

January 2022

2020–2030 French Strategy
In response to the recommendation by the Council of the European
Union of 12 March 2021 for Roma equality, inclusion and
participation

Commitment and ambitious goals in fighting antigypsism, supporting the inclusion of Travellers and people considered to be Roma, in compliance with laws of the French Republic

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Introduction

1. Modes of transposition of the European Roma framework in France

According to the terms of the ten-year strategic framework passed by the European Commission on 7 October 2020, and strengthened by the recommendation of the Council of the European Union of 12 March 2021 on Roma equality, inclusion and participation¹, “*The reference to ‘Roma’, [...], encompasses a wide range of different people of Romani origin such as: Roma, Sinti, Kame, Romanichels and Boyash/Rudari. It also encompasses groups such as Ashkali, Egyptians, Yenish, Dom, Lom, Rom and Abdal, as well as traveller populations, including ethnic Travellers or those designated under the administrative term gens du voyage and people who identify as Gypsies, Tsiganes or Tziganes, without denying their specificities.*”

The common denominator of this group of people with sometimes very different sociological and economic characteristics from one another is twofold: both with supposedly ethnic and cultural origins (even if it is difficult to prove this and if some of these groups contest it), and a lived experience and a present of marginalisation and stigmatisation.

The previous French strategy, which was a response to the 2010–2020 European framework, explains that the term ‘Roma’ refers to a notion that is inoperative in French law when developing public policy. French republican tradition, which is reflected in an uncompromising conception of the principle of equality, does not allow for measures that would specifically target an ethnic group. Article 1 of the Constitution of 4 October 1958 states that the French Republic shall ensure equality before the law without distinction of origin, race or religion. The French government therefore refuses any difference in law based on the belonging to a community defined by its real or supposed origin, and will continue to do so in the context of national, European and international processes. This also means that France cannot produce ethnic data for public policy monitoring.

This French republican approach in no way precludes recognising and fighting against racism of which the communities that are the subject of the European framework may be victims (this is the purpose of the first objective of this strategy). Equally, it does not preclude the implementation of ambitious targeted policies driven by data, in favour of the inclusion of communities to whom the European framework corresponds in France (this is the purpose of the two other objectives of this strategy).

2. Communities in France affected by the European framework

In France, two types of community are affected by the European framework:

a) People defined as ‘Travellers’

It is estimated that there are between 350,000 and 500,000 French citizens whose permanent dwelling is a caravan. In France, they benefit from specific support policies for their way of life.

The term ‘Travellers’, which is of administrative origin, is based on provisions of law n° 69-3 of 3 January 1969 pertaining to the exercise of itinerant activities and the rules applicable to people moving in France without a fixed domicile or residence. This denomination was outlined by the law of 5 July 2000 pertaining to the reception and dwellings of Travellers which defines gens du voyage as people “whose traditional dwelling consists of mobile residences”.

The law of 2000 provides for the creation of areas and plots by territorial authorities within the framework of a departmental plan stipulating their creation in light of diagnosed needs. These plans also considered the challenges related to professional integration, schooling, access to rights and healthcare for families living in these areas and on this land. Alongside this public offer of reception and accommodation, Travellers can also receive social housing that is adapted to caravans and be land owners.

