are atheists*****.

The Roma in Croatia, like the Roma in the region states are facing a difficult and multilayer social marginalization, which affect their economic condition, access to a quality education and housing, participation in public policies and access to opportunities for improving.

The Roma represent 13,56% from all the beneficiaries of social health care, more then 50% of the Roma are using social health care. According to the Former Croatian Office for Family, Motherhood and Youth, 89% of the Romany households do not have one member with steady finance income, while only 6% are full time employed. Estimates are showing that only 10% from the Romany children are finishing elementary school, and that the illiteracy rates are between 15,6% and 38,52%. Approximately, about 10% of the Roma that are living in the Republic of Croatia are not Croatian citizens, from which 3% do not poses even

**** County Osijek-Baranja, Rijeka (Primorje-Gorski kotar), Pula (Istra), Bjelovar (Bjelovar-Bilogorje), Sisak (Sisak-Moslavina), Karlovac (Karlovac), Pitomaca (Virovitica-Podravina), Slavonski Brod (Slavonski Brod-Posavina), Vukovar (Vukovar-Srijem), Perusic (Lika-Senj), Durdevac (Virovitica-Podravina), Novska and Kitina (Sisak-Moslavina).

one personal document^{†††††}. In Republic of Croatia, only 7% from the registered Roma are persons with age over 50.

In 1998, a project for integration of Romany children in the Croatian education system is started. The measures provided with this program are focused on preschool education, also on conditions that have to be fore field so Romany children will attend school. Budget funding is allocated for: courses for professional trainings, seminars for assistants of teachers in elementary schools, seminars for Roma mediators in the health care system. A source for drinking water is financed in Loncharevo and Metekovac, electricity is set and neighbourhoods are urbanized in Chapraska poljana and Palanka, and living conditions are improved in the neighbours in Zagreb.

The Ombudsman is facing the problems that are connected with the Roma in Croatia with a great attention, several times has intervene to protect their rights, especially in the cases of discrimination and segregation of the students Roma, when the Roma student are told to use the special entrances in the school meant for them and learning in classes that are made of only Roma students.

Overall, the Roma are still facing with societal discrimination and official inaction in filling a complaint^{†††††}. An improvement is made in the field of education and public awareness through implementation of a study for Roma education, funding initiatives for education of Roma children, training of teachers who are working with Roma, and public forums for the difficulties that Roma are facing. Authorities are encouraged to provide more support, taking into account the recommendation of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance for abolition of racism and intolerance against Roma. Authorities are also encouraged to pay special attention with the citizenship problem of the Romany community.

Data record number of unknown Roma who ran away form East Slavonia to Federal Republic of Yugoslavia due to violent actions toward Roma^{§§§§§}. In several Romany villages there are no basic conditions like water and electricity. In other areas, children are infected by various diseases due to the presence of rats and the absence of hygienic conditions and drinking water^{*****}. The education of the

††††† Europska Komisija protiv rasizma i netolerancije (1999), Analiza stanja ECRI-ja u pojedinim zemljama: Izvecse o Hrvatskoj, Strasbourg, page. 16.

§§§§§ Europska Komisija protiv rasizma i netolerancije (2001), Drugo izvecse o Hrvatskoj, Strasbourg, page.12.

***** Europska Komisija protiv rasizma i netolerancije (2001), page.13.

Romany children in Republic of Croatia presents a serious problem, a great number of children do not go to school or they have dropped out. Data are showing that there are places in which, not a single Roma child is attending school^{††††††}.

In 2002, based on the Constitution of Republic of Croatia a constitutional law for the rights of national minorities was brought, providing high criteria for protection of minority rights, based on three key pillars: 1-right to representation in Parliament; 2-right to proportional representation in the Local Government in areas where minorities are more then 15% of the population; and 3-right to self governance.

In 2003, a National Program for Roma is brought and its purpose is resolving the difficulties which Roma are facing every day. The Program is brought due to Roma are most marginalized in the social and public activities, live in worse living conditions than other communities. The National Program for Roma aims to abolish all kinds of discrimination, violence, stereotypes and prejudice toward Roma but at the same time to insurance that there will be no lost of identity, culture and tradition.

