



1. Defining the social exclusion of Roma in Greece...



It constitutes a controversial matter of social inequality, affecting a sizeable, socially weak population,

Characterized by:

1. Spatial exclusion and specifically :

- distance from the organized urban-social-economic fabric
- poor and unstable habitation in temporary settlements
- homelessness, in settlement-encampment conditions

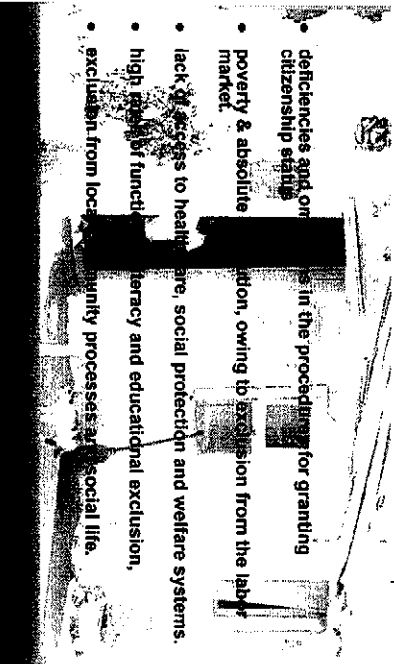
The Roma's spatial exclusion is realized due to the lack of establishment conditions and the lack of safe habitation and housing infrastructure.

Designing a RENEWED LONG TERM STRATEGY ...for the Social Inclusion of the Greek Roma



2. Social exclusion and specifically :

- deficiencies and ommissions in the proceeding for granting citizenship status
- poverty & absolute market
- lack of access to health care, social protection and welfare systems.
- high level of functional literacy and educational exclusion,
- exclusion from local community processes and social life.



The social exclusion of Roma is expressed by their cut-off from primary social goods and fundamental social rights :

- Civil status - Citizenship
- Employment and Social Security
- Health, Social Protection and Social Welfare
- Education and vocational training
- Social participation

These conditions lead to generalized exclusion : absolute disconnection from the social - institutional structures,

...resulting in : a vicious circle of spatial - social exclusion, which favors cultural segregation.

3. Individual Sectoral strategies vis-à-vis Roma social exclusion different dimensions

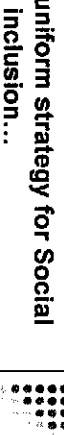


The social inclusion strategy must be single and uniform. Its individual dimensions constitute different aspects of the same problem.

Social inclusion policies aim to simultaneously act eliminating the causes inhibiting access to them and the obstacles to accessing them.

Formulating particular strategic targets is governed by the principle of institutional promotion

specifically....



2. Towards a uniform strategy for Social inclusion...

The implementation of a single social inclusion policy aims to lift the conditions responsible for ROMA general social exclusion ...

In 2 social equality deficits:

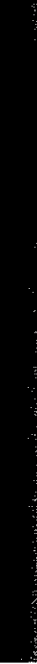
1. lack of consolidation, housing and participation in the development process of local societies (spatial exclusion)
2. lack of access to primary social goods and fundamental rights, and lack of participation in the distribution of indirect public wealth (social exclusion)

A new strategy for social inclusion...

Uniform and cohesive-multifaceted policy for the simultaneous

management of social exclusion parameters:

- Development of a sustainable social housing policy
- Development of measures for long-term social support



3.1 civil and Municipal status (Citizenship)

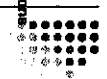


- In every society an individual is defined by a sequel of facts and information exclusively pertaining to oneself and is registered in special Public Administration service catalogues and in particular those of
- the Registry Offices,
 - the Municipal and Male Registries,
 - the Special Registries and Consular Offices.
- The lack of organized personal data is a factor leading to social exclusion, since the identification of the person in question is required in order to exercise all rights pertaining to the basic sectors of public life, namely health, education, employment, housing, the right to vote and to stand as a candidate.

Strategic objective :

The final settlement of outstanding issues relating to registration in Municipal Registries and the regulation of further acts of civil status, as a procedure ensuring the legal context of citizenship from which a number of rights

3.3 Education



illiteracy among adults and educational exclusion of minors constitute conditions generating social exclusion.

2 Intervention areas...

- Measures for providing educational assistance to the adult ROMA population who, in terms of age, is outside the educational system scope.
 - Measures for ensuring the conditions for educational & social coexistence at school of children with cultural diversity as the educational system duty.
- The up to now experimental policies for school support should be structurally included, by means of legislative measures, in the Public Education System and have regular and mandatory implementation in all schools.

Strategic objective :

Educational assistance provided to students of Gypsy origin and their integration into the school system as a special educational policy of the national educational system, characterized by clarity of targets, development of educational means and provision of sufficient resources-material and human ones.

The encouragement of Roma children to continue educational process to higher levels after completing their compulsory education, and post secondary education-professional or academic- should become a national strategy objective, by means of

3.2 Housing and basic infrastructure



- The concept of residence is a multifactorial concept involving,
- the residence, as a unit
- urban technical infrastructure
 - access to social equipment (education, health, social welfare infrastructures and other services),
 - access to the economic area, to the productive fabric of an area safeguarding access to labor market and consumption.

