



Funded by
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REGARD - REmembering Genocide Against Roma Discrimination

The current report is part of the REGARD project and of the participatory processes foreseen within the project. The report presents the main findings of the Future Search Conference, organized within the participatory process, on the 8th of September 2023 in Zagreb.

The report is composed of five parts: a brief overview of the project included in chapter 1; the description of the methodological approach included in chapter 2; an overview of the past included in chapter 3; an overview of present trends included in chapter 4 and an overview of the future included in chapter 5.

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1 Introduction to the REGARD project

REGARD is a European project funded by the CERV Programme, dedicated to the remembrance of Samudaripen and the fight against Roma discrimination. The project takes place in three countries (Croatia, Italy and Romania) between February 2023 and April 2024.

The coordinator of the project is the Italian National Centre of Research (**CNR-IRPPS**) and the local partners of the three countries are: **Croatian Romani Union "Kali Sara"** (Croatia); **Associazione Thèm Romano Onlus** (Italy); and **Asociatia Centrul de Cultura al Romilor Dolj** (Romania).

Following the anniversaries of the Roma calendar, REGARD aims at preserving and transmitting the memory of Roma genocide and resistance by considering its root causes and consequences, and the implications for today. As an integrated action model, the project plans to implement in Croatia, Romania and Italy a set of activities:

1. Surveys on the knowledge of Roma genocide and Roma culture and on anti-gypsyism;
2. Training modules for schools on Roma genocide, Roma resistance and Roma history and culture for students and teachers supporting the remembrance of Samudaripen in textbooks;
3. **Participatory processes with institutions and civil society to foster a common culture of remembrance and mutual understanding between Roma and non-Roma, men and women, and develop shared intervention strategies for fighting anti gypsyism;**
4. Cultural Events and on the artistic expressions of Roma created during and after Samudaripen, remembering the Holocaust including three international conferences attended by Romani scholars of Roma culture scholars to sustain the EU goal of integrating the historical narrative of the Roma into the national and European one for both target groups, but open to the public.

2 Methodological approach

The participatory process foresaw three phases.

1. Semi-structured interviews

The conduction of an initial desk review and subsequent individual and anonymous semi-structured interviews with local strategic stakeholders representing a wide and diversified range of points of view and resources on discrimination against Roma people and remembering the Samudaripen. Overall 26 semi-structured interviews were carried out in this phase. The results of the interviews are part of a specific report on the interviews and of a synthesis report. Furthermore, the results were used to design the participatory event, which took place in the third phase of the process.

2. Training of local facilitators on the Future Search Conference (FSC) method

The training included two sessions (one online and one in-person) and aimed at empowering Roma and non-Roma facilitators to facilitate working groups foreseen within the Future Search Conference. The training included both a theoretical part and a practical one consisting in a simulation of a FSC working group. Four local facilitators attended the two training sessions.

3. The realization of a participatory event, which adopted the Future Search Conference (FSC) method

The FSC (futuresearch.net) is a participatory planning tool developed in the late 1980s which is based on the enhancement of the common interests of a group of stakeholders with the aim of creating effective paths of change. It is a visioning tool for involving, in the initial setting phase of a project, the main players of a territory or a community of interests in building a vision of change.

The FSC consists in a meeting that involves a group of people selected for their ability to represent a plurality of points of view, called to work as an "investigating community" to collectively focus on strategies for change and the ways to implement them. Normally, the method envisages that the group builds the medium-long term future scenario together, starting from a few elements: the past, the present or current trends, the probable future, and the desirable future. It concludes with an action planning phase to identify the actions to implement the scenario.

The **REGARD FSC** in Croatia **took place on the 8th of September**. Participants in the event were selected, involving the stakeholders interviewed in the first phase of the project, the stakeholders suggested by the interviewees and other stakeholders deemed relevant by the Croatian Romani Union "KALI SARA". The organizers ensured that selected participants represented a mixed and balanced group from the point of view of the age, gender, belongingness to the Roma community, institutional, political and civil society representativeness, engagement of citizens – e.g. young students- within and outside the Roma community). Invitations to the event were delivered by Croatian Romani Union "Kali Sara" through e-mail and telephone. Overall, around **60 representatives of the civil society, citizens, academia, institutions and media were involved in the event.**



As not all participants were involved in the first phase of the project and, hence, were not aware of the purpose of the event and more in general of the project, a Guide to the FSC was prepared prior to the event by *Avventura Urbana*. The Guide was translated into Croatian and shared with the participants invited to the event by Croatian Romani Union "KALI SARA". The Guide included information on the objectives of the event,

the functioning of the FSC method and on the main issues regarding discrimination against Roma and knowledge of the Samudaripen that had emerged from the interviews, conducted in the first phase of the participatory process. The Guide also stated clearly that no specific “technical” knowledge was requested for the participation in the event.

