



CAMPAIGNING FOR ROMA RIGHTS AND EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITIES

Report of the study session held by

THE FORUM OF EUROPEAN ROMA YOUNG PEOPLE – FERYP

in co-operation with the
European Youth Centre
of the Council of Europe

European Youth Centre Strasbourg
21-28 January 2007

This report gives an account of various aspects of the study session. It has been produced by and is the responsibility of the educational team of the study session. It does not represent the official point of view of the Council of Europe.

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- The report is prepared with the contributions of Adem ADEMI, Lehel PASZTOR, Jane Anne HURN, Joseph HURN and other participants in the study session. Edited by Alexandra RAYKOVA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The second European activity of FERYP in the framework of the European Youth Campaign “All different, all equal” was the study session “Campaigning for Roma Rights and Equality of opportunities”. The study session was a direct follow-up of the FERYP’s Conference “Romaphobia and Anti-Gypsyism – old phenomenons and new challenges in Europe” where the campaigning was underlined as one of the main approaches to combat the specific forms of racism towards Roma.

The study session took place between 21-28 January 2007 in the European Youth Centre Strasbourg. The activity aimed at providing space to members and associates of FERYP to develop concrete local projects and initiatives within the “All different, all equal” and the “DOSTA!” Campaigns. (“DOSTA!” is Council of Europe Campaign aimed at combating stereotypes and prejudices against Roma in some Southeast Europe’s countries);

31 participants from 11 member states of the Council of Europe and one participant from Brasil worked during the session to develop concrete projects on Diversity, Human Rights and Participation, which will take place in their local context.

During the study session Mr. Michael Rafael and Ms. Ivana D’Alessandro who are in charge of “All different, all equal” and “DOSTA!” introduced the two Campaigns and discussed with the participants possibilities to get involved in the Campaigns.

Possibilities for follow-up of the projects and other support measures by FERYP as well as funding possibilities from the European Youth Foundation and the “Youth in Action” programme were introduced to the participants.

The “All different, all equal” and the “DOSTA!” campaign secretariats are informed about the projects, which are planned to take place in the framework of the two campaigns.

The European Bureau of FERYP at its meeting will discuss the project proposals as well as possible involvement in the implementation of those projects that require stronger political, educational and technical support.

The study session will be followed by another European activity, which will be held by FERYP in the framework of the Campaigns the “Summer camp and Roma Youth Festival” in August 2007 in Ohrid .

This following report among all is also an opportunity to acknowledge the contribution of the preparatory team, which worked voluntary in this activity. It was composed by: Alexandra RAYKOVA, Demetrio Gomez AVILA, Adem ADEMI, Elvis BERISA, Laura de WITTE – external trainer and Ramiza SAKIP – expert in this activity.

For further information regarding the outcomes and the follow-up of the study session as well as on other activities of FERYP, please contact the European Bureau at: ferypb@yahoo.co.uk

INTRODUCTION:

ABOUT FERYP:

FERYP - the Forum of European Roma Young People is a European association with a seat in the capital of Europe – Strasbourg, France.

The core elements of the FERYPs philosophy are:

- To prepare the new/future generation of Young Roma to act for the improvement of the situation of the Roma communities in Europe.
- To represent its members and associates at European level and to co-ordinate and implement activities with European and national dimensions - with, for and by Young Roma.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY SESSION:

This study session took place in the framework of the European Youth Campaign “All different, all equal”. It was implemented as a follow-up of the study session in 2005 “Roma Youth – Situation and Perspectives 10 years after the RAXI Campaign” and the Conference “Romaphobia and Anti-Gypsyism – old phenomena and new challenges in Europe”.

In several activities of FERYP, the participants as one of the important strategies to combat Romaphobia and Anti-Gypsyism as well as to promote improvement of the overall situation of the Roma communities stressed the campaigning for Roma Rights and Equality of opportunities.

Therefore we organised this study session to enable the member organisations and associates of FERYP among other to participate and organise initiatives/ projects within the “All different, all equal” and the “DOSTA!” (organised by the Roma and Travellers Division of the Council of Europe) Campaigns in particular at national/local level.

AIM:

- To enable the member organisations and associates of FERYP to participate and organise initiatives/ projects within the “All different, all equal” and the “DOSTA!” Campaigns in particular at national/local level.
- To activate the Roma Youth to work at grassroots level for Diversity, Human Rights and Participation, as well as for Roma Rights and Equality of opportunities for Roma.

OBJECTIVES:

- ◇ To inform the participants about the frameworks of the “All different, all equal” and the “Dosta” Campaigns;
- ◇ To raise their awareness about the possibilities to participate and organise initiatives/projects within the above mentioned Campaigns;
- ◇ To provide the participants with relevant competencies (knowledge, skills, attitudes) on campaigning for Roma rights and Equality of opportunities;
- ◇ To introduce the relevant Campaigns’ information and educational materials and to enable the participants to use them.
- ◇ To provide contacts with the National Campaign Committees of the “All different, all equal”;
- ◇ To introduce the CoE Secretariat Campaigns’ staff members;
- ◇ To provide space for planning initiatives/projects, which are going to take place within the Campaigns at local level;
- ◇ To introduce relevant funding possibilities;
- ◇ To define relevant follow-up;
- ◇ To motivate the participants to act as multipliers after the session.

PROFILE OF

PARTICIPANTS:

- Roma Youth leaders, activists and workers;
- Coming from member organisations, or individual members or associates of FERYP;
- Are experienced and/or motivated to work within the Campaigns or on the issues of the session;
- Are able to work on one of the working languages;
- Are able to attend the activity for its full duration.
- Aged between 20 and 30 years (with exceptions up to 35);

PROGRAMME FLOW AND LIST OF MAIN CONTENTS:

- Welcome
- Opening of the session
- Introductions (team, participants, FERYP, the study session)
- Expectation of participants
- Group building
- Introduction of Roma TV (re-cap of the day) and Roma camps (intercultural/social activities)
- Introductions and getting to know more about the “All different, all equal” and the “DOSTA” Campaigns;

- “Why Campaigning on Roma issues?” – Input on concepts
- Tips for Campaigning on Roma issues;
- Introduction to project work
- Presentation of project ideas
- Market of ideas
- Roma Youth:
 - Challenges
 - Perspectives
 - Campaigning strategies
- Support for projects
 - Funding Programmes
 - Other support
- WORKSHOPS
 - Political campaigning
 - Socio-educational campaigning and
 - Media campaigning arts in/for campaigning
- Projects elaboration and consultations
- Free afternoon
- Projects presentations and follow-up of projects
- Follow-up
- Evaluation of the session

PROGRAMME – INPUTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

21 January 2007

Welcome evening:

Welcome and introduction of the team
 Name games + getting to know each other
 Ice breakers
 Technicalities
 Welcome drinks

22 January 2007

9:30 Technicalities
 9:40 Round of names
 9:50 Introduction to FERYP
 10:20 Introduction to the Council of Europe and Directorate of Youth and Sports
 10:50 Coffee break
 11:20 Expectations of participants about the session and “What we know about FERYP?”
 12:00 Feedback on the above + Introduction of the session
 12:30 Introduction of “Roma TV”, “Roma Camps” and the report of the session
 13:00 Lunch
 14:30 Group building exercise
 “Moving sands”
 Coffee

“The station exercise”

18:00 Introduction to the first “Roma Camp” + Technicalities

18:30 End

INTRODUCTION OF FERYP:

Participants took part in an exercise to explore their knowledge of FERYP. After the report from the groups on the question “What I know about FERYP?” a short feedback and clarifications were provided by the team followed by presentation of one of the movies of FERYP – “Tomorrow starts today”.