b) People originating from Central and Eastern Europe living in camps and slums

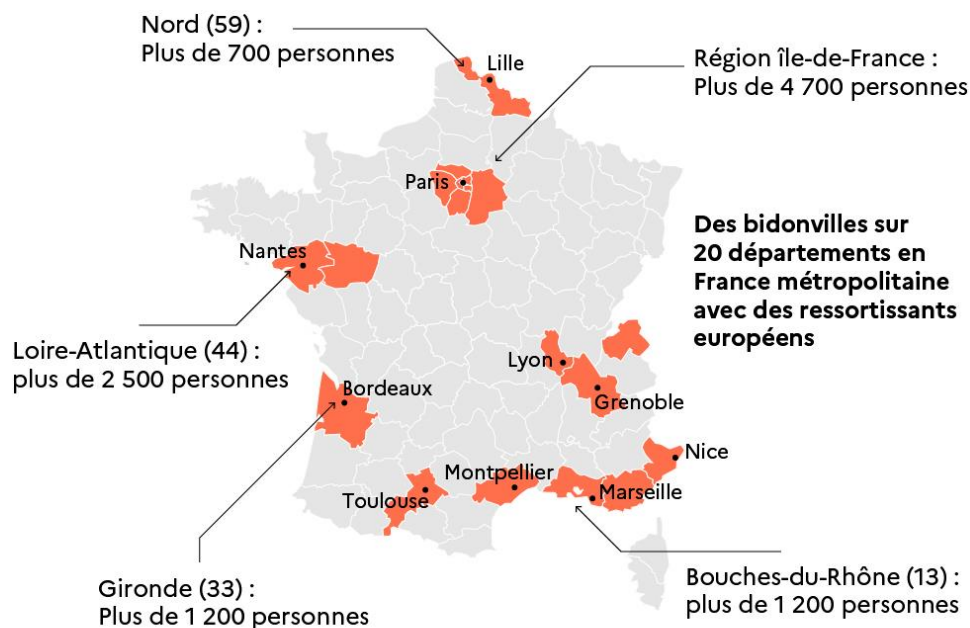
¹ [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32021H0319\(01\)&from=PT](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32021H0319(01)&from=PT) in French: https://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/contenu/piece-jointe/2018/06/circulaire_du_25_janvier_2018.pdf ;

The other community affected by the European framework consists of people originating from Central and Eastern Europe, mainly from Romania and Bulgaria (the majority of European citizens enjoy freedom of movement within the European area), who are often considered or consider themselves to be Roma, who are sedentary in their country of origin, having left it temporarily or definitively to settle in France in informal housing, camps, slums or squats.

10 years ago, they were between 16,000 and 20,000 in number, with the number today being estimated at 13,000 people living in nearly 300 slums and squats. This downward trend is mainly due to clearance initiatives taken by the government alongside local authorities over recent years to reduce the number of people living on the streets and to support them in social integrating.

The majority of these slums, squats and camps are located in French cities and agglomerations: in the Ile-de-France region around Paris, in the Loire-Atlantique around Nantes, around the Bouches-du-Rhône around Marseille, in the North around Lille, in the Gironde around Bordeaux and in the Haute-Garonne around Toulouse (see the map below).

In most cases, in these slums we can observe a lack of basic services (access to water, access to sanitary facilities, waste disposal, etc.), living conditions that do not meet health and hygiene standards, overpopulation and very pronounced social marginalisation (lack of education, disconnection from the job market, lack of healthcare, exposure to networks of dependency or control between individuals and to crime, discrimination of all kinds, etc.), inhabitants occupying land or buildings without legal claim or authority and problems with residents of the surrounding area.



Source: Dihal, using data from the Résorption-bidonvilles platform

3. Progress from 2010–2020

Considerable progress has been made from 2010 to 2020, covered by the previous European Roma framework. France regularly informed the European Commission in the context of annual reporting for national strategies. The following is a summary of the main points.

a) About Travellers

The Government committed to **an interministerial strategy for Travellers from 2013**.

In January 2013, a set of measures supporting Travellers were integrated into the multiannual plan in the fight against poverty and for social inclusion. These initiatives, implemented across relevant ministries, had two focuses:

the implementation of a policy regarding accommodation and development as well as improving involvement of Travellers during the development and monitoring of public policies that involve them, and access to rights through residency, access to primary and preventative healthcare through health mediation and access to employment and training.

In a **report on support in defining a renewed interministerial strategy concerning Travellers that was submitted to the Prime Minister in July 2013**, Prefect Derache developed proposals focusing on five themes: abolition of the *carnet de circulation* [national mobility permit]; the implementation of a common law residency system and the abolition of the fixed local residence; finding solutions that aim to ensure proper development of stopping places for Travellers and standardising management methods; defining guidelines for a policy regarding access to social rights, health and solidarity; improving interministerial co-ordination and the evolution of the role and the position of the *Commission nationale consultative des Gens du voyage* [national advisory commission on Travellers]. These measures and recommendations were part of a major reform about the legal status of Travellers.