The event started with greetings by the organizers (**Croatian Romani Union "KALI SARA"**), hosting the event and of Avventura Urbana Srl., in charge of providing methodological support for the organization of the event and of organizing it jointly with Croatian Romani Union "KALI SARA". The greeting session was followed by an introduction of the objectives and functioning of the FSC by Avventura Urbana. Then, it foresaw an active role of the participants, who were invited to discuss the topic of the day through an alternation of plenary sessions and working groups: timeline of the past, analysis of present trends and definition of an action plan.

Due to time limit constraints, the working sessions foreseen by the method had to be streamlined. The box below included the detailed agenda of the FSC.

Agenda of the FSC

8th of September, 10.15 AM -1.30 PM, Hotel International, Zagreb

10.15 – 10.40: Greetings and introduction

10.40 – 11.00 AM: Timeline of the past – plenary session

11.00 – 12.00 AM: Analysis of present trends – working groups

12.00 – 12.15 PM: Coffee break

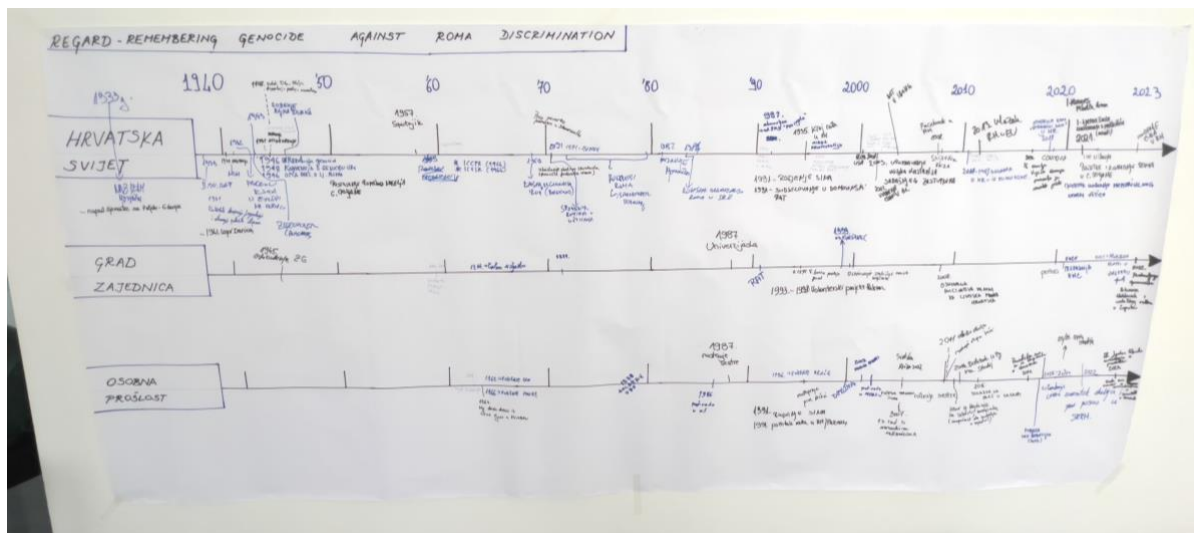
12.15 – 1.20 PM: Definition of an action plan – working groups

1.20 – 1.30 PM: Conclusions

3 An overview of the past

This session focused on past events: participants were asked to reflect collectively on their past and on that of their community, in relation to the history of their city, of Croatia and of the world in general between 1940 and 2023.

The main question guiding the discussion was: *“What are the most important events that characterized your life, the history of your community and history of Croatia and the world, in the last 80 years?”*.



The participants engaged actively in this session, marking many significant events in the timeline and sharing their thoughts with the others. It is interesting to notice that participants marked more events relevant to shared history of the town/community and Croatia/world than they were willing to mark events relevant in their personal lives.

