



HELLENIC REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR ROMA

DECEMBER 2011

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1. INTRODUCTION – BASIC CONCLUSIONS FROM EVALUATION OF ACTIONS (2001-2008)

Dealing with social exclusion and poverty is a fundamental policy priority for all Member States of the European Union. Social integration and equal treatment of groups with distinctive cultural features are particularly important challenges, given that securing harmonious coexistence within the broader social fabric, on fair and democratic terms, and respect for the personality are both essential conditions for the achievement of social cohesion and prosperity. Each Member State is therefore called on to develop a national strategy/national strategic plan for the social integration of Roma people.

In Greece the strategic approach follows the reasoning set out in the earlier *Integrated Action Plan for the Social Integration of Greek Gypsies (2001-2008)*, while adopting specific courses of action which reflect the findings of the evaluation of the results of interventions included in the study, co-financed by the European Social Fund, *Inventory of the Current Situation of the Roma in Greece. Report on Actions and Elaboration of Action Plan for the 4th Programming Period*.

The main objective of the *Integrated Action Plan for the Social Integration of Greek Gypsies (2001-2008)* was the implementation of a housing policy for Greek Roma, in conjunction with other measures to support and promote their social integration (training, education, promotion into employment, provision of health services and cultural and sporting amenities). The Integrated Action Plan was more narrowly defined along two axes: Axis 1: Infrastructures and Axis 2: Services.

A basic conclusion from evaluation of the Integrated Action Plan (2001-2008) is that in terms of planning it responded to the urgent necessity of an integrated approach on the basis of the identified needs and problems of Greek Roma, while on the operational level the above basic option was not secured, as a result of the following factors:

1. the organisational weaknesses of a quasi Operational Programme which never actually acquired full operational structure, infrastructure or implementation and monitoring mechanisms, or, above all, a single centre in charge of coordinating the various actions.
2. the decision to adopt a thematic (vertical) instead of a spatial (horizontal) approach for the intervention.
3. the failure to make resources available on a regular, consistent basis.
4. the gradual downgrading of the interventions during implementation – as a result of the absence of strict specifications and shortage of evaluation and monitoring procedures.

Taking into account the shortcomings of the preceding programming period, the National Strategy for Social Integration of Roma 2012-2020 has set the following objectives:

- the systematic and comprehensive inventory and description of the current situation
- a review of the rationality of the planning priorities, based on the results of the aforesaid inventory
- a redefinition of the priorities on the short-, medium- and long-term levels, based on the existing needs of the target group and the resources (human and financial) available
- the establishment of an administrative mechanism for the integrated management of the national strategy.

Moreover, it is intended to develop a **long-term Multi-Sector Action Plan** to be given specific shape on the basis of the principles of social operational planning by sector

(sectoral operational plans), on the regional level (top-down process), with integrated interventions to be implemented in the country's local municipalities and communes, and with the necessary synergy among different levels and interventions – both sectoral and spatial.

2. CURRENT SITUATION OF TARGET GROUP

2.1. The current situation of the Roma minority in Greece

This particular social group is subject to multiple forms of social exclusion – in the areas of housing, employment, health and education.

The greatest concentrations of the settled Roma population are to be found in the major conurbations and in rural regions, where there are most opportunities for employment. According to a study based on a questionnaire sent to local councils in 2008, designed to map the main sites where Roma were living, the total Roma population residing in distinct and identifiable locations amounts to approximately 12,000 permanently settled families, or 50,000 individuals – in other words, an increase in the order of 8%-10%, given that the corresponding estimate for 1998 was approximately 43,000 individuals (see Annex).

The major concentrations of Roma (over 1,000 families) are to be found in **four (4) regions** (Eastern Macedonia-Thrace, Thessaly, Western Greece and Central Macedonia).

Conditions by sector are described below:

HOUSING: Housing is the Roma population's main problem, with the majority living at present in makeshift accommodation. Housing conditions (with 50% of the population living in prefabricated homes, shacks, shanty dwellings and, in general, accommodation of a makeshift nature, in overcrowded conditions and without the basic technical and social infrastructure) are a serious obstacle to providing the Roma with social integration and a decent standard of living.

The basic amenities now enjoyed by the entire general population, even in rural areas, are still an acute problem for Roma households, not only in the makeshift structures which cannot be described as a proper home (shanty dwellings, tents) but even in their houses, which are often no more than a refinement on a shanty dwelling, unauthorized construction, etc.

EMPLOYMENT: Most Roma are dependent for their income on employment, which is usually of a seasonal nature and often not covered by the safeguards of the formal labour market. Many households depend on the seasonal labour of just one member, and on the welfare benefits they may be entitled to as large families without means of support. In general, Roma incomes are low, meaning that the overwhelming majority of households live well below the poverty threshold.

The overall picture, then, is one of separation from the formal labour market, with the majority of the Roma being trapped in informal 'black' employment, without financially viable prospects. The Roma suffer financial hardship and find themselves cut off from the ever more rapid developments in the labour market.

EDUCATION The bulk of the Roma population (especially the older age groups) continue to be illiterate, and although school attendance is more common among younger Roma than among their parents and grandparents, their involvement in the educational process must still be characterised as insufficient to strengthen and improve their vocational status and mobility.

Most Roma children aged 12 and above leave school in order to find work to supplement the family income.

School attendance is often disrupted by a change in location, financial problems requiring the children to work, distance from school, racism in school, lack of suitable, permanent accommodation, and so on.

HEALTH The health problems of the Roma population are directly linked to their socioeconomic profile, living and working conditions and level of education. All these factors lead to disease and ill health, a lower life expectation and high rates of child mortality.

Although some progress has been made in these areas in recent years, the needs of the population have not really been met because the attempts made were not part of an integrated approach to make an overall improvement in the adverse socioeconomic conditions experienced by the Roma population.

For the above reasons, and bearing in mind that the data currently available to us originate from the 2008 study, and that they are extracted from the replies only of those local councils which responded, not from all local councils, an **internet application** has been developed by the General Secretariat for Management of Community and Other Resources, in order to present a **full, properly documented picture of the existing situation, in order to ensure that the interventions in the National Strategy for Roma 2012 – 2020 are as effectively targeted as possible.**

The said application covers the country's local authority areas in which Roma communities are located. The mapping has been done on the national, regional and local level and focuses on Roma communities or concentrations of Roma in urban areas. The database has been designed to incorporate existing data and to illustrate parameters which will provide a comprehensive picture of the conditions in which the Roma live, including details of settlement, housing and property status, technical infrastructures, group characteristics and details of living conditions, social infrastructures, employment conditions, level of education, state of health, and so on.

All local councils in Greece, under the supervision of the Regional Authorities, are obliged to supplement and update entries on the database, as necessary. This internet application will prove an important tool in the process of full and accurate mapping of the living conditions of the population group in question, over the course of time, remedying the current, acknowledged lack of reliable and updated statistical data and allowing for more effective planning of local integrated interventions. It will also provide a foundation for monitoring and evaluation of the interventions within the Strategy.

It should be noted that the competent Directorates of the European Commission will also be allowed access to the database, as well as the relevant Greek statutory agencies.

2.3 SWOT ANALYSIS

The table below presents the main strengths and weaknesses for the target group as a whole, as these have been identified through the experience of implementing policy and through the relevant studies on the national level.

The table also sets out the opportunities available for more effective targeting and implementation of future interventions in each sector, as well as the threats which need to be taken into account in future planning and implementation of interventions to tackle the needs and problems of the population.