The policy must include a strategy for spatial inclusion and social housing, as well as acquisition of a solid position.

Strategic objective :

the development of social accommodation and housing aid guaranteeing and ensuring consolidation and sustainable habitation:

- will result in permanent establishment providing ownership right in land and property.
- will aim for permanent, sustainable, safe and functional habitation.

3.4 Employment and access to labor market



The Roma's labor status refers to a poor labor model with negative impact on income generation to ensure living conditions, as well as domino impact on other parameters of social inclusion.

Horizontal objectives:

- Legalize existing professional occupations
- Modernize existing professional occupations
- Develop professional skills and activities
- Develop small scale entrepreneurship
- Develop collective forms of entrepreneurship
- Develop forms of community-based economy
- Get familiar with salaried work
- Increase mobility and adaptability in the labor market
- Orientation towards the vocational training system



Strategic objective :

Develop «a basket of initiatives» to support employment, including the following actions:

Passive measures: For Counseling, information, orientation and preparation of a work plan, pre-vocational and vocational training, practice and acquisition of vocational experience.

Active measures: for the subsidization of new jobs, funding for the development of the already existing businesses or the creation of new ones, assistance for the creation of collective forms of enterprise action (partnerships) and, finally, development of the social economy by reinforcing fully owned or joint enterprise schemes with the joint participation of Roma, local government agencies and N.G.O.'s.



3.5 Health: individual & social health

- The causes of Roma population poor health status at individual and social level are identified ...
- In the poor health conditions resulting from deficiencies in urban infrastructure, in the environmental parameters of domestic ecology in general as well as the subsequent epidemiologic factors
 - In the exclusion and ignorance resulting from poor health, the distance from and the difficulties of communication with the Nursing Care Systems and mostly with prevention services.
 - In the absence of insurance cover, due to the lack of a labor contract or due to poor welfare cover

Horizontal objectives:

The inclusion in the institutional public functions belongs to the procedure of social integration through the mobilization of Legislation which, even though it exists, is not active.

The operation of intermediate support structures, in conjunction with other bodies of Public Health, remains necessary for emergency action intended to provide information and education for the prevention and management of bad health factors in everyday life, regarding health education issues.



Strategic objective :

Interconnection of the social health framework with interventions for the improvement of living conditions, and the provision of social health infrastructure (sewerage, potable water, electricity network, electric power systems, waste disposal etc),
Assistance to Roma coming from intermediate structures, in order to ensure their access to the public system and Health services

3.6 Social welfare and policy

Strategic objective :

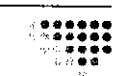


In terms of social inclusion, mechanisms of institutional promotion of Roma must be developed, i.e. mechanisms not promoting discriminating interventions but the inclusion of Roma in the Welfare system.

- Promoting the Roma as citizens with equal rights in social welfare and policy institutions is a priority.

It is a matter of urgent importance to develop a protection net for the children living in Roma communities.

- Linking social benefits with labor is also a



The new social inclusion strategy should not only assist and promote cultural expression but also encourage the Roma to be acquainted with other forms of cultural expressions.
In this way Culture becomes a medium of communication with other collective identities in cultural expression and social life, and therefore cultural activity becomes a policy tool for social inclusion.

3.6 Social welfare and policy



The social security system has a bureaucratic and cumbersome function and fails to respond to the acute, differentiated and changing social needs of Roma population.

With regard to social and welfare policy benefits, total disconnection of Roma from the use of services has been detected. The use of the welfare treatment card allows access to elementary health services, which are insufficient and fail to cover their needs.

Roma are considered destitute and are eligible for welfare benefits but their relationships with the welfare services are not very good.

The Social policy is a complex of citizen oriented services, with the development of flexible and decentralized units, addressing a wider range of beneficiaries.....

Nurseries & Kindergartens, Centers for Children's Creativity (Psychosocial), Units for people with disabilities, Counseling Centers, Programs of Psychological and Social Assistance, Outreach service Programs and Elderly Care Centers.

3.7 Culture



The right to a different social identity and cultural expression is non-negotiable.

- Any inclusion policy should not be a policy of cultural leveling or assimilation to the dominant culture.

The Roma culture is an experiential culture. Its special dialect, Romanes, customs and oral tradition and its particular style of music make up its connective tissue.

In terms of social inclusion, the Roma can and must exchange cultural product, being dually supported, as:

- Producers of culture in the wide sense of traditions, customs and elements of social behavior and expression, namely what is called culture.
- Consumers of culture as they have access to the cultural product produced and offered by other sources of cultural expression.