INTRODUCTION TO THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE:

Laura de Witte – team member and external trainer on behalf of the Directorate of Youth and Sport introduced the Council of Europe and the above mentioned Directorate.

The purpose of the introduction was to explain the framework of the activity as well as to inform the participants about the institution and the concrete activities of the Directorate of Youth and Sport.

For detailed information check:

www.coe.int/youth

EXPECTATIONS OF PARTICIPANTS:

- ☞ To get/share experiences come-up with new ideas on the theme of the session;
- ☞ To meet new people and make contacts;
- ☞ To get competencies to fight for human rights;
- ☞ To learn about other participants’ culture;
- ☞ To keep in touch after the session;
- ☞ To learn how to apply for projects funded by the Council of Europe or the EU;
- ☞ To learn how to manage these projects (program management);
- ☞ To bring participants’ cultures together;
To learn how FERYP works;
- ☞ Effectiveness and efficiency;
- ☞ To learn more about the rights of the Roma in Europe and in the EU;
- ☞ To get information about other organisations’ work;
- ☞ To learn about strategies for Political Participation of Roma;
- ☞ To learn more about the Campaigns;
- ☞ To get to know about the situation of Roma women in Europe;
- ☞ We expect to leave with something concrete, for each of us to have our own action plan for our country / area when we leave to be undertaken when we get back home and to put any new skills into practice. To have a positive long-term result.
- ☞ We expect people to participate actively and to listen to others, already we have seen that some people are not doing this, yet it is vital if we wish to learn.
- ☞ We expect to be proposing a campaign and to provide ideas and input into campaigns.
- ☞ We expect to form a network of FERYP participants and have a positive network and support.

GROUP BUILDING/GETTING TO KNOW EACH OTHER:

“The moving sands”

This activity was a group building activity aimed at bringing the participants closer to each other as well as providing space to discuss expectations and issues related to the group life already in the beginning of the session. Enclosed are some points outlined in the debriefing of the exercise.

Questions for the debriefing:

1. How did you feel in this exercise?
2. What was your strategy and how you choose it?
3. What were the difficulties in the exercise?
4. Can you make any parallel between the exercise and the real life situations?
5. Conclusions?

Some notes from the debriefing of the exercise:

- The group did not have any strategy;
- We were learning from previous mistakes;
- (Team leader) Big responsibility for the others;
- Feel the pressure of the group/afraid;
- Help from the others;
- Everybody is affected from the mistake;
- Realistic;
- Shows the real mechanism of our lives;
- Funny exercise, but providing an opportunity to know better each other;

Conclusions:

- Should be together;
- Personal strategy = place to share this strategy with the group. We should be group.
- Team building work. More!
- Small groups;
- Avoid with not communicating with others;
- Global Roma community! – We have possibility to talk without language. We are Roma family.

“The Station Exercise”

The **objective** of “The Station Exercise” was to provide the participants and the team possibility to share and learn more about the following aspects of their personal and professional lives:

- Family
- Community
- Work/Occupation
- Free time

The method was reproducing “conversation at a bus stations” - named after the above mentioned. All participants had to pass trough all stations and discuss all topics above.

Introduction to “Roma TV”:

The “Roma TV” was innovative method introduced by the team of the session. The objective of this was to provide space in the programme for feedback of the participants. The “Roma TV” took place everyday in the beginning of the morning session. The method was used also for the final evaluation of the session, where every participant had possibility for final comments in the form of “TV interview”. After creative “TV presentation” of the method, were introduced the objectives of the “Roma TV” as well as the following guidelines for the preparation of the following editions of the “Roma TV”:

- Feedback on the programme (contents, methods, etc.) or any other educational, group or technical issues related to the session.
- Short report from the previous day/s with the most important impressions;
- Creative;
- Different people for each day;
- Max 3 people.

Introduction to the “Roma Camps”:

This part of the session was taking place in the evenings and was entirely organised by the participants. Mostly the participants used it to share different Roma traditions and to discuss about it. Few evening were projected movies on the reality of Roma and Roma Youth in different countries. Among these was movie on the reality of Roma in Brasil.

The following guidelines were introduced to the participants:

- Your space;
- Activities – cultural, social, other;
- Could be fun, serious, nice...;
- Support from reference person in the team (Elvis);
- It is like a camp, so it is a place to share, to learn, to discuss, to dance, to sing, to drink...

23 January 2007

- 9:30 Opening of the day + “Roma TV”
- 10:00 Introduction to the “All different, all equal” Campaign – *by Michael Rafael*
- 11:00 Coffee break
- 11:30 Introduction to the “DOSTA!” Campaign – *by Ivana d’Alessandro*
- 12:30 Other tools to campaign on Roma issues – introduction of materials and recourse table
- 13:00 Lunch
- 14:30 Input “Why Campaigning on Roma issues” – *by Ramiza Sakip*
- 15:30 Coffee break
- 16:00 Tips for Campaigning on Roma issues - working groups
- 17:00 Reports from the groups
- 17:30 Intro to organising performances
- 18:00 Introduction to the first “Roma Camp” + Technicalities
- 18:30 End

“ALL DIFFERENT, ALL EQUAL” - EUROPEAN YOUTH CAMPAIGN FOR DIVERSITY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND PARTICIPATION

Introduction by Mr. Michael RAPHAEL – Campaign manager

Mr. Michael Rafael introduced the following aspects of the Campaign:

- The background of the Campaign
- The themes of the Campaign
- The structure of the Campaign
- The approaches of the Campaign
- Up-coming activities
- Possibilities to get involved in “All different, all equal”

A round of comments and questions followed the introduction on:

- The composition of the National Campaign Committees;
- On the up-coming events;
- How the Roma issues are reflected in the Campaign?

For further information about the “All different, all equal” campaign, please consult:

<http://alldifferent-allegal.info>

“DOSTA” – GO BEYOND PREJUDICES, DISCOVER ROMA!

Introduction by Ms. Ivana D’Alessandro – Campaign manager

THE AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGN: BACKGROUND

- ☞ Roma form a population of about 10.000.000 European citizens;
- ☞ They usually live in very difficult conditions;
- ☞ They often face discrimination;
- ☞ Their contribution to European culture is not always acknowledged;

Stereotypes are as strong as they are wrong!