NEEDS / PROBLEMS, BY SECTOR

**POTENTIAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESOLUTION
OF PROBLEMS**

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>HOUSING</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of even rudimentary accommodation – unsuitable living conditions • Unsuitable accommodation • Remote, difficult-to-access settlement locations – outside urban plan • Lack of basic infrastructure serving dwellings and communities • Overcrowding • Lack of suitable sites for residence <p style="text-align: center;"><u>EMPLOYMENT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion from labour market - marginalization • Confinement of employment to sectoral activities • Informal employment relations • Lack of permits to exercise occupations • High levels of unemployment • Seasonal work - Employment • Exclusion of women from employment • Lack of social insurance <p style="text-align: center;"><u>EDUCATION</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of education - illiteracy • Obstacles to children remaining at one school for any length of time • Negative attitude of population to education • Lack of adequate education infrastructures and trained teaching staff <p style="text-align: center;"><u>HEALTH – SOCIAL CARE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High mortality rates – low life expectation • Difficulty of access to health system • Lack of information • Multiple social exclusion 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>HOUSING</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home purchase through loans • Ensuring minimum satisfactory living conditions • Improving existing communities and dwellings • Eligibility of housing interventions by ERDF • Interventions to re-house persons living in illegal settlements <p style="text-align: center;"><u>EMPLOYMENT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in training programmes • Employment Initiatives – Integrated Intervention Programmes • Development of social economy actions • Spatially targeted actions • Actions to reduce non-declared employment • Employment opportunities in green development sector • Development of entrepreneurship • Encouraging access to micro-credit <p style="text-align: center;"><u>EDUCATION</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing each generation’s school attendance • Reducing Roma drop-out rates • Interventions to integrate Roma children into the education system • Actions to raise education awareness in Roma settlements <p style="text-align: center;"><u>HEALTH – SOCIAL CARE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in frequency of vaccination • Medical monitoring of women • Improving access to health system • Health education actions • Provision of social integration services
THREATS	OPPORTUNITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of data and indicators on the degree to which social integration has been 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of making use of resources from

<p>achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heterogeneity of population • Piecemeal and non-viable interventions • Stereotypes and prejudice • Difficulty in finding resources • Difficulty in achieving coordination/synergy of levels and agencies involved • Lack of confidence • Inability to integrate into local communities 	<p>structural funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using past experience as a basis for developing integrated intervention programmes • Changing Roma lifestyle by provision of permanent accommodation • Incentives for self-employment and engagement in commerce • Utilizing target group potential • Occupational specialization • Flexibility of health/employment/education services • Development of social dialogue • Inadequate census of population • Registry offices – Municipal registers – Inadequate provision of information
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3. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FOR 2020

The primary objective of the Action Plan is to **end the social exclusion of the Roma and to create the necessary conditions for the social integration of Roma individuals, whether Greeks or foreigners residing lawfully in Greece.**

The aforesaid strategic objective is to be served via three individual general objectives, as follows:

- A. *Guaranteed provision of **housing***
- B. *Development of complex of **social intervention support services** (in the areas of employment, education, health and social integration)*
- C. *Development of **social dialogue** and consensus, through social emancipation and participation of the Roma themselves.*

These general objectives are to be implemented on a **short-term** (2012-2016), **medium-term** (2016-2020) and **long-term** (2020-..) basis.

Details of each general objective:

- A. *Guaranteed provision of **housing***

The first general objective features interventions designed to meet the needs of the Roma target group for acceptable living conditions.

*B. Development of complex of **social intervention support services** (in the areas of employment, education, health and social integration)*

The second general objective features interventions in the following areas:

- **Education**, so that **by 2020** there will have been an increase in the number of Roma children enrolled in and attending compulsory education and acquiring the corresponding knowledge and skills
- **Employment**, so that **by 2020** the level of non-declared employment will have fallen, there will be greater access to the labour market, and entrepreneurship, particularly among young Roma, will have been encouraged and promoted.
- **Health – Social Care**, so that **by 2020** access to primary health care will be available and support provided for the process of full Roma integration.

These general objectives will be supplemented by horizontal supporting actions, which will take into account the 10 fundamental principles for the social integration of the Roma people, as formulated in European Commission Communication COM 2011/173.

The horizontal actions will involve:

- Regularizing registration on municipal and communal rolls
- Culture
- Awareness-raising

4. PRIORITY AXES

On the basis of the general objectives of the strategy, the Action Plan is structured to reflect the nature of the interventions proposed.

The interventions are, therefore, grouped into "**Priority Axes**", which, in the case of the Action Plan for Social Integration of Roma, are structured as follows:

AXIS	AREA OF INTERVENTION
PRIORITY AXIS 1	Housing and Basic Infrastructures
PRIORITY AXIS 2	Promotion into Employment and Vocational Training
PRIORITY AXIS 3	Education
PRIORITY AXIS 4	Health – Social Care

4.1 PRIORITY AXIS 1: Housing and Basic Infrastructures

4.1.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE OF AXIS

The living and housing conditions of Roma people in Greece have been condemned as largely unsatisfactory, failing to meet the relevant minimum acceptable standards.

The key objective of this specific Axis is to design and develop a package of housing support measures which will provide permanent homes and organic integration into the local community, through viable housing models. The strategy for management of Roma housing will need to aim for **viable, secure and functional housing**, organically linked to the urban and social fabric.

4.1.2 RANKING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The concept of 'housing' is a complex one, covering not only the physical structure of the home itself but also technical infrastructures (utility networks, waste management systems and other sanitary provisions, communications networks, transport, management of natural and technological risks and so on), as well as access to social amenities like education, health care, welfare and other services.

At the various locations where the Roma live, and depending on the typological classification¹ of the various sites, there are significant planning and land use problems which appear with varying frequency and to varying degrees, affecting a site's prospects for future integration in the urban fabric, as well as ownership problems and serious gaps in provision of services and technical infrastructure.

In light of the above, the measures and actions planned will be designed to promote:

- The ensuring of basic human rights and sanitary conditions
- Low-cost interventions involving large numbers of individuals
- Tackling particularly serious problems
- Upgrading of existing accommodation (i.e. what accommodation meets minimum housing standards)
- Selection of areas with acute housing problems for implementation of model housing solutions

4.1.3 PROPOSED MEASURES

¹ Shacks, huts, tents and/or basic structures in locations which are unsuitable or dangerous and do not offer sanitary living conditions or provide proper access to basic technical infrastructures.

MEASURE	ACTION CATEGORY	INDIVIDUAL INDICATIVE ACTIONS on the basis of SPECIAL OBJECTIVES ²
Measure 1	Technical Studies	
Measure 2	Improvement of infrastructures and living conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interventions at old-style encampments, where accommodation is in form of huts and tents, at permanent sites often unsuitable for this use or even hazardous, lacking any water, sewage or power supply, where the accommodation does not provide even the most rudimentary of healthy living conditions. - Improvement of water/power etc. supply at existing settlements - Remodelling of existing settlements - Improvement of individual dwellings - Restoration/renovation of existing buildings in the existing housing stock - Rent subsidies - Organisation of encampment infrastructures for temporary settlements

4.1.4 SECTOR FUNDING SCHEME³

PRIORITY AXIS	MEASURE	COMMUNITY FUNDING (m. Euro)			NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION	PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PUBLIC SPENDING (m. Euro)
		ERDF *	ESF	COHESION FUND			
HOUSING-BASIC INFRASTRUCTURES	1				X		-
	2	X			X		
	3	X			X		
	4	X	X		X		
	5	X			X		
	6	X			X		
TOTAL		X			X		

² The above actions will be defined more narrowly in the regional multi-sector action plans of the Regional Authorities, in the first half of 2012.