In 2004, a Commission is founded, composed of representatives of the Government, Roma and NGO`s, which will monitor the implementation of the Program and will create activities for the ministries. The National Program is not implemented and the non-governmental organizations are criticizing the findings for the implementation. Even do, the Program is not abolishing the prejudice and stereotypes of the Roma, however is considered as positive^{*****}. In the schools in Medzimirje there is segregation of the Roma children in special classes due to the fact that parents of children non-Roma signed petitions so that the Roma children will get separated from their children^{§§§§§§}.

The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance is worried that the racist attacks are still occurring and according to the claims of NGO`s, the police is not taking any measures against them. Such actions are noticed the most in areas which covered the war, where there are cases of multiethnic violence and racist remarks in the media^{*****}. For the last racist attack from the skinheads toward

^{††††††} Europska Komisija protiv rasizma i netolerancije (2001), Drugo izvecse o Hrvatskoj, Strasbourg, page.15.

^{††††††} Europska Komisija protiv rasizma i netolerancije (2005), Trece izvecse o Hrvatskoj, Strasbourg, page.31.

^{§§§§§§} Europska Komisija protiv rasizma i netolerancije (2005), page.32.

^{*****} Europska Komisija protiv rasizma i netolerancije (2005), page.30.

Roma, there is still no judgement, and the racist graffiti have not been removed yet. There are still cases in which the media is being prejudice and spreads stereotypes toward the minorities as Roma and Serbs, refugees and asylum seekers. The fact that the school books are displaying a negative image for the Roma and Serbs is concerning.

In Republic of Croatia there are about 30,000 NGO`s from which a small number is working on the human rights, minority rights, education and social services. When it comes to Roma non-governmental organizations, in Croatia there are registered 71 Romany NGO`s, from which 20 are evaluated as active with good organised internal capacities, while 5-7 are separated as especially good organised and visible to the public.

Activities and recommendations for improving the Roma rights in Republic of Croatia

The Government of Republic of Croatia adopted the National Roma Program in October 2003. In 2005, Croatia joined the others European countries and participates in the Decade for Inclusion of the Roma 2005-2015, in order to coordinate the efforts for the biggest minority in Europe, with focusing mainly on education, health care, employment, housing and improvement of the living conditions. The support of this policy in Croatia comes from the highest level, because the Prime minister is the president of the Commission for implementing the National Roma Program and also he is the National coordinator of the Roma Decade.

Even do the Prime minister is National coordinator of the Decade for Inclusion of the Roma, the full coordination of the Decade is a responsibility of the Office for National minorities, which represents governmental expert administrative body, composed of 6 employees, from which one Roma with function of external associate. The Office is responsible for everyday coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the Roma Decade and the National Roma Program.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia, recommended by the Office for National minorities, forms the Commission for monitoring the implementation of the National Roma Program in January 2003. The Prime minister is the chairman of the Commission for monitoring and is composed of 23 members:

- Representatives of the ministries responsible for the implementation of the National Roma Program;
- Representatives of the governmental offices, including the representative from the Office for National minorities;
- Representative of Medžimurje and City Zagreb (places with the biggest Roma population);
- Representative of the NGO sector, from the human rights area, with Roma nationality;
- Seven representatives of the Roma councils, on local and regional level, and the Roma organizations.

8 from total 23 members of the Commission for monitoring are representatives of the Roma national minority. The Commission is divided in 5 working groups, who are focused on different areas covered in the National Roma Program:

- Inclusion of the Roma in the cultural and social life and implementation of the international documents;
- Discrimination and status problems;
- Education, science and sports;
- Social and health care protection, employment; and
- Housing and planning.

The Commission for monitoring holds regular meetings, in average one in every two months, so it can discuss for the problems associated with implementation of the National Roma Program and the action plans. At the forth meeting it is recommended that every next meeting is hold in different areas with a greater number of Roma population, so that the members of the Commission will get better involved with the actual situation of the Roma^{††††††††}.