4. STRATEGIC PLANNING FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTATION TERMS METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES



The complexity of social exclusion of Roma and the holistic approach to its management

The Social exclusion of Roma is defined as a lack of access to indisputable social rights and goods regarding :

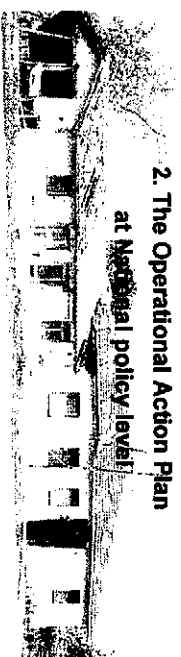
- 1) Free settlement—consolidation – residence,
- 2) Municipal civil status
- 3) Health, Social policy and Welfare.
- 4) Education and vocational training.
- 5) Employment and social security

Those 5 dimensions of social exclusion cannot be examined separately and in isolation, but must be perceived as a joint system of interconnected factors.

The consolidation of the homeless Roma, in terms of sustainable residence, and the prospect of smooth socioeconomic inclusion follow 6 planning principles:



1. A holistic view of their social inclusion with simultaneous intervention to lift social exclusion conditions in the 5 dimensions.
2. Thematic specification and objectives specification according to each thematic area.
3. Uniform planning, with differentiations related to different needs
4. Institutional promotion, as a promotion policy to public institutions
5. Local action, based on local peculiarities and conditions
6. Procedures for Roma participation in all implementation stage



2. The Operational Action Plan at National policy level

Formulation of main planning principles in 3 levels:



2.1 Subject Planning

Formulating the thematic – sectoral strategy and the respective Action Plans is a work undertaken by the staff in cooperation with the competent planning and policy-implementation bodies, in the sectors of :



- Spatial planning, infrastructures, housing aid and social residence policy (Ministry for the Environment, Ministry of Employment)
- Civil and Municipal status (Ministry of the Interior)
- Health, Social policy, Solidarity and Welfare policy (Ministry of Health)
- Education and initial vocational training (Ministry of Education)
- Employment and social security (Ministry of Employment)
- Culture, Sports, Youth (Ministry of Culture, General Secretariat for Youth)
- Gender Equality policy (General Secretariat for Gender Equality)

The Action Plans' formulation shall constitute the thematic specialization per policy sector in 2 ways:

1. for developing new specialized policies on Roma people (social reinforcement)
2. for integrating and promoting Roma people in current institutional public policies in the sector (institutional promotion)

2.2 The integrated territorial intervention model

Roma people's social exclusion is a social phenomenon that is produced and reproduced locally, in the natural and social environment. Therefore, any inclusion policy must be implemented locally, under a unique National planning.



- The interventions' planning and implementation at the territorial reference level,
 - connection to local conditions,
 - local features,
 - It incorporates into the planning the social inclusion rate already acquired
- on the basis of each settlement's typological classification:

- Pure settlements at permanent sites
- Pure settlements at sites that move
- Mixed settlements.
- Neighbourhoods
- Conventional residences or apartments

2.3 The diffusion and implementation instrument



2.3.1

Local Intervention Plans and their main components:

- Integrated intervention programs at specific place and at coherent time.
- Multisectoral programs in a specific territorial unit where a Roma group lives under exclusion conditions regarding simultaneous intervention, through corporate cooperation and local community and Roma people participation, in multiple aspects of exclusion through standardized actions.

Local Intervention Plans constitute an instrument of integrated planning and implementation of programs supporting Roma people specifying the National social inclusion strategy at territorial level, by simultaneously addressing all aspects of Roma's social exclusion in the context of local communities as well.



The instrument's main components are:

1. the territorial approach,
2. the multi - sectoral approach
3. the corporate action
4. the institutional promotion
5. the planning and implementation standardization
6. the participative planning
7. the bottom-up approach and the social consent

2.3.2

The local intervention Plans and their implementation phases

A Plan's implementation is divided into 2 phases

the preparation and planning phase :

- Diagnosis of the needs of the Roma population of the area
- Setting up of the partnership grouping
- Engagement of local community and attainment of consensus
- Inclusion of Roma in planning and implementation
- Strengthening the adequacy of the leading agency
- Design of basic intervention plan
- Administrative and planning maturing of the plan

the implementation phase - actions in 3 directions :

- Housing support policy
- Social support policy
- Strengthening social cohesion on the local level



TERRITORIAL TYPOLOGY AND ACTIONS CORRELATION TABLE

TERRITORIAL TYPOLOGY ACTION TYPE	TYPE A Pure settlement at perimeter site	TYPE B Pure settlement at the site above	TYPE C Mixed settlement, neighborhood formed	TYPE D Neighborhood	TYPE E Commercial Areas or apartments
Habitat intervention	+	+			
Housing - residence	+				+
Civil - Municipal Status	+				
Employment - Social Security				+	+
Health, Social Policy and Welfare		+			
Training			+		
Social Equality and Participation		+		+	+

The body implementing each action is marked with + and the body participating in the action and contributing to it, action in the context of