³ The Budget for the axis in question will be ready following the anticipated revision of the Regional Operational Programmes.

4.1.5 PROPOSAL FOR QUANTIFICATION OF OBJECTIVES – INDICATIVE INDICATORS

Axis	Measure	Indicative Indicator Titles ⁴	Base value	Objective value 2016	Objective value 2020
HOUSING-BASIC INFRASTRUCTURES	1	Technical Studies	Number of technical studies to be prepared		
	2	Improvement of infrastructures	Number of existing settlements to be remodelled /upgraded		
		and living conditions	Number of dwellings to be improved. Number of individuals who will benefit. Number of individuals to benefit from housing interventions		

4.1.6 TIMETABLE

TIMETABLE ⁵									
MEASURES	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. Technical Studies									
2. Improvement of infrastructures and living conditions									

4.1.7 POTENTIAL BENEFICIARIES

- 1st and 2nd tier local authorities
- 1st and 2nd tier local authority enterprises
- 1st and 2nd tier local authority legal entities in public law
- Regional Municipality Associations
- Public social housing agencies (Workers' Housing Agency, etc.)

4.2. PRIORITY AXIS 2: EMPLOYMENT – VOCATIONAL TRAINING

4.2.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE OF AXIS

⁴ The indicators will be finalised following the anticipated revision of the Regional Operational Programmes.

⁵ The timetable will be finalised following the anticipated revision of the Regional Operational Programmes.

The general objective of this Axis is to bring about interventions on many levels to secure qualitative improvement in Roma employment.

4.2.2 RANKING OF NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Roma tend to suffer longer periods of unemployment than the general population of the country, while the overwhelming majority of the Roma population are registered as engaged in casual or seasonal employment, or are not registered at all.

The priorities to be set are, therefore, as follows:

1. Combating non-declared labour and legitimisation of existing forms of employment
2. Development-Modernisation of existing forms of employment
3. Development of small-scale entrepreneurship
4. Support in starting up new businesses
5. Familiarisation with paid employment
6. Development of new vocational skills
7. Improving safety in workplace

4.2.3 Proposed Measures

MEASURE	INTERVENTION CATEGORY	INDIVIDUAL INDICATIVE ACTIONS on the basis of SPECIAL OBJECTIVES
Measure 1	Reducing unemployment levels among Roma by supporting entrepreneurial activity and paid employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combating non-declared labour - Legalizing existing forms of employment - Development – modernisation of existing forms of Roma employment - Facilitating access to micro-credit - Developing new vocational skills among population - Developing small-scale entrepreneurship - Local Social Integration Actions for Vulnerable Groups - Increasing access to national insurance system
Measure 2	Spatially Targeted Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diagnosis of special local needs and highlighting of development potential in intervention regions. - Local targeted actions to promote employment and entrepreneurship

4.2.4. SECTOR FUNDING SCHEME

AXIS	MEASUR	COMMUNITY FUNDING			NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION	PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PUBLIC SPENDING
		ERDF	ESF	COHESION FUND			
EMPLOYMENT	1	Flexibility clause	X	9.5m	0.5m		
	2	Flexibility clause	X K.O	9.5m	0.5m		
TOTAL			X				20m

4.2.5 PROPOSAL FOR QUANTIFICATION OF OBJECTIVES – INDICATIVE INDICATORS

Axis	Measure	Title of Indicator ⁶	Base value ⁷	Objective value 2016	Objective value 2020
EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING	1	Reducing unemployment among Roma by supporting entrepreneurial activity and paid employment	Number of beneficiaries from active employment policies	5,000	
	2	Spatially Targeted Actions	Number of Spatial Action Plans to support Roma employment	15	

4.2.6 TIMETABLE

TIMETABLE									
MEASURES	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Reducing unemployment among Roma by supporting entrepreneurial activity and paid employment	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Spatially Targeted Actions	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

4.2.7 POTENTIAL BENEFICIARIES

- ROM Network
- Supplementary Support Service Centres (KESYY), Advisory Support Service Agencies (FPSYY) and NGOs engaged in Roma issues
- Local authority enterprises operating community medical centres
- Local authority enterprises and agencies. Also, inter-municipal enterprises and civil societies set up by local authority agencies and possessing organised services for the provision of related actions.
- Manpower Agency (OAED)
- Accredited Vocational Training Centres

⁶ The indicators and values stated will be finalised following the quantitative definition of the interventions which will be decided on by Priority Axis, on the level of Measures and Actions.

⁷ The indicative base values presented here are taken from data arising from assessment of actions in the employment sector during the period 2001-2007.

- Agencies in the public sector, legal entities in public law and legal entities in private law operating under public supervision, which have been active in the past and can demonstrate they have implemented actions in related areas.
- NGOs championing human rights and engaged in the social sector, with experience in the provision of related services, as evidenced by their involvement in the implementation of national or European programmes, and more generally their activities, within Greece, in a comparable sector.
- Beneficiaries' organisations-associations.
- Development consortia, on the basis of Article 18 of Law 4019/2011 (Gov. Gazette 216/A)

4.3 PRIORITY AXIS 4: EDUCATION

4.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE OF AXIS

The main objective in respect of Roma education is to ensure that Roma children are part of the school system, reducing drop-out and failure rates, encouraging the children to continue through all levels of the system and thereby increasing levels of social, cultural and functional literacy. In respect of Roma adults, the key objective is to reduce illiteracy, increasing functional literacy – at least in the areas of reading, writing and numeracy.

4.3.2 RANKING OF NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The Roma population suffers from particularly severe forms of social exclusion, seen most clearly in the relevant economic indicators and indicators of employment, and also in their living conditions (particularly in the case of those living in camps), in the Roma population's lifestyle and in their level of education. The relationship of Roma children to the school system – both cause and effect of their way of life and social exclusion – continues to be characterised by the following features:

- Lack of pre-school education
- Delay in registering for school and entering the school system
- Low rates of school enrolment
- Poor attendance and high drop-out rate
- Poor performance
- Frequent failure to complete mandatory years of school attendance
- Racist attitudes in school environment

The following objectives must therefore be set:

- 1.** Ensuring Roma children attend school and combating the high Roma drop-out rate
- 2.** Ensuring Roma children attend all levels of education, reducing levels of

failure at school

3. Combating stereotypes and prejudice in the local community, and among teachers and classmates
4. Increasing levels of social, cultural and functional literacy among Roma and integrating them into society
5. Empowering Roma families in their relationships with the school, and promoting the positive impact of education on their lives

4.3.3 PROPOSED MEASURES

MEASURE	INTERVENTION CATEGORY	INDIVIDUAL INDICATIVE ACTIONS on the basis of SPECIAL OBJECTIVES
Measure 1	Exploring needs and implementing improvements to school infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suitability of buildings - Adequate school equipment - Ensuring access to school for Roma children
Measure 2	Encouraging and supporting participation of Roma children in pre-school education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programmes to improve social skills of pre-school Roma children, in order to ease their integration into the school system - Health education seminars - Programmes to strengthen the relationship between Roma families and the school - Provision of suitable educational material to kindergartens with Roma children
Measure 3	Regular intervention and monitoring to ensure Roma children are attending school during compulsory years of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study on development of a mechanism to monitor and record population - Development of monitoring and recording mechanism - Instruments for monitoring registration, and evaluation of quality and frequency of school attendance
Measure 4	Educational support for Roma children and social integration actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting up of reception classes - Summer remedial classes - Information seminars on children's rights - Information on sex education issues and prevention of child/teenage pregnancies, with the emphasis on gender equality