Discussed in 2015 and in 2016, **the law pertaining to equality and citizenship of 27 January 2017 abrogated the specific and discriminatory legal system of 1969 which required possession of mobility permits and the obligation to have a fixed local residence**. The law provides for the choice of residence under common law to allow for the exercise of civic rights and access to social rights in the locality of the person's choice.

Concerning reception and accommodation, the law of 2017 amended the provisions of the law of 5 July 2000. In order to meet the needs of families settled in the area, it **extends the housing offer to family rental plots, which is now included in departmental plans**. It takes into account the housing needs of Travellers in local planning documents (PLH) and their housing needs at departmental level (PDALHPD). The prefect's power of substitution was strengthened by a system for holding the funds of local authorities that are reluctant to create the prescribed areas and sites. The implementing decrees relating to permanent reception and transit areas, and family rental sites helped to improve the relationship between Travellers and local authorities. The rules applicable to their development and facilities, their management and their use, are now regulated and standardised. This regulatory work was organised as part of wide-ranging consultation with government services, local authorities, representative associations and the *Commission nationale consultative des Gens du Voyage*.

Rebuilding the *Commission nationale consultative des Gens du Voyage* (CNCGDV) improved dialogue between Traveller representative associations and public authorities. Governed by a decree, this body is responsible for studying the issues with the mobile way of life and to make proposals to ensure access to all rights. It has advisory powers on draft legislation and regulations. Its work was organised within the scope of technical groups dedicated to issues pertaining to reception and accommodation of Travellers, employment and training, access to rights, health, education, culture and memory. During its first term, between December 2015 and February 2020, the Commission met for 18 plenary sessions, issued 15 opinions and passed one resolution. Its second term began in June 2021.

Two countrywide events were organised by the *Commission nationale consultative* with the support of ministries and government services. **On 29 October 2016 in Montreuil-Bellay, the President of the Republic paid tribute to 'nomades' who were imprisoned between 1940 and 1946**. The *Culture « Gens du Voyage et Tsiganes de France » charter*, signed on 22 September 2016, aims to promote and protect the culture of Travellers, and to encourage their involvement in cultural life.

b) About people originating from Central and Eastern Europe living in camps and slums

Since 2010, the policy framework concerning camps and slums where these communities live has significantly changed.

In 2010, through a directive that was sent to prefects, emphasis was on the public order issues raised by occupations without right or title, by favouring responses involving camp evacuation operations on the basis of court decisions or administrative order, and the return of people to their country of origin in application of Directive 2004/38.

In 2012, a first development took place with a new interministerial directive sent to prefects asking them to provide, as far in advance as possible of evacuation operations, solutions for people in terms of accommodation and housing, access to school, health and employment. A specific budget (€4 million) was set up to support integration support projects. **Restrictive measures on access to employment for Romanian and Bulgarian nationals, which applied until 2014, were relaxed** in order to remove obstacles to access to employment (removal of a tax paid by the employer and widening the list of *métiers ouverts* [jobs open to

foreigners]). **A national body, the *Délégation interministérielle à l'hébergement et à l'accès au logement (Dihal)***, which reports to the Ministry of Housing and whose Interministerial Delegate reports to the Prime Minister, **was entrusted with the task of monitoring these projects and supporting local actors**. This body, which also provides the secretariat for the *Commission nationale consultative des gens du voyage* (see above), was designated in 2012 as the French national contact point for Roma within the network set up by the European Commission.

Evaluation of funded initiatives has made it possible to identify effective clearance methods. On the basis of this work and in view of the continued cycle of camp evacuations followed by resettlement, the government sent a **new directive to prefects on 25 January 2018 aimed at giving new impetus to the policy of clearing illegal camps and slums**².