TERRITORIAL TYPOLOGY AND ACTIONS CORRELATION TABLE

TERRITORIAL TYPOLOGY ACTION TYPE	TYPE A Pure settlement at perimeter site	TYPE B Pure settlement at the site above	TYPE C Mixed settlement, neighborhood formed	TYPE D Neighborhood	TYPE E Commercial Areas or apartments
Habitat intervention	(20% - 30%)	(30% - 50%)	(20% - 30%)		
Housing - residence	(20% - 40%)	(20% - 40%)	(20% - 30%)	+	(30% - 50%)
Civil - Municipal Status	(5% - 5%)	(5% - 7%)	(5% - 5%)	+	+
Employment - Social Security	(10% - 20%)	(20% - 25%)	(15% - 20%)	(20% - 40%)	(20% - 50%)
Health, Social Policy and Welfare	(10% - 20%)	(15% - 20%)	(10% - 15%)	(10% - 15%)	+
Training	(10% - 15%)	(10% - 15%)	(10% - 15%)	(20% - 40%)	(10% - 20%)
Social Equality and Participation	(5% - 5%)	(10% - 15%)	(5% - 10%)	+	+



3. Social support policy – local action instruments

CENTRES SUPPORTING social inclusion: a local social support instrument with features friendly to the socially excluded citizen addressing all citizens of an area.

SOCIAL SUPPORT CENTRES have a complex and multiple role, as structures providing

- primary social support services, such as: information provision and consultancy
- secondary service development, such as: reference – mediation – advocacy

Social Support Centres' role is complex, through parallel functions in the several areas of Roma's social exclusion:

- Informative - Consultative - Supportive - Mediator - Referential
- Coordinative - Advocative



4. STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION METHODS AND CONDITIONS

4.1 DEVELOPING A NEW NATIONAL STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTING A SOCIAL INCLUSION POLICY ON A DECENTRALIZED BASIS AND ON A NATIONAL SCALE MUST BE GOVERNED BY COMMON PROCESSES AS REGARDS...

- ... the main methodological and technical prerequisites,
- ... the common perception of the local policy factors.

Basic actions – conditions for ensuring the above include:

- Unification and systematization of expertise
- Dissemination of good practices and identification of negative practices
- Development of methodological models – standardization - tools
- Recording – codification of legal-statutory framework
- Human resources : development of institutions of ongoing training



horizontal support actions as :

4.2. SOCIAL DIALOGUE SOCIAL AWARENESS -SOCIAL CONSENSUS

- DEVELOPMENT OF A FORUM FOR DIALOGUE / NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR SOCIAL AWARENESS AND HIGHLIGHTING AND PROMOTION OF ROMA'S NEEDS



5. STRATEGY SPECIALIZATION



1. Planning a Model for a multi - Sectorial Action Plan for Integrated Territorial and Social Policies

2. Developing an Action Plan for immediate interventions

PRIORITY AXIS



1	HOUSING AND BASIC INFRASTRUCTURES
2	HEALTH
3	EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
4	EDUCATION
5	SOCIAL WELFARE
6	CULTURE
7	PUBLICITY / AWARENESS-RAISING / NETWORKING



1. HOUSING AND BASIC INFRASTRUCTURES

Proposed Measures

1. Development of a statutory-legal framework for production and allocation of social housing
2. Land use planning for inclusion of areas into urban and residential plans – Recording of existing residential patterns and completion of land register
3. Acquisition of land
4. Provision of loans to purchase individual homes Subsidized loans: for the repair and improvement of existing homes, for the purchase or construction of new homes, for the purchase and/or allocation of land
5. Design of locations / infrastructures for group habitation
6. Infrastructure networks – Design of surrounding spaces

1. The multi-sectoral Action Plan ...



- ... includes actions for all sectors of the Greek Roma population's personal and social life, in synergy both with each other and with other policies and interventions in combating exclusion.
- The Multisectoral Plan's strategic approach is focused on creating the conditions for improving the Greek Roma population's living conditions and promoting their social integration.
- The Action Plan interventions are developed by subject priority in specific sectors that play a decisive role in promoting social inclusion and social cohesion.
- In all sectors, a common principle underpinning all actions is the institutional promotion, namely the integration of individual policies and interventions into the institutional framework of public functions, as a long-term social inclusion option.

1: HOUSING AND BASIC INFRASTRUCTURES



The basic goal of the Axis ...

- Is the planning of an integrated policy for social housing and the implementation of a package of housing support measures which will ensure, in the medium term, the permanent settlement and organic integration of Gypsies into local communities through models of sustainable housing.
- It is intended that the housing interventions should be realized in the context of a broader policy of spatial and social integration, the central element being the acquisition of a permanent home and as a consequence the organic integration of the population in local communities, with the guarantee of inelastic technical infrastructures and access to the social amenities of the areas where the Roma communities are settled.



2 : HEALTH

The basic goal of the Axis ...

