

Roma-Net

Inclusion of Roma Communities





European Regional Development Fund

Connecting cities Building successes



social background:

• 80% of the Roma in Hungary are in the lower third of the society by income.

• In the Central Hungarian Region the life expectancy of Roma is 66 years, non-Roma 71-72 years.

• the income per capita in Budapest is 80.000 Ft (266€) for non-Roma families and 33.000 Ft (110€) for Roma families.







Employment:

• In Budapest, 64% of Roma have jobs, 57% have regular jobs, what is significantly better characteristic than countryside statistics

• Employment situation shows huge differences by gender: 75% of Roma male persons, 40% of female Roma persons in Budapest have regular jobs







Education:

• 70% of Roma in active age have elementary education, what badly influences their chances on the open labour market

• 17 % of Roma in the age group of 16-64 do not finish elementary school, other 53 % have elementary education



• 62% of the Roma in Budapest have completed vocational or other secondary education or higher education.





Health care:

• in Budapest, there are about 4.000 Roma inhabitants over 60 years of age

• inducing medicine is a specific problem

• access to health services for Roma are significantly worst than the average inhabitant group with same characteristics in Budapest

• regular tension, real or percieved grievances could be seen in the health institutions, mostly in the Roma origin patient - doctor relationship







URBACT II

- European Programme of Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013
- > (jointly financed by ERDF and Member States budget 69 M€)
- Main objective
- **To promote Integrated & Sustainable Urban Development**
- Operational objectives
 - To facilitate exchange and learning among EU cities
 - **To draw lessons, build knowledge** based on cities' experience (capitalization) & **disseminate** good practices and lessons learnt
 - To support policy-makers and practitioners to improve policies for sustainable urban development (capacity building)
- Main tool: Networks (8-12 partners 33 months 800.000 €)

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Fostering the impact of the programme on urban policies: the « URBACT method »

1) TRANSNATIONAL EXCHANGE

- Sharing experience, learning, drawing lessons for « the outside world »
- A strict balance between Comp and Conv partners
- Action-oriented: Local Action Plans
- Involving local stakeholders: URBACT Local Support Groups
- Involving Managing Authorities
- Permanent support to networks & community of work (experts, Secretariat)
- **A staged approach:** networks created in 2 stages (6-month Development phase)

2) <u>CAPITALISATION</u>

- Project level (expert support, baseline study)
- Programme level: clustering of networks, experts animating thematic clusters

3) COMMUNICATION & DISSEMINATION

- Project level: projects responsible for Comm^o & Dissemination
- Programme level: a flagship website hosting all projects' websites, annual events, publications, National Dissemination Points





Focus on Social inclusion

- URBACT fostering integrated approach to urban policies
 → social inclusion issues to be addressed in all projects
- 13 networks addressing Social inclusion as a first level topic (out of 35 projects approved under Calls 1 and 2)
- Thematic approach of Social inclusion in URBACT projects builds on 3 main entry points:
 - * <u>area-based</u> approach with a focus on deprived neighbourhoods but not only (e.g. historical city centres)
 - * <u>policy challenge</u> (e.g. health, coresponsibility, housing)
- * <u>target group</u> approach (e.g. young people, migrants, Roma)





Thematic coverage















Roma-NeT – partners







Glasgow

- ~ 500.000 inhabitants
- ~ 3000 member Roma community
- Main goals of LAP:
- To provide a platform that will enable Roma issues and needs to be integrated to mainstream strategy and plans (e.g. strengthening Roma element in inclusive neighbourhood management action plan)
- to enable strategic discussion among urban and social policy makers about appropriate policies for an highly pressurised area like Govanhill which reflects a new set of challenges
- LSG is the strategic body for decision making





Glasgow

LAP objectives:

- Strengthen engagement and collaboration between service providers and between service providers and the Roma community
- Develop a better understanding of the Roma community in Govanhill and how it works (in particular Roma 'work')
- Tackle negative public attitudes towards Roma within the Govanhill community and among staff involved in service provision
- Support Roma when they engage and interface with services by providing language and other support
- Secure and build existing community-based services that provide basic crisis support that essential to enabling Roma families survive and `get by'
- Develop better understanding of Roma and Roma rights among front line service staff
- Identify range of suitable and immediate training and employment opportunities to progress Roma labour market integration.
- Improving housing conditions and availability for Roma.
- Position Govanhill as an area meriting focus in Scotland's new/emerging urban policy and Glasgow at the forefront of a progressive response to the needs to Roma communities – an issue high on the EU agenda





Karvina

- ~ 60.000 inhabitants
- ~ 4.000 member Roma community

LAP objectives:

- Maintaining the maximum possible number of families in flats preventing evictions at hostels
- Reduce or eliminate debt of families
- Increase the number of children entering secondary education, and retention / graduation
- Raising the qualification / professional skills of adults
- Increase the number of employed Roma





Udine

- ~ 100.000 inhabitants
- ~ 3.500 member Roma community

LAP objectives:

- Enhance educational opportunities and the number of Roma children/youngsters attending schools.
- Better the access to local socio-sanitary services and reinforce health prevention, particularly for weak categories belonging to Roma community
- Overcoming illegality and increasing the access to housing solutions which respect family cohesion and equal distribution strategies
- Encourage vocational training and access to job for Roma people
- Promote social inclusion and lawfulness
- Promote the knowledge of public and private social workers about Roma issues and assure the territory of specific competence and methodology





Roma-NeT II – pilot delivery network







Roma-NeT II – pilot delivery network

- > Continue using the participatory approach
- > Work and involve key local stakeholders especially Roma
- > Support delivery of local interventions
- > Learn through transnational exchange
- > Build policy influencing capacity
- > Evolve the LSG to manage and monitoring implementation.





Roma-NeT – key messages: more than one piece

 , Housing is key to successful Roma integration and a gradual and integrated approach is the way forward to influence sustainable change.
Successful Roma

integration is also about creating successful new communities."







Roma-NeT – key messages: one step at a time



Attitudinal change is needed not only from Roma but also from the majority population towards Roma. This will take considerable resource, time and effort in every country, especially where Roma seen as the 'problem'."





Roma-NeT – key messages: Together

Professional training for health and social service professionals can ensure better understanding of the complex personal and cultural practices that often prevent Roma from accessing the health services,

and ensure better quality, more relevant service provision."







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AN URBACT II PROJECT