Based on in-depth consultation with stakeholders and inspired by field experiences like that of Strasbourg, where ten or so slums with 300 inhabitants were cleared in less than 10 years, **this directive, signed by eight ministers, introduced an ambitious paradigm shift**. It entails moving from an approach centred on evictions to one in which the trigger for public policy is the existence of the slum. This means no longer waiting for a request for evacuation, but acting as soon as possible on all the slums in an area, providing safe living conditions if possible, efficiently supporting people as they leave the area, with humanity, in compliance with the laws of the French Republic. The approach is comprehensive in that it addresses problems found on these sites: high levels of precarity, lack of schooling, unhealthy living conditions, related risks, environmental and neighbourhood nuisance, but also delinquency, exploitation that may involve human trafficking (coerced begging, occasional or established prostitution and forced crime) or violations of children's rights. This method may require a higher initial investment but ultimately results in a lower overall cost to the community, with the site disappearing permanently.

This policy of slum clearance was **integrated into the multiannual strategy in the fight against poverty, which was presented by the President of the Republic in September 2018**, with particular emphasis on supporting children. It is also part of the focus within the Housing First plan that was launched in 2017 by the government, which aims to significantly change the French system for accommodation and access to housing.

The *Commission nationale de suivi de la résorption des bidonvilles* was implemented in 2018, and brought together around forty members, including representatives from all stakeholders involved in this policy (government bodies, territorial authorities and associations), as well as people who live or have lived in slums.

In 2019, the Dihal created the ***Résorption-bidonvilles* digital platform** in order to facilitate and speed up information sharing about slums and initiatives, so as to strengthen stakeholders' power to act and opinions about this policy.

In 2020, **the annual package of specific credits dedicated to supporting territorial strategies for slum clearance doubled from €4 million to €8 million**.

Thanks to this new impetus, **34 sites were permanently cleared from 2019 to 2020**. During this same period, **2,533 people had access to housing and 1,748 people had access to employment**, thanks to a dedicated programme driven by the Dihal. In 2020, **more than 3,000 children were supported in their integration into schools, thanks to the creation of educational mediators**, a project driven by the Dihal. An update on this work is detailed in a brochure produced by Dihal, published in September 2021³.

During the Covid-19 emergency, unprecedented work was done in slums, particularly during the first lockdown in March 2020, in order to ensure access to water and food for inhabitants. It was a lever in several areas to strengthen partnerships.

² in French: https://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/contenu/piece-jointe/2018/06/circulaire_du_25_janvier_2018.pdf ;

In English: https://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/contenu/piece-jointe/2018/06/circulaire_du_25_janvier_2018_en.pdf³<https://www.vie-publique.fr/en-bref/282339-bidonvilles-en-france-quel-bilan-depuis-2018>

³<https://www.vie-publique.fr/en-bref/282339-bidonvilles-en-france-quel-bilan-depuis-2018>

Brochure in French: https://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/contenu/piece-jointe/2021/10/point_detape_2019-2020_-_resorption_des_bidonvilles_vweb.pdf

Brochure in English: https://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/contenu/piece-jointe/2022/01/eng_slum_clearance_-_progress_report_2021.pdf

Beyond this progress, which directly involves the communities that are the subject of the European Roma framework, it should be noted that **more general and non-targeted measures made it possible to improve access to employment, health and school**, which they thus benefitted from. A number of these are outlined in the rest of the document.

In particular, the *Pour une école de la confiance* [for trustworthy education] law voted in 2019 has made **schooling compulsory for children aged 3 to 6** (it was previously optional). This has had an impact on schooling for very vulnerable children, who are often the most affected by the lack of education. Another example is the provision of social benefits, such as minimum income or family allowances, in addition to local social initiatives by local authorities for the benefit of people in extreme poverty.

4. France's clear commitment to the European framework's objectives

Despite progress in the past decade, circumstances for people designated as Roma are still unsatisfactory and worrying. This is the case on a European level, as the recommendation by the European Council of March 2021 highlights. This is also the case in France for Travellers as well as people originating from Central and Eastern Europe living in camps and slums, although there are varying degrees and differences.