- ☞ Roma communities are traditional;
- ☞ Roma do not want to integrate;
- ☞ Roma do not like schools
- ☞ Roma do not care about hygiene

THE CAMPAIGN’S GOAL:

“DOSTA!” Campaign aims at bringing together Roma and non-Roma citizens for breaking the barriers caused by prejudices and stereotypes.

CAMPAIGN MESSAGES:

- Roma are European citizens; they have duties but also rights and aspirations;
- Roma culture is part of European cultural heritage: this contribution must be recognised

GOALS:

- ☞ The campaign is designed for achieving mid-term effects;
- ☞ It stimulates co-operation with national, regional and local partners;
- ☞ It targets society at large (especially non-Roma) and works on multipliers;
- ☞ It aims at attracting medias ;
- ☞ The campaign breaks down stereotypes: preconceptions and clichés;
- ☞ It breaks down prejudices: irrational feelings of fear and dislike;
- ☞ It fights against the discrimination that results from stereotypes and prejudices by encouraging people to think differently .

CAMPAIGN TECHNIQUES :

Video and Radio Advertisements

- TV spot
 - Realized in cooperation with Roma and with the support of Saban Bajramovic.
 - Distributed free of charge and broadcasted by national televisions; 25 seconds and 50 seconds versions. International version also available.
- Radio spot
 - Broadcasted in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia.

Media

- Regional Media training on Roma cultural features and ethical reporting
- Youth Video Project Mitrovica, Kosovo
 - Special activity for Young RAE

Cultural activities

- Dosta! Campaign Regional Festival « Art against prejudices », Tirana, 4-8 April 2007;
- Sponsorship of:

1: Ex Yu Rocks, Banja Luka

2: ROMART Festival, Serbia

Positive initiatives

- Albania: City-lights in Tirana and surroundings; partnership with the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Sports;
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: launch of the Campaign and Press conference at the Common Institutions Building;
- Montenegro: Launch of the campaign and Press conference at the Ministry for protection of Human and Minority Rights;
- Serbia: Production and distribution of the Radio Spot free of charge by B92 on a script realised by the Association of Roma Students of Novi Sad;

PLANS FOR FUTURE:

- Activities related to Education and Media in the participating countries;
- Enlarging the campaign to 7 Central and Western European countries (requests from Croatia, the Czech Republic, France, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden and the United Kingdom);
- At least 1 visible public event in interested countries.

“WHY CAMPAIGNING ON ROMA ISSUES?”

Input on concepts by Ms. Ramiza SAKIP – Treasurer of FERYP

The following elements were underlined in the input:

Why Campaigning?

- ✓ The Campaign can be used as effective method/ tool to promote change;
- ✓ To combat Romaphobia and Anti-Gypsyism in Europe;
- ✓ To promote improvement of the overall situation of the Roma community.

Political change

(In policy – making/ lobbying for Roma issues)

- Legislation
- Implementation – Access to HR for Roma

Socio – educational change

- ✓ **Society**
 - To fight prejudice against Roma
 - Lack of genuine information about the problem and culture of Roma
 - Respect
 - Inclusion
- ✓ **Roma**
 - HR awareness
 - Opportunities for participation

Media

- Negative image of Roma
- Racism and Romaphobia - raising in Europe

Participation

- ✓ Socio – economic life

- ✓ Political life

The role of the Young Roma

To activate the Roma Youth to work at grassroots level for Diversity, Human Rights and Participation, as well as for Roma Rights and Equality of opportunities for Roma.

Roma Rights = Human Rights

TIPS FOR CAMPAIGNING ON ROMA ISSUES

Reports from the working groups

1. "How to Campaign on Roma issues?"

Report from the 1 group

We need political and social campaigning. You can campaign in various ways. First you need to know what you're campaigning for. In each case you need to research your topic and consult Roma to see what they feel the issues are.

You can campaign in many ways, TV spots, magazines, billboards, publications, etc. Simple but bold messages are usually most effective.

Political campaigning:

You need to get into your local government and see what their anti-racial policies are.

Check if they are up to date, you can do this through any anti-racial equality bureaus.

Question why when policies don't adhere to Roma needs and basic rights.

Question every authority.

Team up with any other local organisations that have the same interests as you. More people putting pressure on governing bodies means that they have to seat and listen.

Use petitions, local newspapers etc.

Report from the 2 group

- Use Roma celebrities;
- Elaborate strategy to reach the target group. Consider the following:
 - Eye contact;
 - Door to door campaign;
 - Information;
 - Involving Roma leaders;
 - Celebrities;
- Organise transportation of Roma from rural areas;
- Material motivation;
- Organise parties;
- Initiate co-operation;

Report from the 3 group

- Organise cultural exchange activities, for example food tasting;
- Pictures of Roma on billboards;
- Let's use the Campaigns for the Roma benefit;

24 January 2007

- 9:30 Opening of the day + “Roma TV”
- 10:00 Introduction to project work
- 10:20 Individual project definition
- 10:30 Market of project ideas and composition of groups
- 11:00 Coffee break
- 11:30 Presentation of project ideas
- 12:30 Technicalities
- 12:45 Lunch
- 14:30 Challenges and Perspectives of Roma Youth – introduction to group work and preparation of performances
- 15:30 Coffee break
- 16:00 Creative presentations
- 17:00 Round-up of results and input on intercultural learning – *by Alexandra RAYKOVA*
- 17:45 “What to take into consideration when performing outdoors?” – *by Laure de Witte*
- 18:15 End

INTRODUCTION TO PROJECT WORK, MARKET OF PROJECT IDEAS AND PRESENTATION OF PROJECT IDEAS:

Among the major objectives of the study session was to support the participants in developing concrete projects within the “All different, all equal” and the “DOSTA!” Campaigns to be implemented at national level.

At this stage of the programme the educational team provided the participants with opportunity to start working on the definition of their concrete projects. It was expected that at this stage the participants have clearer ideas about the two campaigns and on the other hand had space in the programme to reflect upon the needs and the challenges faced by the Roma communities and the Roma Youth in Europe.

The session was followed in the programme with information on the possible funding and other support for projects and specific skills training meant to support participants in their project development, but also in providing them with general competences related to the team of the session.

The methodology used for this session was:

1. Individual reflection – each participant had 10 – 15 min. to define the project idea (theme or activity);
2. All participants had possibility to exhibit their ideas, to discuss at “the market of project ideas and to group them if possible;

3. The last stage of the activity was to clarify the outline of the initial idea and to present it in plenary.
4. In order to facilitate the project development the team provided the participants with simple project grids.

A number of participants had individual project ideas as the projects were planned for the local/national level.

The short description of the projects is outline in the following sections of the report.