In 2004, the Commission for monitoring approved the proposed action plan for the Decade for Inclusion of the Roma 2005-2015 in Republic of Croatia. Recommended from the Office for National minorities a working group for monitoring of the implementation of the Action plans of the Decade is being formed. The group is being chaired from the Head of the Office for National

^{††††††††} Povjerenstvo za praćanje provedbe Nacionalnog programa za Rome (2008), Izvješće o provođenju Nacionalnog programa za Rome za 2004, 2005 i 2006 godinu, pages: 136-141.

minorities and it is composed of representatives of the line ministries and bodies who are responsible for the implementation of the Action plans of the Decade:

- Ministry of science, education and sports-responsible for the educational component of the Decade;
- Ministry of health and social protection-responsible for health;
- Ministry of education, labour and entrepreneurship; Employment Agency of Republic of Croatia-responsible for employment;
- Ministry of environment, planning and construction; Ministry of sea, transport and infrastructure-responsible for housing; and
- Four representatives of Roma organizations.

The working group is obliged to create and submits reports to the Commission for monitoring on their request. According to the data from the Decade Watch Croatia, the working group is composed of people with high authority for decision making, with in the governmental structure.

On national level, the members of the minority groups in Croatia have pre-reserved number of minimum 5 to maximum 8 representatives in the Parliament, from who 3 are reserved for the Serbs, 1 for the Italians and 1 for the Hungary. Because of Roma represent a small number in comparison with the Croatian population, they choose 1 representative in the Parliament with 11 more minorities, with a small number of votes. From January 11 2008, Nazif Memedi is elected for first Roma Member of Parliament (MP), representing 12 national minorities⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺. Negative consequence from this approach is that through participation in this voting system, Roma and other minorities have to choose if they will vote as minority or as equal citizens of Republic of Croatia, in which loss of political identity occurs. In the ministries of Republic of Croatia there are no Roma employed.

Roma are represented at local and regional level with specific representative bodies of minorities through Councils of the Roma national minority, at all levels in the self-government where they have over 1,5% of total population, with 10 members of minorities on municipal level, 15 members on city level and 25 members on district level. Councillors are elected on local elections every 4 years and the candidates are proposed from Roma organizations. Councils serve as

+++++ Represents the interests of Austrians, Bulgarians, Germans, Jews, Polands, Roma, Romanians, Russians, Russins, Ukraines, Turks and Vlachs in Republic of Croatia.

advisory bodies of local and regional authorities. Authorities cover the operative expenses for the Councils (administrative and business expenses), while program expenses from the area of culture and employment are covered by the National Council for National Minorities.

In reality, Councils are facing with serious functional problems, due to the lack of system support for basic expenses. Ivan Rumbak, the President of the Council for Roma National Minorities of the City Zagreb, considers that the recommendations are not considered seriously by the local authorities, also points out the lack of coordination and cooperation between the Councils in Republic of Croatia as a serious problem who is blocking the transparency and contribution^{§§§§§§§§}.

Since 16.06.2010, all 22 national minorities (including Roma) are constitutionally recognized and listed in the Preamble of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia.

Members of the Roma minorities are participating in the decision-making process on parliament and local level. The Parliament of Croatia is composed of one Roma member, three Roma are elected in the representative bodies on local level in Medzimirje, while in the 17 councils there are 9 Roma representatives, which allows the Roma to participate in the decision-making process on local and regional level.

The Roma are members of the Commission for monitoring the National Roma Program and all five working groups of the Commission. Also, Roma have representatives in the working group for monitoring of the Action plan of the Decade. Still, there are a small number of examples for successful cooperation of the Roma local councils with the local authorities and other institutions. The capacity of the Roma NGO's remains limited, while networking with non-Roma NGO's remains poor. In 2010, in Republic of Croatia are registered 114 Roma organizations, a small number of them are capable for implementing complex projects. The governmental office for human rights co-financed two projects for raising the awareness of Roma woman, with funds of 5,500 euros.