The French government shares this assessment and notes the progress that is left to be done in order to improve living and inclusion conditions of communities that are the subject of the European framework. This is why **France welcomes the implementation of this new ten-year European strategic framework** and supports adoption of the recommendation in March 2021.

France wishes to emphasise **the quality of the work undertaken prior to adoption of the recommendation**, based both on in-depth expert reports and on wide-ranging consultations with numerous stakeholders. More generally, it welcomes the European Commission's impetus, which is useful for co-ordinating and discussing practices which are essential to this issue, as well as the support provided to Member States, in particular with national points of contact.

While reiterating the issues set out by a policy framework targeting diverse communities on the basis of real or supposed shared ethnic origin (issues that do not only concern transposition difficulties for Member States that cannot have use this ethnic approach, but also the relevancy of public policy with such a heterogeneous focus), the French government recognises that these communities are all subject to marginalisation, racism and discrimination based on this real or supposed origin.

The increased emphasis **in this new ten-year framework on the fight against racism and discrimination, against what is increasingly referred to as antigypsism**, therefore seems particularly relevant and welcome, especially as Europe is today riddled with hatred and challenges to its founding values. It is more essential than ever to **reassert the values of a humanist Europe that fights against all forms of racism. The French government has therefore taken up this priority of the ten-year framework – the fight against antigypsism –** and made it the first of its three strategic objectives for the next ten years.

Concerning Travellers, following discussion with key players (see point 5 below), the government is particularly committed in regard to the following strategic challenges:

- fighting prejudice and discrimination of Travellers
- improving how Travellers are received and the type of accommodation on offer, in quantity and in quality, and diversifying this to better consider the needs of people
- access to social rights, on a territorial level through residency and through local work carried out by associations; ^[1] access to schooling and continuing education
- access to primary and preventive health care
- access to culture and cultural inclusion
- consideration of memory issues and historiographical work
- improving dialogue and discussion with Travellers' associations, civil society and public authorities, as well as taking into account Travellers' participation during public policy development and monitoring.

These issues are the working focus for the second strategic objective that supports the inclusion of people considered to be 'Travellers'.

Concerning people originating from Central and Eastern Europe living in camps and slums, the recommendation from the European Council states that “some EU mobile Roma citizens who establish themselves in Member States other than their Member State of origin, or stay in such a Member State temporarily, including in order to take up seasonal or short-term employment opportunities, are in vulnerable situations”.

Clear recognition of mobile EU citizens in vulnerable situations in this recommendation is progress compared to the previous ten-year framework. This recognition should lead to the implementation of solutions in relevant Member States, and on a European level, for the protection itself of freedom of movement. These solutions are found mainly in access to rights and social inclusion for these communities, be it in their country of origin or in their country of destination. These are objectives outlined by the 2020–2030 European framework.

As such, France is clearly assuming its share of responsibility through its slum clearance policy where these European citizens live. With respect to laws of the French Republic and that of Directive 2004/38, and in a cross-cutting approach that does not exclude firmness on issues of public order and security, France will lead a human policy of social insertion and access to rights for these European citizens living in slums. This policy will be the third strategic objective.

5. Development and monitoring processes of the French strategy

a) Development process

A few weeks after adoption of the recommendation by the European Council, which asks Member States to develop a national strategy, the French government undertook preparation work for the French response to the European framework. In 2021, it entrusted the Dihal, the national point of contact for ‘Roma’, with this, working closely with the *Secrétariat général aux affaires européennes* [Secretary General for European Affairs, SGAE] and relevant central administrative departments.

The decision was made to lead **wide-ranging consultations with different stakeholders (government authorities, territorial authorities, civil society and relevant peopl), all while differentiating the two target groups in the French context: Travellers and European citizens living in slums.** These consultations took form of hearings and written contributions which can be found in the appendix. Furthermore, the Dihal allowed for direct contributions that are open to all with the implementation of an online questionnaire. Different central government authorities were asked to participate in strategy development.

