

# France

## 1. Key Information

Roma population	
<b>Estimate in National Roma Integration Strategy</b>	No estimate.
<b>Council of Europe Estimates</b>	<i>Approximately 400 000 (data from 2012) i.e 0.62 % of the population</i>

## 2. National Roma Integration Strategy – 2012 assessment by the European Commission

	Key elements and Strengths	Identified Gaps
<b>Education</b>	<p>Principle of equal and non-discriminatory access to education.</p> <p>Innovative pilot programs to fight against early school drop-out and promote secondary education of disadvantaged pupils.</p> <p>Attempts to respond to the needs of traveller children (coordinator in charge of bringing together the various services, mobile schools, distant learning).</p>	<p>A clear description of the baseline and of the challenges for Travellers and migrant Roma is not included. The impact of policies i.e. the effective access to education of Roma and travellers should be monitored, in order to make sure that their needs are met. Measures described for travellers are pilot initiatives. Actions in early childhood education could be intensified using also experiences from pilot programs. Better integration of the regular school system with distance learning could improve the effectiveness of the measures. Reinforcing the fight against discrimination in schools remains relevant.</p>
<b>Employment</b>	<p>Fight against long-term unemployment in the scope of general measures, not targeted at the Roma.</p>	<p>The specific situation and challenges met by Roma and travellers in employment are not described. For instance, it would have been relevant to design</p>

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	<p>Support to Association pour le Droit à l'Initiative Economique in order to develop its action on microcredit to travellers.</p>	<p>support measures in relation to the transitory measures for Romanian and Bulgarian citizens and the nomadic lifestyle of travellers.</p>
<b>Health</b>	<p>Support to NGOs working at local level on mediation and raising awareness programmes.</p> <p>Regional programme giving access to preventive health and care for disadvantage groups.</p>	<p>The measures should be more ambitious considering the alarming sanitary conditions of Roma in France. Detailing a calendar, targets, indicators, and budget will secure the implementation of the strategy. The specific situation of migrant Roma is not taken into consideration.</p>
<b>Housing</b>	<p>Presented measures are building on existing solid legal basis (Droit au Logement Opposable, Law of 31 May 2011, Law of 5 July 2000, etc.).</p> <p>Specific measures addressed the needs of travellers but no real national strategy concerning migrant Roma (mainly local initiatives).</p> <p>Acknowledgement that an integrated approach is needed.</p> <p>Strong mobilisation of local actors.</p>	<p>Detailing a calendar, targets, indicators, and precise financial resources will secure the implementation of the strategy. The impact of policies i.e. the effective access to housing of Roma and travellers should be monitored, in order to make sure that their needs are met.</p>
<b>Structural requirements and Funding</b>	<p>Consultation of civil society and local authorities via Conseil National des politiques de lutte contre la pauvreté et l'exclusion sociale and Commission Nationale Consultative des Gens du Voyage.</p> <p>Reinforcement of fundamental rights (fighting human trafficking, combating discrimination) is taken into consideration within an individual chapter.</p>	<p>France is not one of the 12 countries that have indicated the allocation of funding from national budget/EU or other sources for Roma inclusion policy measures in their strategies.</p> <p>Measuring the impact of the equal treatment approach on the situation of Roma people requires a robust monitoring. Stronger cooperation with the local actors and the civil society is recommended.</p> <p>No mention is made of the obligation for travellers to carry a special document with them (livret de circulation which can be considered discriminatory) or about the tougher conditions of travellers' electoral rights.</p>

### 3. Progress in implementing the National Roma Integration Strategy (European Commission 2013 report)

Involving local and Regional Authorities		Working closely with civil society		Allocating financial resources		Monitoring and evaluation		Measures to fight discrimination		Measures to enable the National Roma Contact Points to work efficiently	
Dialogue Set Up	✓	Dialogue with Civil Society at National Level	✓	Addressing all four key areas (education, employment, health, housing) when allocating financial resources	✗	Mapping of the situation of Roma	✓	Enforcing anti-discrimination legislation at local level	✗	Enforcing anti-discrimination legislation at local level	✓
Supporting the exchange of experience and cooperation among local authorities	✓	Involvement of civil society and Roma at local level	✗	Territorial approach when allocating financial resources	✗	Monitoring the results and impacts of the national strategy	✗	Raising awareness (including in public administrations)	✓	Coordination between central and local government	✓