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programmes to tackle violence in schools - Development of extracurricular activities, with the emphasis on special skills (e.g. music, dance, maths) - Support for Roma families through mediators, social workers, psychologists, etc.
Measure 5	Actions to support teachers at all levels of compulsory education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further training and awareness-raising programmes - Support and advice for teachers from psychologists and social workers - Exploration of possibility of crediting teachers with extra points for pay and promotion if they work in schools with a Roma student population of over 30%
Measure 6	Increasing adult education and training, and special care for children in the 12-17 age group, where the school drop-out rate is high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information and encouragement to young people aged 18-30 to enrol in Second Chance Schools and Adult Further Training Centres - Special measures to encourage participation of Roma women in the above programmes - Special lifelong training seminars on management of staff and family income (micro financing), as well as arts teaching, to improve women's education - Development of monitoring and support mechanism for children aged 12-17 entering the education system late or re-entering after absence
Measure 7	Provision of incentives to enrol in and successfully complete secondary and tertiary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of graduated cash prizes, rising in amount to reflect the degree of successful completion of each course of study - Dissemination of best practices relating to children from Roma communities who have benefited - Organisation of cultural actions and school competitions in special skills, with special provision for percentage of

		Roma children to receive prizes.
Measure 8	Informing local communities and raising local awareness of Roma issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learning-through-experience seminars and conferences to raise awareness of Roma rights - Actions to promote Roma culture, with at least 30% Roma population involvement

4.3.5 SECTOR FUNDING SCHEME

PRIORITY AXIS	MEASURE	COMMUNITY FUNDING			NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION	PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PUBLIC SPENDING (in m. Euro)
		ERDF	ESF	COHESION FUND			
EDUCATION	1	X	X				
	2		X				
	3		X				
	4		X				
	5		X				
	6		X				
	7		X				
	8		X				
TOTAL							

In respect of funding of actions in the National Roma Strategy, from September 2010 to the year 2013 two programmes are to be implemented with NSRF funding, under the aegis of the Ministry of Education – total budget €11,287,500. These are the 'Education of Roma Children' programme, beneficiary the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, budget €8,387,500 and the 'Education of Roma Children in Macedonia and Thrace' programme, beneficiary the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, budget €2,900,000. Most of the actions referred to above are already under way as part of the programmes, and will continue until 2013. Additional funds will be committed for the next period, 2014-2020.

4.3.6 PROPOSAL FOR QUANTIFICATION OF OBJECTIVES – INDICATIVE INDICATORS

Axis	Measure	Title of Indicator ⁸	Base value ⁹	Objective value 2016 ¹⁰	Objective value 2020
EDUCATION	1 Exploring needs and implementing improvements to school infrastructures	Number of schools with adequate number of classrooms and school equipment	--	20%	50%
		Number of students bussed from home to school			
	2 Encouraging and supporting participation of Roma children in pre-school education	1. Number of programmes to enhance social skills of Roma infants	1	2	2
		2. Number of schools where health education seminars have been held	--	20%	40%
		3. Percentage of Roma families taking part in programmes to strengthen ties between family and school		20%	30%
4. Number of kindergartens to receive educational material		--	40%	90%	
3 Regular intervention and monitoring to ensure Roma children are attending school during compulsory years of education					

⁸ The indicators and values stated will be finalised following the quantitative definition of the interventions which will be decided on by Priority Axis, on the level of Measures and Actions.

⁹ The indicative base values presented here are taken from data arising from assessment of actions in the education sector during the period 2001-2007, implemented in Phase I of the Project.

¹⁰ The indicative objective values presented here are on a ten-year scale.

4	Educational support for Roma children and social integration actions	1. Reception classes	79	150	100
		2. Summer remedial classes	--	50	80
		3. Percentage of schools where Roma children are taking part in seminars on children's rights	--	30%	50%
		4. Percentage of schools taking part in briefings on sex education issues and prevention of child/teenage pregnancy, with the emphasis on gender equality	--	30%	50%
5	Actions to support teachers at all levels of compulsory education	5. Percentage of schools with Roma children where programmes on tackling violence in school have been organised	--	40%	60%
		6. Percentage of students to benefit from extracurricular activities	--	20%	40%
		7. Number of mediators, social workers and psychologists engaged in offering support to Roma	120	300	500
6	Increasing adult education and training, and special care for children in the 12-17 age group, where the school drop-out rate is high	Number of teachers taking part in the programmes	2000	3500	6000
		Number of mediators, social workers and psychologists engaged in counselling teachers	--	100	200
7	Provision of incentives to enrol in and successfully complete secondary and tertiary education	- Increase in number of Roma aged 18-30 who have attended Second Chance Schools and Adult Further Training Centres	--	80%	120%
		- Percentage of Roma women in the above programmes	--	20%	30%
		- Increase in number of children aged 12-17 who have been late entrants to, or re-entered, the school system	--	15%	30%
7	Provision of incentives to enrol in and successfully complete secondary and tertiary education	- Number of cultural actions and school competitions in special skills	--	50	100

	8	Informing local communities and raising local awareness of Roma issues	Percentage of local council areas with Roma communities where learning-from-experience seminars and conferences have been held to raise awareness of Roma rights	--	20%	50%
			Number of actions to promote the culture of Roma populations organised by local municipalities	--	20	50

4.3.6 TIMETABLE

TIMETABLE									
MEASURES	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3			+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
6			+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7				+	+	+	+	+	+
8			+	+	+	+	+	+	+

4.3.7 POTENTIAL BENEFICIARIES

- Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs
- Institute for Ongoing Adult Education
- ROM Network
- Supplementary Support Service Centres (KESYY), Advisory Support Service Agencies (FPSYY) and NGOs engaged in Roma issues
- Local authority enterprises and agencies. Also, inter-municipal enterprises and civil societies set up by local authority agencies and possessing organised services for the provision of related measures.
- Accredited Vocational Training Centres
- Agencies in the public sector, legal entities in public law and legal entities in private law operating under public supervision, which have been active in the past and can demonstrate they have implemented actions in related areas.
- NGOs championing human rights and engaged in the social sector, with experience in the provision of related services, as evidenced by their

involvement in the implementation of national or European programmes, and more generally their activities, within Greece, in a comparable sector.

- Beneficiaries' organisations-associations.
- Legal entities with organised services for the provision of related measures.

4.4. PRIORITY AXIS 2: HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

4.4.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE OF AXIS

This particular Axis covers the areas of health and social care. Intervention in the health sector will pursue a twofold objective:

- a) access to primary health services, and
- b) preventive medical and health education interventions.