- Intervention in the health sector will need to be a process functioning on many levels, which will target the individual, family and social levels. This process will be ensured through three axes:
 - Prevention of the factors affecting individual health and collective health
 - Management of impact sound management of pharmaceutical education, medical care, nursing and treatment)
 - Tackling the damage caused (treatment and medical support in general)

2 : HEALTH

Proposed Measures

1. Public health interventions in relation to housing conditions.
2. Preventive medical programmes
3. Health education programmes (such as family planning, individual and family hygiene, etc.)
4. Information – Awareness-Raising - Briefing
5. Implementation of existing legislation and mechanisms for provision of health services.
6. Development of intermediate support structures as an evolution of community medical centres
7. Mobile mental health, primary care and public health promotion units

3. EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The general objective of the Axis ...

- .. is a multi-level intervention for the improvement, in quantity and quality, of employment of the Gypsy population.
- The quantitative improvement of employment is defined as an increase in employment and parallel decrease in unemployment of the particular group.
- while qualitative improvement is defined as an improvement in vocational qualifications, improvement of the position of Gypsies in the allocation of labour, strengthening their capacity to engage in business activity and legitimization of their exercise of an occupation.

3. EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The priorities set forth are:

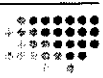
- Legalize the current professional occupations
- Develop and modernize the current professional occupations
- Develop small-scale entrepreneurship
- Support the establishment of new enterprises
- Achieve familiarization with salaried work
- Develop new professional skills
- Increase labour security



3. EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Proposed Measures :

1. Support for existing business activity by Gypsies.
 - Legitimization of existing business activity
 - Support for existing business activity
 - Support for public or private enterprises allowing development of local networking of economic content in areas responding to the capacities of the target group.
2. Support for the setting up of new businesses
3. Support for paid employment



3. EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Proposed Measures :

4. Local Action Plans
 - Coordination of local employment resources
 - Upgrading of human resources through provision of counselling services in areas of employment and entrepreneurship, psycho-social support for development of social skills and vocational training
 - Promotion of the unemployed into active employment policies through subsidies for new jobs, new entrepreneurs, places in training schemes and subsidies for social economy businesses.
5. Integrated Interventions for Acquisition/Upgrading of Qualifications and Integration into the Labour Market
6. Increased access to national insurance system



4. EDUCATION

The central aspiration involving the education of Gypsies...

...is the integration of their children into the reality of school life, in order to reduce the drop-out and failure rate and to broaden their educational experience into all levels of the system, increasing their levels of social, cultural and functional literacy.

In the case of adults, the objective is to reduce illiteracy while increasing functional literacy in the areas of reading, writing and numeracy.



4. EDUCATION



Proposed Measures :

1. Planning, implementation and evaluation of a contemporary educational Programme for integration of Gypsies into school life.
2. Pre-School Education Programmes
3. Operation of Second-Chance Schools for young people aged 18 – 30 years old, drop outs from ages 12 –18 or children that never went to school 9-12 years old, as well as Adult Education Centres
4. Scholarship Programmes for Integration and Successful Completion of Studies in secondary and tertiary education
5. Synergy and combination with other actions and measures, the main objective being to reduce the fragmentation and provisional nature of individual measures and actions.

6: CULTURE



A new strategy for social inclusion must see the element of unique cultural identity as a positive factor and must recognize in practice the right to cultural difference.

As part of policy for social integration, this process is ensured through two axes :

1. Support for highlighting the cultural expression of the Gypsy identity.
2. Encouraging the Gypsy population to participate in and have contact with other forms of cultural expression.

5: SOCIAL WELFARE



The general objective is ...

...through the development, expansion and improvement of social welfare services for Gypsies –

...to help citizens of Gypsy descent to emerge from extreme conditions of abject poverty and social exclusion,

...achieving social integration and facilitating access to social goods.

Proposed Measures :

1. Strengthening (creation, upgrading, modernization) of child care units
2. Strengthening of Home Help units
3. Programmes of advisory support for individuals or families in issues of daily life (family relations, work, insurance, rights, health)
4. Development of a network of social protection services to meet the needs of families, women and children. The network will promote cooperation among different services.
5. Development of services to regularize citizenship status of Roma

6: CULTURE



Proposed Measures :

1. Support for cultural and sporting activity structures
2. Roma language, oral tradition and communication: historical journey of a language to extinction
3. Events to showcase and encourage acceptance of the Gypsy cultural identity as an element in the wealth of the Greek cultural heritage
4. Cultural activity programmes. Arts centres for Gypsy communities
5. Inclusion of Gypsies in 'Cultural Outlet' municipal cultural centres.
6. Sport and social involvement
7. School cultural activities and equal participation of Gypsy children

7: PUBLICITY / AWARENESS-RAISING / NETWORKING



The proposed interventions

...relate to actions designed to create the right social conditions for the successful implementation and outcome of the measures for social inclusion of the Gypsy population,

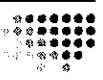
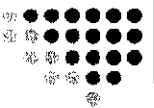
...as well as acceptance of these interventions by local communities.