ROMA YOUTH – CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES:

Objectives of the session:

- To analyse the current challenges and perspectives faced by the Roma Youth in Europe;
- To reflect upon the evolution of the Roma culture, the influence of the current policies on the living strategies of young Roma and vice versa;
- To initiate reflection on relevant campaigning strategies with Roma Youth;

The first part of the session was sharing and preparation of creative presentation on the following:

1. Challenges and opportunities/perspectives of Roma Youth;
2. Strategies to campaign with young Roma;

The participants were divided in few groups according to the regions they live in. Each of the groups had 10 min. to present their performance based on the discussion and the conclusions of each of the groups;

All presentations were focused mostly on the challenges and the problems that the young Roma are facing in their everyday life.


The following issues were presented:

- Identity problems faced by the Young Roma, especially the educated ones;
- Discrimination in everyday life and lack of access to HR;
- The lack of adequate policies and unable leadership in charge of Roma related issues;
- Internal/community pressure on young Roma and in particular the situation of the young Roma women.

The exercise was followed by short debriefing, which was concluded by the participants with the statement that besides of the minor differences in the situation of the young Roma in Europe the challenges faced by the young Roma in Europe today are very similar.

Further the analyses of the participants and the team on the theme were supported by input on “Identity and Culture”, which reflected also the outcomes from the creative part of the exercise. (See enclosed the presentation).


Slide 1



IDENTITY AND CULTURE

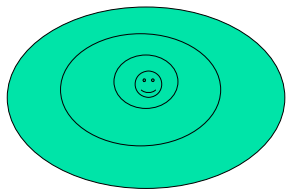
By Alexandra RAYKOVA

Slide 2




IDENTITY:

- The different social roles that we have in life:
- ETHNICITY
- GENDER
- OCCUPATION
- FAMILY STATUS
- OTHER ...




Slide 3

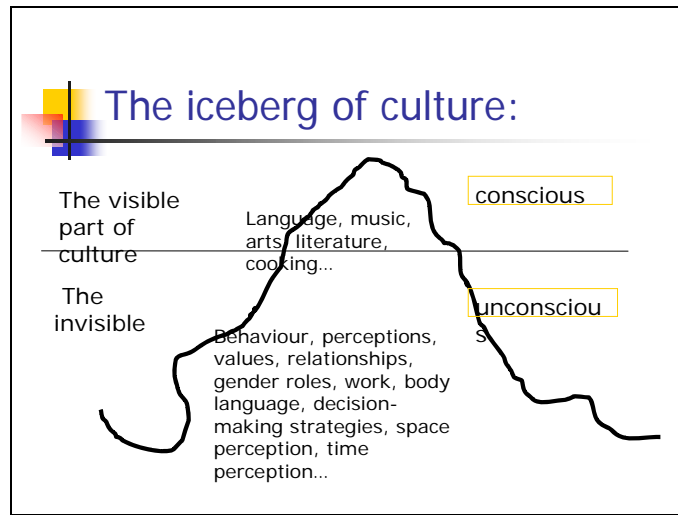


A MODEL OF CULTURE:

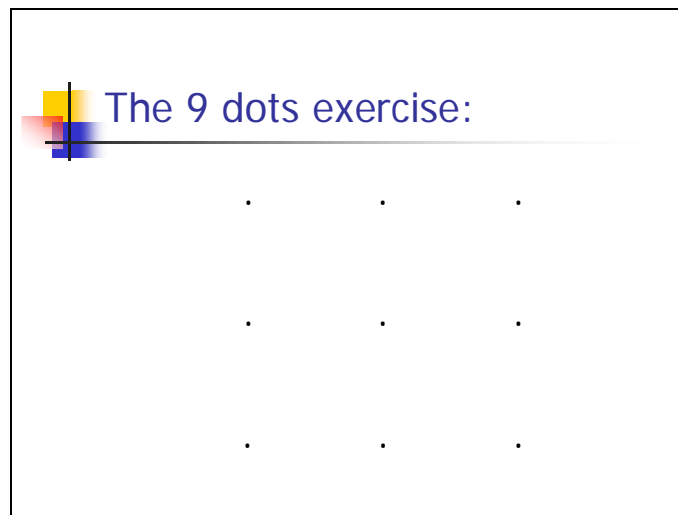
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Slide 4




Slide 5



Slide 6

-
- ICL is about:
- How to go beyond our mental borders in order to discover how rich is our own culture;
 - How to perceive others who are specially different from us;
 - Fostering respect, promoting dignity amongst different cultures.


Slide 7



ICL can...

- ICL can happen both as an accident and as a result of a planned process;
- Formal and non-formal education use planned and structured process to facilitate learning.

Slide 8



WHAT DO YOU SEE?

IS WHAT YOU SEE ALSO WHAT OTHER PEOPLE SEE?

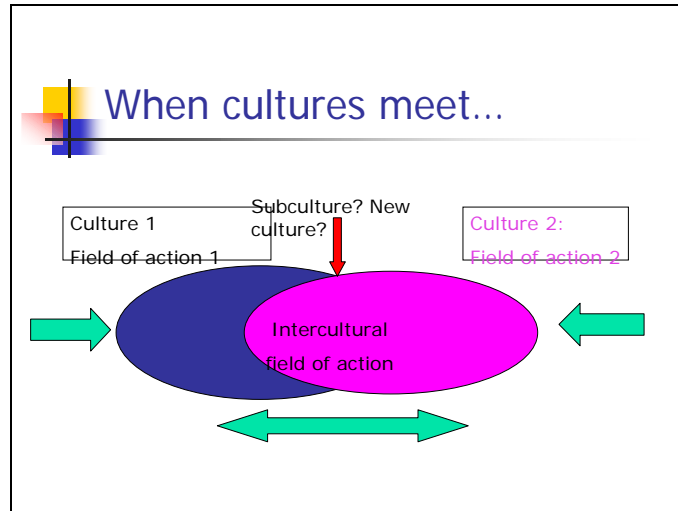
Slide 9



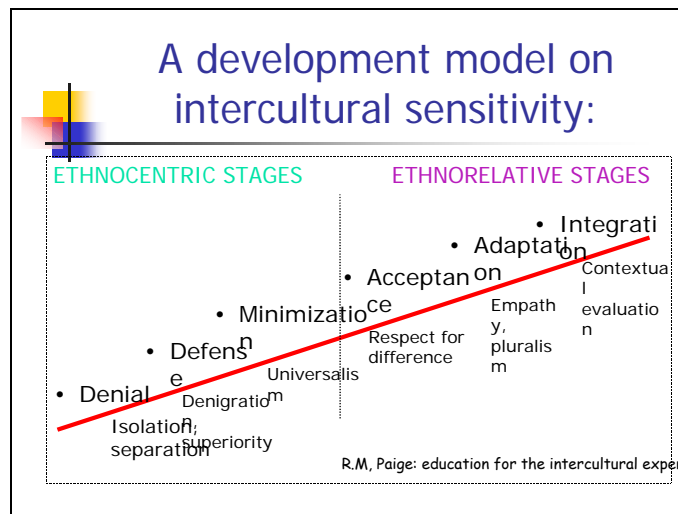
What makes me be a cultural being?