Interventions in the social services sector will focus on:

- a) service provision, and
- b) meeting basic needs

4.4.2 PROPOSED MEASURES

MEASURE	INTERVENTION CATEGORY	INDIVIDUAL INDICATIVE ACTIONS on the basis of SPECIAL OBJECTIVES
Measure 1	Access to primary health care, particularly for children and women, and health education and field research to gather epidemiological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising awareness of and providing information to staff in primary health care - Briefings for Roma population on their rights, on health services and the rational use of these services - Mobile units providing vaccination, primary health care and mental health services - Local, learning-through-experience programmes (sex education, family planning, substance dependence, hygiene, etc.) - Field research into health and hygiene conditions
Measure 2	Support centres for Roma and other vulnerable groups, with support for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of health and social care services - Advisory services and services meeting basic needs - Development of networks of local social

	families and children	care agencies - Encouraging voluntary action and corporate social responsibility
Measure 3	Development of actions to empower Roma women	- Local learning-through-experience programmes - Education of competent officials (linked to Measure 3) - Links with competent agencies

4.4.3 SECTOR FUNDING SCHEME

PRIORITY AXIS	MEASURE	COMMUNITY FUNDING (m. Euro)			NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION (m. Euro)	PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION (m. Euro)	TOTAL PUBLIC SPENDING (m. Euro)
		ERDF	ESF	COHESION FUND			
HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE	1		950.000		50.000		1.000.000
	2		14.250.0000		750.000		15.000.00
	3		95.0000		50.000		100.000
TOTAL							16.1 m

4.4.4 PROPOSAL FOR QUANTIFICATION OF OBJECTIVES – INDICATIVE INDICATORS

Axis	Measure	Title of Indicator ¹¹	Base value ¹²	Objective value 2016 ¹³	Objective value 2020
HEALTH	1 Access to primary health care, particularly for children and women, and health education and field research to gather	Number of primary health programmes in Roma settlements	0	110 settlements	

¹¹ The indicators and values stated will be finalised following the quantitative definition of the interventions which will be decided on by Priority Axis, on the level of Measures and Actions.

¹² The indicative base values presented here are taken from data arising from assessment of actions in the health sector during the period 2001-2007, implemented in Phase I of the Project.

¹³ The indicative objective values presented here are on a ten-year time-scale.

	epidemiological data	Number of health education programmes	0	110 settlements	
2	Support centres for Roma and other vulnerable groups, with support for families and children	Operation of centres	33	44	
3	Development of actions to empower Roma women	Number of programmes to empower Roma women	0	35	

4.4.5 TIMETABLE

TIMETABLE									
MEASURES	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Access to primary health care, particularly for children and women, and health education and field research to gather epidemiological data	█	█	█	█					
Support centres for Roma and other vulnerable groups, with support for families and children	█	█	█	█	█	█			
Development of actions to empower Roma women	█	█	█	█					

4.4.6. POTENTIAL BENEFICIARIES

- First and second tier local authority agencies
- First and second tier local authority legal entities

- Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity
- Regional Health Authorities
- Regional-Prefectural and Special Hospitals
- Public organisations and legal entities in public law in the health sector (Special Infection Control Centre, National First Aid Centre, Therapeutic Communities for Dependent Individuals (OKANA/KETHEA) etc.)
- NGOs active in work with Roma or in the health sector (NGOs Doctors without Frontiers, Doctors of the World, Ecokoinonia, Praxis, Arsis, KLIMAKA)

General Secretariat for Equality

- First and second tier local government

4.5 HORIZONTAL ACTIONS

To ensure that the priority axes are implemented as effectively as possible, **horizontal initiatives** will also be required, contributing to the integrated nature of the interventions.

These horizontal actions are more narrowly defined on the national level through interventions relating to:

- Regularising entries on local registers of citizens and voters
- Culture
- Awareness-raising

5. MECHANISM FOR INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL STRATEGY (Table 2)

The Mechanism for the Integrated Management of the National Strategy provides for development of the strategy on three levels:

1. The first level involves national coordination, managed by the jointly competent Ministries in association with the National Contact Point. Operational competences are assigned and sectoral Action Plans developed. Coordination on the central level for implementation of decisions is effected through inter-ministerial cooperation, which also operates on the departmental level. It should be noted that at this level there will be action of a coordinating nature only, in the context of policy planning.
2. The second level involves the Regional Authorities, which define the specific directions of national policy in the form of multi-sectoral Action Plans for each Region. The Regional Authorities will have a decisive and leading role in the definition and development of Roma policies, based on

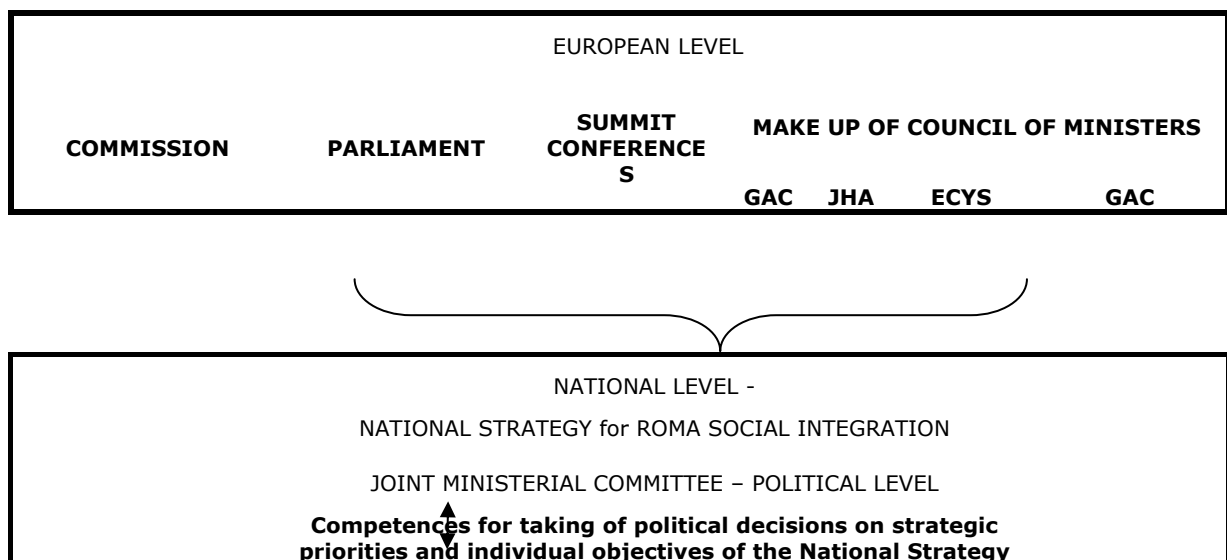
the special features of the Region itself, and the Roma living or working there. Through the Action Plans, interventions on the local level are to be designed, monitored and supported.