Proposed Measures :

1. Setting up and operation of a forum for dialogue, as an ongoing institution for support and promotion of the national strategy
2. Recording-coordination-processing of legislation and the statutory framework more generally
3. Raising institutional awareness – Human resources at all levels: institutions- mechanisms for ongoing education
4. Networking-partnership-cooperation of social partners
5. Dissemination of expertise and highlighting of good practices
6. Generation and implementation of local publicity and awareness-raising plans
7. Planning of national campaigns to raise social awareness
8. Individual Responsibility



1. RECORDING OF THE EXISTING SITUATION OF THE ROMA POPULATION IN GREECE
establishment and living conditions
2. FIELD STUDY DATA
housing and social conditions and exploration of needs
...on the basis of the national study of 2008

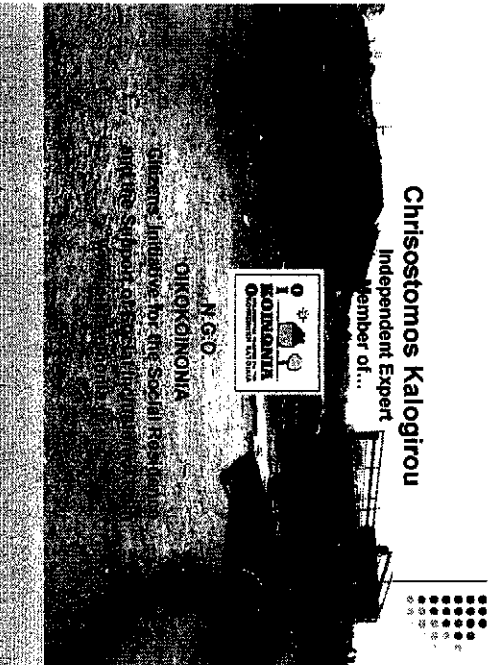


1. summary presentation of the conclusions from settlement recording...

ACCOMMODATION - HOUSING - RESIDENCE:

- The housing issue is a primary problem the Roma population is confronted with. Their living conditions, given that 50% of the population live in prefab hamlets, shanties, cabins and, generally congested makeshift accommodations, deprived of the basic technical - social infrastructures and essential facilities, highlight the significant problem of the lack of housing for a large population.

50% -> homeless



POPULATION SETTLEMENT TABLE PER NUMBER OF FAMILIES

The distribution of residential districts per type does not reflect the corresponding distribution of the population ...

SETTLEMENT TYPE	Type 1: Pure settlements	Type 2: Pure settlements at sites that move	Type 3: Mixed settlements	Type 4: Neighbourhoods	Type 5: Integrated Residences throughout the urban web	Type 6,7,8 Private hamlets Organised construction Mixed public reservations
Percentage of permanent settlements	9%	1%	33%	49%	7%	1%
Percentage of settlements	6%	2%	28%	50%	1%	3%



In Greece, 8 types of Roma settlements have been recorded:

- 1: Pure settlements at permanent sites, dominated by makeshift 'shells' for permanent or seasonal use
- 2: Pure settlements at sites that move within the limits of a broader region, which are used permanently or seasonally
- 3: Mixed settlements consisting of an approximately equal combination of houses and makeshift constructs, usually for permanent use.
- 4: Neighbourhoods dominated by houses for permanent use, usually in decentralized districts of the urban web
- 5: Conventional residences or apartments interspersed throughout the urban web
- 6: Prefab hamlets these are new settlements consisting wholly or partly of small prefabricated houses that were ceded by the Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning & the Environment within the framework of the Integrated Action Plan
- 7: Organised construction; this concerns only one case, that of the housing hamlet at Sofades, which was constructed by the Public Housing Organisation
- 8: Mixed prefab reservations; these are vestigial types of residential hamlets, where small prefabricated houses are mixed with houses or makeshift constructions (streets, fairs, etc.).

43% DIRECT OR INDIRECT LACK OF HOUSING, 57%..... HOUSED



Problems of physical planning and property ownership

The problems most frequently encountered in regard to establishment areas are the following:

- They are located at sites that are unsuitable for residential use.
- They are located at sites that are too remote or cut off from the urban web
- They are located at sites outside the town plan.
- They occupy plots that belong to public or municipal agencies, to private citizen third parties, etc.



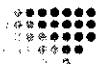
2. summary presentation of the conclusions from the social condition exploration field study

SOCIAL PARAMETERS:

1. Issues of civil status:

Greek Roma are incorporated in the administrative framework to a significant extent, since, in their overwhelming majority, they have realized the need for sorting out their birth/marriage/death registration and municipal register data, due to...

- a change in their way of life as they are no longer a mobile population group
- the policy of municipal authorities to enter this population in their register books and Municipal Registers
- the social aids offered by the State, which requires that they sort out their civil status.



Problems of technical infrastructure and services

Major problems are encountered in the following sectors:

- Layout of internal road network.
- Water supply.
- Sewerage.
- Power supply.
- Municipal lighting.
- Fixed telephony network
- Waste disposal.