When analyzing the shared history of Croatia and the world, according to one participant the beginning of the timeline had to be pushed back to 1930's, the earliest date marking the rise of Nazism in Germany in 1933. Deemed relevant was also the start of the Second World War in 1939. Several events in the first half of the 1940's were marked as relevant, such as the establishment of the Independent State of Croatia in 1941 and the highpoint of the Roma persecutions in 1942, as well as the establishment of the *Zingenerfamilienlager* in Auschwitz in 1943. The year 1945 was also marked as the year of liberation of Nazism. The second half of the decade was marked by important decisions regarding the genocide and the development of human rights: the UN General Assembly Resolution 96 titled "The Crime of Genocide" (1946), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the UN's Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948). Also marked was the birthyear of Rajko Đurić (1947), one of the leaders of the Roma movement in 1970s. Only one event was marked during 1950s, the launching of Sputnik. Three global events were marked in 1960s, the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement (1961), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the first pride march in Stonewall in 1969. Also marked relevant was the establishment of the first Roma organization "Rom" in Belgrade in 1969.

Marked as important during 1970s were the abandonment of the gold standard and the First Romani Congress, and the end of the Croatian Spring (Croatian: *Hrvatsko proljeće*, a political conflict in the SR Croatia), all three taking place in 1971. Only two events were deemed relevant during 1980s, the recognition of Germany in 1982 and the establishment of the first Roma organization in SR Croatia in 1984.



The events in 1990s are centered around the Croatian War of Independence (Homeland War), as well as the subsequent peaceful reintegration of the Danube region. The first decade of the new millennium is marked by global economical crisis (2008) and the establishment of the official currency in the EU, euro (2002), while participants believed that regarding Croatian history, the first Constitutional Law on National Minorities (2001) and the first elections for minority representatives (2003) are very important. Also important was the availability of Facebook platform for Croatian users in 2008.

The recent decades were marked by Croatia's membership in the European Union (2013), the recognition of the Romani language by 16 EU states (2018), the start of the COVID-19 pandemics (2019), and the war in Ukraine (2021). Here events important for the Roma community mix with internationally important events: the recognition of the World Day of Romani Language (2012) and International Roma Genocide Remembrance Day/ Samudaripen (2014) in the Croatian Parliament, as well as the building of the Roma Memorial Center in Uštica (2019) and First Roma Youth Congress in Zagreb (2020).

The history of the local community is marked by only a few significant dates, mostly in relation to capital's recent history: the liberation of Zagreb (1945), the territorial spread of Zagreb on the right bank of the Sava river (1956/ 1957), the flood in Zagreb (1964), the Universiade (1987), the earthquake (2020), the change of local government (2021) and the erecting of the monument to the victims of the Holocaust and the Ustasha terror (2022). Some participants marked the establishment of the local NGOs in their respective communities.

Personal timeline shows that events such as the birth of siblings and children, the relocation to another town, the start of the university education, as well as fight against disease and the first job represent the most important events in participants' lives. It is interesting to notice that some participants marked the beginning of the armed conflicts in their respective communities during the Homeland War.

4 An overview of present trends

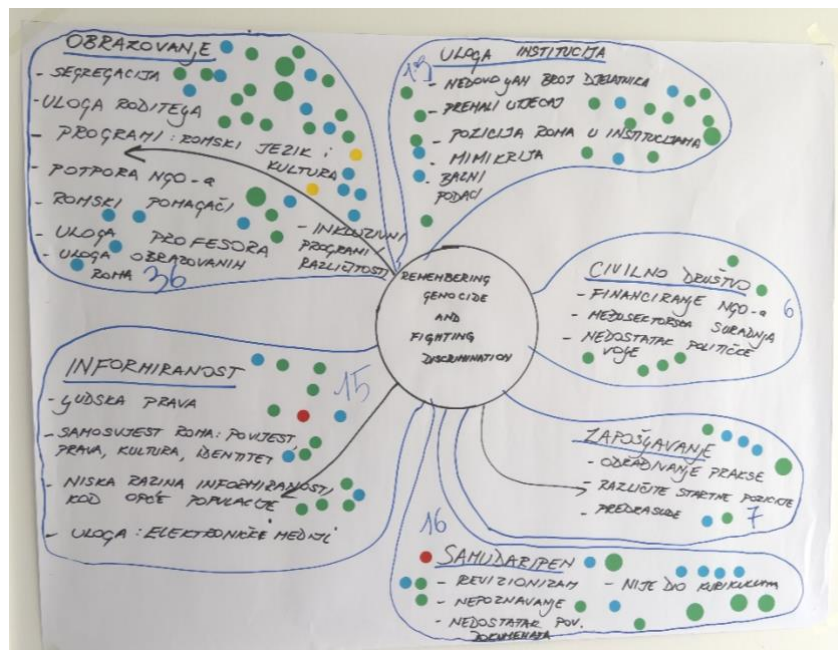
The second session focused on the present period and main trends regarding discrimination against Roma people and knowledge about Samudaripen. During this session participants were divided randomly into four working groups to analyze the current trends on these two issues. They were asked to debate within their working groups starting from the following question: *"In which direction are we going? What would happen in the next future if nothing changed?"*.