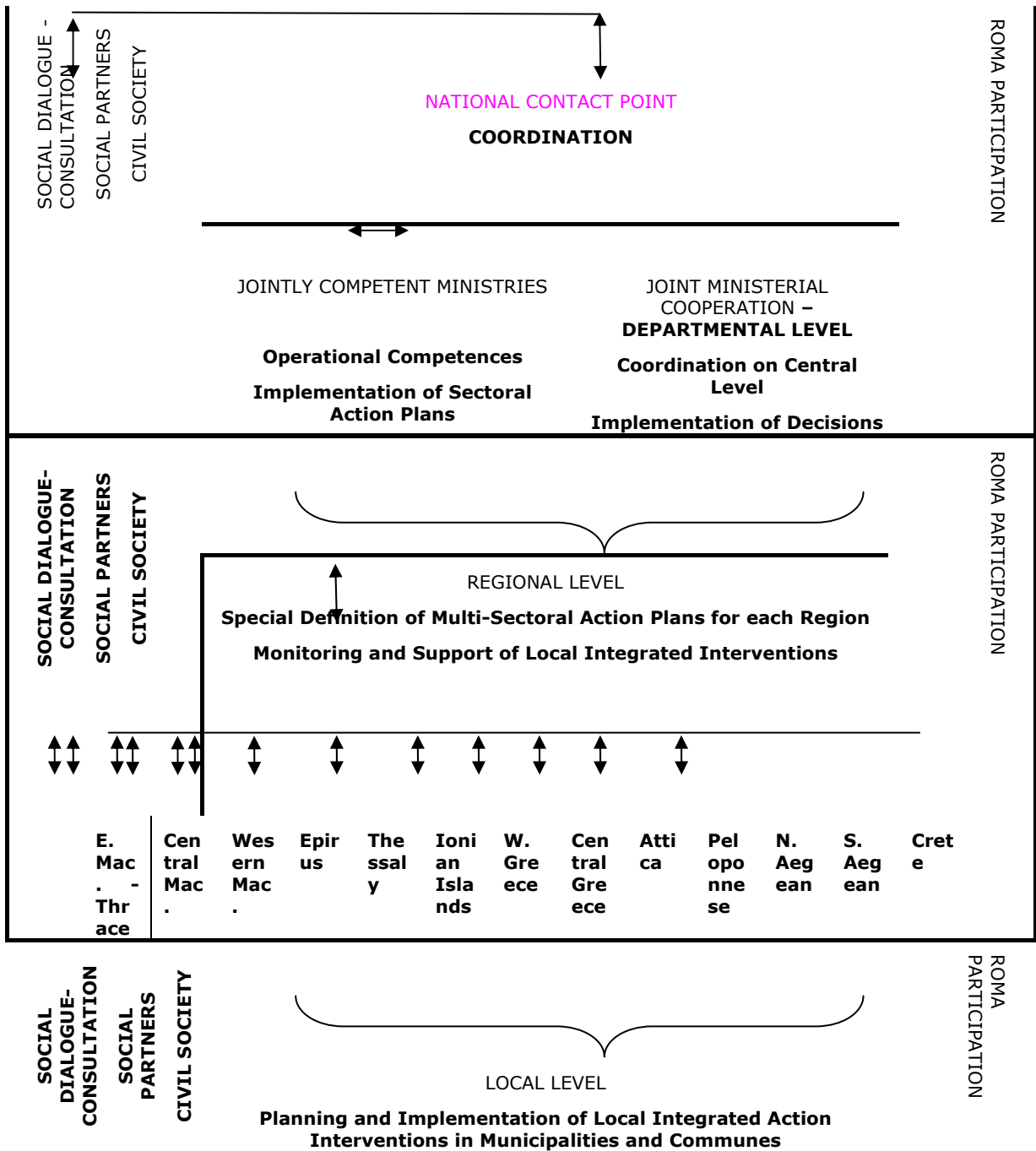
3. On the third level the responsibility lies with the local councils and involves specific definition and implementation of integrated local interventions, with the coordination of the competent Regional Authorities.
4. Finally, as horizontal factors across all three levels, the programme involves:
 - Consultation with social partners and representatives of civil society
 - Roma participation.

It should be noted that the Contact Point and the proposed Mechanism will become operational in the second half of 2012. Before then the mode of operation will be defined, as will the relevant operational and statutory regulations on national, regional and local levels.

TABLE 2:

MODEL FOR INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL STRATEGY





ANNEX 1: RESULTS OF INVENTORY OF GYPSY SETTLEMENTS 2008 – COMPARATIVE DATA 1998

Prefecture	Municipality	LOCATION OF SETTLEMENT	2008				DEPOS-NELE* 1998						LOC.AD. NETWORK 2000			
			Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Permanent		Seasonal	
				Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals		Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals		
Drama	Drama	Philippos	30	52	350			18	16	80	7	70				
		Spartakou	55	63	207											
		Ambelokipi	15	50	150											
	Kalabaki	P. Sfageia						25	6	29	25	130				
Evros	Alexandroupoli	Avantos	1500	1500	3500	30	150									
		Didymoteicho	210	200	800											
		N. Region						40			40					
		Vrana						110	110							
		Leonidou						250	250							
		Byz. Castle						80	80							
		Dispersed						20	20							
	Metaxades	N.O. Polias	24	50	200											
	Orestiada		160	180	1040	30	210							130	560	
	Tychero															
Trigono	Komara	5	10	30												
Xanthe	Vistonida	Diomideia	20			20	100									
		Selino	3	3	12											
		Kato Polysito	12	12	48											
		Pal. Katramitsi	5	5	25											
		Koutsou-Mahalas	6	6	20											
		Yeniseas	10	10	80											
		Vafeika	6	6	24											
		Sidinis	2	2	10											

Prefecture	Municipality	LOCATION OF SETTLEMENT	2008					DEPOS-NELE* 1998						LOC.AD. NETWORK 2000			
			Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Permanent		Seasonal		
				Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals		Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	
		Alkyonis	3	3	15												
	Xanthe	Drosero	700	700	3500	10	100	500	500	3000							
		Kimmeria							62								
Rhodope	Komotini	Alan-Koyun	350	400	1300												
		Adrianoupolis						50	50	250			270	2100	17	70	
		Ifaistos						500	250	1250							
	Sapes	Mahalas	150	210	850	46	186						100	280			
	Aiyeiros		73	73	291	20	80										
Kavala	Chrysoupolis	Proasteio	11	10	50			10	10	60	15	70					
	Chrysoupolis	Dekapente	4	4	13												
	Erateinos		15	15	75			40	10	60	30	150					
	Keramoti	Neas Karyas	45	45	200			140	60	250	80	500					
	Haidefto							21	21	150							
	Chrysoupolis-Chrysochori	Vouliagmen.-Kolonaki	76	91	320			47	50	250	4	12					
	Keramoti	Piges	50	50	190			50	50	270	15	80					
	Pieris																
TOTAL FOR REGION OF E. MACEDONIA – THRACE			3540	3750	13300	156	826	1901	1545	5649	216	1012	500	2940	17	70	
Imathia	Eirinoupolis	Rodina	11	11	54			9	9	50							
	Ap. Pavlos	Kato Leivadia	75	75	305												
		Makrochori	15	15	70												
	Plateos	Palaiohora	60	60	300	6	30										
		Lianovergi	20	30	150												
		Palaiochori	10	5	35												
	Antigonidai	Kefalochori	20	20	90												
	Alexandreia	District of Ag. Georgios	250	250	1700			400	400	2500							

Prefecture	Municipality	LOCATION OF SETTLEMENT	2008					DEPOS-NELE* 1998					LOC.AD. NETWORK 2000			
			Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Permanent		Seasonal	
				Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals		Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals		
	Veroia	Within urban fabric						150	150	750						
Thessaloniki	Axion	Kyminon	40	60	300			100	100	500						
	Stavroupolis	Jewish Cemetery	5	10	30											
	Halastra	Halastra	40	35	120			50	30	120	10	40				
	Echedoro							150	100	500	50	200				
	Menemeni	Dendropotamos	500	500	3000			24	24	130						
	Kalamaria	Phoinikas-Carrefour	15	15	66			50	25	125	25	125				
	N. Malgara							50	50	250						
	Halkidona							120	100	500	20	100				
Pella	Skydra	4 municipal wards														
	Yiannitsa	Melissi						20	15	150						
	Meg. Alexandros	Kariotissa						4	2	20	2	20				
Pieria	Katerini	Pelekas district	80	80	350	10	50									
		Kallithea						5	5	80						
	Korinos	Korinos	6	6	30											
Serres	Irakleia	Irakleia	12	15	90			35	25	200	7	35				
		Pontismeno	9	10	60											
	Tragilos	Mavroth. - Pyrgos	30	30	120											
	Lefkonas		1	2	10			6			6					