1. The overwhelming majority, over 97%, have been entered both into the register books and in the registers of Municipalities, meaning that they have the Greek nationality and have adapted to Greek administrative reality.
2. They have comprehended their obligation to acquire identity cards.
3. In regard to marriage, a large percentage of the Roma maintain the tradition and custom of having gypsy weddings, which, however, are not officially recognized by the Greek state.
4. Roma men military status is 'fluid', since fewer than half of the men that should serve in the army enlist for their military service.

2. Employment :

- The picture that emerges from the survey is one of exclusion from the formal labour market and of entrapment of the majority of the Roma in an informal 'grey market' without financially viable prospects. The emerging reality is one of economic poverty and exclusion from the ever-accelerating developments in the labour market.

- Essentially, these are conditions of a fragile labour status characterized by all the features of insecure labour and that are, in essence, an intermediate state between Employment and Unemployment. They are more pertinent to the concept of "Livelihood" than to that of

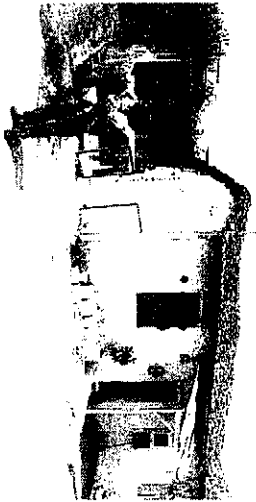


As regards the current employment status of the population, 28.5% of the total population are employed and 21.1% are unemployed persons.

	Percentage
1 Employee	28,5
2 Unemployed	21,1
3 Retired	2,6
4 School child	14,2
5 Disabled	5,6
6 Student	0,3
7 Performing domestic duties	20,7
8 Other	8,3
Total	100,0



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- As to unemployment, the situation is highly different between Roma and the general population. Roma's unemployment rate amounts to 44.3% of the economically active population. The respective unemployment rate of the country's total population amounted to 8.3% in the first quarter of 2008.
- The high unemployment rate is explained by the population's employment type, where an overwhelming 77.3% of population is recorded as being employed on an occasional (64.5%) or seasonal (12.4%) basis. Only 22.7% of employees have a permanent occupation.

Population's main employment

1	Merchants / peddlers	20,6
2	Merchants in outdoor markets	1,7
3	Joint dealers	30,4
4	Musicians	0,6
5	Salarii/ employees	2,5
6	Occasional wage-earners	8,7
7	Land workers	23,4
8	Unspecialized construction workers	3,9
9	Technical occupations (bakers, tanners, etc.)	1,4
10	Other	4,5
TOTAL		100,0

As a conclusion...

The exclusion from labour market has chain reactions to all life aspects: it limits to minimum levels the capacity to earn income, intensifies the cut-off from the social body and leads to marginalization. The income is not stable and depends mainly on seasonal employment. The income is low and, as a result, the vast majority of households have income much lower than the poverty threshold.

The relation of the Roma woman with the labour market remains from very low to inexistent.

Illiteracy and cut-off from education and, therefore, from the Vocational and Technical Education system leave clear impact on the Roma's employment situation, being more of a constant struggle to survive and a continuous reworking of ineffective employment choices rather than a stable employment framework.

3. Social Insurance

- Only 22,8% of self-employed persons report that they are insured, 25% of uninsured persons are covered with medical treatment, healthcare and subsidy by the Social Welfare Directorates of Prefectural Authorities.

Insured Persons' Healthcare Fund

	PERCENTAGE
POVERTY FUND	7,4%
STATE	1,1%
SOCIAL INSURANCE FUND	53,2%
NAVAL PENSION FUND	4,3%
AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE ORGANIZATION	24,5%
SOCIAL INSURANCE SYSTEM	1,1%
FREELANCE PROFESSIONALIST INSURANCE FUND	8,5%
TOTAL	100,0%

Roma's employment follows, in a linear way, their low educational level: professions corresponding to higher educational levels (science, management, specialized technical vocations) are totally absent (or are reported in insignificant percentages).

No significant percentages are reported in professional categories that do not require special scientific or technical knowledge, but essential vocational training, such as employees in the service provision sectors, waiters, hairdressers—store sellers, motor engineer etc.

The market leaves a certain room for Roma, since certain occupations, such as works exclusively relevant to recycling, itinerants, junk dealers, are performed almost exclusively by Roma, while in others, such as land workers, the percentage of Roma people employed is significant.

4. Health - hygiene

Health problems are directly connected to living and working conditions. Although the majority of Roma people are working, very few of them are insured in order to have access to social security, healthcare and quality for a pension. The Welfare record booklet used provides elementary health services that do not cover their needs.

10% of Roma people suffer from a serious health problem and goes for treatment mostly to the Hospital. In 45% there is at least one member facing a chronic mental or physical health problem, namely one half of the households face a chronic health problem.

- The most common chronic diseases reported are ...
- cardiovascular diseases,
- disabilities,
- mental and neurological diseases,
- diabetes mellitus
- backbone diseases

In women...