The main trends regarding discrimination against Roma people and knowledge about Samudaripen emerging from the four working groups are:

1. *Low level of education among members of the Roma community.* Focused on segregation of the Roma students, the role of Roma parents in their children's education, the role of educated Roma individuals in their respective communities, the role of teachers, greater support of the relevant NGOs, and the changes necessary in the Croatian educational system, namely the introduction of special programs on Romani language and culture and more inclusive programs that would advocate cultural diversity.
2. *Low level of information and awareness.* Both among Roma and among members of the general population, and the role of the electronic media and media in general in shaping the general picture about Roma. The self-awareness of the Roma should be strengthened, though knowledge on history, culture, rights and identity. More information on human rights is also needed.
3. *The insufficient role of the institutions.* The state and local institutions do not have enough employees, especially those educated to work with the Roma community. Roma are seriously underrepresented in all forms of government and administration. New base data analyses for the Roma community are needed. Also connected is the problem of the ethnic mimicry of Roma.
4. *The role of civil society in dealing with problems faced by the Roma community in Croatia.* The main problems that emerged are the lack of political will to include the civil society in the decision-making processes, the insufficient or unstable financial support to civil society and the need for stronger networking and inter-sectoral cooperation.
5. *The employment difficulties faced by the members of the Roma community.* When looking for employment Roma face serious prejudices, as they do not have the same starting position as the members of the majority population. The same happens when high school students or students apply for their apprenticeship or internship.
6. *Samudaripen and its implications on the modern Croatian society.* There is a low level of knowledge on Samudaripen in Croatia. This is linked to the fact that the history of Romani genocide is not taught in schools, and there is a serious lack of historical documents available to study the process. Another problem is the rising tendency of historic revisionism present in Croatian society.

The current trends identified by the participants correspond with the findings of the interviews conducted in the first phase of the participatory process in July.

The description below includes the main topics that emerged in each of the four working groups.



Topics emerged within the FSC working groups – in detail

Working group I

The main **current trends** identified by participants in the first working group are:

- *Low level of education among members of the Roma community.* Participants believe that many Roma do not see the benefits of education, even today, especially because those members of the Roma community who reach a certain higher level of education leave settlements and are unwilling to come back. The engagement of teachers, professors, Roma helpers in class and NGOs should be more coordinated when helping Roma children bridge the knowledge gap that is usually present at the beginning of their education. Another negative trend that needs more attention is the rise in the number of segregated classes and schools.
- *The self-isolation of Roma.* According to some, Roma lack trust in the institutions and are suspicious of the general population, which leads into their segregation and isolation. Some have stated that there are no mediators in the Roma communities. Some have said that there are also members of the Roma community that do not wish for the situation to change because of their private interests.
- *Employment difficulties.* Many highlighted that Roma do not share the same starting positions as the majority population when searching for job. The same happens when students try to do their internship.
- *The insufficient engagement of the social service centers and the lack of educated personnel.*

- *Different religious affiliations of Roma communities.* Roma in Croatia belong to three monotheistic religions: Catholics, Orthodox, and Islam. But according to some participants, none of them have a significant role in Roma communities.



Working group II

The main **current trends** identified by participants in the second working group are:

- *The need to update the base data.* The new base data analyses of the Roma community in Croatia is deemed necessary as well as fight against ethnic mimicry, ever so present among Roma.
- *Changes in the curriculum.* All participants agree that Samudaripen and Romani culture should be taught in schools.
- *Raising general awareness about Roma.* According to many, the general population still knows very little about Roma. There should be more information available on Roma history and culture.
- *Active participation of Roma.* According to some, Roma should participate more in the political and public life. To enable them easier access to institutions, the cooperation between various Roma NGOs and public sector should be strengthened, as well as the capacities of the abovementioned NGOs.
- *Insufficient level of self-awareness among Roma members.* Some think that Roma should be more informed about their history, culture and rights. The important factor here is the role of the electronic media.