In 2010 there were few projects directed towards the Roma minority, implemented with cross-border cooperation, especially with Hungary and Slovenia. With in the project, in municipality Orehovica and Chesnovci were promoted products from Roma culture meant for tourists, with total value of 160,000 euros.

A project will be implemented till 2011 with a total value of 480,000 euros, in which participation will take local Roma NGO's, health authorities in Medzimirje and other relevant institutions, to develop innovative access in building a capacities and inclusion of the Roma minority, raising awareness in the health area and building the capacities of the health workers.

The implementation of a Hungarian project is in progress, which deals with the employment of the Roma community and has a total value of 200,600 euros. Significant financial amounts are used to create a cultural autonomy of the Roma national minority and protecting the Roma tradition and culture. In Croatia, the Roma organizations are financed through different sources, including the Council for National Minorities, state authorities, and EU Funds. The Council for National Minorities anticipated 177,600 euros for the Roma organization for the year 2010. In the report for 2010, the Council notice frequent problems by the organizations with reporting about the use of the funds.

The Office for National Minorities, each year finance activities for traditional Roma culture and for these needs were given 24,000 euros for the year 2010. The Ministry for culture has provided 9,500 euros for international cultural cooperation, publishing, and international symposium on Roma language.

Taken activities and actions for improving the situation of Roma in the education and health sector

In 2005, in the pre-school education, there are recorded 350 Roma children, while in the school year 2009/2010 there were 734 children in pre-school education. Recent data show that in the school year 2010/2011, 799 Roma children are involved in the pre-school program. The Ministry of science, education and sports, continue to stimulate the Roma children to enter the pre-school education, through inclusion of mobile groups, mediators and Roma assistants of teachers.

Total amount of the Ministry of science, education and sports, designed for pre-school education for Roma children in the year 2010 is about 128,000 euros of which 21,820 euros are provided by the Roma Education Fond (REF).

The data in the elementary schools show more obvious improvement, and there is quadruple increase of Roma students, in 2005/2006 there were 1,103, in 2009/2010 were 4,186, while in 2010/2011 there were 4,435 Roma students in the elementary school system. The data also shows increasing in the secondary school,

at the end of school year 2009/2010 there were 290 Roma students, while at the beginning of 2010/2011 there were 314 Roma students. The Ministry of science, education and sports, provides scholarships for every high school student Roma, monthly with 68 euros. In the school year 2009/2010 there were 323 high school scholarships. In the same school year there were 26 students at universities and at the moment there are 31. The scholarship for the Roma students at universities is 136 euros monthly.

In 2009, the Government brought a decision for covering a part of the expenses for pre-school education. Since 2010/2011 an action is activated for inclusion of all children in pre-school program in the municipality Medzimirje. The action, includes transport and food in the period between 15 September 2010 and 15 June 2011, and will cover all Roma children, who will enter the elementary school in the school year 2011/2012. The Office for National minorities, through the Commission for monitoring and implementation of the National Roma Program, awarded 20,550 euros in September 2010 in municipality Medzimirje for covering a part of the expenses for the program.

In Republic of Croatia, there are no schools that are composed only of Roma students. Still, in 2008 there were 52 classes composed only by Roma children, in 2009 the number of segregated classes is reduced to 39, while in 2010 the segregation of Roma students is increased and there are 44 classes where all the students are Roma.

In the health sector, systematic efforts are made for improvement of the health situation of the Roma. Programs for health education are implemented in several municipalities, also efforts are made for improvement of the hygiene level in the Roma houses. Various measures are used for rising of health awareness of Roma parents, preventive and curative health measures are implemented for health protection.

Systematic efforts are made for increase of vaccination coverage of Roma children and according to the reports from the Ministry of health and social care, the improvement is visible. According to a poll in the region Primorsko-Goranski, 75,8% of the Roma children are involved in the vaccination program, while 6,41% are partially vaccinated. The primary health care doctors in Medzimirje are informing the Regional Institute of Public Health and then field visits and other different activities for rising of public awareness are implemented.