- > Values
- > Perceptions
- > Beliefs
- > Tastes
- > Habits
- > ...

Slide 10



Slide 11



Slide 12

Intercultural learning:

- Acquiring knowledge, skills, experience and attitudes connected with living in an intercultural context.


Slide 13



From multicultural to intercultural societies:

- What is multicultural?
- What is intercultural?

Slide 14



Challenges and Perspectives to the Situation of the Young Roma in Europe

- Policies – living strategies of young Roma
- Living strategies of young Roma - Policies

The last point of the programme was short introduction on “What to take into consideration when performing outdoors?” Laura de Witte – external to FERYP trainer and part of the educational team, made the introduction. Apart of the technical guidelines Laura provided list of concrete methods for non-violent actions, which could be performed outdoors. The list is enclosed here:

THE METHODS OF NON-VIOLENT ACTION

(from Gene Sharp, *The Methods of Non-violent Action*, Boston 1973)

THE METHODS OF NON-VIOLENT PROTEST AND PERSUASION

FORMAL STATEMENTS

1. Public speeches
2. Letters of opposition or support
3. Declarations by organizations and institutions
4. Signed public declarations
5. Declarations of indictment and intention
6. Group or mass petitions

COMMUNICATIONS WITH A WIDER AUDIENCE

7. Slogans, caricatures, and symbols
8. Banners, posters, and displayed communications
9. Leaflets, pamphlets, and books
10. Newspapers and journals
11. Records, radio, and television
12. Skywriting and earthwriting

GROUP REPRESENTATIONS

13. Deputations
14. Mock awards
15. Group lobbying
16. Picketing
17. Mock elections

SYMBOLIC PUBLIC ACTS

18. Displays of flags and symbolic colours
19. Wearing of symbols
20. Prayer and worship
21. Delivering symbolic objects
22. Protest disrobings
23. Destruction of own property
24. Symbolic lights
25. Displays of portraits
26. Paint as protest
27. New signs and names
28. Symbolic sounds
29. Symbolic reclamations
30. Rude gestures

PRESSURES ON INDIVIDUALS

31. "Haunting" officials
32. Taunting officials
33. Fraternization
34. Vigils

DRAMA AND MUSIC

35. Humorous skits and pranks
36. Performances of plays and music
37. Singing

THE METHODS OF ECONOMIC NON-COOPERATION: THE STRIKE

SYMBOLIC STRIKES

97. Protest strike
98. Quickie walkout (lightning strike)

AGRICULTURAL STRIKES

99. Peasant strike
100. Farm workers' strike

STRIKES BY SPECIAL GROUPS

101. Refusal of impressed labour
102. Prisoners' strike
103. Craft strike
104. Professional strike

ORDINARY INDUSTRIAL STRIKES

105. Establishment strike
106. Industry strike
107. Sympathy strike

RESTRICTED STRIKES

108. Detailed strike
109. Bumper strike
110. Slowdown strike
111. Working-to-rule strike
112. Reporting "sick" (sick-in)
113. Strike by resignation
114. Limited strike
115. Selective strike

MULTI-INDUSTRY STRIKES

116. Generalised strike
117. General strike

COMBINATION OF STRIKES AND ECONOMIC CLOSURES

118. Hartal
119. Economic shutdown

THE METHODS OF POLITICAL NON-COOPERATION

REJECTION OF AUTHORITY

120. Withholding or withdrawal of allegiance
121. Refusal of public support
122. Literature and speeches advocating resistance

CITIZENS' NON-COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT

123. Boycott of legislative bodies
124. Boycott of elections
125. Boycott of government employment and positions
126. Boycott of government departments,

PROCESSIONS

- 38. Marches
- 39. Parades
- 40. Religious processions
- 41. Pilgrimages
- 42. Motorcades

HONOURING THE DEAD

- 43. Political mourning
- 44. Mock funerals
- 45. Demonstrative funerals
- 46. Homage at burial places

PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES

- 47. Assemblies of protest or support
- 48. Protest meetings
- 49. Camouflaged meetings of protest
- 50. Teach-ins

WITHDRAWAL AND RENUNCIATION

- 51. Walk-outs
- 52. Silence
- 53. Renouncing honours
- 54. Turning one's back

THE METHODS OF SOCIAL NON-COOPERATION**OSTRACISM OF PERSONS**

- 55. Social boycott
- 56. Selective social boycott
- 57. Lysistratic non-action
- 58. Excommunication
- 59. Interdict

NON-COOPERATION WITH SOCIAL EVENTS, CUSTOMS, AND INSTITUTIONS

- 60. Suspension of social and sports activities
- 61. Boycott of social affairs
- 62. Student strikes
- 63. Social disobedience
- 64. Withdrawal from social institutions

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SOCIAL SYSTEM

- 65. Stay-at-home
- 66. Total personal non-cooperation
- 67. "Flight" of workers
- 68. Sanctuary
- 69. Collective disappearance

THE METHODS OF ECONOMIC NON-COOPERATION: ECONOMIC BOYCOTTS**ACTION BY CONSUMERS**

- 71. Consumers' boycott
- 72. Non-consumption of boycotted goods
- 73. Policy of austerity
- 74. Rent withholding

agencies, and other bodies

127. Withdrawal from governmental educational institutions

128. Boycott of government-supported institutions

129. Refusal of assistance to enforcement agents

130. Removal of own signs and placemarks

131. Refusal to accept appointed officials

132. Refusal to dissolve existing institutions

CITIZENS' ALTERNATIVES TO OBEDIENCE

133. Reluctant and slow compliance

134. Non-obedience in absence of direct supervision

135. Popular non-obedience

136. Disguised disobedience

137. Refusal of an assemblage or meeting to disperse

138. Sitdown

139. Non-cooperation with conscription and deportation

140. Hiding, escape, and false identities

141. Civil disobedience of "illegitimate" laws

ACTION BY GOVERNMENT**PERSONNEL**

142. Selective refusal of assistance by government aides

143. Blocking of lines of command and information

144. Stalling and obstruction

145. General administrative non-cooperation

146. Judicial non-cooperation

147. Deliberate inefficiency and selective non-cooperation by enforcement agents

148. Mutiny

DOMESTIC GOVERNMENTAL ACTION

149. Quasi-legal evasions and delays

150. Non-cooperation by constituent governmental units

INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTION

151. Changes in diplomatic and other representation

152. Delay and cancellation of diplomatic events

153. Withholding of diplomatic recognition

154. Severance of diplomatic relations

155. Withdrawal from international organisations

156. Refusal of membership in international bodies

157. Expulsion from international organisations

75. Refusal to rent
 76. National consumers' boycott
 77. International consumers' boycott
ACTION BY WORKERS AND PRODUCERS
 78. Workers' boycott
 79. Producers' boycott
ACTION BY MIDDLEMEN
 80. Suppliers' and handlers' boycott
ACTION BY OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT
 81. Traders' boycott
 82. Refusal to let or sell property
 83. Lockout
 84. Refusal of industrial assistance
 85. Merchants' "general strike"
ACTION BY HOLDERS OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES
 86. Withdrawal of bank deposits
 87. Refusal to pay fees, dues, and assessments
 88. Refusal to pay debts or interest
 89. Severance of funds and credit
 90. Revenue refusal
 91. Refusal of a government's money
ACTION BY GOVERNMENTS
 92. Domestic embargo
 93. Blacklisting of traders
 94. International sellers' embargo
 95. International buyers' embargo
 96. International trade embargo