As the European Council’s recommendation provides for, **the Dihal involved the *Défenseur des droits* in the development process**, which, in France, is the organisation responsible for equal treatment. This institution has issued two contributions (in the appendix), one in October about Travellers, and the other in December about ‘Roma’ communities living in slums.

Concerning Travellers, discussions were specifically organised within the scope of the *Commission nationale consultative des Gens du Voyage’s* (CNCGDV) plenary sessions in 2021. The contributions of associations and qualified individuals who are members of the commission were disseminated and discussed. The report by the *Défenseur des droits*, whose representative sits at the CNCGDV, was presented during a plenary session in October 2021. These contributions are in the appendix of this document.

Development work on the focus pertaining to Travellers was also based on **two reports from the Court of Auditors, one in 2012⁴ and the other in 2017⁵.**

Concerning slums in which people originating from Central and Eastern Europe in vulnerable situations live, in addition to bilateral hearings with associations and NGOs (Human Rights League, Fondation Abbé Pierre, Romeurope, La Voix des Roms and Doctors of the World), elected officials in territorial authorities (Nantes agglomeration) and an expert (Louis Bourgois, a researcher in social science), preparation for the French strategy was the subject of discussion during the **sixth meeting of the *Commission nationale de la résorption des bidonvilles* which was held on 12 October 2021.**

⁴ <https://www.ccomptes.fr/fr/publications/laccueil-et-laccompagnement-des-gens-du-voyage>

⁵ <https://www.ccomptes.fr/sites/default/files/EzPublish/04-accueil-accompagnement-gens-du-voyage-Tome-2.pdf>

Prior to the work on this strategy, development of the renewed national policy framework for 2018 was based on extensive discussions with stakeholders in 2016 and on research and evaluation work: **the *Du bidonville à la ville* study** about insertion pathways of migrants who have lived in slums⁶; **a study conducted by Public Expertise in the Ministry for the Ecological Transition**, upon request by the Dihal on application of the directive of 26 August 2012, which was published in November 2016⁷; **a study**, commissioned by the Dihal, **about monitoring and assessment of territorial public policy through slum clearance**⁸.

b) Monitoring process

Policy provided for in the French strategy will be the subject of **detailed and organised monitoring, under the aegis of the Dihal, on the basis of a set of indicators of results or activity with, as far as possible, numerical data** (see summary table at the end of the document). These monitoring elements will be **regularly shared with stakeholders within the scope of existing partnering bodies**: The *Commission nationale consultative des gens du voyage* and the *Commission nationale de la résorption des bidonvilles*. The first meeting of these two commissions following submission of France's strategy to the European Commission will serve to mobilise stakeholders on the objectives and shared definition of monitoring processes in these bodies.

The strategy's monitoring details will also be shared annually with the European Commission, as is already the case.

It should be noted that **this monitoring cannot include data about ethnicities, which is forbidden in France**, as it has been repeatedly mentioned within the scope of work led by the Agency for Fundamental Rights, with the aim of implementing a shared reporting tool. It would therefore be inappropriate to draw general conclusions about Roma from monitoring data in France.

This lack of ethnicity data is not incompatible with a strict need for monitoring and assessment, with a view to improving public policy performance.

⁶ Bourgois L., Leclève A., Masson- Diez E., Peyroux O., "Du bidonville à la ville : vers la "vie "normale" ? Parcours d'insertion des personnes migrantes ayant vécu en bidonvilles en France", novembre 2015 :

https://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/contenu/piece-jointe/2016/11/du_bidonville_a_la_ville_-25_fevrier_2016_-_ecran.pdf

⁷ https://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/contenu/piece-jointe/2017/01/etude_cerema-application_de_la_circulaire_du_26_aout_2012.pdf

⁸ Eliette de Lamartinie, Le suivi et l'évaluation de politiques publiques territorialisées-Le cas de la résorption des bidonvilles, 2018 : <https://hal-enpc.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01890422/file/4p%20DELAMARTINIE.pdf>