In 2010 there were 12 Roma high school students in the medical high schools in Croatia and only 2 university students at the medical faculties. The same year,

Roma reported 5 criminal acts and it is considered that there are committed because of their ethnic and racial ethnicity. Large number of the Croatian Roma are staying and working legally in the EU states, while small number of them are living illegally and in cases when they have to be deported, there are accepted in accordance with legal provisions, identical for all citizens of Republic of Croatia. The system of free legal aid is improved and in 2010 from the Budget are separated 514,000 euros for providing free legal aid.

Taken activities and actions for improving the situation of Roma in the field of employment and housing

According that the Croatian Employment Service is not following the unemployed by their ethnicity, the number of unemployed Roma is estimated by the place of housing and the knowledge of the Romany language. According to these estimates, in 2009 there were 4,731 unemployed Roma while in 2010 the number is reduced to 4,553 unemployed Roma. The Agency for Employment implemented a project from 30.12.2009-29.12.2010, which promoted equality in the labour market, with a total value of 149,835 euros.

The Agency for Employment is responsible for implementation of the policies targeted for improvement of the opportunities in the labour market for the vulnerable groups, and a special set of measures for improvement of the situation of the Roma according to the action plan of the Decade. The Agency provided 671,100 euros for the following programs:

- Education programs of 243 adults and programs for first occupation of 7 persons, total value of the two programs are 70,700 euros;
- Workshops for employment and trainings of 8,112 people, from which 3,909 were woman;
- Informing the Roma about the opportunities for employment, services and subvention in the health area and employment, 1,103 people were involved in these activities, from which 568 were woman;
- Assistance in defining profiles and defining of individual working plans for 6,440 people;
- Trainings for job search skill for 265 people;



- Co-finance for employment of 272 people, financing for education of 32 people, Co-finance for employment of 4 people for a period of 24 months, public affairs-268 people;
- Co-finance of education for 32 people, 493 people are involved in professional counselling, from which 107 people are over 45 years of age;
- Implementing a positive climate between the employers for employment of the Roma, 1,511 visits of employers are realized;
- Meetings with the local markets for improvement of the opportunities for employment of the Roma, 79 meeting were held with employers, unions and associations and 226 people are employed; and
- 24 self employment are realized;

13 from a total 14 municipalities with a bigger number of Roma population have programs for improving the housing situation of the Roma. Special efforts are invested in solving the spatial plans in one municipality (Primorsko-Goranska), which is the only municipality where there is no program for housing improvement made for the Roma. The activities continue for legalization of the illegally built houses. New 6 local urban plans in 2010 were made, which filled the legalization of houses in 15 locations in 14 different municipalities.



The positive working in the area of infrastructure continues, with a reconstruction in Medzimirje with the usage of the EU Funds. With in the PHARE 2006 project, a reconstruction of the infrastructure in three Roma settlements in Medzimirje, with a total value of 3,771,429 euros was made. The best example for inclusion of the local councils with Roma members is the financing of the Government for reconstruction of the village Darda, with a value of 510,000 euros.

The report of the Government of Republic of Croatia for the improvement of the Roma Decade, states that there is no statistic yet for the number of social apartments meant for the Romany community in the Republic of Croatia.

Comparative analysis of realized activities in Republic of Macedonia and Republic of Croatia

 <p>Realized activities in Republic of Macedonia</p>	 <p>Realized activities in Republic of Croatia</p>
<p>-19 apartments are assigned to Romany families in 2009.</p>	<p>-Co-finance of 2 projects for raising the awareness of the woman Roma for human rights, with a grant from 5,500 € from the Office for National Minorities.</p>
<p>-52 Roma are employed in the Secretariat for Implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement in 2010.</p>	<p>-International project in cooperation with Hungary and Slovenia for promotion of Romany culture products-160,000 €.</p>
<p>-Free transportation for students in elementary and secondary schools;</p> <p>-Free books for socially disadvantaged families.</p>	<p>-The Council for National Minorities anticipated 177,660 € for Romany associations for 2010.</p>
<p>-Free stay in student homes for Roma who are studying in Skopje and live in other cities in the country.</p>	<p>-The Office for National Minorities granted 24,000 € to Romany associations for project with traditional Romany culture.</p>
<p>-Roma are exempt from school fee in the</p>	<p>-An international symposium on Roma language for international cultural cooperation and publishing</p>