- THE METHODS OF NON-VIOLENT INTERVENTION**
PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION
 158. Self-exposure to the elements
 159. The fast
 a) Fast of moral pressure
 b) Hunger strike
 c) Satyagrahic fast
 160. Reverse trial
 161. Non-violent harassment
PHYSICAL INTERVENTION
 162. Sit-in
 163. Stand-in
 164. Ride-in
 165. Wade-in
 166. Mill-in
 167. Pray-in
 168. Non-violent raids
 169. Non-violent air raids
 170. Non-violent invasion
 171. Non-violent interjection
 172. Non-violent obstruction
 173. Non-violent occupation
SOCIAL INTERVENTION
 174. Establishing new social patterns
 175. Overloading of facilities
 176. Stall-in
 177. Speak-in
 178. Guerrilla theatre
 179. Alternative social institutions
 180. Alternative communication system
ECONOMIC INTERVENTION
 181. Reverse strike
 182. Stay-in strike
 183. Non-violent land seizure
 184. Defiance of blockades
 185. Politically motivated counterfeiting
 186. Preclusive purchasing
 187. Seizure of assets
 188. Dumping
 189. Selective patronage
 190. Alternative markets
 191. Alternative transportation systems
 192. Alternative economic institutions
POLITICAL INTERVENTION
 193. Overloading of administrative systems
 194. Disclosing identities of secret agents
 195. Seeking imprisonment
 196. Civil disobedience of "neutral" laws
 197. Work-on without collaboration
 198. Dual sovereignty and parallel government

25 January 2007

- 9:30 Opening of the day + “Roma TV”
9:45 Introduction to the afternoon workshops
10:00 Funding programmes – The European Youth Foundation – *by Jean-Claude Lazaro*
11:00 *Coffee break*
11:30 Funding programmes – The “Youth in Action” programme of the European Commission – *by Laura de Witte*
12:00 Other – the European Year for Equal Opportunities of the European Commission
12:30 Support by FERYP – networking +
13:00 *Lunch*
14:30 Workshops:
 - Political campaigning;
 - Socio-educational campaigning;
 - Arts for/in campaigning;
 - Campaigning with media on Roma issues.
- 18:30 End

SUPPORT FOR PROJECTS:

Funding Programmes:

THE EUROPEAN YOUTH FOUNDATION – Introduced by Jean-Claude LAZARO

Jean-Claude LAZARO – Head of the European Youth Foundation in his presentation clarified the following questions:

The European Youth Foundation:

- What it is?
- What it finances?
- Who can apply?
- How to apply?
- When to apply?

Complete information related to the European Youth Foundation and all application procedures can be obtained at:

www.coe.int/youth

“YOUTH IN ACTION” – introduced by Laura de Witte

Youth Programme 2007-2013

Youth Programme

EU's mobility and non-formal education programme targeting young people aged between 13 and 30 years
(not applicable to all actions within the programme)

Youth Programme

European Commission

- Directorate General for Education and Culture
- 31 National Agencies

Other Structures

- SALTO Resource centres
- Eurodesk network

Who can participate?

- Open to youth in ALL the EU countries + Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Turkey
- With certain restrictions the Programme is also open to so called “Partner Countries”
- Objectives
- Develop solidarity, tolerance and mutual understanding between young people in different countries.
- Promote young people's (European) citizenship
- Contribute to developing the quality of support systems for youth activities
- Promote European cooperation in the youth field

Priorities

- European Citizenship
- Participation of young people
- Cultural Diversity
- Inclusion of young people with fewer opportunities

Structure / Actions

- ◇ ACTION 1 – **YOUTH FOR EUROPE**
- ◇ ACTION 2 – **EUROPEAN VOLUNTARY SERVICE**
- ◇ ACTION 3 – **YOUTH IN THE WORLD**
- ◇ ACTION 4 – **YOUTH SUPPORT SYSTEMS**
- ◇ ACTION 5 – **SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF YOUTH**

ACTION 1

Youth for Europe

To increase mobility of Young People by supporting Youth Exchanges;
To develop young people citizenship and mutual understanding by supporting youth initiatives, projects and activities concerning their participation in the democratic life

ACTION 2

European Voluntary Service EVS

- ◇ To support young people's participation in various forms of voluntary activities , both within and outside of EU
- ◇ Young people between 18 to 30 take part individually or in groups in non-profit, unpaid activities for minimum of 2 months and a maximum of 12

ACTION 3

Youth in the World

To support projects with the Partner Countries, in particular :

- ◇ exchanges and trainings of young people and those active in youth work and youth organisations
- ◇ development of partnerships and networks of youth organisations

ACTION 4

Youth Support Systems

To support bodies active at European level in the field of youth, in particular of Youth NGO's, their networking, advice for people developing projects, ensuring quality by means of the exchange, training and networking of those active in youth work and youth organisations, encouraging innovation and quality, providing young people with information, developing structures and programmes needed for the Programme to meet these goals and encouraging partnership with local and regional authorities.

ACTION 5

Support for European Cooperation in Youth field

- ◇ To organise structured dialogue between the various actors in the field of youth, in particular the young people themselves, those active in youth work and youth organisations policymakers
- ◇ To support Youth seminars and National Trans-national Youth Seminars
- ◇ To contribute to the development of policy co-operation in the youth field
- ◇ To facilitate the development of networks in order to improve a better understanding of youth
- ◇ To support co-operation with international organisations

Application procedure

- 5 application deadlines annually - Good Luck!

European Commission

- http://ec.europa.eu/youth/index_en.html

Youth Portal

- <http://europa.eu/youth/>

SALTO

- <http://www.salto-youth.net/>

Eurodesk

- <http://www.eurodesk.org/edesk/Welcome.do>

OTHER SUPPORT:

Two items were introduced in this part of the programme:

- The European Year for Equal Opportunities for All – by the European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/eyeq)
- The support that FERYP can provide in support of the projects (see the introduction enclosed in the section Follow-up)

WORKSHOPS:

The specific skills training in the session was aimed at supporting participants in their project development in one hand, but also in providing them with general competences related to campaigning on Roma issues with their organisations at local level.

The workshops offered to the participants were:

- Political campaigning;
- Socio-educational campaigning;
- Arts for/in campaigning;
- Campaigning with media on Roma issues.

Below is provided some of the structure and/or the outcomes of the workshops.