- 4 out of 10 women know about the Pap test but almost all women who have done the test state that they have done such test once.
- 1 out of 2 knows about mammography but only 1 out of 4 has done the test once.
- 1 out of 4 received no medical assessment during pregnancy.
- 1 out of 10 reports that at least one of her children has died, most of them before completing their 10th month, this fact highlights the high infant mortality rate, due to the aggravated health.

As for prevention...

- 1 out of 2 adults has not received all vaccines required.
- 3 out of 4 children have not received all vaccines required.
- 3 out of 10 children have no treatment card.

In matters of nutrition...

- ... 1 out of 10 persons includes in their daily diet fresh fruits and vegetables, while fish is rarely a part of the daily menu. Rare is also the presence of food that has to be kept in the fridge. Apart from the lack of electricity, most families have no water supply system in their residences.

As for accident frequency...

- ... 1,3 out of 10 households had some kind of accident during the previous year. About one half (45.9%) of such accidents were traffic accidents, while the others occurred in the residential (27%) and the working environment (24.3%).

The improvement compared to the 2000 study, as regards the percentage of Roma people...

- arriving at hospitals,
- holding a treatment card,
- being vaccinated,
- receiving information in matters of prevention
- women receiving perinatal care

... does not differentiate the main risks that remain unchanged, such as:

- infant mortality,
- very low average life expectancy,
- serious chronic diseases.

5. Access to Social Services

To a great extent, the Roma use basic Welfare services due to their insurance coverage as paupers and benefit beneficiaries.

The Socio-Medical Centres, as a newly established institution of multilateral social support for the Roma, is apparently being used by a significant number of households (66.4%).

Services that address the general population, these are less utilized by the Roma in the region (services such as Centres for the Open Protection of the Elderly, Day nurseries, Help at Home).

An exception can be found in the Citizen Service Centres, these have been visited at least once by 51.8% of household members

one in 10 surveyed households has used the advice and education programmes and the Mobile Prevention Unit that carry out activities at Roma settlements.

- In cases where no use is made of such services, the main reasons given are
- lack of information (39.5%) *
- poor treatment by employees (29.7%) *
- bureaucracy (20.3%) *
- distance from residences (8.2%)

* there is intense prejudice against the Roma by the employees of State / Municipal services which is based on stereotypes and creates a gap between potential Roma beneficiaries and such Services

7. Education

The majority of Greek Roma (and particularly in the case of older generations) are anfractely or functionally illiterate :

- 64.7% did not attend school at all
- 33.4% only finished certain grades of Primary School;
- 7% finished Primary School, 3.4% attended certain Junior secondary school classes,
- 0.5% graduated from Junior secondary school, while approximately
- 1% attended certain secondary school classes.

Among school age children, it appears that non-attendance is a phenomenon that progressively decreases from generation to generation. Nevertheless, their participation in education does not appear to be adequate so as to enhance and improve their vocational mobility and status.

Recently, the Greek State implemented educational programmes especially for Roma pupils, leading to an increase in attendance, which becomes very limited after Christmas and in the spring. Most pupils above 12 years of age leave school in order to work, so as to supplement their family income.

54% of e parents state they have children that have never gone to school: the reasons for children's non-attendance are the following...

- 26% of the parents invoke economic reasons and 22% invoke transfer reasons (these are economic as well)
- About 26% invoke personal reasons or reasons of particular social features (cultural ones).

Half of them (46%), state they have children who have dropped out of school even though they used to attend school on a daily basis.

32% state that their children were often absent from school and the reasons for absence are personal by 87% (I did not pay any attention, (s)he did not want to go) 63% of the children attended school inside or near the settlement.



As of conclusion...

The following table is important as it reveals the problem of Roma people's deficient education and their reasons for dropping out of school:

Therefore, it displays that school attendance by certain Roma people does not decrease at all their unemployment rate (46%).

The most serious problem is that the participation in the educational process does not seem to be adequate so as to reinforce and improve their occupational mobility and status.

Relation between educational level and employment status

	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED
1 did not go to school	59,4%	48,5%
2 1-2 primary school classes	22,1%	21,1%
3 4-6 primary school classes	4,5%	6,7%
4 Finished primary school	9,2%	12,2%
5 Certain junior secondary classes	3,4%	5,3%
6 Finished junior secondary school	0,4%	1,8%
7 Certain senior secondary classes	0,4%	0,5%
8 Finished senior secondary school	0,4%	0,5%
9 Graduated from Technical Vocational Institute	0,4%	0,2%
10 Other	0,4%	0,2%
Total	100,0%	100,0%



- School attendance is highly vulnerable to external factors, such as lack of permanent and appropriate housing, transfer, economic problems that lead to child employment, distance from school, racism phenomena in schools.
- The school institution constitutes, for Roma people, part of what they see as a hostile environment; education may be regarded as another form of coercion, the quality and prospects of which leave them unsatisfied.
- Another fact is the reasonable resistance by many Roma parents who think that school is hostile towards their culture and dignity (feeling that their children may go under traumatic humiliating experiences);...

Nevertheless, it is not concluded from the study that Roma people do not attend school in order to preserve their special cultural identity.