<p>Secondary schools.</p> <p>-From 2009, Roma who are studying at faculties at the University Goce Delchev-Shtip are exempt from the university fee.</p>	<p>is held, and 9,500 € are provided from the Ministry of culture.</p>
<p>-27,647 € are granted from the Budget and 30,826 € from the Roma Education Fond for the project Inclusion of Roma children in preschool education for 2009.</p> <p>-138,540 € are granted for the period 2009-2011 for continuing the project.</p>	<p>-106,180 € are granted from the Ministry of science, education and sports for preschool education for Roma children in 2010.</p>
<p>-185,714 € are granted for scholarships of high school Roma students for the school year 2008/2009.</p>	<p>-197,676 € are granted for scholarships of high school Roma students for the school year 2009/2010.</p>
<p>-146,250 € are granted for scholarships of high school Roma students for the school year 2009/2010.</p>	<p>-192,168 € are granted for scholarships of high school Roma students for the school year 2010/2011.</p>
<p>-Existence of positive discrimination toward the Roma, on entry into the secondary schools and faculties.</p>	<p>-31,824 € are granted for scholarships for university students Roma for the school year 2009/2010.</p>

 <p>Realized activities in R. Macedonia</p>	 <p>Realized activities in Republic of Croatia</p>
<p>-Elective course Romany language and culture is introduced in 5 elementary schools in Kumanovo.</p>	<p>-37,944 € are granted for scholarships for university students Roma for the school year 2010/2011.</p>
<p>-A manual is made for discrimination in the educational system in Republic of Macedonia in 2010.</p>	<p>The Office for National Minorities granted 20,550 € for covering the expenses for inclusion of all children in preschool education in the municipality Medzimurje.</p>
<p>-294,851 € are granted (2008-2010) for construction of water works, sewage, public toilet, construction of water supply and sewerage network.</p>	<p>-The Agency for Employment provided 671,100 € for projects, trainings, self education, etc.</p>
<p>-23,414 € granted from the Agency for Employment in 2008 for trainings of 60 Roma;</p> <p>-8,195€ for trainings of 21 Roma in 2009.</p>	<p>-The Government financed the reconstruction of the infrastructure in the village Darda, in value of 510,000 €.</p>
<p>-25,081 € are granted to the Romany Info Centres for 2009.</p>	<p>-Within the PHARE 2006 project, a recon structure of three Roma settlements in made in Medzimurje, in amount of 3,771,429 €.</p>

<p>-Since 1991 the Parliament has a Roma member.</p>	<p>- Since 2008 the Parliament has a Roma member.</p>
<p>-The Republic of Macedonia in the Parliament for 2011 has two members Roma.</p> <p>-At local level, there is one mayor Roma in municipality Shuto Otizari.</p> <p>The Government of Macedonia appointed the following officials:</p> <p>-Minister without portfolio;</p> <p>-Depute minister for labour and social work;</p> <p>-Depute national coordinator for integrated border management;</p> <p>-Director of city shopping centre;</p> <p>-Director of the centre for crises management; and</p> <p>-Director of the administration for advancement of education in minority languages.</p>	<p>-The Republic of Croatia in the Parliament for 2011 has one member Roma.</p> <p>-At local level, there are no mayors Roma.</p> <p>- The Government of Croatia do not appointed officials Roma.</p> <p>-There is no employment in the public administration for Roma with high school and university degrees.</p>

Conclusion

- The only progress with the Roma in Croatia is the one associated with education;
- There is still discrimination in the areas of education, health, employment, housing, gender equality, and political participation;
- There is segregation in schools on requests of the non-Roma parents;
- There are no appointed officials Roma by the Croatian Government;
- There are no employed Roma in the public administration in Croatia;
- In the Republic of Macedonia, the Roma are mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution since 1991 and have more rights than in Republic of Croatia.

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