Summary of policies and monitoring indicators

POLICIES	ANNUAL MONITORING INDICATORS
First strategic objective: fighting anti-Roma or ‘antigypsism’ racism	
1. Acknowledging anti-Roma racism and formally naming it as such	
Organise a conference about antigypsism in June 2022	Achievement
2. Fighting this specific form of racism within the general legal framework of fighting discrimination	
2.1 Use the legal framework of anti-discrimination laws	To be defined by Min Justice
2.2 Enforce punishment for discrimination cases	To be defined by Min Justice
2.3 Draw on criminal policy instruments related to the fight against discrimination	
Circulars and dispatches from the Ministry of Justice	To be defined
Work by anti-discrimination centres	To be defined
Training police officers, gendarmes and magistrates	To be defined
Work by the ASTREE national unit	To be defined
CORAH’s work	To be defined
3. Promoting access to rights for litigants	
CIVI’s work	To be defined
BAV’s work	To be defined
Work by the Departmental Councils for Access to the Law	To be defined
Work by delegates of the <i>Défenseur des droits</i>	To be defined
4. Taking strong measures against antigypsism within the framework of the 2021–2025 interministerial plan in the fight against racism	
4.1 Implement specific monitoring to find and fight online hate speech and discriminatory comments targeting Travellers and groups originating from Roma communities, or who considered themselves to be Roma.	Achievement Number of cases handled
4.2 Integrate the issue of preventing and fighting antigypsism in the training programme for civil servants	Achievement
4.3 Integrate prevention and the fight against antigypsism into awareness and prevention programmes and policies against racism for the education sector.	To be defined
5. Organise general public outreach about Travellers	
	Number of measures
Second strategic objective: improving living and inclusion conditions for Travellers	
Focus 1: Improving how they are received and accommodation	
Initiative 1.1 Relaunching implementation of departmental plans for receiving and accommodating Travellers	Rate of completion for prescribed areas and land
Initiative 1.2 Supporting development of rented family plots	Number of new plots created
Initiative 1.3 Improving the environment and location of stopping areas	Organisation of a project selection committee
Initiative 1.4 Initiate debate about the legal status of caravans	Development of a report
Initiative 1.5 Strengthen and diversify information for stakeholders to support public policy in favour of Travellers	Number of informative documents produced
Focus 2: Strengthen access to social rights on a territorial level	
Initiative 2.1 Strengthen access to common law residency systems	Organisation of an annual national technical group meeting
Initiative 2.2 Continue to support associations that are working for social inclusion and fighting discrimination	Continuing to support national and local associations
Focus 3: Ensuring access to and retention in school	
Initiative 3.1 Strengthen co-operation between stakeholders to ensure access to schooling	Number of departmental plans including a strategic focus on education and schooling
Initiative 3.2 Make it easier for children from mobile and Traveller families to go to school and stay in the school system, using existing facilities	
Initiative 3.3 Support the development of innovative and experimental initiatives	Meetings by the Education technical group at CNCGDV (Dihal DGESCO)
Focus 4: Make access to primary and preventive healthcare easier	
Initiative 4.1 Improve knowledge about the health of Travellers	Amount of works created