Working group III

The main **current trends** identified by participants in the third working group are:

- *Overall, lack of knowledge of Samudaripen.* Participants agree that the teaching on the Romani genocide should be more present, not just in schools, but become a part of the general discourse. Certain trends show that the history revisionism is still present in the Croatian society, as well as the negation of the Romani genocide. Samudaripen should be better researched and documented, especially among Roma themselves.
- *Rise in discrimination.* Participants believe that discrimination against Roma is generally on the rise. To fight this, we should have more inclusive programs in schools, especially those focused on nurturing cultural differences.
- *The need to build a mutual respect and trust between Roma and the majority population.* Based on centuries-old cohabitation.
- *The loss of national identity.* Some think that Roma are in jeopardy to lose their own culture and language due to forgetting, suppressing and lack of conditions for the transfer of knowledge.



Working group IV

The main **current trends** identified by participants in the fourth working group are:

- *Lack of knowledge of Roma history, culture, customs, and genocide.* All participants agree that the lack of knowledge leads to discrimination and prejudices.
- *Lack of political will.* According to some, most of the existing official measures lack in continuity, which in turn only intensifies the marginalization of Roma. What is also missing are concrete projects that would help the community.

- *The invisibility of the Roma community.* During the discussion, some participants asked themselves: “if even Roma are not aware of their origin, how can the same be expected from the majority population?”. What majority population knows about Roma is usually based on prejudices and the general picture of Roma created by the media.
- *History revisionism.*
- *Lack of the engagement of the educational institutions.*

5 A focus on the future: defining an Action plan

The last session consisted in a reflection on what can be done to counter negative trends and to enhance positive trends. Participants were specifically asked to indicate which actions should be taken primarily, how they can personally contribute, and which external resources are needed for their implementation.

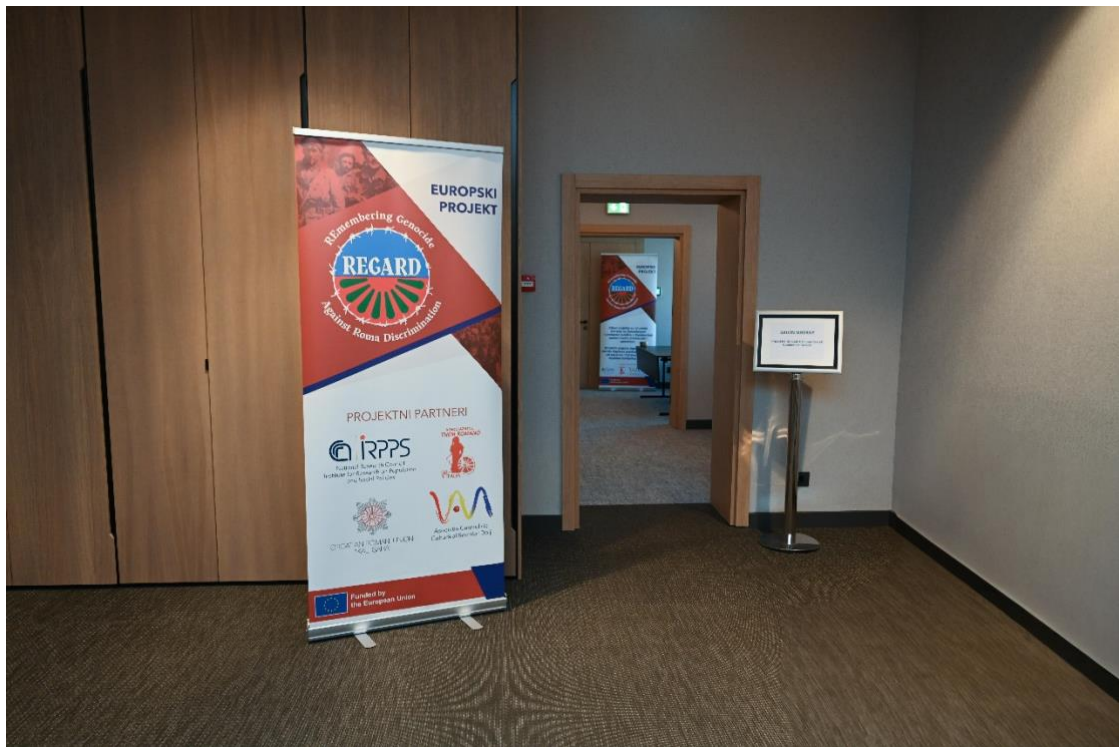
This session opened with an overview of the main trends emerged from the previous session and followed with the identification of the main trends to focus on in defining an Action plan for reaching the desired future in the fight against Roma discrimination and knowledge on Samudaripen. In order to identify the main trends to focus the debate on, participants were asked to vote the most relevant priority for them. Each participant could indicate three priorities. Based on participants’ voting, current trends were ranked as it follows:

