

M4R



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# IASIS Presentation

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# Roma people in Greece

**Integral part of the Greek population**-self identification-not with a minority status.

- Recognised by the State as **one** of the **socially vulnerable groups lacking basic goods and services** for whom the State has adopted and implements mainstreaming and targeted policies of holistic character in all spheres of social GENERAL INFORMATION:

## Historical information:

- Greece was one of the first countries that accepted Roma in their migration journey in Europe.\*
- It is calculated that ROMA installed in Greece at about 13th and 14th century.\*
- Until 1860 they were slaves.\*
- At WWII the ROMA executed with other marginalized groups.\*
- In Greece there are two teams of Roma: These who are transporting all the time because they are street traders and they need to move constantly. The other category include the Roma who are located in isolated areas on the fringes of the towns or in small villages.\*

\*References: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romani\\_people\\_in\\_Greece](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romani_people_in_Greece)

## Current Situation

Source: FRA, EU-MIDIS II Survey , 2016

### HOUSING

- Lack of basic infrastructure
- Substandard housing
- Environmental pollution due to the absence of a rainwater network
- not connected to utility networks
- Hygiene conditions in certain Roma settlements that threaten public health

### EDUCATION

- High illiteracy rate and limited participation in the education system.
- 96% of Roma aged 18 to 24 years are early leavers from education or training,
- 58% never been in formal education/not completed primary education (ISCED 0),
- 33% has completed primary education (ISCED 1),
- 6% lower secondary education (ISCED 2),
- 2% upper secondary, vocational, post secondary, short cycle education (ISCED3 to 5).

# Current Situation

Source: FRA, EU-MIDIS II Survey , 2016

## EMPLOYMENT

- 26% of Roma people are unemployed, 23% work full-time mostly self - employed, 20% part-time/occasional work, 1% are students or in training, 25% domestic tasks and care responsibilities, 2% are retired and 3% are not working due to illness or disability
- In paid work 52% (Main current activity is work or have worked in the last 4 weeks earning some money (only working age population, 20-64 years)
- Notable gender differences for those in paid work : 82% are male and 22% female
- High percentage of undeclared work

## HEALTH

- 83% of Roma people stated that their health is “good” or “very good”, while 10% replied that their health is “fair” and 7% as “bad or very bad”.
- 14% stated longstanding illness or health problem.
- Roma people have access to public healthcare system as all Greek citizens. However, substandard conditions have a rather negative impact on health.
- Disability
- Low life expectancy
- Limited information on prevention

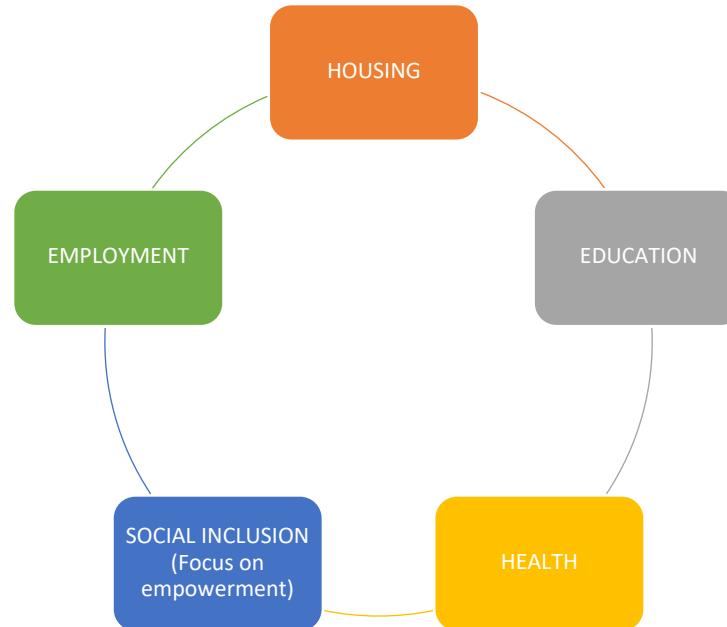
## Mapping and classification

TYPES	No of SETTLEMETS	POPULATION
<u>Type 1:</u> “Most degraded areas- Unacceptable living conditions in huts, shelters lacking basic infrastructures	76	8.582
<u>Type 2:</u> Mixed camps- houses together with short – term facilities (shelters, tents, containers often used on a permanent basis and partial infrastructure (Water supply, electricity, roads), usually in the vicinity of a built –up area	159	59.292
<u>Type 3:</u> Neighborhood in permanent use, often in distressed / disadvantaged areas of the urban fabric (mainly houses, usual buildings- apartment flats or detaches houses and some containers)	119	36.336
TOTAL	354	104.210

# National Strategy for Roma Social Inclusion 2012-2020

Specialization of the national strategy in an operational plan

Policies and actions grouped around 5 pillars



# National Strategy for Roma Social Inclusion 2012-2020

HOUSING	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT	HEALTH	SOCIAL INCLUSION (supporting measures)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Temporary Relocation</li> <li>-Rent Subsidy</li> <li>-Infrastructure</li> <li>-utility networks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Mainstreaming policies (school snacks, Reception classes etc.)</li> <li>-Targeted policies for Roma (assistance for school work and school attendance, etc.)</li> <li>Direct actions in 47 primary schools (Social workers at schools) Schools)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Interventions promoting Roma Employment &amp; Entrepreneurship</li> <li>-Promoting social economy (mainstream)</li> <li>-legislative measures for itinerant trade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Hygienic Reports</li> <li>-Personal Hygiene Infrastructure (public baths and areas for the cleaning of clothing )</li> <li>-Environmental infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Roma Branches</li> <li>-cultural events</li> <li>Planning process:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-summer camps</li> <li>-workshops for children &amp; parents</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

# Workshop

## The workshop will be implemented as following:

-4 to 5 groups will have flipcharts and markers and will create 5 presentations regarding the similarities and the differences existed related to the Greek Strategy for ROMA Social Inclusion (slide 7). Then they will present their results among the participants and they will add some information regarding their National contexts. They can use Internet resources for the collection of the information needed for the application of this activity.

-The aim of this activity is to exchange the strategies among European countries and to aware about the existed good practices related to social inclusion of ROMA people.

-Materials needed: flipcharts or A3 papers, markers, internet connection