Political campaigning

Report from Malina and Petro

Participants in the workshop: Adriana, Oleg, Miranda, Alexandar, Alen, Maya, Malina, Petro

Facilitator: Alexandra

Objectives:

To provide space for sharing participants' experience on political campaigning;

To discuss possible strategies for campaigning on human rights issues within the Roma community;

To discuss possible strategies for organising of political campaign with the Roma and non-Roma communities;

To introduce lobbying as an instrument in/for political campaigning.

Methods:

1. Examining the expectations of participants in the workshop;
2. Introduction to the objectives and the methods of the workshop;
3. Working groups on case studies
4. Reporting the results and discussion

5. Input on lobbying as an instrument in/for political campaigning.

Case study 1

You are representatives of Roma NGO based in a Roma settlement in country X.

Recently her husband beat a young Roma woman very badly. She has not approached anybody for help, because her family lives in another city and her husband is not letting her to go to them. Moreover she is ashamed to look for help from the neighbours or any organisations/ institutions.

1. *Are you going to intervene in this case?*
2. *What kind of action is going to undertake your organisation?*
3. *Which are the principle partners that you are going to involve?*

Report from the group:

Yes we are going to intervene. We will send a woman from our organisation to see and talk with the victim. Our colleague will inform her about her rights and about the possible support that victim can get. We are going to support her in finding safe shelter. We would also inform her about the Ombudsmen and our team of lawyers. All of our services will be provided free of charge. We will tell her she will be looked after as well as her children.

Questions discussed after the report:

Missing aspects in the strategy. How to campaign on such human rights issues within the Roma community.

Case study 2

As a politically active young Roma, you have been asked by a mainstream political party to participate in the local election. It seems that you have a good chance of being elected if you can get the interest and the support of the voters (both Roma and non-Roma).

Report from the group and amendments after the discussion:

How are you going to organise your election campaign?

- Building 3 teams:
 - Logistic - to ensure materials, transport, etc.
 - Media – PR, lobby & good speakers
 - Financial
- Train people to speak publicly and to answer any questions
- Involve celebrity/ies to support the candidate
- Study the programme of the party and to add Roma issues

What will be your campaigning strategy towards the Roma community?

- Mobilising NGO's
- Observers
- Raise the confidence of the voters by doing activities before the elections (ex. related to improvement of infrastructure or other)

- Face to face / door to door contact
- Get a good insight of the real situation in the field
- Get international support

What will be your campaigning strategy towards the non-Roma people?

- Leave this aspect to the party and support them logistically
- Try to get their support
- Raise their awareness that if Roma have a chance they will be able to improve their situation
- Interests of the non-Roma
- Identify issues of common interest.

- 1. Political Support – from the party**
- 2. Support from local and international levels;**
- 3. Support from the Roma community:**

1. We need to choose a candidate who is competent and to know how to talk with all the people on different levels;
2. We need to organise a meeting with young Roma and young Gadge who work in NGO's and convince them that they should support this candidate;
3. We need to explain the voters:
 - What the candidate has done for the people already;
 - What the candidate is doing now;
 - What the candidate will do for the people.

Socio-educational campaigning and arts in/for campaigning

Facilitators of the workshop:
Ramiza Sakip and Demtrio Gomez Avila

Issues discussed in the workshop:

Individual formal and non-formal education, within and beyond the campaigns;
Intercultural education;
The human rights approach to education;
Human Rights Education with Young Roma.

Objectives:

1. To provide space for exchange of educational practices in the promotion of Roma rights;
2. To share approaches and methods in organising campaigns at local level;
3. To explore the challenges related to campaigning on Roma rights and to draw an example of strategic plan for implementation of campaign at local level.

Methods:

Round of sharing practices in campaigning on Roma issues;
Analysis of good and bad practices;
Input from the facilitators;
Definition of strategic plan for socio-educational campaigning on Roma rights.

Arts in/for campaigning

TITLE:	Art for Actions! To be a human is to be an artist!
TRAINERS:	Laura for the workshop on Theatre of the Oppressed
DATE AND TIME:	Thursday 25 15h/18h
SPACE REQUIREMENTS:	Large empty room if possible
SESSION OBJECTIVES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- To help the participants to take action using arts methods and tools- To empower the participants helping them to be more self confidence about their talents and capacities- To motivate the participants to be creative and to produce something concrete during the training <p>For more information's: http://www.theatreoftheoppressed.org/</p>
Session description (STEP-BY-STEP):	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1- Games for building the group, knowing our body, voice...2- Games on improvisation3- Games for building the story / scenario4- Work on the story / scenario5- Final presentation using the techniques of the Forum Theatre with active participation of the public
MATERIALS REQUIRED:	Nothing special
Training Aids and Equipment:	A music machine Maybe table and chairs (depending the story)

Media campaigning:

Facilitator – Adem Ademi

Objectives:

To provide space for sharing participants' experience on media campaigning;
To draw tips/conclusions on campaigning with media on Roma issues.

Tips/Conclusions from the participants in the workshop:

How Roma should approach media for campaigning. What we need?

1. Motivation
2. Develop a strong and quality campaign strategy.
3. Right components in the right order.
4. Contact/inform as many people as you can.
5. Keep your message short and simple.
6. Stress your idea until you receive and answer.
7. Do NOT give up at the first obstacles.
8. Be friendly, polite and respect the journalists.
9. Be available for co-operation at any time.
10. Keep and respect deadlines.
11. Involve the community.
12. Have a camera – ready logo.
13. Have information flyers.

26 January 2007

- 9:30 Opening of the day + “Roma TV”
9:45 Feedback from the workshops
10:15 Introduction to project elaboration and consultations
10:40 Project elaboration and consultations *including coffee break*
13:00 *Lunch*
14:30 FREE AFTERNOON

27 January 2007

- 9:30 Opening of the day + “Roma TV”
9:45 Project presentations round I
11:00 *Coffee break*
11:30 Project presentations round II
12:00 Feedback on projects by the team and Ivana d’Alessandro – campaign manager
12:30 Feedback on projects by the team
12:45 Introduction *by Rudko Kawczynski – President of the European Roma and Travellers Forum;*
13:00 *Lunch*
14:30 Follow-up
15h00 Evaluation
17:00 Closing

MAIN OUTCOMES OF THE STUDY SESSION:

PARTICIPANTS' PROJECTS

The main outcome of the activity was that participants developed concrete projects and initiatives on the theme of the study session. Some of them linked to the “All different, all equal” and others to the “DOSTA!” campaign. Most of the projects were designed for the local or national level.

For further information on the outcomes see the section (Analysis of the session)

Here is enclosed list of the final participants' projects:

1. Samet and Tania

“Show that we are Roma!”

Russia and Serbia, March 2007 – 2008

- Strengthen the identity of Roma young people
- Research
- Public awareness raising

Methodology:

Theatre group, training, publications and CDs, database, social guide

2. Israel

Audio-visual materials

6 European countries, 2007-2008, will look for funding from the “YOUTH IN ACTION”

- Showing the Roma culture and diversity, with participation of youth Roma groups from different countries
- Training for Participation at local level

3. Elisa

Seminar on “The European Processes of Migration”

Will be organised local level in Spain in October 2007. Linked to the “All different, all equal” campaign.