1. Low level of education among members of the Roma community (36 votes)
2. The insufficient role of the institutions, including the problem of the ethnic mimicry of Roma (19 votes)
3. Samudaripen and its implications on the modern Croatian society (16 votes)
4. Low level of information and awareness, both among Roma and among members of the general population, and the role of the electronic media and media in general in shaping the general picture about Roma (15 votes)
5. The employment difficulties faced by the members of the Roma community (7 votes)
6. The role of civil society in dealing with problems faced by the Roma community in Croatia (6 votes)

The first four trends were selected as the ones to discuss in the following session. Each trend was discussed in a different working group, with the help of a facilitator. Participants could choose which topic they wanted to discuss, and joined the respective group.

The discussion was structured around the following question: “*Which actions should be taken primarily to counter negative trends and enhance positive trends? How can you personally contribute?*”.

The table below includes the main actions identified by participants for each topic.



ACTION PLAN TO IMPROVE THE EDUCATION OF THE ROMA COMMUNITY

MEASURE	PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION	RESOURCES NEEDED
1. Creation of didactic material and schoolbooks for Romani students (in Croatian and Boyash Romani) to help them bridge the gap at the start of their schooling	- Further engagement of the Croatian Romani Union at expert associates on a special project regarding the specialized schoolbooks	- The resources of the European Commission
2. Higher wages for teachers working with Roma children and who already underwent special training programs (e.g. the language basics)	- Creation of an additional training module based on the Romani language and culture that would give teachers extra points for advancement (higher wages in the end)	- Various resources and political will
3. Education of Roma parents on the importance of the pre-school education	- Creation of the educational programs for Roma parents - Special campaigns explaining the importance of early and pre-school education	- Better law regulations regarding pre-school education
4. Desegregation of kindergartens and schools/ Intercultural kindergartens and schools	- Reporting the cases of segregation in the neighborhood - Better equipment in segregated schools to make them more popular with the majority population	- Better coordination of various stakeholders: representatives in the Parliament, local governments, experts
5. Higher number of Roma helpers in class with a university diploma		- The cooperation with the Ministry of science and education - The establishment of new laws and regulations regarding the role of the Roma helpers in class
6. Stronger laws regulating the obligatory finishing of the elementary school (8th grade)	- Coordination inside the Croatian Romani Union for advocating stronger regulations and for educating parents	- The cooperation with the Ministry of science and education - The establishment of new laws and regulations
7. Securing textbooks and necessary equipment for the apprenticeship of high school students	- Coordination inside the Croatian Romani Union	- The cooperation with the Ministry of science and education and the Government

ACTION PLAN: TO IMPROVE THE ROLE OF INSTITUTIONS

MEASURE	PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION	RESOURCES NEEDED
1. Revision of the school curriculum, so that more topics on human rights, civil education, democratic values etc. are included	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stronger networking - Production of didactic and educational materials (for elementary schools and high schools, for other educational institutions such as museums) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More extracurricular activities (fieldtrips) - New history textbooks
2. More Roma employed in state institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy - Organization of public events to raise awareness, such as meetings, conferences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The establishment of the employment quotas for Roma
3. More effective measures in action plans regarding the improving of the status of the Roma national minority in Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposing and advocacy - Inclusion of the civil society in creating action plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater involvement of the relevant ministries - More cooperation in writing action plans
4. Increasing the support of international institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participating in the national elections on all levels - Greater cooperation between local NGOs and international organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financing
5. Networking/ strengthening of the inter-sectoral cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocate the dialogue between different governmental bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change of government
6. Independent re-evaluation of existing measures and regulations regarding the improvement of status of the Roma national minority in Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy - Collecting information and data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hiring independent experts - Finding the lapses and omissions - Financing the advocacy measures and strengthening the capacities

Note: during the presentation of this action plan, a debate arose regarding Article 22, Paragraph 4 of the Croatian Constitutional Law on the Rights of National Minorities (Dec. 2003), which says that when employing for certain jobs in the local or regional self-government units, a preference under same conditions will be given to the members of the national minorities, to secure the minority's representation in the said body.