Prefecture	Municipality	LOCATION OF SETTLEMENT	2008					DEPOS-NELE* 1998						LOC.AD. NETWORK 2000			
			Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Permanent		Seasonal		
				Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals		Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	
	Evkarpia	Kakarantza Warehouse						10			10	50					
	Serres	Ter. Mesolongiou						32	15	75	17	85					
		New estate Florina						150	150	750							
		Ali Bey Kioi						250	250	1300							
Kilkis	Goumenissa									300							
	Myriofyto									1300							
	Mouries	Platanies								110							
		Lithoto								70							
Halkidiki																	
TOTAL FOR REGION OF CENTRAL MACEDONIA			1199	1229	6880	16	80	1615	1450	9780	147	655	0	0	0	0	
Kastoria	Korestia	Makrochori						5			5	30					
	Ag. Triada	Tsakoni						10			10	30					
Kozani	Ptolemaida	Council Houses - gymnasium						12	2	12	10	50					
		TEL						25	5	35	20	100					
		Ano Poli	26	26	120												
	Kozani	Municipal Ward of Petrania	2	2	10												
		Kozani – I.M. Anल्पseos	2	2	10												
Florina	Florina	Tsifliki	29	180	450			28	65	400							
Grevena																	

Prefecture	Municipality	LOCATION OF SETTLEMENT	2008					DEPOS-NELE* 1998						LOC.AD. NETWORK 2000			
			Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Permanent		Seasonal		
				Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals		Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals			
TOTAL FOR REGION OF W. MACEDONIA			59	210	590	0	0	80	72	447	45	210	0	0	0	0	
Karditsa	Itamos	Yiftika	15	11	50												
	Sofades	Old settlement	400	400	1782	10	35	350	350	3000	20	150					
		New settlement	92	91	450	3	20										
	Karditsa	Mavrika	220	220	1000			100	100	600							
Larisa	Larisa	Nea Smyrni	2000	1500	4000	500	1000	360	360	3100							
	Yiannouli	Dekaeksaria-Thrakon	5	8	50			38	35	200	14	100					
	Tyrnavos	Kritiri						150	150	950	70	400					
	Farsala	Tsinganika	125	200	1000	30	150	150	200	1000	110	550					
Magnesia	Volos	Ag. Paraskevi	150	100	500	50	150	70	70	350							
		Neapoli	23	23	150												
	Nea Ionia	Aliveri-Evangelistria						950	500	2500	340	1500					
Trikala	Trikkaia	Kipaki	135	170	1100	5	30	40	40	180	50	150					
TOTAL FOR REGION OF THESSALY			3165	2723	10082	598	1385	2208	1805	11880	604	2850	0	0	0	0	
Preveza	Preveza	Mytikas-Industrial Zone	9	9	49			10	10	50							
	Louros		7	7	80												
	Philippiada	Eleftherohori	13	13	80												
Arta	Arta	Tsinganika						36	19	129	17	115					
Ioannina	Perama	Philothei-Nea Zoi						100	100	800							
Thesprotia																	
TOTAL FOR REGION OF EPIRUS			29	29	209	0	0	146	129	979	17	115	0	0	0	0	

Prefecture	Municipality	LOCATION OF SETTLEMENT	2008					DEPOS-NELE* 1998						LOC.AD. NETWORK 2000			
			Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Permanent		Seasonal		
				Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals		Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	
Aitoloakarnania	Aitoliko	Dimotiko Stadio	70	70	350	5	30	38	40	350							
		Antliostasio						17	17	100							
		Phoinikia						12	2	10	14	100					
	Agrinio	Ethniko Stadio	29	35	170	5	30	30	30	250							
		Terma Spartis	39	45	245			22	22	170							
			Orizomyloi-Langadia	17	20	70			46	46	350						
			Terma Kyriazi	15	15	65											
			Yiannouzi – Elefth. district.	10	10	45											
			Airport						30	30	250						
			Od. Lefkas						6	6	40						
		Anaktorion	Ag. Nikolaos	16	8	70	8	60									
		Mesolonghi	Evinohori	30	30	200			48	60	500						
			Tambakaria	179	170	1300											
	Nafpaktos	Kamini Ska	18	22	110			15	15	100							
		Pountos Ska	8	15	120												
		Skarpiorahi	9	15	110												
	Neapolis	Megali Hora	15	18	90												
	Antirrio	Neromana						25	25	250							
		Patrina	13	9	80												
		Yipedo	2	3	20												
		Molykreio – Ano Platanitis	2	2	25												
	Oiniades	Neohori - Magoula	22	22	128			14	14	100							

Prefecture	Municipality	LOCATION OF SETTLEMENT	2008					DEPOS-NELE* 1998					LOC.AD. NETWORK 2000			
			Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Permanent		Seasonal	
				Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals		Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals
	Inahos															
Achaia	Dymi	Kato Achaia - Panayitsa	400	400	2200			154	150	2600						
		Kato Achaia - Piso Sykea	50	50	350											
	Diakopto	Eliki	9													
	Movri	Sayeika	118	118	600			6	6	50						
	Patra	Makryianni-p. Glaukos						4	4	30	4	30				
		Ag. Aikaterini - Ayuia														
	Vrachneika		45	65	400											
	Aigio															
	Rio	Kato Kastritsi	15	18	82											
	Sympoliteia	Rododafnis-Bakaretsou	9	8	40											
	Farres	Farres	4	4	25											
		Halandritsa-Health Centre	4	3	20											
		Vasiliko	7	7	35											
		Starohori	5	5	30											
	Paralia															
Ileia*	Amaliada	Papakafka	317	317	1242										60	215
		Tsihleika	34	34	120											
		Centre	93	93	481											
	Andravida															
	Gastouni	Pigadakia	54	54	325								65	550		
	Pyrgos	Parodos	20	20	105										10	40

Prefecture	Municipality	LOCATION OF SETTLEMENT	2008					DEPOS-NELE* 1998					LOC.AD. NETWORK 2000			
			Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Permanent		Seasonal	
				Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals		Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals
		Alfeiou														
		Lambeti	20	30	100											
		Lambetiou-Vourtzi	7	7	40											
		Myrtia-Ermis Camp	9	9	45											
		Ag. Georgios	7	7	25											
		Lasteika - Station	5	5	20											
		Keraia	10	10	40											
		Vilia	15	25	150											
		Terma Alfeiou	25	30	160											
		Kolireikes paranges	10	15	80											
	Traganos		115	90	360	40	200									
Evrytania																
TOTAL FOR REGION OF WESTERN GREECE			1901	1933	10273	95	447	467	467	5150	18	130	65	550	70	255
Argolida	Argos	Neos Kosmos & Xyrovrysi	15	30	70			9	9	65						
	N. Tirynthas	Koufaki	20	10	60	10	60									
	Nea Kios	Panitsa						8	8	80						
		Karakaksa						20	20	180						
	Nafplio	Glykeia						12	7	55	5	40				
	Midea	Ag. Triadas St. - Poulak.						15	15	100	7	60				
Arcadia	Tripoli	Ag. Haralambos						5	5	22						
		Neohori						55	5	22	50	200				