Allocation of resources to local and regional authorities	✓	Financial support for developing the capacity of civil society	✓	Involvement of local/regional authorities and civil society in planning the use of EU funds	✗	Identification of areas with extremely poor Roma communities	✓	Increasing awareness among Roma of their rights	✗	Involvement of the National Roma Contact Points in planning the use of EU funds	✗
						Involvement of stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation	✗	Tackling multiple forms of discrimination against Roma women	✗		
						Cooperation with National Statistical Offices	✗				
						Planned regular reporting and evaluation	✗				

## 4. Contacts

Contact Points	
<b>National Roma Contact Point</b>	Mr. Alain REGNIER Le préfet, délégué interministériel pour l'hébergement et l'accès au logement des personnes sans abri ou mal logées (DIHAL) Tel.: 01.40.81.33.73 Fax: 01.40.81.34.90 Email: <a href="mailto:Alain.regnier@developpement-durable.gouv.fr">Alain.regnier@developpement-durable.gouv.fr</a>
<b>Managing Authorities for ESF (European Social Fund) funded projects</b>	Ministry of Economy, Industry and Employment ESF Sub-Directorate Tel. (33-1) 43 19 30 16 / 29 09 <a href="http://www.fse.gouv.fr">http://www.fse.gouv.fr</a>
<b>Managing Authorities for ERDF (European Regional Development Fund) funded projects</b>	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/manage/authority/authorities.cfm?lan=EN&amp;pay=fr">http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/manage/authority/authorities.cfm?lan=EN&amp;pay=fr</a>

At Local and Regional Level	
<b>EUROCITIES member city</b>	Angers Loire Bordeaux Grand Nancy Grenoble Lille Lyon Marseille Nice Côte d'Azur Paris Rennes Saint-Étienne Strasbourg Toulouse
<b>Council of Europe - The European Alliance of Cities and Regions for Roma Inclusion</b>	<b>Participating cities:</b> City of Lille City of Lyon City of Strasbourg

	Municipality of Aubervilliers
<b>ROMED network (mediation for Roma)</b>	<p>51 mediators, 4 trainings</p> <p>Contacts          Vincent Ritz - Nara          Centre Européen de Formation aux Diversités          Tél : 06 85 55 36 66          Courriel : <a href="mailto:cefd@cefd.eu">cefd@cefd.eu</a>          Site web : <a href="http://www.cefd.eu/">http://www.cefd.eu/</a></p>
<b>RomaNet – Integration of Roma population</b>	<p><b>Local challenges Bobigny</b></p> <p>The first Roma travellers arrived in Bobigny in the 1930s and they kept travelling until the economic changes made them stop travelling and settle in the 1980s. In the 2000s Romanian and Bulgarian Roma arrived, whose life conditions are particularly precarious. Bobigny aims to improve their life and health conditions and the experience gained through the learning and exchanges in Roma-Net will contribute to achieving this objective.</p>
<b>Fundamental Rights Agency Country Report:</b>	<a href="http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2012/situation-roma-11-eu-member-states-survey-results-glance">http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2012/situation-roma-11-eu-member-states-survey-results-glance</a>

## 5. Examples

### Example of working closely with civil society

#### The Scheme

In France, a national monitoring group has been set up by the National Roma Contact Point. It brings together associations, representatives from the various Ministries involved, and local actors. It and its four thematic sub-groups were set up as a platform to exchange expertise and reach a consensus on the measures that need to be taken next. It will propose these measures to the inter-ministerial steering committee in charge of coordinating the implementation of France's strategy.