Initiative 4.2 Continue to support the national programme for health mediation for Travellers	Number of relevant departments
Focus 5: Strengthen partnerships in the cultural field	
Focus 6: Support the development of initiatives in the memorial field	Review of initiatives
Focus 7: Continue discussion between public authorities and Traveller representatives within the framework of the <i>Commission nationale consultative des Gens du voyage</i> (CNCGDV)	Number of plenary sessions organised
Third strategic objective: speed up slum clearance where intra-European nationals in vulnerable situations live	Number of intra-EU nationals living in slums Number of sites cleared and number of people concerned
1. Permanently establish a public policy paradigm shift for the complete elimination of slums	
1.1 Strengthen the driving role of the key actor in charge of initiating, supporting and monitoring slum clearance initiatives	
Continuing the work of the Dihal	Achievement
Agreement with resource associations (Trajectoires, Solidarités International and SocialCOBizz)	Achievement
Meetings by the <i>Commission nationale de résorption</i>	Number of meetings
Agreement with defence associations (Romeurope and Voix des Rroms)	Achievement
Creating valorisation and communication tools	Number of documents
Development of new training initiatives	Creation/number of training courses
Initiate debate about a new guidance text	Achievement
1.2 Implementation of a new partner departmental roadmap in each territory, site by site, with the aim of complete clearance	
A roadmap in each department and local authority	Achievement
The co-ordination and steering role of prefectures and DDETS	Number of FTE on this project
1.3 Make the <i>Résorption-bidonvilles</i> digital platform a reference tool for steering, discussion and information for clearance stakeholders	Number of uses of the platform Average number of active monthly users
1.4 Increase funding to meet needs and draw on European funds	
Continuation of the €8M dedicated budget	Achievement Co-financing secured
Continue to finance mixed outreach drives	Achievement
Drawing on European funds	Number of operations Amount of funding
Awareness among European fund management authorities	Meeting with European regional council leaders
2. Safeguard the living conditions if people living in slums	
2.1 Ensure access to water in decent living conditions in all slums	Number of people and number of decent sites with access to water
Transposition texts for Directive 2020/2184 ('water' Directive)	Achievement
2.2 Safeguard living conditions in general when the situation in these slums allow for it (waste collection, electricity, site organisation, etc.)	
Implementation of a working group	Achievement
Development of technical recommendations	Achievement
2.3 Tackle all problems found in slums	
Involvement of all services and competent authorities in departmental roadmaps	To be defined
Use of measures that fight human trafficking	To be defined
2.4 Continue to closely monitor slums in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, in particular concerning vaccination	
Directive sent to services in territories	Achievement
3. Encourage social inclusion and access to empowerment for people living in slums	
3.1 Ensure real access to school for the 5,000 children living in slums	Number of children in school Number of children with individual support
Network of school mediators	Number of posts
Programme of training courses about school mediation	Number of courses
Development of mixed outreach drives	Number of people met Number of people supported

		Number of placement measures
3.2	Favour access to Housing First when possible	Number of people rehomed
	Monitoring 'sas' measures	Number of measures and number of people involved Number of people who have left the system
3.3	Propose adapted programmes for access to employment and using common law measures for vulnerable people	Number of people finding employment in the context of clearance initiatives
	SIBEL programme	Number of territories involved Number of people involved Number of people in training and employment Number of people in housing Number of women
	Alej programme	Number of French departments Number of young volunteers
3.4	Promote access to healthcare	
	'Aller-vers' measures and multidisciplinary teams	Number of measures and people involved
	Leading the network of PRAPS advisors from ARS	Number of meetings about slums
	National programme for health mediation	Number of teams and mediators Number of people supported
	Measures related to prevention and health for maternal and infant health	To be defined
3.5	Provide access to rights through official residency	
	Monitoring of the scheme within the national technical group	To be defined
4. Consideration of the specific needs of people living in camps and slums		
4.1	Generalise use of interpreting	
	National Commission working group	Achievement
	Assessment and action plan	Achievement
4.2	Find appropriate solutions to the migration needs of vulnerable and marginalised those linked to seasonal work	European citizens, particularly
	National Commission working group	Achievement
	Assessment, recommendations and action plan	Achievement
4.3	Initiate discussion about adapted housing solutions for complex cases	
	National Commission working group	Achievement
	Guiding factors	Achievement
4.4	Fighting human exploitation and trafficking	
	'Mixed outreach drive' measures	See 3.1 above
	Safe and secure centre for minors	To be defined
	Training for social support workers	Achievement
5. Develop involvement and civic participation of slum residents and former slum residents		
5.1	5.1 Strengthen the position of those involved in partnership bodies at national and local level	
	Involvement of current and former residents in the national commission	Achievement
	Councils for community life in funded schemes	To be defined
5.2	Promote positive figures and civic awareness through schooling and employment programmes	
	Initiatives through the SIBEL programme	Achievement
	Initiatives through the school mediation programme	Achievement
5.3	Encourage direct expression of needs of slum residents through the <i>Résorption-bidonvilles</i> digital platform	