Prefecture	Municipality	LOCATION OF SETTLEMENT	2008					DEPOS-NELE* 1998						LOC.AD. NETWORK 2000			
			Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Permanent		Seasonal		
				Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals		Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	
Corinth	Zevgoplati	Kyra Vrysi – Damari							35	35	200	10	60				
		Manganeika							20	20	100	4	22				
		Potami-Varvitsioti							6	5	35						
	Corinth	Kato Examilia	165	150	500	100	300	60	50	250	10	50	70	424			
	Xylokastro	Kamari-Sotiroula	5	6	17			8	4	25	4	45					
		Kamari – Kolones	14	14	48	4	20										
		Melissi						8	8	45							
	Velo						10	5	30	5	25						
		Tasina – Pera Meria						10	8	65	2	20					
	Ag. Theodoroi																
Lakonia	Voies	Manolarianika	4	4	26												
	Skala	Vasilopotamo Bridge	30	30	150												
	Spartiates	Evrotas Bridge						25	25	200	30	250					
	Farida	Xirokambi-Alonia	4	2	10	2	10										
		Palaiopanayia	5	3	9	2	10										
		Trapezonti	12			4	40										
Messinia	Kalamata*	Ag. Triada						30	20	150	20	150	76	304			
		Sperchoyeia Industrial Zone						50	20	140	30	210	97	475			

Prefecture	Municipality	LOCATION OF SETTLEMENT	2008					DEPOS-NELE* 1998						LOC.AD. NETWORK 2000			
			Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Permanent		Seasonal		
				Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals		Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	
	Messini	At 3 sites						85	40	280	75	530					
	Gargalianoi	Livartzi	4	4	25												
	Thouria	Kamari	2	2	20												
	Meligala	Kotronaki	8	8	43			16	5	43	12	70					
	Filiatra	Ag. Ambeliotissa						17	13	80	4	30					
TOTAL FOR REGION OF PELOPONNESE			288	263	978	122	440	504	327	2167	268	1762	243	1203	0	0	
Boeotia	Thebes	Pyri	111	110	500	17	100	17	17	120	1	5					
		Rail station						25	25	175	3	13					
	Aliartos	Karpenisiotika	60	50	253	10	61	17			17						
	Levadeia	Below DIA	8	5	30	6	35					60					
			50														
		Romeiko	7	7	30												
	Orchomenos	District of Dragatsoula	188	186	928	2	12	280	280	2000							
Evoia*	Istiaia	Xyrias						18	8	50	10	60					
	Messapia	Kastella-Yefyra	90	100	300	20	60	30	20	100	25	200					
	Halkida	Haravgi	20	20	80			80	80	1000							
		Halkidikis – settl. E	25	30	300	15	60										
		Alatsata – settl. Z	15	15	65												
	Eretria																
Fthiotida**	Lamia	Platanaki	55	55	250												
		Valogourna	20	20	150												
		Xyrias-Ag. Theodoroi-Yiftika															

Prefecture	Municipality	LOCATION OF SETTLEMENT	2008					DEPOS-NELE* 1998					LOC.AD. NETWORK 2000			
			Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Permanent		Seasonal	
				Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals		Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals		
	Atalanti	Agrilia	30	30	180											
Fokida	Amfissa	Ring road	8	8	43			28	20	210	8	90				
		New estate	10	12	45	6	20									
		Kaminos	9	9	36											
		Harmaina	14	14	58											
		Dispersed	13	17	80			9	13	80						
	Evpalio	Upper square						2	2	5						
TOTAL FOR REGION OF CENTRAL GREECE			733	688	3328	76	348	506	465	3740	64	428	0	0	0	0
Athens	Ag. Varvara *	Within settlement														
	Ag. Anargyroi	Dispersed														
	Peristeri**	Dispersed														
	Halandri	Nomismatokoieio							40	150						
	Amarousi	OAKA Stadium							15							
Piraeus	Piraeus	Potamos Kopsionos														
	Drapetsona	Dispersed														
	Korydallos	Dispersed	20	20	100											
		Schisto	20	20	100											
	Salamina	Ag. Antonios	19	25	125											
E. Attica	Acharnae	Loutro						12	12	60						
		Rail station						15	15	100						
		Avliza***	107	117	713			350	400	2300	100	500				
	Spata	Asyrmatos						12	10	50						
	Kropia	Koupi	46	46	200											
W. Attica	Ano Liosia	Centre, Ag.						378	378							

Prefecture	Municipality	LOCATION OF SETTLEMENT	2008					DEPOS-NELE* 1998						LOC.AD. NETWORK 2000			
			Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Permanent		Seasonal		
				Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals		Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	
		Yianni, etc.															
		Ag. Georgiou	166	57	613	108	1252										
		ODDY building						17	17								
		Landfill site						61	61								
	Zefyrio	Ag. Fanourios	28	28	160												
		Limni						326	326								
	Megara	Vlychos						265	265								
	Aspropyrgo	Nea Zoi-Ind. Park						199	199								
		Ind. Park						20	20								
	Mandra	Xeropigado						19	21								
	Elefsina	Papakosta						8	8								
TOTAL FOR PREFECTURE OF ATTICA			406	313	2011	108	1252	1682	1787	2660	100	500	0	0	0	0	
Corfu	Parelia	Livadi Ropa	38	35	200			25	26	151							
		Ag. Ioannis-Vasilika	5	5	20			2	2	20							
		Hotel Vladimir						4	7	23							
	Achilleia	Viros						1	1								
	Meliteia	Chlomos						1	2	8							
	Lefkimaia	Lefkimi-Bastiatika						1	1	7							
	Corfu	Neo Limani															
Kefallinia	Argostoli	Krania	12	13	80	6	25	9	9	56	8	70					
	Aiksouri	Centre-Barracks						2	2	23							

Prefecture	Municipality	LOCATION OF SETTLEMENT	2008					DEPOS-NELE* 1998						LOC.AD. NETWORK 2000			
			Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Dwellings	Permanent		Seasonal		Permanent		Seasonal		
				Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals		Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals			
Lefkada	Lefkada	Alykes	12	12	83	4	20										
	Ellomeno	Vlychos-Xera	1	1	6			3	3	28							
Zakynthos																	
TOTAL FOR REGION OF IONIAN ISLANDS			68	66	389	10	45	48	53	316	8	70	0	0	0	0	
Lesbos	Mytilene	Kara Tepe						200	300								
	Yeras																
Samos	Karlovasio		20	20	100	10	50										
Chios																	
TOTAL FOR REGION OF N. AEGEAN			20	20	100	10	50	200	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dodecanese	Rhodes	Karakonero						55	60		20						
	Petaloudes	Siyngouri-Kastro	30	30	250												
TOTAL FOR REGION OF SOUTHERN AEGEAN			30	30	250	0	0	55	60	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	
Irakleion	N. Alikarnassos	2 Aorakia	149	149	528			92	60	400	40	300					
Hania	El. Venizelos	Nerokourou – Nat. Highway	12	12	56												
		Mournies-Ag. Deka	4	4	19												
TOTAL FOR REGION OF CRETE			165	165	603	0	0	92	60	400	40	300	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL			11603	11419	48993	1191	4873	9504	8520	43168	1547	8032	808	4693	87	325	

* DEPOS =Public Enterprise for Urban and Community Accommodation, NELE = Prefectural Committees for People's Education