Different participants gave their overviews of the said Article and whether it is indeed put into force, especially when considering what was said earlier regarding the lower educational level of the Roma. A representative of the Roma national minority from the Sisak-Moslavina county stated that in his local and regional administrative bodies, Roma are never given any preferences, even when they make the best choice

for a certain position, stressing that what is at work is the enormous lack of political willpower to employ Roma at any public positions.

ACTION PLAN TO IMPROVE THE RECOGNITION OF SAMUDARIPEN

MEASURE	PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION	RESOURCES NEEDED
1. Supporting scientific and cultural activities - Development of the precise terminology regarding the genocide against Roma in the Second World War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scientific research - Spread the knowledge - Organize cultural events (exhibitions, concerts) <p>Participants who are available: Danijel Vojak (Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar), Robert Kušević (Kuršanec Elementary School), Jelena Roboz (Croatian History Museum)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better general support of the public - Financial support to the specific projects targeting the problem
2. Integration of Samudaripen in the school curriculum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in writing curricula - Stress the importance of the topic (the role of media) <p>Participants who are available: Nenad Jovanović (Novosti), Tomislav Jeleković (Ambidexter), A.C. Dorta Batista (student)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cooperation between state authorities, institutions - Media coverage - Training of educators (not just schoolteachers)
3. Raising general awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize workshops/ educational activities - Closer cooperation of various NGOs (esp. Roma NGOs) and media <p>Participants who are available: Danijel Vojak (Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar), Tomislav Jeleković (Ambidexter)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closer cooperation of the central government, NGOs, media, and scientific and cultural institutions
4. Samudaripen in the context of raising awareness and sensitizing society and government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating/ adopting/ implementing/ reporting on measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional support - Intersectoral cooperation - Cooperation with NGOs
5. Participation of youth in the activities related to Samudaripen (both Roma and non-Roma)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Motivating the youth - Allocating more resources to working with youth <p>Participants who are available: Romana Kuzmanić Olujić (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Josipa Sivrić (Društvo za psihološku pomoć), Tomislav Jeleković (Ambidexter)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governmental support - Support of the various youth NGOs - Cooperation with the media
6. Increase international and inter-institutional cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation with the relevant bodies of the Croatian Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political will

- Cooperation with international institutions
- Membership in international organizations

Participants who are available:
Romana Kuzmanić Oujčić (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Danijel Vojak (Ivo Pilar Institute), Robert Kušević (Kuršanec Elementary School)

ACTION PLAN TO IMPROVE PUBLIC AWARENESS (AND THE ROLE OF MEDIA)

MEASURE	PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION	RESOURCES NEEDED
1. Guarantee truthfulness in reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report the instances of false content to editorial boards <p>All participants are available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect of professional guidelines - Respect of the ethical and moral codes - Media campaign that would highlight the importance of truthful reporting
2. Education and sensitization of media employees - Encourage the education and employment of the Roma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of specialized educational activities, e.g. workshops in cooperation with professionals <p>Participant who is available: Maja Grubišić (Phralipen editorial board)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More knowledge and information on the topics and persons that the report focuses on - More positive stories - Broadcasting of the national minorities' content as equally worth - Extra efforts to attract the general audience (e.g. high-quality content)
3. Increase the visibility of the national minorities' content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Start a constructive discussion inside the profession (Croatian Journalists' Association) <p>Participant who is available: Maja Grubišić (Phralipen editorial board)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better cooperation with the mainstream media - Inclusion of the minorities' cultural, historical and similar content in programs intended for the general audience
4. Stronger regulation of hate speech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reporting instances of hate speech in media content <p>All participants are available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Include education on hate speech in public schools - Public campaign against hate speech in the media
5. Teach media literacy in schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a series of workshops in cooperation with media and educational experts - Include media literacy as a cross-curricula topic <p>Participant who is available: Maja Grubišić (Phralipen editorial board)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Include media literacy in school curriculum
6. Increase cooperation of NGOs and public institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create cooperation at the local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the visibility of NGOs in the media