- To analyse the current situation
- To discuss good practices
- Other

4. Angel and Juan Ramon

“Didactic materials”

In Spain

- To fight prejudices and stereotypes against Roma

NGOs can use the materials in formal and non-formal education settings.

Link to the national campaign of their organisation as well as to “All different, all equal” and “DOSTA!”.

5. Ervis

Studio for production of songs with political messages

Albania

- Social inclusion through music (lyrics with messages against drugs abusing, promotion of education, etc.)

6. Alen

“Never forget, never go back!”

Serbia

- Commemoration of the victims from the World War 2

At the international Roma day – 8 April:

Visit the concentration camp and the Roma memorial

Young Roma and regional authorities together

Organise other activities to attract the public attention

7. Adriana

“All of us can do it!”

Bulgaria

- Inclusion of Roma children
- Change the prejudices about Roma

8. Malina

“Roma and non-Roma!”

Bulgaria

9. Jane

Artistic Festival

UK

- Against prejudices at grassroots level

Roma and non-Roma together.

1 day in all European countries

+ Merchandising

10. Elez

“Roma Youth Forum in Internet”

“the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”

Linked to “All different, all equal”

11. Miranda

Albania, Greece, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”

- Campaign: “We are nation, not social group!”

12. Georgi

“Searching our roots!”

Bulgaria, September 2007

- Research about Romani language and culture
- New methodology and concrete villages

Students will go there and will stay with the families

13. Joe

“Roma in the fight for the environment!”

UK

14. Lehel

Competition about tolerance

Romania and Hungary

- To bring together at least 100 pupils from middle school from at least 30 – 35 schools from Bihor county (Romania) and Hajdu Bihar County (Hungary)
- Meeting of 30-35 teachers

15. Oleg

Better communication between Roma and non-Roma

Russia

- To promote better understanding of the Roma culture
- Popular TV series to include Roma characters
To set up a publication from famous Roma literature, music, etc.

16. Petro

“Human Rights for Roma people!”

Ukraine, April 2007 – April 2008

- Create a network for legal defence of Roma people
- Legal consultations on Roma rights

17. Ferki

Newsletter of the DOSTA! Campaign in the Region

“the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”

Journalist network in the region

- Reports on DOSTA! Activities
- Reports on Youth Activities

18. Edgardo

“Roma fight using music!”

Lithuania

- Promote inclusion
- Fight against drugs

Young Roma and non-Roma together

Using music like a tool – traditional and modern music

Competition of music bands

19. Xhivan

Romani theatre in Albania

Albania

- Promotion of the Roma culture
- To use theatre as motivation tool for children to attend school

Children between 6-12 years

Programme: Romani literature and non-Romani literature

20. Alexander and Maya

“Roma pupils can do it!”

Serbia

- Inclusion of Roma children in the formal education system;
- Awareness raising in the Roma community;
- Training of mediators and mentors;
- Produce information and awareness raising materials;
- Link with local authorities.

Link to “All different, all equal” campaign

21. Dimas

Capacity building and training of Roma Youth

Brasil

- Capacity building and training of Roma Youth in Brasil
- Establishment of Roma Council

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

INTRODUCTION TO POSSIBILITIES FOR FOLLOW-UP OF THE PARTICIPANTS' PROJECTS BY FERYP:

Political support:

(During the project/s preparation)

- Recommendation letter + certificate;
- Specific letter/e-mail/contact;
- Contact institution/s;

(During the project implementation)

- Involvement/invitation of FERYP to the project opening or specific activities with political importance for example Round Tables, Meetings with authorities, etc.

(During the project follow-up)

- Feedback on the outcomes of the projects;
- Follow-up of the results:
 - Implications in policy-making;
 - Lobby.

Educational support:

- Consultations on the programme development of educational activities;
- Running specific educational activities within the projects – for example workshops;
- Providing relevant information on educational materials, etc.

Technical support:

- Consultations on the project development;
- Feedback on application forms;
- Provide contacts of member/partner organisations;
- Facilitate communication with partners/funding organisations.

INTRODUCTION TO THE FOLLOW-UP OF THE STUDY SESSION:

The following issues and activities were introduced:

- The finalisation and dissemination of the sessions' report;
- The follow-up communication and the possibility to become part of the FERYPs' human rights education yahoo group;
- The possibilities of becoming member of FERYP;
- The administrative structure (office) of FERYP in Skopje;
- The "Summer camp and Roma Youth Festival" in the framework of the "All different, all equal" Campaign and in co-operation with "DOSTA!" Campaign. Activity, which is taking place in the summer of 2007 in Ohrid, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia".

ANALYSIS OF THE SESSION:

The most important outcomes or results of the session:

- Participants developed concrete projects and initiatives on the theme of the study session. Some of them will be linked to the “All different, all equal” and others to the “DOSTA!” Campaign. Most of the projects will be implemented at local level.
- Increased competences of the participants on issues and concepts related to the topic of the session;
- Introduced possibilities to follow-up the projects;
- FERYP has enlarged its network;
- Established contacts and launched co-operation with Roma NGO from Brasil;
- The participants learnt from the entire study session from each-other from the team from the experts. They learnt more about the power of campaigning, being and reflecting together and they also regain self-confidence and motivation for their daily work;
- All content elements of the programme were very positively assessed;

Main outcomes or comments of the evaluation of the session by the participants:

- Motivated to work on the issues of the study session;
- Looking to collaborate with FERYP and to participate in the next activities and being aware of the importance of the network and networking;
- Very content about the project proposals developed within the activity and looking to their implementation;

New methods and approaches developed in the activity:

The “Roma Camps” activity can be considered as innovative: this space was part of the programme, transversal and completely self-organised by the participants, with the support of one member of the team for the technicalities.

Each night was different and rich in diversity and contents: a Macedonian wedding, movies, debates, dances, interviews for BBC radio... It played an important moment in the dynamic process of the group but also helped to share concrete information and materials and consolidate the network.

The activity helped the organisation to pursue its objectives:

Anti-racism is one of the fields of action of FERYP. The history of the organisation is directly linked to the first campaign “All different, all equal”. One of the priorities set by the Bureau was more active involvement of FERYP members within the current campaign and initiating local actions/initiatives to combat Romaphobia and Anti-Gypsyism. The objectives and the results of the session were inline with the priorities and objectives of the organisation.

The activity contributed to the reinforcement of the organisations:

At the end of the study session few participants submitted applications to become members of FERYP with their organisations/associations.

Expected or suggested follow-up of the activity within or by the Directorate of Youth and Sport:

- Follow-up of the projects related to the “All different, all equal” Campaign;
- Financial support from the EYF to some of the projects;
- Initiating TC on political participation of Roma Youth within the DLP or within the general programme of activities.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS:

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