

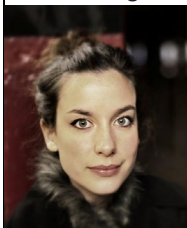
14th European Research Conference Helsingborg, 20th September 2019

VENUE: Helsingborg Campus of the University of Lund, Sweden
Bios and Abstracts

Seminar 18: Room C127 - Migration and Homelessness (2)

Chair: **Mike Allen, IE**

Emilie Segol, FR: Profile and Future of Migrants in Paris Emergency Camps



Emilie Segol, a French national, has been working as a statistician for the French Observatory on Homelessness (at Samusocial de Paris) for three years. Her work focuses on integration of the homeless, and the specific constraints faced by homeless people with disabilities. She is currently conducting a survey on the profile of homeless people using the metro in Paris as shelter, and one on the profile and future of the migrants evacuated from emergency camps in Paris (2015-2016). Emilie graduated with a Master's degree in economics from La Sorbonne Paris University in 2015.

In spring 2015, the French Government adopted administrative support and accommodation policies in an attempt to provide an answer to the so-called migration crisis that had sprung a few years before. This resulted in successive closing of migrant population camps in Paris. The newly homeless migrants were sheltered in dedicated emergency accommodations. The current study analyses first the profile of migrants that were moved from camps in Paris in 2015 and 2016. Then, it focuses on the factors leading to their potential early exit from the accommodation facility at their disposal. The data come from the organisation commissioned to monitor the progress of the administrative requests made by the migrants relocated in emergency centres. The fully-anonymised data provides information on both the demographic characteristics and administrative situation of the population that has been sheltered between the first evacuation in June 2015 and the creation of the first sorting centre aiming at sheltering and supporting migrants through their asylum-seeking process in November 2016. The first results show a relatively homogeneous profile of the migrant population that was moved from the camps: they are single young men (96%), aged under 30 (70%) and mostly coming from the following five countries: Sudan (43%), Afghanistan (30%), Eritrea (9%), Somalia (6%) and Ethiopia (3%). By November 2016, two-thirds of the sheltered population were no longer in the accommodation facility. More than half of them (53%) had joined the asylum seekers facility or obtained international protection. The others left willingly or were excluded from the centre in which they resided. Phase two of the study, which is underway, aims to identify which factors (asylum procedure type, geographical origin, age, etc.) led some of the migrants to exit the accommodation facility before the end of their asylum-seeking process. Such analyses could be balanced against the outcomes of other European countries' migration policies.

Karolina Mróz, PL: Romanian Romani Residents of Wroclaw Programme



Karolina Mróz is The head of the Wroclaw's president's advisory group, expert in the field of intersectoral public policies, midwife of dialogue. She coordinates the Roma Program in Wroclaw - the largest displacement and integration of the Roma community in Europe since the 1960s. In 2018, she represented Poland in the field of Dialogue Building and Conflict Management in Local Communities in the International Visitor Leadership Program of US Department of State. She is also co-author of several city strategies, interdisciplinary analyses and Foresight Wroclaw 2036/56.

Since 1994 Wroclaw has been the destination of Romanian Roma citizens economical migration. In range of their social exclusion – lack of professional skills and even basic competences, they had built and settled an illegal encampment which expanded after



14th European Research Conference Helsingborg, 20th September 2019

VENUE: Helsingborg Campus of the University of Lund, Sweden
Bios and Abstracts

Poland and Romania joined EU. After 25 years there were living about 150 people (adults and children) in horrible social situation also causing a lot of conflicts with local community. That became a wider conflict between local and national government and also between local government and NGOs or activists. The House of Peace Foundation as a conflict-management focused NGO attended the process with mediation and facilitation methods which resulted the cross sectoral “Romanian Romani Residents of Wroclaw Program” developed by the stakeholders and activists. The Foundation became a program leader coordinating cooperation between institutions, NGOs, schools, and delivering training houses and assistance to families who decided to start their own journey to self-independence. On April 2018 encampment ceased to exist and the last of 31 families moved in to the house rented by Foundation from the private landlord. During the year some families resigned and left Wroclaw or rented house by themselves and now we work with 23 families (to the end of 2020). This is the biggest resettlement in Europe since the 1960s and probably the first program with such task/goal oriented approach. It is a method mixture between housing first/rapid rehousing and family assistance to independence. We are based very strictly on the polish law and rights and duties for EU citizens. The family’s support is a direct assistantship focused on 7 pillars: Documents, Trainings flats, Health, Education, Social benefits, Job activation, Integration. The total grant amount for this program is EUR 1.6 million and it is fully financed by the resources of the Wroclaw Municipality (a documentary about the program is available at: <https://youtu.be/2aNjle9ycwY>)